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VOL. XXXII.—NO. 27.

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1882.

PRICE FIVE CENTS

IRELAND

The Land War.

Coas, Feb. 7.—The magistrate, after hearing the testimony of informer Connell, committed 16 Moonlighters for trial; three were remanded and one discharged.

DUBLIN, Feb. 7.—At a meeting of the lady Leaguers here to-day, Anna Parnell presided. They had received £2,516 since last meeting.

H. Redmond, a brother of the member of Parliament, was arrested at Ballinagat to-day under the Coercion Act.

LONDON, Feb. 9.—A Parliamentary return shows that 811 outrages were reported to the Irish police in January, of which 479 were agrarian, an increase of 31 over the previous January.

DUBLIN, Feb. 10.—The Land Commission heard counsel yesterday, showing cause against making absolute the conditional attachment against Mr. E. Dwyer Gray on account of an article in the Freeman's Journal regarding the Stacpoole leases, then under the consideration of the Court. Judge O'Hagan said the case was so serious that he would postpone judgment.

Cotterell, Solicitor to the Landed Estates Commissioners Court, has been compelled to resign in consequence of inadvertently sanctioning the issue from the Commissioners' offices of a pamphlet containing Land League documents. The affair caused sensation.

Mr. Gladstone's speech in the Commons last evening on Mr. Smyth's amendment declaring it impracticable as long as the Irish are unable to define clearly where local affairs end and Imperial affairs begin, has created a sensation. The Times considers this manner of meeting the demand of Home Rulers showed an unfortunate departure from the settled practice of responsible politicians.

The Standard says the answer will certainly be construed as an encouragement to persevere in agitation. The Telegraph declares that statesmen outside of the influence of the Treasury consider it an invitation to re-open the discussion. The Morning Post says it is a direct incitement to Home Rulers to persevere. The Daily News contends that Mr. Gladstone's meaning is mistaken.

LONDON, Feb. 12.—The Parliamentary return shows 512 suspects confined in various jails in Ireland.

It is stated that at the forthcoming parliamentary election in Meath, the Irish party intend to elect Michael Davitt, now confined in Portland prison. Patrick Egan will also be nominated, in order that he may take the seat if Davitt is disqualified.

New York, Feb. 12.—The World's London special says the utmost surprise has been occasioned by Mr. Gladstone's speech on Thursday night, intimating that the Government might be disposed to deal with the Home Rule question provided Home Rulers could define their position so clearly that dismemberment of the Empire would not be involved in the scheme. This is not the first time Mr. Gladstone has sought to encourage the Home Rule party. Home Rule has been estranged by the policy of coercion, and as the result of bye elections has shown the Ministry has not anything to expect from the Irish Electorate but the bitterest hostility, unless it can disarm Parnell's followers by holding out hopes of the restoration of the Irish Parliament. The Premier's speech on Mr. Smyth's amendment was undoubtedly a bid in that direction. It was so understood by Parnellite members, who are now led by Mr. Justin McCarthy; and from the Times, which has all along been prepossessed in Mr. Gladstone's favor, feels compelled to protest against this offer.

JUSTIN MCCARTHY ON THE SITUATION.

Paris, Feb. 7.—A correspondent has just interviewed Mr. Justin McCarthy, who is resting at the Hotel du Louvre on his way home from Egypt. He said that there was no truth in the report that he intends to cease acting for Parnell as leader of the Land League party in Parliament.

"At the same," said Mr. McCarthy, "I understand that no leader at all is to be appointed in Parnell's place. I shall continue to act as his lieutenant."

The correspondent asked Mr. McCarthy whether he approved of the no rent manifesto put forward by the League, and whether he believed the anti-rent agitation would be effective.

"In principle and except in the last extremity," replied Mr. McCarthy, "I am opposed to the anti-rent agitation, but the circumstances under which the manifesto was signed were so exceptional, in my opinion, as to justify it. I should have signed it, I think, had I been in England. Agitation has already been most effective."

The correspondent asked whether any changes were decided upon in the tactics of the League party?

"None of importance," replied Mr. McCarthy, "but probably the obstruction policy will have to be dropped. We must not too few men to give it a chance of success. An amendment to the Queen's speech will doubtless be proposed by one of our party. Further than this, I do not know myself."

BAYARD ON THE IRISH RACE.

A SPLENDID TRIBUTE FROM THE SENATOR FROM DELAWARE—EULOGIES TO THE MEMORY OF REPRESENTATIVE O'CONNOR.

Probably the most important feature of the proceedings in the United States Senate yesterday was the discussion on the bill for the repeal of the Arrests of the Pension Act. Eulogies to the memory of the late

AT LAST!

The long expected meeting of the St. Patrick's Society, to receive the report of the Informer Investigating Committee, was held Monday night in their hall.

Mr. J. D. Quinn occupied the chair, and on calling the meeting to order at about nine o'clock, briefly explained its object.

Mr. M. J. F. Quinn, one of the committee, then stepped upon the platform and presented the report, which was chiefly composed of letters and documents, and a very voluminous one. Mr. Quinn himself had gone to New York, and in an interview with the editor of The Hour, ascertained that the original article appeared in that paper on the 5th December, 1881, and that the article was written by one Frederick J. Hamilton.

After several interviews with Mr. Hamilton, Mr. Quinn obtained a letter from him, stating that he was the author of the article; that it was based on public rumour and that not the slightest animus was intended, and that it did not refer to St. Patrick's Society. Other gentlemen were interviewed, but with no particular result. On the 27th January the Committee received from Mr. Hamilton a letter and an affidavit. The affidavit was as follows:—

CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK. I, Frederick J. Hamilton, of the city of New York, formerly of the city of Montreal, in the Dominion of Canada, journalist, being duly sworn, do depose and say:—

1. I am the author of the article published in The Hour, a paper published in this city, headed "The British Secret Service in America," which article appeared on the 5th of November last, 1881.

2. That I had no special reason or motive for writing said article at the present time, to wit, last November, other than that mentioned in the letter of to-day's date addressed by me to Mr. M. J. F. Quinn, Montreal, and said article was not prompted or instigated by any one, nor did I consult any person prior to or at the time of writing the same.

3. That I had no personal knowledge whatever on which to base said article.

4. That during the year (1875) eighteen hundred and seventy-five, while in the city of Ottawa, in the said Dominion of Canada, and during a session of the Parliament of Canada, I deponent heard the name of Mr. Francis B. McNamee, contractor of the city of Montreal, mentioned as having received sums of money from the Government of the Dominion of Canada for having given to said Government the names of certain persons in Canada supposed to be connected with Fenianism, and as having designs against the peace and good order of the said Dominion.

5. That subsequently, in the city of Montreal—deponent cannot recollect any specific date, but during different election times and times of public excitement—on various occasions and places, deponent was told the same thing, viz., that said Francis B. McNamee had received large sums of money from the said Government for having given information to it concerning the Fenian organization, and for having exposed names of parties who were supposed to be or were connected with the Fenian organization in Canada, by John J. Curran, Q.C., of said city of Montreal.

6. That deponent was furthermore told the same thing during the month of September, 1879, during the time of the contemplated visit to the city of Montreal of the 69th National Guard of the State of New York, by Mr. Bernard Tansey, inn-keeper of the city of Montreal.

7. That both the said Messrs John J. Curran, Q. C., and Bernard Tansey accused the said Mr. Francis B. McNamee of receiving sums of money from the Canadian Government for the reasons already mentioned.

8. That subsequently to the writing of the said article in The Hour, deponent met John P. Whelan, one of the proprietors of the Montreal Post in this city, and in the course of conversation with him regarding said article, the said Whelan informed deponent that the said Mr. Francis B. McNamee had been suspected by the Fenian Brotherhood of New York of having betrayed their secrets and cause, and that the organization in Canada had warned P. J. Meenan, publisher of a paper known as the Irish-American, a paper published in this city, against the said Francis B. McNamee. That this conversation took place between deponent and the said John P. Whelan in the city of New York, on the 17th January, 1882, and the said Whelan further informed deponent that the said Meenan had stated to him that he had a correspondence in cipher in his possession warning the Fenian Brotherhood against the said Francis B. McNamee, and that the said Meenan had promised to forward the said correspondence to the said Whelan.

9. That deponent on the twenty-fifth January instant, called upon the said Meenan; having obtained a letter of introduction to him from the said Whelan (and which letter is now in my possession) to ascertain the truth of the statements made to him. That said P. J. Meenan neither denied nor admitted the correctness of said Whelan's statements, and declined to divulge any correspondence, but stated that he knew nothing personally against the said Mr. Francis B. McNamee; that all his knowledge was based on hearsay.

10. That the said John P. Whelan further informed deponent, at the time of the said conversation, that he (Whelan) knew and could lay his hand on four or five persons who

AT LAST!

The Investigating Committee render a partial report—Mr. E. McShane refuses to sign the document—A characteristic speech from Mr. McNamee—Reply from Mr. Whelan—No satisfactory conclusion arrived at—Final report of the proceedings.

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After several interviews with Mr. Hamilton, Mr. Quinn obtained a letter from him, stating that he was the author of the article; that it was based on public rumour and that not the slightest animus was intended, and that it did not refer to St. Patrick's Society. Other gentlemen were interviewed, but with no particular result. On the 27th January the Committee received from Mr. Hamilton a letter and an affidavit. The affidavit was as follows:—

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2. That I had no special reason or motive for writing said article at the present time, to wit, last November, other than that mentioned in the letter of to-day's date addressed by me to Mr. M. J. F. Quinn, Montreal, and said article was not prompted or instigated by any one, nor did I consult any person prior to or at the time of writing the same.

3. That I had no personal knowledge whatever on which to base said article.

4. That during the year (1875) eighteen hundred and seventy-five, while in the city of Ottawa, in the said Dominion of Canada, and during a session of the Parliament of Canada, I deponent heard the name of Mr. Francis B. McNamee, contractor of the city of Montreal, mentioned as having received sums of money from the Government of the Dominion of Canada for having given to said Government the names of certain persons in Canada supposed to be connected with Fenianism, and as having designs against the peace and good order of the said Dominion.

