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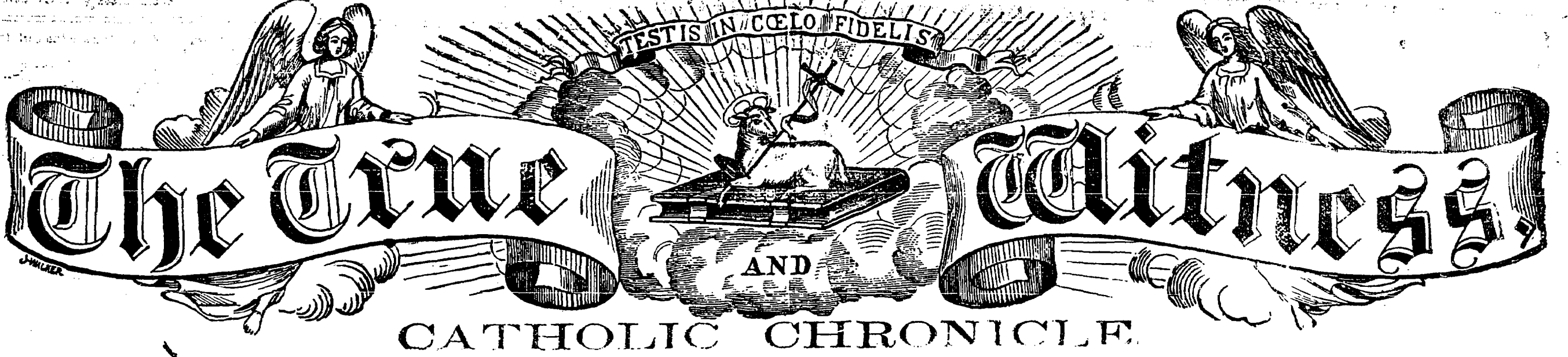
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DAVITT'S LETTER.

THE FRANCHISE QUESTION.

BOROUGH AND COUNTY CONSTITUENCIES COMPARED.

THE RADICAL PROGRAMME.

Progress of the English Democracy.

HENRY GEORGE AND THE ENGLISH LAND REFORM UNION.

Special Correspondence to THE POST and TIMES WITNESS.

DUBLIN, 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 position of the Liberals is to be shelled and the extension of household suffrage riddled with Conservative cries of alarm and predictions of red revolution. The authors of the coming bill are busy themselves in providing more serviceable ammunition—facts and figures, and were yesterday presented with a perfect mitrailleuse battery of these in the form of an official return of the population, number of inhabited houses and voters in each constituency in Great Britain and Ireland. I will give your readers a brief summary of each country's present and prospective electorates:

England and Wales. The area of the county constituencies in England and Wales is 55,118 square miles, the population in 1881 was 13,688,902, the number of inhabited houses 2,733,043, and the electors in 1883 numbered 966,271. The area of the borough constituencies is 3,142 square miles, population (1881) 12,285,537. Inhabited houses 2,098,476, and number of electors, 1,551,732. The number of members representing England and Wales is 484, or 187 for the counties and 297 for the boroughs. The total number of electors at present on the register is 2,618,453, which will be increased by the Household Suffrage bill to 4,831,518 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 499,876, 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 representatives, 32 for her counties 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 probably 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 boroughs 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, Dublin. The total Irish electorate is 234,018, which will be increased to over 900,000 by household suffrage—when we get it.

It will be seen from this brief analysis of the electorates 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. "Christmas," writes Mr. Labouchere, M.P., for Northampton, "is regarded as the most genial season of the year. Let us, therefore, celebrate it by remembering the Radical programme. It is a message of peace and good will to many millions of suffering and toiling human beings."

I will transcribe this programme for your readers as its principles are totally antagonistic to the existing order of things in England and indicate the rapid progress of that English democratic movement of which I have so often spoken in these letters, and which is bound to exercise extraordinary influence upon the future of Ireland. Whether the aristocracy of Great Britain will look upon the following scheme of reform as "a message of good will" is subject to considerable doubt.

000 per annum as a maximum upon Royalty. The House of Lords.—We propose to abolish the House of Lords.

Ireland.—We are not prepared to assent to separation. But we admit the right of Ireland to be her own mistress in everything which locally regards her.

County Government.—In every county there must be an assembly elected by all persons residing within its limits, and who have a vote for the election of members to the Imperial Parliament. The unpaid magistracy will be relieved of their functions. Our object will be to transfer all local government from the landowners to the people.

Land.—We shall legislate to reduce the landlords so the position of ground landlords. The occupiers of agricultural land will have fifty of tennants 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 estate 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 person who pleases to buy the freehold of his house of the landlord at its actual, and not at its prospective, value; and we shall throw the burden of taxation mainly upon those persons who own property which they do not occupy.

The Established Church.—This will be disestablished and disendowed.

Education.—We shall not only have free primary, but free secondary and technical schools.

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.

Taxation.—All indirect taxes would be abolished. We should levy a small poll-tax on all able-bodied adults—say one penny per week. With the exception of this tax, taxation would only commence where the requirements to live in decent comfort and a progressive legacy duty.

"There is nothing," adds Mr. Labouchere in conclusion, "so far as I can perceive, communistic or socialistic in these reforms. We have lagged terribly behind the spirit of modern democracy, and we have much to do to make up."

Did such a sweeping programme only emanate from a prominent member of the British House of Commons it would still be a remarkable index to the change which is gradually working its way in the English mind towards republican reform. But Mr. Labouchere proposes very little more than what general belief credits Mr. Chamberlain and his party with the intention of embodying in legislation when "the coming Prime Minister" of England is in power. The member for Northampton speaks for the Radical party of England. That party is now sufficiently powerful with 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 3,000,000 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 Ireland 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 is this 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-government?

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 nationalisation in England and Scotland. War is to be declared upon British landlordism throughout Great Britain. "Expropriation without compensation" is to be the cry of this campaign, and the English political moralists who denounced the comparatively mild doctrines of the Land League, in which an equitable regard for just landlord claims was always recognized, will so be called upon to defend a better 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 are learning every day that the revolution in economic thought which they are to benefit, is due almost entirely to the Irish Land League agitation. English testimony bears witness to this fact.

A writer in the current number of To-Day says: "Nothing has been more remarkable than the rapid effect of the Irish agrarian agitation upon England, and the form which it has taken. It was, of course, impossible that such a movement should arise and come to a head across St. George's channel, and that it should form for a time almost the exclusive subject of discussion in Parliament and in the press, without leading to a stir among the people of Great Britain. At first, indeed, it is quite certain that the English and Scotch masses had not the slightest idea that the Irish peasantry were really fighting their battle about the land. Their feeling was all against the men who were waging a class war for economical and national freedom. Their attitude of indifference during the passage of the Oration Acts showed that, as well as the simplicity with which the majority of them

accepted every invention of the landlord press about Land League atrocities, quite regardless of the far worse landlord outrages on the other side. "But during the last eighteen months a great change has come over the people, in the cities at least. Nationalization of the land has developed into a demand which is 'making itself heard, for the time being, over every other.'" This change of English popular feeling, this knowledge that the Irish are, to some extent, the benefactors of the British masses, may not beget a feeling of gratitude towards us; but it will at least accomplish this much, it will blunt the edge of English popular prejudice against Ireland and deprive the Irish landlords of that sympathy which has so long upheld them in their social and political ascendancy over us. These obstacles removed the road to victory over Irish landlordism and Dublin Castle is clear and straight.

MICHAEL DAVITT.

Irish Affairs.

A SURRENDER TO IRISH DEMANDS.

TORY OPPOSITION—SPENCER'S UNPOPULARITY.