5. That subsequently, in the city of Montreal—deponent cannot recollect any specific date, but during different election times and times of public excitement—on various occasions and places, deponent was told the same thing, viz., that said Francis B. McNamee had received large sums of money from the said Government for having given information to it concerning the Fenian organization, and for having exposed names of parties who were supposed to be or were connected with the Fenian organization in Canada, by John J. Curran, Q.C., of said city of Montreal.

6. That deponent was furthermore told the same thing during the month of September, 1879, during the time of the contemplated visit to the city of Montreal of the 69th National Guard of the State of New York, by Mr. Bernard Tansey, inn-keeper of the city of Montreal.

7. That both the said Messrs John J. Curran, Q. C., and Bernard Tansey accused the said Mr. Francis B. McNamee of receiving sums of money from the Canadian Government for the reasons already mentioned.

8. That subsequently to the writing of the said article in The Hour, deponent met John P. Whelan, one of the proprietors of the Montreal Post in this city, and in the course of conversation with him regarding said article, the said Whelan informed deponent that the said Mr. Francis B. McNamee had been suspected by the Fenian Brotherhood of New York of having betrayed their secrets and cause, and that the organization in Canada had warned P. J. Meenan, publisher of a paper known as the Irish-American, a paper published in this city, against the said Francis B. McNamee. That this conversation took place between deponent and the said John P. Whelan in the city of New York, on the 17th January, 1882, and the said Whelan further informed deponent that the said Meenan had stated to him that he had a correspondence in cipher in his possession warning the Fenian Brotherhood against the said Francis B. McNamee, and that the said Meenan had promised to forward the said correspondence to the said Whelan.

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10. That the said John P. Whelan further informed deponent, at the time of the said conversation, that he (Whelan) knew and could lay his hand on four or five persons who

knew the career of the said Mr. Francis B. McNamee, but mentioned no names.

11. That the said John P. Whelan further stated that one Eugene O'Rourke (whom deponent does not know and has never seen to his knowledge) could give evidence against the said Mr. Francis B. McNamee relative to the matters referred to in this affidavit.

12. That deponent knows nothing whatever personally against the said Mr. Francis B. McNamee, and furthermore, has no other information in his possession other than that above detailed. That this affidavit includes everything concerning the said Mr. Francis B. McNamee with which deponent is acquainted, and further deponent saith not and hath signed.

(Signed) FRED. J. HAMILTON. Sworn and subscribed this twenty-sixth day of January, 1882, at the city of New York.

(Signed) G. H. ALEXANDER, Notary Public, King's County, N. Y.

The letter stated that he (Mr. Hamilton) was willing to go before a court in Canada and corroborate the statements of the affidavit.

On receipt of the affidavit, Mr. M. J. F. Quinn, acting under instructions from the Committee, wrote letters to Messrs P. J. Meenan, Editor Irish Canadian; Rufus Stephenson, M. P., Ontham; Isaac Brock, Ottawa; Bernard Tansey, Montreal; John J. Curran, Q. C. Montreal, and John P. Whelan, Montreal, asking these gentlemen what they knew of the matter. The Committee received no replies to these letters from Messrs Meenan, Brock or Whelan.

Mr. RUFUS STEPHENSON, M. P., wrote in reply that he never met Mr. F. J. Hamilton, and he was positive that he never mentioned during a session of the Parliament of Canada, nor at any other time, the name of Mr. Francis B. McNamee, contractor of Montreal, as having received sums of money from the Government of the Dominion of Canada for having given to said Government the names of certain persons in Canada supposed to be connected with Fenianism, and he would further add that so far as he was concerned, the affidavit was utterly false, and he could only come to the conclusion that the utterer of the libel against Mr. McNamee coined it in his own tortile brain.

Mr. B. TANSEY wrote, saying he could not bring to mind the conversation referred to, but the information consisted principally of a statement he once heard made, and which he would be prepared to make himself before a Court of Justice when ordered to do so.

Mr. J. J. CURRAN, Q. C., wrote in reply, that he did not remember the circumstances referred to in the affidavit, but if the matter came before the Courts, he might be subpoenaed, when he would be justified in stating what he knew personally and what he had heard from high authority.

Mr. QUINN also wrote to Messrs. Daniel Lyons, John McGrath and James Humphreys, as their names had been mentioned in connection with the matter by Mr. J. P. Whelan.

Mr. HUMPHREYS wrote in reply, and to the effect that if the Committee wanted to get any information from him as to what he knew concerning informers, they could only do so by calling him up as a witness in a Court of Justice.

Messrs. LYONS and McGRATH wrote a joint letter, stating that they never accused Mr. McNamee, either directly or indirectly, or individually to Mr. Whelan, of having obtained money from the Government for giving information concerning the Fenians during the troubles some years ago.

The report of the Committee concluded as follows:—Your Committee, therefore conclude that having used every possible endeavour to discover the truth of the article published in The Post of the 23rd December last, the have been unable to find any fact upon which such an article could be based.

The report was signed by Messrs. Denis Doody and M. J. F. Quinn.

Mr. M. J. F. QUINN then moved, seconded by Mr. D. Doody, that the report be adopted.

Mr. RICHARD McSHANE asked to have the last clause in the report read, which was done.

Mr. M. J. F. QUINN explained the reason for inserting this clause was that the committee could not find any fact upon which the accusation could be based.

Mr. McSHANE said the reason he, as one of the committee, had refused to sign the report was just on account of this last clause. He did not believe that the committee were in a position to get any fact upon which the accusation was based, or had got all the information that could be obtained on the subject. He felt convinced that there were informers amongst us at the time.

Mr. FRANCIS B. McNAMEE then took the floor and commenced a lengthy speech, of which the following is a report:—

Fellow-countrymen and fellow-citizens of Montreal, I stand before you here to-night, after a residence in the city of Montreal of almost half a century, accused by insinuation of being an informer. Well, during my life and during the associations with the men of Montreal, my doctrine was that informers should have short lives. I have advocated that doctrine, and I fervently hope that it will be carried on to the end of the chapter, and I think that any genuine informer who can be found who has damaged any man in Ireland or damaged the Irish cause in Montreal by giving information, should be made an end of quick, sharp, and decisive. I may state that I have been hounded day and night, and my business has been the same. A certain number of unfortunate Irishmen in the city of Montreal, or men who call themselves Irishmen, have tried to drive me out of business, but I have lived through it and I still live to-day, and I shall live through it again. I do not believe to-day that if those men were to go and take their oaths that F. B. McNamee was an informer that there is a man in this room who would believe them. Some of Ireland's favorite sons, some of the most prominent men in Ireland have been accused of the same thing. I may say that Mr. A. M. Sullivan

was accused of being an informer, but Mr. Sullivan did as I have done. He challenged an inquiry and called upon a Committee of three of his countrymen to investigate the charges. I have done the same. Mr. Sullivan came out of the ordeal and comes out bright, and I think you will agree with me that F. B. McNamee is not injured one single tittle by that evidence. In 1862 I was connected with St. Patrick's Society, as I have been ever since the first St. Patrick's Day I ever was in Canada. In that year I was on a trip to New York with a brother-in-law of mine, being an entire stranger. The St. Patrick's Society had invited the late lamented John O'Mahony to deliver a lecture in that city. He not appearing, I was requested to call on that gentleman and ask him if he would lecture here. I was furnished with a letter of introduction from the President of the Society at that time, Mr. Thomas McKenna, and I think Mr. O'Mahony, the Secretary. I have heard since that Mr. Curran was Corresponding Secretary at the time. I delivered these letters, and tried to get Mr. O'Mahony to come to Montreal. From that day my enemies in the city put me down as the Head Center of Fenianism in Montreal, and the finger of scorn was pointed at me by my Protestant fellow-citizens. Not having succeeded in rousing me they then turned around and said, "He is a Fenian informer." But I am willing to place myself in the hands of my Irish fellow-citizens and to abide by their verdict. This thing was kept up, back and forward, until 1869. During that space of time I was a contractor, and had very large contracts with the Grand Trunk Railway. I endeavoured to carry out these contracts and to pay every man all I owed him. I endeavoured to walk in public life as an honourable and honest citizen, notwithstanding this terrible personal animosity that was carried on against me by those individuals. In 1869 I was elected President of the St. Patrick's Society, after a two months' struggle. During that contest—a very large number of gentlemen in this room will remember it—a certain personage and his father were at all our meetings, knew of our schemes, and knew of our secrets, and the very night of the election, those two individuals abandoned the case and went straight over to the enemy. It is a well-known fact here in this room. From that day to this that individual has hounded me to the death for the simple reason that I despise him; I treat him—tempt. I treat him as nobody, and I never have any commutation with him, except when forced to do so. In 1879, we came to these other two individuals. You gentlemen remember, as I do, that we had a good deal of trouble here in this city about processions. We thought that certain processions were intended as an insult to us, and we took up the subject and refused to allow it. I think I did not show the white feather when I was required then. I do not think any man in this room will accuse me of shirking on that occasion, as some have done. I think I acted the part of a straightforward Irishman. I considered that I had a duty to fulfil, and I did it fearlessly. Certain gentlemen in Montreal thought they would show us a military parade in the streets, and the military came and went, and we were glad to see them. Then the St. Patrick's Society thought of inviting the 69th Regiment of New York—a regiment which I think we can all be proud of—to come to Montreal and attend our fete on Dominion Day. These same individuals, where do we find them? We find them conspiring, and saying to the enemy, "Oh! this is the regiment which insulted the Prince of Wales. McNamee is at the bottom of it, and wants to insult all the Protestants in Montreal. We are Irish Catholics also, but we do not want to insult the Protestants. We want to live as good citizens of Montreal." We never knew who these gentlemen were until Mr. Frederick J. Hamilton, whoever that gentleman is, comes forward and swears to this. Is that fair warfare, gentlemen? Can those individuals call themselves Irishmen? Did we at that time intend to insult anybody by bringing these gentlemen from New York to visit us? We wanted as a St. Patrick's Society to bring one of the finest regiments in the United States into Montreal and to show the citizens of Montreal that Irishmen in the United States were not the desperadoes and the terrible people they were pictured to be, and by whom? By these gentlemen here who got up a terrible excitement which I do not think was justified, and even if they did come to Montreal with sixty rounds of ammunition what harm could they do? Now, gentlemen, I was elected some two years and a half ago President of the St. Patrick's Society, and the Lord knows I did not want it at the time. There was a gentleman against me, and I am sure he did not want it. I was elected, and I went to work to make the Society what it ought to be and what it was before we lost our grand hall. I have worked faithfully and hard to do that. Some of my friends in the St. Patrick's Society thought they would get up a likeness of my humble servant and present him with it. I think the gentlemen who got up this likeness will bear me out in saying that I knew nothing about it. "That likeness was emblazoned in one of the windows here, and these men took offence at my being hung up in the window. I believe that if I had been hung up on a gallows they would have been delighted, and on seeing me hung up there with a beautiful gold frame around the picture, they thought they would get up unity amongst my friends by saying, "He is two years President and has got emolument enough; he ought to be satisfied." Gentlemen, if they had said that to myself I would have been delighted. If they had told me personally that there was a desire for a change, I would have been delighted to have given up the office. But no, these gentlemen said, when I was absent in New York, "He is absent now and we will put him out." I would have willingly retired, but I would

CONTINUED ON FIFTH PAGE.

OBITUARY.

Berthold Auerbach, the celebrated German novelist, died recently at Cannes, aged 79 years.

Mr. Owen Quinn, of Golden Grove, St. John, N. B., died on February 13th, in the 103rd year of his age.

Rev. Dr. Black, Pioneer Presbyterian Minister to Manitoba, died on February 13th at the Mansie, Kildonan, aged 62 years of age.

Dr. Wilson, of Dorchester, N. B., an active politician two generations back, and Mrs. Lewin, wife of Senator Lewin, died on Saturday, February 11th.

Mrs. Mountain, widow of the late Captain Mountain, for many years in the employ of the St. Lawrence Steamboat Co., died suddenly in her residence in Baude street, Quebec, February 7th.

The wife of Wm. Rile, of Lynden, Ont., who had been on a visit to her mother and had just returned home in good health, was taken suddenly ill, and died within five minutes on Saturday evening, February 11th.

Ormond Jones, Registrar of the County of Leeds, Ont., died on February 7th in Brookville. He has filled the position for 18 years, and was universally respected. It is generally understood that J. Buell, ex-M.P., will be his successor.

Humphrey T. Gilbert, police magistrate, of St. John, N. B., died on Tuesday night, February 7th, at his home in Westmorland, after a long and painful illness. He was 68 years of age, and had been a magistrate for 24 years. He was universally respected.

George S. Clime, Esq., Justice of the Peace and Licensor Inspector of the County of Perth, Ont., died at his residence in Listowel on Saturday, February 11th. He had been ailing for several months, and gradually succumbed to injuries received about a year ago by being thrown out of a buggy.

The Earl of Londsdale, whose death is announced, was known to English society and the world principally as being the husband of Lady Londsdale, one of the most famous of the so-called professional beauties of London. The deceased peer was a prominent turf man, a great yachtsman, and, from all accounts, rather an eccentric, if not a somewhat high living, nobleman. It was during one of his yachting trips to the western coast, about two years ago, that a scandal arose in connection with his beautiful wife, which, however, was subsequently cleared up to the satisfaction of society and the parties most deeply concerned.

RHEUMATIC REMEDY. There is no better cure for Rheumatism than Huggard's Yellow Oil used according to directions on the bottle. It also cures Burns, Scalds, Frost Bites, Bruises, lameness, and all wounds of the flesh. All dealers sell it, price 25 cents.

CRIME IN ENGLAND. An English journalist named Joseph Hutton has collated a week's record of British crime, confining himself exclusively to deeds committed by those moving in the higher social circles. It would almost seem that an epidemic of scandal and social outrage is raging in England at present. The criminal calendar begins with the Morewood brothers, four of whom visit the elder at Christmas and try to force him to sign a paper giving them money. They leave him naked and bleeding; are arrested for assault; forfeit their bail and go yachting with the Earl of Shrewsbury, who has previously eloped with their married sister, a Mrs. Monday. Then Lieutenant Posenby, of the Royal Navy, seduces a barmaid, and the poor girl, finding herself the victim of a loathsome disease, commits suicide. The Posenby family are close attendants upon royalty, and prominent in the Lord Chamberlain's office. Then again an English clergyman, the husband of a boarding school mistress, is arrested for indecently assaulting seven little girls, and it is reported that forty others have been subjected to similar treatment in the rev. gentleman's school. Then two men are sent to jail for assaulting a respectable gentleman named Brooks, who afterwards confessed that he did the deed himself. All the above events were ventilated in the courts within a few days of each other. In addition the record of wife-beating, assaults on women, assaults on children, pickpocketing, larceny, drunkenness, seduction, abduction, murder, and other crimes and misdemeanours is usually large. Talk about England sending missionaries to convert the heathen! It seems that there is a wide field for their labors at home. People go into hysterics about crime in Ireland, but the amount in England, with no land league disturbances, seems to be quite as great.—Toronto Telegram.

The earnings of the Central Pacific Railroad for 1881 were \$23,945,000, an increase of \$3,439,000.

The Paris correspondent of the London Tablet writes, under date 17th January: "It is no longer any secret that Prince Bismarck carries out his programme of 'readjusting the equilibrium' in Rome, Italy will rebel, France will join her against Germany, and we shall witness the 'eldest daughter of the Church' arrayed against the Papacy and the Protestant Empire of Germany."

The South permitted the Ryan-Sullivan prize fight, but it was a Northern affair, as viewed by the Louisville Courier-Journal: "The brutal mill was fought by two exponents of the superior culture of the North, one of them representing the Empire State and the other the Bay State. Nearly all the money at stake came from the North, as did nearly all the roughs who constituted the spectators. The Southern States have not been accustomed to such athletic entertainment, and had therefore failed to enact any prohibiting prize fights."



FATH AND UNFAITH.

By "THE DUCHESS."

CHAPTER IX.—CONTINUED.

"I myself shouldn't hesitate about it, if I only got the chance. And indeed where could any one get a more charming husband than the dear vicar?"

Outside on the avenue, she encounters the vicar, hurrying home. "Then with me," she says, putting her hand through his arm. "I have something to say to you."

Imagine. Surely these are disagreeable people, misanthropists, misogamists, and such like heretics; or else, poor souls! they are in a bad strait, without present hope and without any one to love them!

He is so profound, and earnest, and serious. "What on earth has he done to you that you should call him all these terrible names?"

"What on earth has he done to you that you should call him all these terrible names?" says Mr. Peyton, laughing.

Medical. JACOBSOIL THE GREAT GERMAN REMEDY FOR RHEUMATISM, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago, Backache, Soreness of the Chest, Gout, Quinsy, Sore Throat, Swellings and Sprains, Burns and Scalds, General Bodily Pains, Tooth, Ear and Headache, Frostbit Feet and Ears, and all other Pains and Aches.

HOP BITTERS. (A Medicine, not a Drink.) CONTAINS HOPS, BUCHU, MANDRAKE, DANDELION. AND THE PUREST AND BEST MEDICAL QUALITIES OF ALL OTHER BITTERS. THEY CURE All Diseases of the Stomach, Bowels, Blood, Liver, Kidneys, and Urinary Organs, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, and especially Female Complaints.

GET VENNOR'S FEBRUARY BULLETIN AT ONCE! Floods and Rains Coming

SEALD TENDERS, marked "For Mounted Police Provisions" and addressed to the Hon. the Minister of the Interior, Ottawa will be received up to noon on WEDNESDAY, 1st MARCH.

INFORMATION WANTED.—Information is wanted of Mrs. Edward Lynch, maiden name Catherine LeMay, oldest daughter of Michael LeMay and Mary McGowan.

JUST PUBLISHED IN QUEBEC, a new book in the French language, THE ANNALS OF THE GENERAL HOSPITAL, CONVENT, under the title: "MONSIEUR LE DOCTEUR SAINT-VALLIER ET LE HOSPITAL GENERAL DE QUEBEC."

(Continued on Third Page)



and he will tell her so with the gentle smile that softens up his face, and he will take her hand and say he is so glad, so pleased, and so contented.

With a sharp pang she remembers how her father was never pleased nor glad when she confided her secret to him. He had been, indeed, distressed and confounded. He had certainly tried his hardest to conceal from her these facts, but she had seen them all the time. She could not be deceived who her father was concerned. He had felt, namely, "regret," "repentance," "repentance," "repentance."

What a boy a dog is sometimes! Well, after all, he is her father. It is only natural he should think of the thought of parting from her. She thinks, with an instant opening, of her heart, of how necessary she has become to him, ever since her final return home. Before that he had been dull and distant; now he is bright and cheerful, if still rather too devoted to his books to be quite good for him.

He might, indeed, be forgiven for regarding her as the man who should take her from him as an enemy. But Jim is different; and will see a friend—a dear and valued one, it is true, but still only a friend—a being utterly independent of her, who can be perfectly happy without her, and therefore, of course, unrepined.

He will, she feels sure, say everything kind and sweet to her, and wish her joy sincerely. James, too, is very sensible, and will see the good points in Horace. He obviously likes him; at least they have always appeared excellent friends when together. Doran, of course, is the general favorite—she acknowledges that—just because he is a little more open, more outspoken, perhaps—easier to understand; whereas, she firmly believes, the alone of all the world is capable of fully appreciating the innate goodness of Horace!

Here she turns in the huge gateway of Scrope; and the terrier, growing excited, gives way to a sharp bark, and the ponies spring merrily down the avenue; and just before she comes to the hall door her heart fails her, and something within her tells her something that never enters into her thoughts. She will not betray any pleasure at her tidings.

Before she quite reaches the hall door, a groom comes from a side-walk, and, seeing her, Clarissa, pulls up the ponies sharply, and asks the man, "Is Sir James at home?"