(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 Quarterly Review. The first declares that Ireland must be included because otherwise the bill could not pass, and the second says 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 resignation are increasing daily.

THE REPRESENTATION OF COBK.

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, of the Queen's County, is about to resign his seat on account of ill health, making with Meath, three Parliamentary vacancies.

DUBLIN, Jan. 18.—A number of farmers with one hundred and sixty ploughs and 320 horses ploughed 60 acres of Mr. Parnell's estate yesterday.

LONDON, Jan. 21.—Notwithstanding the prohibition by the Government and the presence of 200 police, a meeting of Nationalists was held in the yard of the Catholic chapel. 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 Danganooon. Special trains have been engaged to convey members of the various Orange societies to that place.

HARBOR GRACE RIOTS.

St. John's, Nfld., Jan. 18.—The Crown appears to hasten the case for the prosecution. Four fresh witnesses were examined 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 recognize my assailant; while down one man, whom I recognized as Nicholas Shannon, 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 pistol shot before the guns were fired; saw several men with guns in their hands; cannot identify 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 weapon; I never said I was a felon.

William Hall, a bystander, deposed:—I was leaning on my stone; I saw the procession come up; I saw the River Head men move down towards them almost immediately; I saw two guns go off, then three more; I saw the Society retreating and heard guns fired after them; a lay bank intervened; I could not recognize the men with the guns; before the Orange Society came up I heard about

TWENTY GUNS BLOWN OFF

from the crowd at the head of Farmer's lane. Joshua Umber, sworn, said:—I saw several men with guns in the River Head crowd before the procession came up; I recognized Mr. 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 were fired I ran towards the society; I did not see any arms with the Orangemen; the first guns were fired by the River Head party.

WRECK OF THE SS. "CITY OF COLUMBUS."

CATASTROPHE ON THE COAST OF MASSACHUSETTS.

Over One Hundred Drowned—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 Bedford, Mass., the following despatch this afternoon:—"The steamer City of Columbus is ashore on Devil's Bridge, Grayhead, and is fast breaking up. About one hundred lives lost. Will leave on an early train in the morning. Saved by cutter Dexter. (Signed) S. E. Wright, mate." The City of Columbus left Boston yesterday afternoon.

THE CAPTAIN'S STATEMENT.

New Bedford, Mass., Jan. 18.—The following is Captain Wright's statement regarding the loss of the steamer City of Columbus:—"The City of Columbus left Boston at 3 p.m. on Thursday, carrying 80 passengers and a crew of 45. At 2.45 a.m. on Friday, Grayhead light bearing south half east, the vessel struck on the outside of Devil's Bridge buoy. The wind was blowing 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 majority of the

PASSENGERS WERE WASHED OVERBOARD.

Seven passengers left the vessel on a life raft and about forty were taken 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 SAVED

are:—Horace Waterhouse, of Bath, Me.; John White, Prince Edward Island; F. W. Fairbank, Gorham, Me.; Thomas O'Leary, Fireman; E. T. Briggs, Barber Hanson, S. E. Wright, captain, all of Boston; A. A. Pittman, Brooklyn, N.Y.; G. D. Whitcomb, Hudson, Mass.; H. W. Farnsworth, Townsend, Mass.; J. L. Cook, Portland, Me.; G. W. Farnsworth, Townsend, Mass.; E. Wiedman, Lawrence, Mass.; E. McGarry alias McCarthy, Somerville, Mass.; H. A. Phillips, first assistant engineer; John Madden, Charlottetown, P. E. I.; T. R. Hammond, Goldboro, 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.

The ledge on which the City of Columbus struck was considered by mariners one of the most dangerous points on the coast. They consist of a formation of submerged rocks, constituting a double ledge, the outer edge of which is called the Devil's Back, both ledges being called the Devil's Back. They are almost Grayhead 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 saved is twenty-three. Five dead bodies have been recovered, and

ONE HUNDRED AND NINETEEN SOULS ARE UNACCOUNTED FOR.

The following is a list of those lost:—Wm. W. Wright and wife, Boston; E. S. Band and wife, Roxbury; T. K. Hale, Boston; Levi Lawrence, Geo. H. Kellogg, Dr. H. O. Bartlett and wife, Mrs. S. Kesner, residences unknown; Mrs. Dr. Small, Southampton, Mass.; Miss Besch, Mrs. Gilman, residences unknown; Oscar Jasld, Turkish Consul-General, Boston; A. J. Morton, Boston Globe; H. Brooks, Northboro, Mass.; Mr. and Mrs. O. A. Rand and son, Boston; Mrs. Henry Shale, Chelsea; R. B. Helves, wife and two children, Mrs. J. Atkinson, Mrs. L. Davis, Mrs. H. J. Kellogg, O. Richardson and wife, E. T. Hutchinson and wife, S. Vance, residences unknown; Henry L. Rochester and wife, Dorchester; James A. Merrill, Boston; Henry L. Daniels and wife, O. A. James, residences unknown; Mrs. James Best and Miss Best, Mrs. Wilcomb, Dr. W. Mitchell, J. T. Tibbitts, T. A. Day, M. Sargent, A. C. Dunlap, D. Eaton, G. Chase and wife, H. Durbin, residences unknown; Mrs. B. J. Flanagan, O. D. Lynn; W. Lapham, G. B. Hammond, O. D. Ball, O. Frost, residences unknown; Joel Norris, Boston. Steerage.—The residences of some of the following are known:—Ann Kelly, Sault Ste. Marie, G. E. Goddard, T. McCarthy, G. Hines, O. Griffin, T. E. Giddings, W. E. Wright, August Pearson, B. Haber, J. G. Whitcomb, O. G. Willist, Brown, Walker, Fassett. The last three applied for tickets just before the hour of starting and their full names were not obtained. Officers—first mate Edward Fuller, of Barnstable; first mate Allen Eldridge, of Oxborough, Mass.; boatswain Phillip Clark, of Boston; quarter master McDonald, engineer Archibald Morrison, of Boston; 3rd engineer Collins, purser W. S. Spaulding, of Boston; 2nd steward Home, and 33 seamen, names unknown.

Capt. Wright said in addition that about 12 o'clock he stepped into his room to warn 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 out, "Port the helm." I jumped out of my room, thinking we had come across a vessel bound down the Sound. I then cried out, "Hard a port," and in the moonlight saw the buoy on port, Devil's Bridge in the port about two points forward of the beam and about 300 yards distant.

SHR IMMEDIATELY STRUCK. 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 plankstrake was about four feet 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 capsized. The sea 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 staid there a minute, but we were quickly

COLLIER TO TAKE TO THE RIGGING. The mate, second mate, chief engineer and fourth engineer took to the raft. I think the steamer struck on Lone Rock. The captain is positive that he struck outside the buoy, and in taking drifted inside. The officers of the cutter Dexter say that the wind was blowing a gale and a terrible sea was running as they approached the vessel. She sank 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 boats. Some of the men could not swim but nearly every one in the rigging was saved. Eugene McGarry jumped from the rigging. Lieut. Rhodes 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 froze 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

"SAVE THOSE MEN FIRST, they are freemen." There was no answer. The captain then jumped, although he could not swim a stroke, and was rescued. Lieut. Rhodes, at the peril of his life, rescued the last two men in the rigging. One was Mr. Richardson, who died before reaching the cutter. About \$400 was found in a wallet in his pocket.

BOSTON, Jan. 19.—The City of Columbus was one of the finest vessels on the coast. She was built in 1873 by John Roach & Son, built of iron and thoroughly equipped. She was rated A, valued at \$300,000 and insured for \$250,000.

BOSTON, Jan. 19.—A corrected list shows that the lost City of Columbus had 59 first-class 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 Butler, fireman, and a seaman named Leary.