"Yes, miss; he is in the stables, I think; but he was there half an hour ago." "I'll tell him you are here?"

"No, thank you. I shall go and find him myself."

She flings her reins to her own groom, and, with Bill trotting at her heels, goes round to the yard, glad at least, that her first hope is fulfilled—that he is out of doors.

As she goes through the big portals into the ivied yard, she sees before her one of the stablemen on his knees, supporting in his arms an injured puppy; with all a woman's tenderness he is examining the whitening little brute's soft, yellow paw, as it hangs mournfully downward.

Sir James, with a pipe in his mouth—this latter fact Clarissa hates with rapture—is also looking anxiously over the door, and is so absorbed in his contemplation of it as not to notice Clarissa's approach until she is close beside him.

"What is the matter with the poor little thing?" she asks, earnestly, gazing with deep pity at the poor puppy that whines dismally and glances up at her with the peculiarly beautiful expression that belongs to puppies.

"A knock of a stone, miss, neither more nor less," explains the man, angrily. "That's the honest truth, Sir James, you take my word for it. Some of them really boys as are ever ready about this 'ere yard and depends their lives upon stones at every blessed sign they see their two eyes on, and so do the boys. One of 'em, a bit of a loss of heart for it, was the mischief of it comes down (quit there, my beauty, and easy there now, I tell you), and nobody does anything."

"The old man stops, and regards his master reproachfully, very much contemptuously. "I really don't see why you should think it was the boy Joe?" says Sir James meekly. "Twerent' anything else anyway," persists Joe, doggedly.

"Poor little fellow—dear little fellow!" murmurs Miss Peyton, carelessly, to the great setter pup, putting its head lovingly on her hand, and making frantic efforts to get from Joe's arms to hers, while Bill sticks in concert, being filled with an overwhelming amount of sympathy.

"Better leave him to me, miss," says Joe, regarding the injured innocent pup with a parent's eye. "He knows me. I'll treat him proper," raising his old honest weather-beaten face to Clarissa's, in a solemn reassuring manner. "You be bound. Yet them pups" (disgustfully) "is like children, always ungrateful. For the sake of your handsome face now, I'd go to you if he could, forgetful of all my kindness to him. Well, 'tis the way of the world, I believe," winds up old Joe, rising from his knees—cheered, perhaps, by the thought that his favorite pup, if only following the common dictates of animals, is no worse than all others.

He grumbles something else in an undertone, and finally carries off the puppy to his kennel.

"I am too amazed for speech," says Sir James, rising also to his feet, and contemplating Clarissa with admiration. "That man," pointing to Joe's retiring figure, "has been in my father's service, and in mine, for fifty years, and never before did I hear a civil word from his lips. I think he said your face was handsome, just now?—or was I deceived?"

"I like Joe," said Miss Peyton, savoring her rounded chin: "I do not lightly esteem him. He knows who he is."

"How he differs from the rest of the world!" says Scrope, not looking at her. "Does he? That is unkind, I think. Why?" says Clarissa, with a soft laugh, full of mischief, "should any one be blind to the claims of beauty?"

To be continued.

THE IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT

LONDON, Feb. 7.—Parliament reassembled to-day. The Queen's speech is as follows:—

My Lords and Gentlemen: It is with much satisfaction I again invite your advice and assistance to conduct the public affairs. I have given my approval to the marriage between Prince Leopold and the Princess Helena of Waldeck. I have every reason to believe this will be a happy union.

I continue in relations of cordial harmony with all foreign powers. The treaty for the cession of Thessaly to Greece has now been executed in the main provisions. The transfer of the sovereignty and occupation was effected in a manner honorable to all concerned.

In concert with the President of the French Republic I have given careful attention to affairs in Egypt where existing arrangements have imposed on me special obligations. I shall use my influence to maintain the rights already established, whether by the Firmans or Sultan, or by various international engagements, in a spirit favorable to the good government of the country and the prudent development of its institutions.

I have pleasure in informing you of the restoration of peace beyond the North Western frontier together with the continued internal tranquility. Plentiful seasons and increase of revenue has enabled my Government in India to resume works of public utility which were suspended and devote its attention to measures for the further improvement of the condition of the people.

The Convention with the Transvaal has been ratified by a representative assembly, and I have seen no reason to qualify my anticipations of its advantageous working. I have, however, to regret that, although hostilities have not been renewed in Basutoland, the country still remains unsettled.

The estimates for the service of the year are in an advanced stage of preparation and will be submitted to you.

My Lords and Gentlemen: My communications with France on the subject of a new commercial treaty have not been closed. There will be presented by me, as I have already acquainted you, with my desire to conclude a treaty favorable to extended intercourse between the two nations to whose close amity I attach so great a value. The trade of the country, both domestic and foreign, for some time has been improving and the mildness of the winter has been eminently suited to farming operations. Better prospects are, I trust, thus opened for all classes immediately concerned in agriculture.

The public revenue, which is greatly though not always at once, affected by the state of industry and commerce, has not yet exhibited an upward movement in proportion to their increased activity.

The condition of Ireland at this time compared with the beginning of last year, shows signs of improvement and encourages the hope that perseverance in the course you have pursued will be rewarded with the happy results so much to be desired. Justice has been administered with greater efficiency, and introduction of land has been employed to deter occupiers of land from fulfilling their obligations and from availing themselves of the Act of last session, shows upon the whole diminished force. My efforts, through the bounty of Providence, has been favored by an abundant harvest in that portion of the Kingdom. In addition to a vigorous execution of the provisions of the ordinary law, I have not hesitated, under the painful necessity of the case, to employ the largely exceptional powers entrusted to me for protection of life and property by the two acts of the last session.

You will be invited to deal with proposals for the establishment in English and Welsh counties of local and self-government, which so long has been enjoyed by towns with enlarged powers of administration, and financial changes which will give you the opportunity of considering both as to town and country what may be the proper extent and most equitable provision of contribution from the Imperial taxes in relief of local charges. These proposals, so far as they are financial, will apply to the whole of Great Britain. It will be necessary to reserve the case of Ireland for separate consideration.

In connection with the general subject of local administration, I have directed a measure to be prepared and submitted to you for the reform of the ancient and distinguished corporation of London, and for the extension of the Municipal Government to the metropolis at large. Bills will again be laid before you, with which during last session, notwithstanding the length of its duration and your unwearied labors, it was found impossible to proceed. I refer particularly to those concerning bankruptcy, repression of corrupt practices at elections, and conspiracy of rivers and prevention of floods. Measures will also be proposed to you with respect to the criminal code and consolidation and amendments of the laws affecting patents.

The interests of some portions of the Kingdom have suffered peculiarly of late years from extreme pressure of public business on your time and strength, but I trust that during the Session you may be able to consider bills which will be presented to you in relation to the law of entail and educational endowments in Scotland and to improve the means of education in Wales.

I commend these and other subjects with confidence to your care, and it is my earnest prayer that your wisdom and energy may under the blessing of God prove equal to the varied and increasing needs extended to the Empire.

In the House of Commons, Bradlaugh advanced to take the oath.

Sir Stafford Northcote moved that he be not allowed to swear.

Mr. Bradlaugh, at the request of the Speaker, withdrew, asking to be allowed a hearing before the question was decided.

Sir Wm. Harcourt moved the previous question. He advised the House that as Bradlaugh had been admitted to affirm, subject to the decision of a Court of law, he be now allowed to swear similarly. The proposition was received with ironical cheers.

Sir S. Northcote's motion was adopted. Mr. Bradlaugh, addressing the House from the bar, declared most solemnly that the Parliamentary oath would be binding upon his honor and conscience.

Mr. Gladstone maintained that the House could only see that the formalities of administering the oath were observed and could not inquire into Bradlaugh's opinions.

After the vote was taken the Speaker ordered Mr. Bradlaugh to withdraw. He at first refused, but withdrew upon a motion ordering him to do so, which Mr. Gladstone said he would not oppose.

Mr. Sexton gave notice of a bill to repeal the Coercion Act.

The Speaker read a letter from Mr. Forster informing him of the arrest of certain Irish members of the House.

Mr. Dwyer Gray (Home Ruler) moved that the letter be referred to a select Committee.

He contended that the Coercion Act had been violated.

Mr. Gladstone opposed the motion which was rejected, 74 to 45.

In the House of Lords, the Marquis of Salisbury made a violent attack on the Government. Earl Granville replied.

Lord Salisbury said Mr. Gladstone's utterances in 1880 and the recent conduct of the Government regarding Turkish affairs, tended to separate England from Germany.

He hoped the Government would co-operate with the Sultan and France, as long as their lines of policy were parallel, but would reserve the liberty to diverge when the interests of the East prompted them to do differently.

He deprecated the policy of neutralization on the Panama Canal question. He declared the unexampled state of affairs in Ireland would not have been allowed to exist in France or America for six months.

THE SEPT OF THE O'TUATHALS

In the Kingdom of Ireland, in a corner thereof, there dwelt in the "dear old days" an ancient race of the name O'Tuathal.

O'Tuathal, or, as in English, and known to us now as O'Toole, is, certes, such a barbarism of civilization in this, our nation, that it would seem as if the Saxon was not sufficiently sated with seizing the seat of the Celt, made away with and mangled his time-honored name.

For ages and ages, many more than can be conveniently named, the O'Tuathals were grand old Irish chieftains, who had their Bards and their Brehons, and, what they liked better, all their own way; and not only claimed to do just as they pleased; but they did it; and if all that they said or even half what they did were herein related it might not be nice, so 'tis best to say little about it, albeit they were neither better nor worse than their neighbors, and in truth the worst that they said and the worst that they did was in what was then the height of the fashion.