THE WRECK. 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 moderates it may be possible to save part of the vessel. If wreckers were sent at once she might possibly be raised.

THE MORE SAVED. New Bedford, 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 Collins, Taunton, second assistant engineer; John Hines, Boston, fireman; Thomas Butler, Prince Edward Island, fireman; Wm. N. McDonald, Boston, quartermaster; Thomas O'Leary, seaman; Michael Kennedy and Edward O'Brien, St. John's, N.B., waiters; Jas. Brown and J. Tibbitts, passengers.

THE LIST OF SAVED. To those found at Gayhead Light is to be added Captain S. Vance, of North Truro, N.B., who was picked up by the steamer Speedwell in a life-boat several miles from where the steamer sank, and was thought to be dead, but was resuscitated, and may recover.

A CORRECTED LIST of those on the vessel shows 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 is a possibility of these figures being altered by the discovery of additional survivors.

CANADIAN VICTIMS. WOODSTOCK, N. B.—W. B. Belyes received a despatch from Boston this morning that Mr. and Mrs. Belyes, 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 parliamentary party, in reporting to Mr. Parnell upon election prospects in Ireland, report 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 Hall, Dublin, the day before Parliament opens, and are preparing a fierce onslaught on Lord Spencer's tenacious Orangemen.

ARCHBISHOP GIBBONS

Interview with His Grace of Baltimore in Rome.

The Holy Father's Devotion to Duty—Love of the Pope for Ireland—A French Cardinal's Opinion on the Republic of the United States—Difference between France and America.

Rome, Jan. 12.—The N. Y. Herald 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 ecclesiastical Rome, past nine o'clock, and the archbishop was preparing to retire for the night. Despite this, he very generously 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 responsibilities 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 leisurely fashion by way of Venice, a town I am very anxious to see, and Trent. 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 Rome. I sat in the Ecumenical Council fourteen years ago. I was, indeed, the youngest bishop in it. Yes, I have noticed many changes in 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 destruction of many of the picturesque and winding streets which gave it such a charm. I must say that the people here seem very kind and polite to the Roman authorities. I believe they will retain a good impression of us, and the impression is mutual."

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

Archbishop Gibbons—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 Holy 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 those admirable encyclicals which have been issued of late years. For the rest you may judge of the

CHARACTER OF THE HOLY FATHER

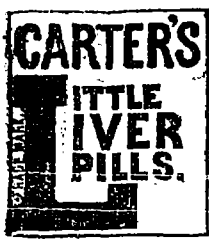
from a remark he once made to me. "I am desirous," said he, "of appealing in all things to the good sense and reason of the public." He is a hard worker. Too often he begins to give audiences at eight o'clock in the morning, and continues with scarcely any intermission for meals till eight or nine in the evening. The Holy Father's audiences are never perfunctory; he does everything thoroughly, and gives Catholics and non-Catholics alike attention. Perhaps he is even a little more courteous 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 called to your notice to the emigrant question and the details of higher ecclesiastical education. The Holy Father, if your correspondent is correctly informed, is anxious that special attention should be paid to physical science, with a view to occupying such men as Tyndall, Huxley, and Herbert Spencer whenever their teachings are in conflict with revelation.

THE POPE'S LOVE FOR IRELAND.

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

Archbishop Gibbons—Never; he loves Ireland, and, indeed, ought to love her, for nationality is more true to the Church. After this no more was said about Rome. The Archbishop talked some minutes longer about his personal experiences. "I dined the other day," said he, "among other things, with a French cardinal, and we happened to discuss Republicanism. The cardinal expressed the belief that the American Republic would not last long. 'It must break up,' said he, 'and go to pieces.' I told him he was greatly mistaken. I said that the American Republic was very different from the thing of the same name in France, where one party had license and the other only oppression. In America there was equal liberty for all." Soon after your correspondent rose and the Archbishop escorted him to the door, shook hands heartily and withdrew.



CURE SICK HEADACHE. Carter's Little Liver Pills are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint...

ACHE. In the face of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills cure it with ease and speed.

THE ONLY VEGETABLE CURE FOR DYSPEPSIA, Loss of Appetite, Sour Stomach, Habitual Constipation, Sick Headache and Biliousness.

Ladies. DO YOUR OWN STAMPELING FOR EMBROIDERY. We have a full stock of materials and patterns for all kinds of work.

An Old Soldier's EXPERIENCE. "I wish to express my appreciation of the valuable qualities of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral."

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. "While with Churchill's army, just before the battle of Vicksburg, I contracted a severe cold, which terminated in a dangerous cough."

THE AMERICAN PRELATES AND THE POPE. Rome, Jan. 16.—Cardinal Simonini in an interview yesterday, praised the American prelates for their piety and patriotism.

Carter's Little Liver Pills must not be confounded with common Cathartic or Purgative Pills, as they are entirely unlike them in every respect.

A Philadelphia man has patented an Ellis Wheeler furnace. COLORLESS AND COLD.—A young girl deeply regretted that she was colorless and cold.

THE QUEEN'S SECRET

CHAPTER XXXIX.—(Continued.)

Hardly had he leaped 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 Countess of Harrington.

of the great reformation, please your majesty, namely, the king's renunciation of spiritual alliance to the See of Rome. Elizabeth saw from the language and tone of the earl that he had suspected her of forming some dark plot, and was well disposed to approve it, though he knew not at the moment exactly what it was.

cometh your servant to repeat in your grace's hearing what I have said, tongue by my Lord Leicester. Therefore let me again crave your majesty's pardon; and kneeling his knee, he presented the miniature.

more dreadful than Holoternes. Ay, when thou shouldst have called around thee and taken counsel with the Obabries and Carmises for the deliverance of God's people. But I prophesy unto thee, that an hour will come, Elizabeth Tudor—

which followed it made the earl turn quickly. "Is her majesty ill?" he inquired. "Nay," replied the countess, "it is nothing; the cold hath slightly affected her. Be not disturbed, my lord; she will revive presently."

CONTINUED ON THIRD PAGE.

THE TRUE WITNESS

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The Post Printing & Publishing Company, MONTREAL, CANADA.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 23, 1884.

CATHOLIC CALENDAR

- THURSDAY, 24.—St. Timothy, Bishop and Martyr. FRIDAY, 25.—Conversion of St. Paul. SATURDAY, 26.—St. Polycarp, Bishop and Martyr.

HOW MR. MOWAT HAS SECURED A STRONG CANDIDATE FOR SOUTH OXFORD, the constituency rendered vacant through the illness of Hon. Adam Crooks an ex-member of the Ontario Government.

A CORONER in the North of England has announced that out of 253 inquests which he held in one year for a manufacturing town, 42 were on children under a year, who died through the absence of their mothers at work, or at the drinking saloon.

MR. BERNARD MORROW has been appointed Registrar for Peterboro, Ont. This is the gentleman whose appointment the Daily Witness opposed on the ground of his being a Catholic.

ALTHOUGH THE COURTS have declared that the Hon. David Mills was elected for the constituency of Bothwell by a clear majority of votes, his opponent, Mr. J. J. Hawkin, has not 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.

THE ELECTION in South Renfrew has resulted in a decisive victory for the Liberal candidate, Dr. Dowling. The people of Ontario are evidently not yet willing that Mr. Mowat should go.

THE MONTREAL HERALD is taking up the cudgels in behalf of that thing, "Free thought," so called. It spends its columns and its admiration on Mr. A. J. Reay, ex-governor, for having announced in his farewell sermon at Zion Church that he does not believe in hell nor in the devil.

MR. WEST, the British Minister at Washington, appears to be getting into bad odor with the American authorities over the matter of O'Donnell's execution.