Not far from these O'Tuathals lived another old race of the name FitzGerald, who came to be commonly called the Earls of Kildare. They were not Irish indigenous, but Irish by adoption, and took so kindly to killing and courting, rebelling and riotous living, that they became "more Irish than the Irish themselves." All very fine to say it is Irish; all very fine their talk of the "ancient Fitz Othos, their fathers," when every one knows they were nothing but Normans, who were nothing but Danes, who were nothing but throat-cutting, church-burning pirates and pagans, who found "would pay best to be Christians, when Christians, of course! and they were taught to say prayers, and they said they were sorry, and in process of time became rulers of men, and, of all great races, they grew to be one of the greatest. Now, it was one of these very FitzGerald, Earls of Kildare, who, when Lord Deputy in Ireland, made it so hot for its inhabitants that they had him up in the court, and, when asked by an Abbot why he had burnt his Abbey, said, with a charming simplicity, "I was because I thought that the Abbot was in it," whereat every one laughed, save His Lordship the Abbot, who vowed to the King that no such thing had ever been heard of before, and furthermore, for foul or for fair, all Ireland could not cope with the Earl of Kildare. The Abbot felt sore, but His Majesty swore that, "since all Ireland could not cope with my Lord of Kildare, my Lord of Kildare is the man to cope with all Ireland." And, as for the Earl, he kept and he copied in accord with a hint from the King, and then had his fling, for, when he went back to Kildare, he attacked and he took the O'Tuathals, their lands, and their lordships, he killed them in crowds "more Irish" than they were, and he a great Earl of Kildare.

Deeming that he had thus made an end of them, he set out of the south for the north, for the east and west, with his men and sword, harrying and carrying all that was before him, leaving naught but destruction behind him, like a bravo, overthrowing old law that he was. His allies and advocates had a turbulent time with him, and feared him, and hated him, and praised him, until at length and at last, a terror to his foes and a trouble to his friends, he grew weary and old. The ill-reverend savage no more could savage, no more he swore, but made his peace, and as nobody dare kill—dare, he died in his bed, and a promising young Earl reigned in his stead. So died also King Henry the Seventh, as did all the Harries before him, and who should come after him but King Henry the Eighth, a more learned Prince never had since. Wise in some ways, otherwise in other ways, was Henry the eighth King Harry. To wit, he was always awaiting to marry, to wit he wanted to make Englishmen of Irishmen, to make Irishmen take titles and wear mantles, and speak Saxon, and will be true.

Bless him, the blith old bully! as well had he tried to make them go back on the faith of their fathers! as well try to make the waves of the Bayne flow up the hill of Dunora! all in the world they wanted was one wild hearty "hurrah!" and away with the titles, off with the mantles, out with the gibberish! back to the Irish, Irish? Irish of the Irish, more Irish than ever were they. As it was then so it is now, you may "butter them up and slither them down," you may coerce them and coax them, make Captains and Colonels and Light Honorable of them, K. C. S., K. O. B., K. O. C. beheaded! Ireland for the Irish; and the Irish for Ireland! Irish ideas and back to the good old days, the jolly old gentlemen; "the grand old Irishman" who did just as he pleased. "The Irish for Ireland; and Ireland for the Irish!"

Now when that Earl of Kildare thought he had made an end of the O'Tuathals, he had made an end of the O'Tuathals, the old oak had made a mistake. Instead they came of a breed not easy to weed; you may hunt them and bang them, try them and transport them, rack them and martyr them, and do what you will with them, and all like with them. Alderman Mooney says the same of them; they keep coming up in improbable, and all but impossible places. As it is now so it was then; the O'Tuathals, killed dead as the doves in a door, they were no more. But the women and was one they hid in the hills and the holes and were "kilt," not "kintirely" as at Kithlin.

Thus it came to pass that Tirlogh O'Tuathal and Art, his father, popped up in a manner unexpected and somebody told them about old Blue beard over the water, and a knowing muck drew up a petition, a grand old Irish grievance it was; setting forth to wit: that without rhyme or without reason their father had been deprived of his lands of Fercullin by the Earl of Kildare; that if the said lands were restored by "yo Kynges Majeesty" they promise to be loy subjects and to hold their estates to the King's service to be obeyed to the lawes w're engelyshe appary teache thir chydroyne ye engelysye lgg; and doo alle sutchs, servys as doone, w' yo Walsyhs yo Archebolyes and yo Hurrolyes ande othr engelysye famylyes yo thir beybrhonds yo r' marche at Dnylyane twa doo; and in short they undertook to be the best of good boys.

And the petition was signed Tirlogh O'Tuathal by s' marke, and Art O'Tuathal by s' marke (schools were scarce and pliers more plenty than now); and the grand old grievance, so signed and so marked, was sent and was set before the King. And there was a chance for "bluff King Hal"; two live Irish wanting to be English; "yea, 'tis well," said he; and the sheet of parchment, only an Irish earl with a potent mantle, told Thomas Lord Cromwell—the man of the monasteries, whose head he "chopped off" farther on, and in some sort an ancestor of him of Huntington, the doer of that dreadful deed at Drogheda—to see to it, to send over the papers and orders to the Lord of Kildare to hand over all, and singular, the lands, the hereditaments, the tenements taken from the O'Tuathals, by our right trusty and well-be-

WIRE, SCISSORS AND PEN

The present crop of tobacco in Cuba is said to be inferior, both in quality and quantity.

The Montreal Branch of the Land League has now collected nine hundred out of the promised \$1,000.

At Genoa all dead bodies may now be legally buried, instead of buried. Two crematory furnaces are in full working order.

Refreshment and drinking houses in Warsaw have to close at 5 p. m. Proprietors neglecting this order receive twenty-five lashes.

To exclude persons contributing nothing to the expenses, the North Warwickshire, England, hunt, will in future privately communicate the place of the meet to subscribers.

At a Christmas eve service in Uvarre, in Spain, a pack of wolves entered the church, and did not quit till they had killed three and seriously wounded five of the congregation.

A Wisconsin poet has taken a Patent Office case as a theme for his muse. In 204 stanzas of eight lines each he tells the story of an infringement of a new process of oil inspection.

Mr. Rowlandson, lately defeated by a small majority when standing for the West Riding of Yorkshire, is a tenant farmer, of which large body there are but two in the House of Commons.

The German Government intends to attach architects and engineers to its legation abroad, with a view of being kept informed of the improvements and inventions which may occur to foreign countries.

The Karaites—the Jewish sect which renounces the Talmud and other Jewish legends—have come into prominence in connection with the Jewish outrages in Russia. A recent traveler who is well acquainted with the Karaites says that they number at least ten thousand persons. Many reside in Moscow, although they are not to be met with in St. Petersburg.

Some of the inhabitants of the little town of Anchemtmuchty, in Flie, Scotland, have set the example of printing, in pamphlet form, a translation of the royal charter granted by James VI., with other historical documents. Their object is to show that the estate then belonging to the town has been wrongfully diminished by the encroachments of neighboring land owners.

One of the wealthy and fashionable women of Zanesville, O., attended a large company of kevo gamblers by walking coolly into the room where they were at play, accompanied by a policeman. She was in quest of a young brother, who had become possessed of an uncontrollable mania for gambling; and she not only took him away, but secured enough evidence to convict the proprietors of the place, which was closed.

Among the last news made by trains running out of London are the following: Great Western (Swindon 7:1), 87 minutes, no stoppage; Great Northern (Peterborough 7:1), 90 minutes, no stoppage; North-western (Lugby 8:1), 110 minutes, 1 min. stoppage; Midland (Kettering 7:1), 91 minutes, no stoppage; South-western (Salisbury 8:1), 121 minutes, 3 min. stoppage; Great Eastern (Stowmarket 8:1), 124 minutes, 5 min. stoppage.

John Gumbler, who got a great deal of space in the newspapers last year, by his long sleep at Lehigh, Pa., is now well and at work in an iron mill. His first remarkable sleep was seventy days in unbroken duration. Then he awoke, leaped from a window, and fell asleep again for four weeks. After that his sleeps grew gradually shorter. His memory is left a little defective, but in other respects he has recovered from his ailment, whatever it was.

Some notion of the cost of land transfers in England may be gathered from a letter recently written by a law firm in defence of their profession against the charge of high fees. The land in question was sold for \$2,500. From the Government it cost \$250 to obtain stamps, which cost \$255, and the agent of the vendor, who merely sold the property, was paid \$1,156. The law firm, which acted in behalf of the purchaser, received \$200.

Denmark possesses at the present moment not only the best torpedo boats, but the best scientific arrangements for launching fish torpedoes against the enemy. In case of war, though her fleet is very insignificant, she would be able by the use of fish torpedoes to virtually close the entrance to the Baltic. The Danes also possess islands in the neighborhood of the great German naval station, Kiel, which are a standing menace to the Germans navy.

A correspondent writes from Malta to the London World: "We have here this winter singing at the Opera a most charming American lady, Miss Sargent. She has a superb soprano voice, which for clearness and sweetness is of tone can hardly be excelled. She has appeared in 'La Sonnambula' and 'Lucia di Lammermoor,' in both of which she is all but perfect; but her crowning success has been 'I Puritani,' which brings out the full volume of her voice."

Eight years ago there was only \$120,000 invested in steamers on the St. Johns, Florida. Now there are twenty-eight steamers plying on that river, one of which cost \$240,000, and to this list constant additions are making. The Indian River and South Florida lakes and inlets are now dotted with sailboats, carrying freight to and fro. In a very short time these will be supplemented by steamers, and then a new region will be opened of surpassing fertility and beauty.

In one of the eastern counties of England the office of Sheriff, once so coveted and sought for an honor, has been refused by no fewer than seven gentlemen in succession, all landed proprietors and on the county roll for Sheriff, each pleading poverty and total inability to stand the expense. The Lord Lieutenant has, after inconceivable difficulty, met with a gentleman who, having made his money in commerce, and purchased one of the old landed estates merely as a luxury, was willing to accept the office.

Mr. Gambetta's intimate whisper that his mental condition is anything but satisfactory. He alternates between fits of anger and fits of despondency, which bode no good to his general health. He was indiscreet enough to say to a stranger: "The Deputies are my master, but universal suffrage is their master, and I am the master of universal suffrage." He has undertaken a reception in a pet; and, on the other hand, rendered himself ridiculous by embracing the orchestra leader Sellonick, who had dedicated a March to him, and played it in his presence.