DR. CAMERON, the medical officer for the corporation of Dublin has made a report on the homes of the poor in the Irish capital, in which he unwittingly illustrates the evil result of the act of Union.

THE AMERICAN WORKINGMAN. Twenty years ago "high protection" was unknown in the United States. Under a moderate tariff, wisely discriminating in favor of important home industries and home labor, but not unduly stimulating any line of manufacture, the masses of the working people were more comfortable and

one of less glaring incapacity, some one who will not run to the Secretary of State every time there is an attempt to twist the lion's tail. Mr. West's conduct in regard to the O'Donnell resolution, offered to the House by Abram Hewitt, has interfered in a very material degree with his usefulness.

THE 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 magnitude of the liquor trade in Great Britain may be gathered.

THE 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.

ARCHBISHOP LYNCH, of Toronto, received a letter from Rome asking if it were true that the Freemasons' Society was recruiting large numbers of Catholics in Ontario, as reported in the Freeman's Journal.

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.

OUR READERS will learn with deep sorrow of the sudden death of the Rev. Father Crombleholme, which occurred last week in the city of Boston. The news of the sad event has just reached us through private sources, and it simply announces the fact without giving any particulars.

DR. ROSS SLOW PROGRESS. Dr. Ross, in the present mixed state of provincial politics, finds it no easy matter to form a new government on the ruins of the Mousseau Cabinet.

DR. CAMERON, the medical officer for the corporation of Dublin has made a report on the homes of the poor in the Irish capital, in which he unwittingly illustrates the evil result of the act of Union.

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prosperous than they are to-day under an "oppressive tariff." The head of the Massachusetts Labor Bureau, Mr. Carroll D. Wright, has, after exhaustive enquiry, compiled a careful table, showing as nearly as could be ascertained, the purchasing power of a dollar in 1860 and 1881.

OUR ESTEEMED CONFERE La Minerve 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 £394 to £216 per annum."

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.

AMONG the English members of Parliament none is more honest and has the courage of his conviction in a more eminent degree than Mr. Joseph Cowen, who sits in the House of Commons for Newcastle-on-Tyne.

THE SPOON on the whole is tame, commonplace and not over-burdened with serious and important matter; it but reflects the dullness of the country.

DR. ROSS, who was selected by the Lieutenant-Governor to form a new administration, is progressing slowly with his task.

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in that famous Cabinet. His department was among the best administered. In the Mousseau government this principle of representation was cast aside and the English-speaking Catholics were left out in the cold.

TEXAS WIRE FENCE WAR. The large State of Texas is agitated from centre to circumference by a singular exhibition of commotion. 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."

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.

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 Marquis of Lansdowne, and it solemnly avows that "it cannot discover the slightest sympathy with our remarks in any quarter."

CABINET REPRESENTATION. Dr. Ross, who was selected by the Lieutenant-Governor to form a new administration, is progressing slowly with his task.

THE AMERICAN WORKINGMAN. Twenty years ago "high protection" was unknown in the United States. Under a moderate tariff, wisely discriminating in favor of important home industries and home labor, but not unduly stimulating any line of manufacture, the masses of the working people were more comfortable and

Irish landlord, and one with whom his Irish tenants were so accustomed 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.

THE EVILS OF CHILD LABOR. During the present session of the Dominion Parliament our legislators will be called upon to discuss a measure for the better protection of labor, or, rather, of the laborer.

ORANGEISM IN "THE EVENING CANADIAN." The New Orange Blossom of Toronto says we did it an injustice in referring to it as the Canadian instead of the Evening Canadian.

THE AMERICAN WORKINGMAN. Twenty years ago "high protection" was unknown in the United States. Under a moderate tariff, wisely discriminating in favor of important home industries and home labor, but not unduly stimulating any line of manufacture, the masses of the working people were more comfortable and

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 rebuttal of palpable absurdities.

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'head of party processions,' where the...
As we did not have the article at our...
But in the light of the evidence...

We could not expect worse from the...
Orange Sentinel than the following which...
of 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...

We have no more processions, and we...
will have no more Hackett murders, or no...
more Orangemen shot down as were the...

We hope the Evening Canadian is...
satisfied with the quotation from its...
article. Such a barefaced misrepresentation...

The following gentlemen have consented...
to act as agents in their respective...
localities for this Poor and True Witness...

"HIGH MORALITY OF FREE-...
THINKERS."
To the Editor of the True Witness:

DEAR SIR,—While perusing the columns...
of an evening contemporary I came across...
a report of the "Pioneer Freethought Club,"...

It is the first time since the...
of 1870 that it is given to us to receive...
the visit of the representative of the...

All people go forth to meet Your...
Excellency, as much to honour in your...
manly and as well as to see in you...

It is the first time since the...
of 1870 that it is given to us to receive...
the visit of the representative of the...

All people go forth to meet Your...
Excellency, as much to honour in your...
manly and as well as to see in you...

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

Resolved,—That a copy of these resolutions...
be sent to the bereaved parents of our...
late brother, and also be inserted in the...
Montreal True Witness, St. John Freeman and Colchester...
Sun.

Committee on Resolutions.—D. C. Sheehan,
Austin O'Connor, Frank Mahem.

FOR COUGHS AND COLDS there is nothing
so good as DR. FARVEY'S SOOTHENING
PINE. Every bottle of it is warranted and
can, therefore, be returned if not found
satisfactory.

GATHOLIC 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 depart-
ments and public institutions.

The Catholic presbytery at Bayou de
Lage, La., was burned on Sunday morning.
Father Conaout perished. It is not known
whether the fire was accidental or incendiary.

It is reported that the Most Reverend Dr.
Moran, Bishop of Osnabrück, recently named for
the archdiocese of Sydney, N.S.W., has
been summoned to Rome by the Vatican to
be created a cardinal.

The Queen has decorated a Franciscan
Brother, the Rev. Manuel Beners, of Alex-
andria, Egypt, for services rendered during
the war last year, and also during the time
cholera 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
sacred music. Cardinal Manning and the
Bishop of Southwark are the patrons of the
association.

There will be a religious profession at
the Ban Pasteur Convent, Sherbrooke street,
on the 24th instant, when a large number of
young ladies will take the first vow. His
Lordship, Bishop Fabre will officiate at the
ceremony, which will commence at 8 o'clock
a.m.

The Bishop of St. Hyacinthe celebrated on
Wednesday last the eighteenth anniversary
of his consecration. His Lordship officiated
pontificaly at the Cathedral, assisted by
Very Rev. J. A. Gravel and Rev. Messrs.
P. Pines and O'Donnell, and curé Richard,
St. Pierre and Cormier. A large number of
other clergymen were present.

An attempt to steal the remains of the late
Right Rev. V. V. Whelan, Bishop of the diocese
of Wheeling, W. Va., in the Catholic
church, from the vault in Mount Olivet ceme-
tery, was discovered and prevented. The
object was to secure a reward for the remains.
The theft was prevented by the accidental
discovery of the operators by the sexton.

A circular was read on Sunday from Arch-
bishop Lynch in all the Roman Catholic
churches in Toronto, stating that he had re-
ceived a letter from Rome asking if it were
true that the Freemason's society was recruit-
ing large numbers of Catholics in this province
as reported in the Freeman's Journal, and
that he had ascertained that very few had
joined, and those only who had neglected
their parental communion and were otherwise
irreligious, who looked only to worldly gain
and not to the eternal salvation of their souls.
The circular pointed out the penalties for
joining that forbidden society.

THE APOSTOLIC DELEGATE.

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

Last Sunday being the feast of the Holy
Name of Jesus, the services at the Jesuit
Church were very imposing and largely at-
tended. At High Mass His Excellency
Apostolic Delegate officiated, assisted by
Rev. Father Turgeon, Rector of
St. Mary's college, and Rev. Father Lon-
gan, of St. Edouard, and Rev. Father
McCaughy, of St. Bartholomew, acted at de-
acon and sub-deacon of offices. The sermon
of the day was delivered by the Rev. Father
Ponche. The choir sang, with an efficient
string band accompaniment, Fanconi's
beautiful Mass E, which produced a grand ef-
fect.

At the offertory, Mon. H. St. Pierre
rendered Wagon's *Jesu, re fugium nostrum*,
the *Sanctus*, Gounod's *Marche de Pie IX.* was
performed before Mass, and Mendelssohn's
"Friends' March" from *Attala* at the close. The
singing throughout the whole service was
conducted in the usual superb manner and
fully sustained the good reputation which
the choir has gained.

After High Mass His Excellency proceeded
to the library of St. Mary's College, and was
there presented with an address by forty
of the Papal Zouaves, who were present in
full uniform. Mr. Gustave Drolet, President
of L'Union Ailette, read the address, which
was as follows:

To His Excellency Monsignor Smellens,
Apostolic Delegate of the Vatican to Can-
ada:
EXCELLENCY—It is with an indescrib-
able joy that the Clero and the young
Zouaves salute the arrival in our Province of the
illustrious ambassador which His Holiness the
Papal King has chosen to represent him among
us.

GREAT FIRE IN CORNWALL.

HALF THE TOWN IN FLAMES—AN UNFORTU-
NATE SERVANT—A LIST OF THE DESTRUCTED.
CORNWALL, JAN. 22.—At 1.10 this morning
a fire broke out in the kitchen of the Com-
mercial Hotel, corner of Pitt and First streets.
The outbreak was noticed by Mr. A. V. Mac-
millan, collector of customs, who lives next
door. He at once rushed to the hotel, and
with great difficulty opened the door for that
purpose. The alarm spread rapidly through-
out the house and the guests and servants were
enabled to escape, most of them having little
beyond the clothing which they hastily as-
sumed. Among the former was Mr. Ohlholm,
barrier, who is in feeble 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 com-
pleted his toilet on the sidewalk. The alarm
was promptly sounded, but some time elapsed
before the fire brigade with their
steamer arrived on the scene. The fire in the
canal was very thick and a delay ensued
while it was being cut through to reach the
water. Meantime the fire spread to the new
brick wing of the Commercial, the front win-
dow 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
the flames burst through the front window,
the goods caught fire and were consumed.
The next to fall a victim was the splendid
brick block opposite occupied by Kirkpatrick
Bro., D. McKee, Turner & Son, G. H.
Wagant, dentist, Masonic lodge, St.
Jean Baptiste Society, W. Ohlholm,
barrier, Catholic Benevolent Society,
and Odd Fellows' lodge. To the
north the flames caught on the building oc-
cupied by W. B. Thompson, druggist, Farlinger
& Armstrong, grocers, and MacAdam, confection-
ery 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.

THE FOLLOWING IS AN ESTIMATE OF THE LOSSES:
—Adams estate, owners of the Commercial
Hotel, \$30,000; A. B. Macdonald, on furniture
and stock, \$5,000; Dr. Pringle, drugs, \$3,000;
N. Phillips, dry goods, \$5,000; W. B.
Thompson, drugs, \$5,000; J. K. McAdam, con-
fectionery works and shop, \$3,000; J. K. Mc-
Donald, tin, \$700; Kirkpatrick Bro., dry
goods, on building, \$8,000, on stock, \$20,000;
D. McKee, grocer, building, \$5,000, on
stock, \$6,000; N. Turner & Son, hardware,
building, \$7,000, and stock, \$12,000; Far-
linger & Armstrong, grocers, \$2,500; Miss De-
rochers, milliner, \$500, on which the insur-
ance amounts to about \$32,000, principally
in the Royal, Lancashire and Queen's.
The insurance agents are reticent as to
the amount of insurance of each loss, but
agree as to the total amount. The
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 him-
self the heaviest sufferer, has the corporation
gangs at work clearing a passage for
traffic. The less said about the ef-
ficiency of the fire apparatus the bet-
ter. The men are worthy of all praise.
The following suffered loss by removal:—E.
H. Brown, M. G. Carey, McIntyre &
Campbell, W. H. Dunkin, E. Pitt, D. Mc-
Millan, W. J. Wagoner, Mrs. Davie, D. Mc-
Donnell, A. T. Porteous. The Freeholder
news reporter, Baptist church meeting rooms, is
a total loss, Young Men's Christian Asso-
ciation, Boss Brothers, Campbell Brothers, T.
Castonguay, D. Carpenter, Cameron & Mac-
donald, Ottawa Hotel, A. Jacobs, besides a
few minor losses by lodgers, &c.

RELIGION AND LOVE.
A ROMANCE OF THE BELLEVILLE CONVENT SIBBOD.
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 in-
terior villages of Illinois, who is now
lying in one of the wards of the St. Eliza-
beth hospital, Belleville, recovering from
injuries she sustained in jumping from a
third-story window. Although in moderate
circumstances, her beauty and amiable dis-
position have won for her many ardent ad-
mirers, and among them several wealthy
young men, who have sued for her hand.
One of these lovers, with the exception of one,
the son of one of the wealthiest merchants in
East St. Louis, were unsuccessful in their
suit, and even he, in pressing his claims on
certainly obstacles which for a time
contented to prevent him from leading her
to the altar. While she was visiting 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 pro-
pose marriage when his father, learning she
was a Protestant, objected to the match, say-
ing that any son of his who married any other
than 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 enter the
Catholic Convent at Belleville. When she
informed her guardian that she had de-
termined to change her faith and spend the
remainder of the year in the Immaculate
Conception Convent, that individual, who
happened to be an uncompromising Protes-
tant, refused to furnish the money necessary
for her expenses while at the institution.
She informed her lover of her predicament,
whereupon he volunteered to pay her tuition.
She objected to this arrangement at first, but
was finally prevailed upon to allow the young
man to foot her bills with the understanding
that she

WOULD BECOME HIS WIFE
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 burn-
ing 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
fallen 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 en-
tertains 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 in-
juries 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 ap-
pointed directors of the Vercheres Agricul-
tural Society:—A. H. Barnard, for the Village
of Vercheres; A. Archambault, for the Parish
of Vercheres; Alphonse Chagnon, Vercheres;
Laurent Hubert, Contrecoeur; J. L. Carlier,
St. Antoine; J. Beaudry, St. Marc; Henri
Préfontaine, Beauce; L. N. Handfield, St.
Jude; and J. P. H. Carboneau, St. Julien.
At a subsequent meeting of the above Board,
held at St. Theodose a few days ago, Mr. L. J.
Carlier was elected President; Mr. A. H. Bar-
nard, Vice-President; Mr. Felix Voligny,
Secretary-Treasurer; and Mr. J. N. A. Archam-
bault, Honorary President.
At a late meeting of the Chambly Agricul-
tural Society the following directors were ap-
pointed:—Messrs Alfred Williams, Louis
Brossseau, Basile Lamarre, Thomas de Groe-
bos, Antoine Bourdon, Henri Menard, Basile
Daignault, Charles Masse and Albert Quinn.
Mr. Alfred Williams was elected President;
Mr. Louis Brossseau, Vice-President, and Mr.
Louis Trudeau, Secretary-Treasurer.
At a late meeting of the County of L'As-
sompção Agricultural Society, the following
directors were elected for the ensuing year:
Messrs P. A. Archambault, L'Assompção;
Ludger Pausé, Péliphanie; Jos. Bonville,
St. Sulpice; Abelton Thoin, Repentigny;
Edouard Laohapelle, St. Paul Ernest; Nar-
cisse Lamarre, Lechaud; Jos. Broillet,
Mascouche; Jos. Archambault, St. Lin; Booh
Tallier, St. Roch. Mr. Archambault was, at a
subsequent meeting of the directors, elected
President, Mr. Pausé, Vice-President, and Mr.
T. J. A. Masson, Secretary-Treasurer.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.
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, January 22nd, 1884.
The 7.10 p.m. train from St. Jerome to
Montreal, and the 5.00 p.m. train from Mon-
treal to St. Jerome will continue to run as
usual.