TROUBLE BREWING IN BASUTOLAND.

Cape Town, Feb. 9.—The situation in Basutoland is grave. All the chiefs are reported in favor of joining the rebel Mazaqa.

LIEUT. DR. LONG'S PARTY.

PARIS, Feb. 8.—The following despatch from Lieut. Dr. Long, dated Khabak, February 14, has just been received here: "Lieut. Dr. Long's party is between the stations Deltier, Bulinoe and Tiskerook, Austolansk, in a narrow wilderness, eight miles long, devoid of habitations and game. Jerome Collins volunteered to stand by the dying samylin; Hausserkoek, and the others of the Long's party, push south. The howl started in the night, and every inch of the region within is ploughed by heavy drift ice every spring. We visited Prof. Nordenskjöld's winter quarters, and found that he was safe, before he entered the sea. Herald Island. The general health of the crew during the twenty-one months' drift was excellent. No scurvy appeared. We used distilled water and bear and seal meat twice a week. No rum was served out, and Divine Service was regularly held. We took plenty of exercise and every body was healthy. We had 250 seals and six walrus. No fish or whales were seen. All possible observations were made during the drift."

A Philadelphia thief's case was before the Grand Jury, and his indictment was sure to follow unless some obstacle could be interposed. His brother-in-law, who was in the ante-room, told the complainant that the hearing was adjourned. Having thus got rid of the chief witness, he persuaded him before the jurors, giving such an account as to clear the prisoner.

Shillivan won the fight in 8 rounds. Time, 26 minutes.



LETTER FROM QUEBEC.

QUEBEC, Feb. 10, 1882.

We have a Scotch Lord down here calling himself Dunmore, none of your shams, but the real thing. I don't know what his name is, but presume it is "Mac something or other" with a pedigree running back to some individual that had a private fief of his own in pre-historic times. However, the "Hielan mon" appears a bogie in the future of land-lordism in the "Land of Oakes," and thinks it a good spec to buy up a lot of acres from the simple Canadian as a standby when the "Scots" will join in the Gaelic "Paugh-a-ballag" now heard by the land thieves in Ireland. The noble earl (that's proper it is not) is connected with a Colonization Society here, having for its ostensible object the settling of emigrants on farms in this Province at reasonable terms. With this view the Society concluded to buy some 50,000 acres of the G. B. Hall property, which was known to be in the market at \$2 per acre. While they were cogitating over it an enterprising, what I might call a very enterprising notary, either on his own behalf or representing some "dark horse," closed with the Hall estate for the 50,000 acres at \$2, and then sold the land to the Colonization Society at \$3. I may add that the principal local director was absent in New York when this purchase was made, and it is said, refused to have any hand in so transparent a fraud. Fortunately for intending settlers the enterprising notary having, to all appearances, brought the negative and positive ends of the wire together, learned the old experience of many a slip 'twixt the cup and the lip. He went to the manager of the Hall estate, and said to him that, as he had already sold the fifty thousand acres to the Colonization Society, it would be just as well to deed it straight to them, giving him the difference in money. The manager of the estate smelled a rat, and thought if the notary could make one dollar an acre on so recent a bargain, he, the manager, must have been blind as a bat, and as stupid as an owl, to have so easily missed the handsome profit of fifty thousand dollars. No doubt his temper must have been a little pucky on the occasion. He declined to accede to the notary's request. If the notary was prepared to pay down the price agreed upon in the contract it was all O.K., but if he failed to do so the contract with the Colonization Society was at an end and *a fortiori*, as the lawyers say, the contract with the Colonization Society was also up. Then the ground was open for a direct transaction between the Hall estate and the Colonization Society of Lord Dunmore. The notary could not pony up, and fifty thousand dollars was lost to somebody—*Hinc lachrymæ illæ* as the Roman poet used to say instead of the modern "Darn the luck anyway!" The Colonization Society saved its bacon, but there was something suspicious in the way the "Hielan mon" was bested by our Quebec "half Sir." It looked as if the unsuspecting child of the heather was going to be bled, and if he was not, he can thank fortune more than prudence. Anyway the noble Scot says he will not be "Dun-more" than he can help, and prefer to be "Don-ought more" for the future.

Inflammation of the lungs has been very prevalent here for the last month or two, and has carried off a large number of our citizens. Well that is the end of us all, and in some sorts it is a consolation. When the wood-pile is growing small, and my coat the worse for the wear, and the mercury is ten inches below zero, I often envy Jay Gould and his millions. Then the thought will occur to me that in a few years the little grab-all won't fill half as big a hole as "Diogenes." Rank and power, poverty and misery, prince and peasant, all will find the common level in the bosom of mother earth. It is bitter fruit indeed from which you can't squeeze a drop of sweetness. DIOGENES.

STAFFORD, Ont., Aug. 1, 1874.

Having become almost entirely cured of extreme debility through the use of Fellows' Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites, I feel it but just to put the fact on record. My case had resisted all other Medicines, but succumbed to three bottles of Fellows' Hypophosphites. 32-ws CHAS. H. ROBERTSON.

HONORS TO AN AMERICAN INVENTOR. Paris, Feb. 12.—Mr. B. B. Hotchkiss, the American inventor of the revolving cannon adopted by the principal Governments, has received the decoration of Chevalier of the Legion of Honor, on account of his services to the French marine. The Spanish Government has also conferred upon Mr. Hotchkiss the Cross of Denmark for similar services rendered to its artillery.

Mr. Lett, who is backing Trickett in England, writes a letter to the London *Sportsman*, in which he is very severe on Hanlan. He says the champion is bound in fairness and honor to meet Trickett and row for the same stakes they rowed for before. He plainly hints Hanlan is a little bit stuck up, and also that if he adheres to his determination to demand £500 as the stakes, it will be forthcoming for Trickett.

A HINT.

Beware of all the worthless mixtures, and dirty, greasy combinations which are offered you in almost every store you enter, and which some unprincipled shop-keepers try to palm off as a substitute for Perry Davis PAIN KILLER. These mixtures are gotten up expressly to sell on the reputation of the PAIN-KILLER, but have nothing in common with it. 32-ws

A MUSICAL GENIUS.

A new violin genius has suddenly appeared in Italy—a little girl, whose name is TUA. Her father, a very poor man, scraped a little money together to buy a violin for himself. His next extravagance was to buy his wife a guitar. When the little girl was 3 years old she taught herself, and played in such an incredible style on the violin that the father immediately undertook to produce her as a prodigy. When she was 7 she arrived in Paris. There she was brought to Masart, who was so struck with her precocious talent that he at once offered to take her into the Conservatoire. To this the father objected. But the sensation which the child created was such that a subscription was opened to secure the parents' existence during the time of her apprenticeship. She has now left the Conservatoire, a phenomenon.

A CROSS BABY.

Nothing is so conducive to a man's remaining a bachelor as stopping for one night at the house of a married friend and being kept awake for five or six hours by the crying of a cross baby. All crosses and crying babies need only Hop Bitters to make them well and smiling. Young man, remember this.—*Traveller.*

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MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, FEB. 15, 1882

Special Notice to Subscribers.

All subscriptions outside of Montreal will be acknowledged by change of date on address-label attached to paper.

CATHOLIC CALENDAR FEBRUARY.

THURSDAY, 16.—Office of the Blessed Sacrament. FRIDAY, 17.—Feria. SATURDAY, 18.—Office of the Immaculate Conception. SUNDAY, 19.—Quinquagesima Sunday. Epist. 1 Cor. xiii. 1-13; Gosp. Luke xviii. 31-43. Bp. Loras, Dubuque, died, 1858. MONDAY, 20.—Feria. Election of Pope Leo XIII, 1878. TUESDAY, 21.—Feria. WEDNESDAY, 22.—Ash Wednesday; beginning of Lent. Less. Joel ii. 12-19; Gosp. Matt. vi. 16-21. Bp. Cretin, St. Paul, died, 1857.

The Land League of America is making arrangements to celebrate the centennial of Irish Independence on February the 22nd, Washington's birthday, in compliment to the great American patriot. The Dunganon Convention assembled on the 22d February, 1782. We understand the Montreal Branch of the League will celebrate the occasion in a fitting manner.

On Sunday last the *Globe* reporters collected church statistics which must comfort the soul of Toronto. Those statistics show that out of a population of 86,000, 44,000 are church-goers, or considerably more than half. As a matter of course, the Catholics hold the first place as church attenders in proportion to population. They form twenty-one per cent of the real attenders at church, according to the *Globe*. We hope Toronto will not grow too proud over those creditable figures, for they really are creditable, and we hope also that outsiders will not think they are ahead of Montreal in respect of religion, and give their trade to Toronto accordingly.

The Federal Parliament opens to-day under favorable auspices in a great many respects. The country is prosperous; trade is buoyant; late harvests were good, and, better than all, the Opposition is weak, not only in numbers, but in resolution and division. The elections which have taken place since the last session have, on the whole, been favorable to the Government. The Pacific Railroad policy of Sir John has been carried and is now such an established fact that, for good or for ill, it is one of the institutions of Canada. There is no prominent question before the country, except one, and that is the tariff. This tariff, or National Policy, is subject to revision, or abolition altogether, if the country demand it, through its representatives in Parliament. But the country, as it seems to us, does not require its abolition, or its revision, except it be that it desires a still higher protective duty on some articles. The National Policy has worked marvellously well on the whole, for while it operated disadvantageously against certain classes—such, for instance, as those drawing regular salaries—it has benefited the people generally. About this there can be little doubt. We may assume, then, that the legislation of this session will be tame, except something unforeseen arises to give it interest.