DESECRATING A PRELATE'S GRAVE.

WHITING, JAN. 21, 1884.—A desperate at-
tempt was made Tuesday night to steal the
body of Bishop Whelan, who died in 1874,
from Mount De Gant Cemetery. The
object was to secure a reward for the
return of the remains and the
attempt was only prevented from suc-
ceeding by the accidental discovery of the
operatives. The attempt was made on
Thursday night, but owing to the security of
the vault the work was interrupted by day-
light. The ghouls replaced everything neat-
ly, intending to return the succeeding night
and complete the job. The sexton, by a mere
accident, discovered that the vault had been
tampered with, and since this discovery a
guard has been kept in the chapel at night,
and the thieves have not returned. The
vault will be made absolutely burglar-proof.

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 fallen.
Massachusetts cotton mills are giving
notice of a reduction of wages on the 1st
prox.
In the case of Bradlaugh vs. Newdegate
M. P., the court has awarded £100 damages
and costs.
The opening of the New Brunswick Legisla-
ture will take place on Thursday, 28th
February.
The repairs of the Ottawa dam were re-
commenced on Monday on an artificial struc-
ture of ice.
A scheme has been submitted to the Porte
for a ship railway from the Mediterranean to
the Red Sea.
The election of Hon. Mr. Ross, Minister of
Education of the Ontario Government, is to
be contested.
The Toronto inland revenue inspector has
seized 300 cask oil barrels because the stamps
were not affixed.
The legislature will meet at Fredericton,
N.B., the last week in February for the dis-
patch of business.
The mediation of America between China
and France after the capture of Beaulieu 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
to raise a monument to their brethren shot
after the siege of Paris.
The Quebec Fire Assurance Company has
declared a dividend of 5 per cent, payable on
the 1st February next.
The total yield of the gold mines of Nova
Scotia during 1883 was 14,800 ounces, the
value being about \$300,000.
Great destitution exists among Pennsyl-
vania iron miners, wages having been cut
down to 50c and 75c a day.
The French Government is said to be con-
sidering the advisability of giving aid to the
unemployed workmen of Paris.
A daily telegraph news bulletin is about to
be established between Montreal and Cap-
Breton, and the Magdalen Islands.
The Ottoman Diet has been adjourned by a
royal decree, owing to the recent scandal and
the excitement among the people.
Joseph Delisle, of the Quebec detective
force, was accidentally shot yesterday by Ser-
geant Albert, of the city police force.
The Prussian Diet has rejected a motion to
repeal three abrogated clauses of the constitu-
tion referring to the Catholic Church.
The police in St. Petersburg are carefully
examining the basements of houses and
alleys in the vicinity of the Intehokof palace.
Erskine Presbyterian Church, Toronto, was
completely destroyed by fire yesterday after-
noon. Loss \$20,000; insurance \$20,000.
Dr. Dowling, Liberal, has been elected for
South Renfrew by 265 majority, over Mr. De-
ville, with Griffith and McNab to hear from.
The medals and diplomas awarded to the
Nova Scotia Exhibitors by the International
Fishery Commission have arrived in Halifax.
It is stated that the Chinese commander
has ordered the Chinese at Eschloch to
withdraw twenty-five leagues to the north-
west.
The U. S. committee on appropriations
have decided to report a bill appropriating a
sum necessary to fit out a Greely relief expedi-
tion.
Arthur Hamilton, commercial traveller for
Kirk & Brown, Toronto, left his home hur-
riedly while partially dressed, and has not
been seen since.
The Halifax City Council has passed a re-
solution permitting the children of coloured
citizens to enjoy the same school privileges
as white children.
Queen Victoria is able to take short walks,
but cannot stand upon her feet longer than
a few minutes at a time. Her health other-
wise is unimpaired.
The jury in the case of Wm. Wolf, at Lon-
don, Eng., charged with having explosives in
his possession, were unable to agree and
have been discharged.
Lymontagne, in gaol in Bathurst, N. B., for
the murder of his cousin, is a lunatic, and it
is feared unless he is speedily removed to an
asylum he will not live.
Two meetings were held yesterday in Paris
in furtherance of the proposition to revise the
Constitution, and speeches were delivered in
favor of a social revolution.
Plicards have been posted in various parts
of Paris summoning the people to make a
demonstration and compel the Chambers to
accede to the popular demands.
The London Post says five packages of
dynamite were found in a tunnel 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 ac-
count was presented which showed a balance
of \$18,980 against the association.
Fitzgerald, one of the sufferers 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 of-
ficials dismissed on the 1st of February, the
coal by law having been declared illegal.
Reginald Boucher, recently arrested at Vienna
for murdering a woman, after having ob-
tained their money under promises of mar-
riage, has confessed. He had planned five
murders for the last week, expecting to ob-
tain through them 30,000 francs, with which
he intended to escape to America.

OBITUARY.

We are sorry to have to announce the death
of Abbe Olegario Alfred Lorange, which
took place early afternoon, from inflama-
tion of the lungs contracted a fortnight
ago while crossing the ice bridge on his way
to visit the sick. His loss will be
greatly felt by the clergy of the diocese.
He was 57 years old and had been at
Leurore for the past 24 years. The deceased
was a brother of the Hon. Judge Thomas
and Olegario Lorange and of Mr. J. M.
Lorange, Q. C. His funeral took place
on Monday at 9 a.m., from Leurore, and
Mgr. Fabre officiated at the church. Abbe
Lorange was born at Sainte Anne de Yama-
chicho, and received his education at
the Collège de Nicolet and at
the Montreal College. He was
ordained priest in this city in December,
1851, by Mgr. Engrat and occupied the position
of Vicar at St. Hughes and at Berthier,
and subsequently was curé at Ste. Julie, near
Montreal, from September, 1853 to September, 1856,
when he was transferred to Ste. Marie, in
which place he resided till 1859. During
the many years he had charge of the parish
of Leurore he was very busy; he had the
finest church on the North Shore built
besides a commercial college which under
the direction of the Visiting Brothers had a
convent. He made a trip to Rome and
the Holy Land about fifteen years ago, and
he intended to take part in the jubilee
organized by Abbe Provost, and he longed
to see the Society of Our Lady.

Commodore Timothy A. Hunt, U.S.N., died
at New Haven, Conn., on January 21st, aged
78 years.
Rev. L. P. Fletcher, of the Universalist
Church, died at Salsburgh, N.Y., on January
21st. He formerly preached in Buffalo.
Nathl. J. Piper, an old and respected resident
of Toronto, died at Salsburgh, January 18th.
The deceased was born in 1811, and lived in
this city for many years, he was known as
an active member of the York Zionians.
Mr. Antoine Bouchard, who settled in Ottawa
in 1827, father of Mr. H. Bouchard, M. P. for
the county of Russell, died at Salsburgh,
Ct., Health Officer, on Jan. 19th, aged
87. The deceased was 82, is still liv-
ing.