A cable despatch to the N. Y. *Herald* from its own precious correspondent, says that there is a conspiracy in Ireland extending over twenty counties, and in this conspiracy the nationalists and the ribbonmen are, for the first time in Irish history, united. The correspondent then enters into details, as well he might, for is it not known to all the world that from the organ of James Gordon Bennett no secrets can be kept whether by the Irish Republican organizations or the guardians of the North Pole. The moment a *Herald* correspondent says "open sesame," because opens with alacrity and all secrets stand revealed. Nevertheless, there are yet some skeptics remaining who do not place implicit faith even in the utterances of the *Herald*, and it is almost with a feeling of humiliation we place ourselves amongst the number. The present national movement in Ireland is the Land League, and it is a movement which the sun shines upon and all men may examine at their leisure and their pleasure. It is true there are ribbon societies in existence, always have been,—more is the pity,—and always shall be until its complement, the monstrosity of landlordism, be removed. But what we absolutely believe to be false is that ribbonism leavens Irish national politics; and what we

believe to be a fact is, that the Government of England has called into existence (by circular) a whole battalion of spies and informers, whose duty it is to create crime and manufacture outrages for sinister purposes. Whatever else may be said of that terrible Government it must be admitted that it is possessed of enormous resources and an unlimited secret service fund, and that it is never slow in using both for the destruction of any movement tending to the political regeneration of Ireland. The cases of the infamous Connell and the still more infamous Donohue, of recent notoriety, are strong proofs of the truth of our assertion. Those wretches created crime and then perjured themselves to obtain English secret service money in obedience to the circular we have referred to, which emanated from Dublin Castle by instructions from Mr. Foster, Chief Secretary for Ireland. Whenever there is plenty of gold to be distributed for information spies and informers will appear to gather the crop, and this in every country in the world as well as in Ireland. A government owes it to itself as well as to the country it governs that it use every means in its power to crush out conspiracies against the State, but none except a government ruling by force and fraud will create secret societies in order to check national aspiration for freedom. And yet this is what the British Government is doing in Ireland and what it has been doing for centuries. It could not do otherwise and exist, because, owing to its nature, it has always been detested by the Irish people. But we imagine that the whole powers of Government, military, police, landlordism, spies and informers will never be able to conquer the Land League, for the reason that it is an open organization strictly constitutional, and, therefore, impenetrable to the informer.

The British Parliament was opened yesterday. The Queen's speech was really interesting, which is more than can be said of speeches from the throne generally. The speech breathes peace and comfort all round. It congratulates the country on the withdrawal of the troops from Afghanistan (alas, poor Beaconsfield), that is to say, from the scientific frontier; also, on the peace with the Transvaal, on India, on Egypt, even on Ireland, which is improving; in fact, upon almost every mortal thing. If the Tories were in power the speech would have a far differenting attached to it; indeed, it is possible it would be calling for more troops, or congratulating the Empire upon the annihilation of the Boers and the capture of Herat. Who knows? There are a great many things shadowed in the speech which, as a matter of course, will never be anything else but shadows; but in this respect it will be nothing worse than former speeches. The Queen's speech proposes but God disposes, and if Gladstone be beaten on the Bradlaugh question the whole *pot-pourri* will vanish in thin air. Our old friend, County Government, is to the fore for the second time, but wrapped in such beautiful ambiguity that one can't prophesy anything about its future. There is nothing said about extension or assimilation of the franchise, but there is a stab at the aristocracy, very nearly as good in the way of the proposal to abolish the law of entail, and, it is to be presumed, primogeniture as well. The speech is interesting.

The State of Mississippi dishonored itself yesterday in allowing the gladiators Ryan and Sullivan to fight within its borders. It is a poor excuse that the "bill against prize fighting has not yet become law in the State." Surely there is law enough without a special enactment to prevent two men pummeling each other almost to death, and a riotous crowd assembling to witness the exhibition. We do things better here in Canada. There is nothing about prize fighting to be proud of, there is everything to be ashamed of. The ancient Roman gladiators were gentlemen when compared with the modern prize fighter. They fought against wild beasts and against each other, but they did not fight like wild beasts. We regret exceedingly that the contestants were Irishmen, or, at all events, men with decided Irish names, butchering each other, to paraphrase the words of Byron, to make an American holiday. Prize fighting, which had fallen into disrepute, will come into fashion for a season after this exhibition, for which we have to blame American depraved tastes, assisted by its press, which has given such fame and advertising to the pugilists. But what can be expected after Gaitanet but brutality? In good sooth it is not one but a hundred Oscar Wildes are required in the States to introduce a little aestheticism into the national character. The English—the founders of the P. B.—have become disgusted with it, but the Americans have adopted it, just as they are adopting other discarded English customs, such as the adoration of a live baron or baronet. Let them sneer less at the Spanish matador in future.

JAMES G. BLAINE.

All the Democrat and three-fourths of the Republican papers are now abusing the late Foreign Secretary for what they are pleased to term his bombastic foreign policy. Mr. Blaine wrote a painfully plain note to the English Government on the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, and sent a memorandum to the American Ministers, accredited to the South American Republics, the object of which was to bring about an American congress at Washington with the view of establishing more direct trade relations and greater harmony of action as against European encroachments on this continent. In a word, Mr. Blaine attempted to enforce the Monroe

doctrine. Unfortunately for him, Gaitanet shot President Garfield, Arthur came into power, a Stalwart Cabinet was formed, and Mr. Blaine had to step down and out. It would be a great mistake, however, to credit the newspapers in their attacks, or to imagine that they voice the public opinion of the American Republic. It will be well to remember that the man who endorsed Blaine's policy was Garfield, elected by the majority of the people, and the man who discredited it is Arthur, a President by accident. Neither should it be forgotten that the Stalwart organs are hostile to Blaine because he is the enemy and rival of their leaders, Grant and Conkling; as for the Democrats, the hostility is easily understood. Blaine's policy is endorsed by the vast majority of Americans, leaving out the mere politicians, for it is in consonance with American traditions and aspirations. No one knows this better than Blaine, who is himself one of the most brilliant intellects in the United States. He also knows its full value to him as a candidate for the presidency. He has distanced Grant and Conkling; he has captured the American heart, and if he be not the next President it will be because it is the Democrats who will win. And Blaine's policy is reasonable. What business have the English interfering with independent territory so closely connected with the United States, and why should American republics not have the same right to hold a conference as the European monarchies? As matters stand at present, the two wings of the Republican party are more divided than ever; indeed, it seems almost impossible to unite them, and the probabilities are that there may be before the next Presidential election three parties in the country. If this shall prove to be the case, no one is to blame for it but Arthur, who allows himself to be used as a puppet by both Grant and Conkling. Arthur has offended Blaine beyond forgiveness and he must take the consequences. It was easy for him, if he wanted to make harmony, even if Blaine did overstep his authority, to overlook the matter and not be so eager to publish it. Besides he knew very well that during Garfield's long illness Blaine was really President *de facto* and had the full confidence of the President *de jure*. Had Garfield lived, had Gaitanet not been a Stalwart of the Stalwarts," no one knows better than Arthur that Blaine's policy would be accepted by the country and that while the ex-Foreign Secretary would have been employed snubbing British Governments and strengthening American republics, both Arthur and Conkling would have sunk into gradual obscurity. It is, of course, their legitimate right as partisans to throw as much discredit as they possibly can on Blaine from this time until the next nomination, but after that people will be much disappointed if the star of the advocate of the Monroe doctrine does not rise above the political horizon boldly and luminously.

IRISH REPRESENTATION IN THE BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

While the present legislative union exists between England and Ireland, it is the duty of the Irish people to choose for representatives men of intelligence, force of character, and national integrity. They should be selected for their fitness to perform the country's work in an assembly which has at all times been more or less hostile to the will of the majority in Ireland. Up to a very recent period the standard of a candidate's qualification was family or other influence, the possession of land, which was often mortgaged to its full value, and a little money judiciously distributed through the constituency, with a promise of appointments for the sons and nephews of the most important wirepullers. It is about time this criterion of a candidate's eligibility was abolished, and a wiser and more statesmanlike one established in its stead. Ireland, in the British Parliament, should be represented by men whose object would be the welfare of their country, and not their own social aggrandisement, which, we are sorry to say, was in years gone by too often the case. For this the electors themselves are to blame, because as a rule they returned *dilettanti* who had neither sympathy for Ireland or ability to express their views in the House of Commons. God and nature intended Ireland to be an independent nation, either totally or legislatively, and to bring that result about should be the duty of her representatives in the Parliament of London. Hitherto it was not easy to find men of determination and ability to become candidates, and even if put up, they would not be elected, because the people were not sufficiently democratic to understand the difference between statesmanlike intelligence in a poor man, and pompous mediocrity in an aristocrat. A dozen leading men taken from each of the great English political parties in the British Parliament would materially reduce the intelligence of that assembly, thus showing what little brain power governs the Empire, and a fact like this should not be lost upon the people of Ireland at the next election. Those who in the present Parliament are standers by the Irish cause are nearly all comparatively poor men, and yet they did more by their steadfastness to principle and force of character to bring public opinion to bear on the condition of their country than all her representatives since the Union. Justin McCarthy, T. P. O'Connor, James O'Kelly, Thomas Sexton, T. M. Healy, Frank Hugh O'Donnell, Lysegh F'innigan, Redmond, T. D. Sullivan and A. M. Sullivan are journalists, and they are the brain power behind Parnell, because of their intellectual training. The so-called country gentlemen who follow that great leader take second place—no doubt, excellent men