The news of the fatal accident to Mr. John P.
C. O'Leary, of the late St. Mary's, died in
Boston, on the morning of January 18th,
caused a profound impression in St. John, N.S. Mr.
O'Leary left the latter city on the previous Tues-
day for Boston, and was struck by a railway
train when the accident occurred. Deceased was a
brother of Hon. Isaac Harpee and was associat-
ed with him in business for many years. He
had a large family, and was a member of the
Boston Athenæum. He was 45 years old and leaves a wife and
four children.

Mr. William Donaldson, teller of the Bank of
British North America, in Hamilton, died in
that city on Sunday, the 21st inst., of heart
failure, at the age of 67 years. He was a
member of the High School of Hamilton, and
was one of the founders of the St. Patrick's Society in
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Religious Professions.
A Religious Reception was held on Friday
at the Ville Marie Convent of Notre Dame,
when the following five ladies professed:—
Miss Bellefleur, taking the name of Sister
Marie; Miss Gagnon, taking the name of
Sister St. Marie; Miss Gagnon, taking the
name of Sister St. Marie; Miss Gagnon,
taking the name of Sister St. Marie; Miss
Gagnon, taking the name of Sister St. Marie.
The following fourteen ladies took the holy
veil:—Miss Lorange, taking the name of
Sister St. Marie; Miss Lorange, taking the
name of Sister St. Marie; Miss Lorange,
taking the name of Sister St. Marie; Miss
Lorange, taking the name of Sister St. Marie;
Miss Lorange, taking the name of Sister St.
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he intended to escape to America.

READ THIS.

FOR COUGHS AND COLDS there is nothing
so good as DR. FARVEY'S SOOTHENING
PINE. Every bottle of it is warranted and
can, therefore, be returned if not found
satisfactory.

Advertisement for Golden Krut Bitters, featuring text like 'GOLDEN KRUT BITTERS' and 'PURIFY THE WHOLE SYSTEM'.

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DOMINION PARLIAMENT

FIFTH PARLIAMENT—SECOND SESSION

SPEECH FROM THE THRONE

OTTAWA, Jan. 17.

The second session of the fifth Parliament of Canada was opened at 3 o'clock this afternoon by His Excellency the Governor-General, with the usual formalities.

The members of the House of Commons having assembled at the top of Black Rod's stick, the usual rush was made for the Senate Chamber, where the following speech from the throne was delivered:—

Hon. Gentlemen of the Senate:— Gentlemen of the House of Commons:—

I feel assured that you will devote yourselves with earnestness 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.

THE DEBUT

In fulfilment of the important trust committed to me by Her Majesty, I have received 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 Majesty to an office which, as her representative, I am enabled to take part in the public affairs of the Dominion and to associate myself with you in the performance of the honorable duties which you are about to approach.

THE CONSOLIDATION OF THE STATUTES

The commissioners appointed by my predecessor for the purposes of consolidating the Statutes affecting the Dominion have pursued their task with diligence, and I am enabled to lay before you for examination about 60 chapters of the proposed consolidation.

EMIGRANTS

to Canada during the past season has, I am 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 INDIANS

in Manitoba and the Northwest during last year has been on the whole satisfactory. The bands included in the several treaties have for the most part been taken themselves to their reserves.

THE INDIANS

existing in the several provinces has now been before the country for a year. The measure will be reintroduced and I commend it to your attention.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

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.

THE ACCOUNTS

Gentlemen of the House of Commons:— The accounts for the past year will be laid before you. You will find that the expenditure has been considerably less and the receipts larger than the

estimates, 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 also be submitted to you. They will, I trust, be found to have been prepared with due regard to economy.

CORRESPONDENCE

To the Editor of THE TRUE WITNESS:—

MR. EDITOR,—In your last issue's correspondent writes that in a recent letter of Bishop O'Leary's from Rome, he intimated that he would try to hunt up a few Gaelic speaking priests for Glengarry, and he adds that this is not necessary, and offers as one reason that the priests of other nationalities are respected by the Scotch Catholics. He gives as an example the esteem they had for the Rev. Father Masterson, entirely agree with him. Who would not esteem Father Masterson for his mild manner and truly exemplary career.

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.

HARBOR GRACE RIOTS

To the Editor of THE TRUE WITNESS:—

DEAR SIR,—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 riot between Orangemen and Roman Catholics.

ABRAM REWITT'S DUPLICITY

PLAYING INTO THE HANDS OF THE BRITISH MINISTER AT WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—The principal topic of conversation around hotels to-day was the question of veracity raised between Hewitt, of New York, and E. Backwell West, British Minister to the United States.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL

IN RE: JUDICIAL SEQUESTRATION OF THE ESTATE OF ALEXANDER FENROSE McDONALD, OF THE DISTRICT OF MONTREAL, V. JURGER ALIAS JOSEPH LAUGER CLEMENT, CABINET-MAKER, OF THE SAME PLACE.

AN ORDER OF SEQUESTRATION of the estate of Alexander Fenrose McDONALD, of the same place, contractor and builder, and duly authorized a *curator ad litem*, Plaintiff, vs. Jurger alias Joseph Lauger Clement, Cabinet-maker, of the same place, Defendant.

AN ORDER of the Hon. the Chief Justice of the Province of Quebec, in the above entitled cause, is hereby made, returnable the eleventh day of January next.

Montreal, 21st December, 1883.

J. & W. A. BATES, Attorneys for Plaintiff.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL, Superior Court, Montreal, No. 94.

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AN ORDER of the Hon. the Chief Justice of the Province of Quebec, in the above entitled cause, is hereby made, returnable the eleventh day of January next.

Montreal, 10th December, 1883.

J. & W. A. BATES, Attorneys for Plaintiff.

and not to come in contact with their party or there would be bad fighting, but the Orangemen said no one would keep them from going where they pleased. They then took sticks from fences as they went along. Eventually they came up to the Catholic party, who were also armed with sticks and 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 Catholics) on the "peaceable" Orangemen from behind a snowbank. The Orangemen and sympathisers were well armed with revolvers and guns. The Catholic party, expecting treachery, were not altogether unprepared for such villainy, and when they saw their friends turn down, they thought it time to return the fire, which, it is to be supposed, they did, the 400 Orangemen flying in all directions, like a flock of sheep, before one-fourth of their number, leaving their flag, ten or twelve wounded, losing their flag, and their King, named Jean, who was killed (many sympathisers 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 death).

When Callahan and Darmody, Roman Catholics, fell under the green flag, their friends went to assist them, but they said with their dying breath, never mind us, stand by the flag, don't let them conquer it; although not an Irishman 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 Catholics, but I am rather glad to think they would make a greater mistake than they did in the first place, for if the Orangemen were excited over their loss, how was the other party's feelings on the matter? Very excited, reader, I assure you; but they were quieted and well advised by their clergymen, and he it ever to their credit St. John's, Holyrood, Harbor Male, and other R. C. districts, who bore the trouble of their friends with fortitude, although they knew their reports were infamous falsehoods, but they knew the law, and dealt squarely with all parties, notwithstanding that partly high in authority was sending telegrams to Orange localities all over the country; and it is reported that the Roman Catholics are in the minority they have to suffer insults, and in some cases assaults are reported; but I trust the law will find out those Orange rowdies, and let them know they must not take the country on their backs, defy the law, as they did at Carboner the day of Jean's funeral, when they prevented the mail and passengers from St. John's to that town from landing, and breaking in the windows of the houses of Roman Catholics. If this was 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 only Orangemen it was all right with the clergies.

I have been told a Roman Catholic woman went from Harbor Grace to Carboner 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 of things in this locality.

JUSTICE

I am sending papers to sustain my assertions.

St. John's, Nfld., Jan. 9, 1884.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TRUE WITNESS:

DEAR BROTHERS,—The sad events which have just transpired in our midst, and which caused such intense excitement throughout the length and breadth of the land, must certainly have been waited over the wires to every part of the civilized world, more particularly to Canada, where similar events so very often occur. Vague and uncertain must be the rumours of this unhappy affair by the time it reached you, and for this reason I will give you as far as I can judge, a correct account. On Christmas Eve numbers of persons assembled in the streets, shouting and using language offensive to the Catholics, such as "down with the Romans," "no Popery." The police were called out, headed by the Chief Magistrate, who read the Riot Act, and it was only by the point of the bayonet that the crowd was dispersed and peace restored.

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a character, that all places of business were closed. In Spaniard's Bay, a neighboring settlement, on the same night, the palings around and the crosses in the Catholic cemetery were destroyed, the windows of a Catholic schoolhouse smashed, and the house of a Catholic trader, Mr. O'Leary, attacked, 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 Orangism, that Mr. O'Leary has been since obliged to leave his house to the mercy of these disturbers of the public peace.

On St. Stephen's Day, the Orange procession, numbering about three hundred, accompanied by a band playing party tunes and bearing the usual offensive flags and banners, and by Chief 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 Police 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 River Head man named Patrick Callahan, whereupon a general volley was fired by the processionists and a number of followers who accompanied them on the march with shotguns. 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 self-defence, killing one man on the spot and wounding several others, one of whom has since died. The Orangemen did not stand fight, but fled in the most cowardly manner as soon as the guns were turned on them, leaving their banners, swords, bible, dead and wounded on the field.

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

After a few days the excitement cooled down, owing to the prompt measures taken by the authorities, and the forbearance of the Catholics in obedience to the exhortation of his Lordship, who pledged his word to 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 flags, five in number, amongst the rest a very expensive silk banner of King William. The River Head man had with them a green flag, under which they fastened after the melee the shreds of the Orange flags 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.

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LAND REGULATIONS.

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

\$2.50 PER ACRE upwards, with conditions requiring cultivation. A rebate for cultivation of from \$1.25 to \$3.50 per acre, 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, &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 PAYMENT: Purchasers may pay one-sixth in cash, and the balance in five annual instalments, with interest at SIX PER CENT. per annum, payable in advance.

Parties 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 secured interest. These Bonds can be obtained on application at the Bank of Montreal, 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. McTAVISH, Land Commissioner, Winnipeg. By order of the Board.

CHARLES DRINKWATER, Secretary. Montreal, December, 1883.

PARSONS' PURGATIVE PILLS

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 Pills have no equal. Physicians use them in their practice. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail for eight letter-stamps. Send for circular. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., BOSTON, U.S.A.

DIPHTHERIA

JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT

Neuritis, Intoxicata, Sore Throat, Bleeding at the Lungs, Chronic Hoarseness, Croup, Whooping Cough, Chronic Bronchitis, Chronic Diarrhoea, Chronic Dysentery, Cholera Morbus, Kidney Troubles, Diseases of the Epine and Lumbi Back. Sold everywhere. Send for pamphlet to I. S. JOHNSON & CO., BOSTON, MASS.

MAKE HENS LAY

An English Veterinary Surgeon and Chemist, now travelling in this country, says that most of the Hens and Cattle Powders sold here are worthless trash. He says that the Hens' Food and Condition Powders are absolutely pure and entirely reliable. Nothing can be done for the Hens like the Hens' Food and Condition Powders. Sold everywhere. Send for circular to I. S. JOHNSON & CO., BOSTON, MASS.

KERRY, WATSON & CO., WHOLESALE AGENTS, MONTREAL.

Burdock BLOOD BITTERS

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

T. MILBURN & CO., Proprietors, Toronto.

DOWN'S ELIXIR

N. H. DOWN'S' VEGETABLE BALNEUM ELIXIR

Has stood the test for FIFTY-THREE YEARS, and has proved itself the best remedy known for the cure of Consumption, Coughs, Colds, Whooping Cough and all Lung Diseases in young or old. SOLD EVERYWHERE. Price 25c. and \$1.00 per Bottle.

DOWN'S ELIXIR

DR. KANNON, O.M.M.D., M.C.P.S. Late of Children's Hospital, New York, and St. Peter's Hospital, Albany, N.Y. 219 St. Joseph Street, opposite Colborne Street.

WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO'S IMPROVED BUTTER COLOR

A NEW DISCOVERY. For several years we have furnished the Dairy-men of America with an excellent artificial color for butter so meritorious that it met with great success everywhere, receiving the highest and best prizes at both International Dairy Fairs.

It will not turn Rancid. It is the Strongest, Brightest and Cheapest Color Made, and while prepared in oil, is so compounded that it is impossible for it to become rancid.

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

If you cannot get the "Improved" write us to know where and how to get it without extra responsibility.

WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., Easton, Vt.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL

IN RE: JUDICIAL SEQUESTRATION OF THE ESTATE OF ALEXANDER FENROSE McDONALD, OF THE DISTRICT OF MONTREAL, V. JURGER ALIAS JOSEPH LAUGER CLEMENT, CABINET-MAKER, OF THE SAME PLACE.

AN ORDER of the Hon. the Chief Justice of the Province of Quebec, in the above entitled cause, is hereby made, returnable the eleventh day of January next.

Montreal, 21st December, 1883.

J. & W. A. BATES, Attorneys for Plaintiff.

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PARNELL!

"Our Prince has made a noble vow To free his country fairly; Then who was he that knave To see that he was fairly."

His name is Parnell, his name Is Parnell, his name Is Parnell, his name Is Parnell.

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

AGNES BURKE. Montreal, January 14th, 1884.

THE GRAND OLD WOMAN'S SILLY SPEECH.

LONDON, Jan 18.—Sir Stafford Northcote made an unusually aggressive speech at Exeter on night, in which he suggested that under a continued Liberal administration Irish independence might be far from impossible.

SPEECHES CUT SHORT AT TABLE.

DUBLIN, Jan. 18.—No disturbance occurred at breakfast to-day, much as it had been feared by the authorities, both the Orange Society and the National League having proposed to hold meetings at the same time, and both having been interdicted by the Government.

Mr. Biggar and other prominent leaders were present, and the speech was interrupted by a man from the village taking the floor. The Orangemen made no attempt to meet, and the meeting of the Land League was merely a series of speeches which could be construed into a demonstration.

PEPHEXITIES AND ANXIETIES OF MINISTER WEST.

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 letter-writing or he may be relating to Earl Granville in his own peculiar style, the recent occurrences in which he has cut so painfully ridiculous a figure.

What kind of matter Mr. West sends over to the British Foreign Office the following curious examples will show:—

WHAT MR. WEST WROTE ABOUT. Two years ago there was much talk of the imprisonment without trial of American citizens, or persons who claimed to be such, in Ireland.

On January 21 Mr. West wrote to Earl Granville, and in the first sentence of his letter he resorted to a resolution of inquiry concerning such persons, and then added:—

From which Mr. Robinson, of New York, made a violent speech, a copy of which is herewith enclosed, against the British Government, and also, relating to the present state of the American Republic, and to the fact that America some time ago, which created so much sensation, "On that we only paid as much attention, as much honor to it, as we have done to the dead Lincoln and his '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. Mr. West apparently imagined that Mr. Frelinghuysen would at once send up to the Capitol and have him, Mr. Robinson arrested, without bail, but Mr. Frelinghuysen, who had considered Mr. West an imprudent 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 objection to the West as one would 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 sent to the United States."

Seven days later on the 1st of February, Mr. West wrote again to Earl Granville reporting the passage of the resolution, and inquiring of the American citizens said to be in the custody in Ireland, and once more showed his extreme anxiety that the British lion should not be used as a badge of honor, and that it should not be used as a badge of honor, and that it should not be used as a badge of honor.

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