in their way, but their lives in the past did not qualify them to meet in Parliament the trained debaters of England. Making a speech at a hunt dinner or brow-beating a few unfortunate paupers at a Board of Guardians is a very different thing from holding their own on the benches of the House of Commons when confronted by opponents brought up to the study of public questions. Let us take a case in point, say that of the city and county of Cork. From those two constituencies there are eight members sent to Parliament. Yet there is only one (Mr. Parnell) who is in any way distinguished or made a reputation above mediocrity. Kinsale sends a Mr. Collins, who, as a representative from Ireland, is useless. Bandon returns another nonentity in a Mr. Allman, who, we believe, is a local distiller. Youghal sends a Sir Joseph Neal McKenna, who, to get his name into the papers, makes annually a set speech on banking and finance. Mallow which is said to be the most corrupt constituency in Ireland, returns a Mr. Johnson, law adviser to Dublin Castle. The shoneen class of electors, who always choose representatives of this stamp, are worse enemies of Ireland than the most feudal of feudal landlords. The county is represented by Mr. Shaw and Colonel Coulthurst. Mr. Shaw is a nominal Home Ruler and Chairman of the Munster Bank. On the whole, he is a decent man, and, be it said to his honour, declined to accept office as one of the Chief Commissioners of the Land Court. His colleague, Colonel Coulthurst, as a National representative, is simply useless. Mr. Parnell's colleague for the representation of the city is a Mr. Daily, who, as a dry goods merchant, and upholsterer is a success, but as a member of Parliament from a great Irish constituency is a failure, or, at all events, so close to a failure as makes no difference. What we have said of Cork will apply to almost every county in Ireland, some of them sending a few good men, the remainder, mediocrities, political tricksters, and like Mallow favourers of coercion. Fortunately a remedy for this condition of affairs can now be applied without much difficulty, because in all parts of Ireland the Land League has developed men capable of doing her work in the House of Commons. That antiquated and somewhat fossilized chamber, has, during the last two or three years been quickened into life by the intelligence and activity of a few Irish members to whom, indeed, the English people themselves ought to be exceedingly thankful because Parliament was formerly more of a high class club than what it should be—the Legislative Assembly of a great Empire. From this continent the Land League received a deal of support, and while we believe the Irish here do not wish to dictate to the people in Ireland, still it is only fair they should know our opinion upon this very important subject. Seventy or eighty active men from Ireland in the British Parliament—men who could use both pen and tongue in the interest of truth and justice would soon make the Irish name respected at home and abroad. There are now indications of a general election before long as there are some shoals ahead upon which the Gladstone-Forster Government is likely to be badly wrecked, consequently we would suggest that Irish constituencies should lose no time in selecting proper candidates. Knowledge of public questions, ability to express that knowledge in a clear and practical manner, determination to act with colleagues in the furtherance of the national cause, and a total disregard of English party politics should be the qualifications of future Irish members of Parliament. Let dinners, parties and little private arrangements, bribes to schools and charities, and promises of appointments to sons and nephews be done away with, because if public men in Ireland are selected on so low a standard of patriotic morality, she will have a deal of uphill work to gain what she has undoubted right to, and must have, namely, autonomy.

THE SPEECH FROM THE THRONE.

The Speech from the Throne this year is rather interesting than otherwise. As might be expected, it dwells chiefly upon the resources and development of the Great North-West, and also, as a matter of course, it is sanguine that in years to come millions of Her Majesty's subjects will inhabit its fertile regions. We hope so; we hope, at all events, the millions will be there whether Her Majesty's subjects or not, but certainly Her Majesty's subjects, if it be found necessary to their happiness or the greater improvement of the vast region.

Another interesting subject introduced in the speech is the promise of Civil Service reform. This is really welcome news, and to none more so than members of Parliament, Senators and others having influence with Government, whose lives are tormented by place-hunters. It is to be hoped the reform will be real, and that loopholes of entrance will not be left for the friends of Ministers who are incapable, and whose incapacity would throw the work on the capable and increase the public expenditure. There must always be left in the hands of the Government a certain number of situations—great and small—but no one will grumble at this so long as competition for positions in the Civil Service is made the general rule.

The clause referring to new territories and the redistribution and readjusting of Parliamentary representation might have been expected. Settlers are pouring into the North-West, new territories and new provinces are being formed, which, in order to be taxed, must be represented. Still, with all due submission to the superior penetration and judgment of the Speech framers, we would suggest that there be a number of represent-

atives defined beyond which we cannot go, no matter how rapidly the population increases. The Canadian Pacific Railroad occupies space in the Speech, commensurate with its importance. Communication is promised by next July between Prince Arthur's Landing and Winnipeg, and progress is reported generally in this great enterprise. So far as the work is concerned the report is encouraging no matter what we may think of the undertaking itself. A bill for the winding up of the insolvent banks is required and it is promised, as also are bills for compelling deposits from insurance and trading companies, no matter of what nature. We are curious to see the amendment to the Supreme Court bill. If it be to make its decisions final and irrevocable so much the better, but we doubt this, it is too good to be true. The Speech from the Throne is, on the whole satisfactory.

PERSECUTION OF THE JEWS.

Russia has yet to learn the art even of semi-civilization. No country having a respect for the public opinion of the world and a control over its own destinies would permit its ignorant classes to persecute the Jews as they are now persecuted. The Jews are not popular in the world, but it is worth observing how differently they are treated in different countries. The Americans, the most highly civilized and freest people in the world, carry their dislike of them only to the mild extent of excluding them from the Manhattan Hotel; the Germans, less civilized, mob them in the streets and exclude them from society, while the Russians, least civilized, rob them and murder them. When we say the Americans are most civilized we must qualify our assertion, for France pretends to march at the head of civilization and does not persecute at all, but, on the contrary, allows the Jews into the front rank; neither does England, but then it must be considered that the descendants of the tribes are not numerous enough in these countries to compete in the manual labor market, and thereby come into contact with the masses. The same may be said of America, but then the small attempt at persecution there is scarcely deserving of the name. Why are the Jews persecuted? This question is not so easily answered as may be imagined at the first glance. Religion has undoubtedly something to do with it, race something also, and their isolating of themselves as a caste is the heart of peoples so different from themselves, and growing wealthy there, has still more. Wherever they go they prey upon the Egyptians. For century after century they were oppressed and maltreated. They suffered in every country, in every clime; the Christians vied with the Mohammedans in abusing them, and yet such is their vitality and love of race that they would neither consent to mingle with the "infidels" nor to be annihilated. Thus they became the singular people they are. The governments of Europe after Constantine and down to a comparatively late period, closed all the avenues of distinction against them, the municipalities confined them to certain quarters in the cities, and circumstances over which they had little or no control forced them to be the old clothesmen and money lenders of Europe. The times and manners changed, but the Jew remained the same. Their traits of character remained, and if there is anything in the evolution theory, it will be impossible to change before several centuries of adaptation to the new conditions surrounding them. They are a highly gifted people; they are intellectual and they are of pure race. It is no wonder the English philanthropists hold meetings condemning the Russelians for their persecution of the Jews. It is a habit the English have got of calmly turning their backs to Ireland and her persecutors, and lecturing the other nations of the earth on their wickedness. It is possible, however, that they may be right in some cases, as they are so, undoubtedly, in the present instance. It is decidedly wrong to persecute the Jews; it is wrong to persecute any body or sect for their opinions or their faith, or unbelief. But we cannot agree with all of what the philanthropists say in praise of the Jews. We do not believe they are the creators of wealth, neither do the Germans, who allege that they do not create but attract it towards them by virtue of their blood. Let a new country be opened up, a country something like California, for instance, let a hundred Jews enter it, and after ten years the probabilities are that they will, in the aggregate, own a hundred million dollars, and that without one of them having broke up a square foot of the soil. They make fortunes by usury and speculation, but they do not enrich the country, except in the very indirect manner of lending money to those who wish to start a business. Perhaps, it is this more than their race or religion which has excited the ire of the Germans and Russelians.

IRISH AFFAIRS IN THE IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

No one is disappointed at the turn affairs are taking in the British Parliament, nor is any one surprised because the Irish members are prolonging the debate on the address in reply to the Queen's speech. It should not be thought of that the spirit of the Irish members was broken because 50,000 bayonets coerced their country, or that the *cloture* would frighten them. On the contrary, they are as firm and as outspoken as ever; they know the reward of their sacrifices is coming and that it is which sustains them, besides the love and trust of their constituents. Mr. F. J. Smythe came out with his usual amendment to the Address, just as Isaac Butt used to amuse the Britishers with his annual motion and speech upon Home Rule



and then withdraw it for a year. But in so far as we can understand from too much condensed cablegrams, Mr. P. J. Smythe was caught in a trap. He was not allowed to withdraw his little motion, and a debate ensued. We see one of the results, and it is encouraging. We say it is encouraging, because the *Times*, *Post*, *Daily News* and others of the great dailies are angry at Mr. Gladstone's implied admission that if Home Rule were understood it would be granted. Mr. P. J. Smythe does not want Home Rule. He pretends to want repeal of the Union, to satisfy his constituents, but he is not in earnest. Of course, repeal of the Union is what is required; Home Rule is only a compromise; but Smythe wants neither. His head has long ago been turned and his affections captured by the same influences that have been brought to bear upon so many other Irish members, whom nothing else can seduce, i.e., the influences of the duchesses and countesses of London society. Some years ago Mr. Smythe made a grand speech, and as he was then becoming weak about the knees, the *Times* came out with an editorial, before which the poor man succumbed at once. The *Times* said that until Mr. Smythe spoke the walls of the British House of Commons had not heard oral oratory until Mr. Smythe delivered his one great oration. That settled the matter; he became loyal and fought the Land League. The next general election will close his political career and leave him ample time to study the styles of Eschines and Demosthenes.

The *closure* is in danger, as we anticipated, and if the Irish members act with the Conservatives in a body we shall hear no more of it. But the name will remain for ever as connected with the dirty thing called English Radicalism. If the Tories introduced the *closure* after coercing Ireland and passing a bogus Land Act Bill, ye powers of good what a clamor we should hear from John O'Grady to Land's End. Taking everything into consideration, those who have the interests of the Irish people at heart should be well pleased with the situation as it stands. Forty thousand dollars subscription from the States in one week, and twenty thousand from England, Ireland and the colonies, are not insignificant sums; and though the moral sympathy they exhibit is of more real and permanent value than the money intrinsically, it is very welcome all the same. Irish affairs are progressing even in the British Parliament.

**IRISH SETTLEMENTS ON LAND.**

All political economists say that the land of a nation is the principal source of a people's wealth, and, that those who own it, are, in all countries, the ruling element. A monopoly of it in the hands of any section of a people, is, undoubtedly, an injury to the other portions of a community, because all under just and proper laws are entitled to the advantage it confers. The ownership of it by a comparatively few men under a feudal military plan in the old countries, has for centuries been the cause of much turmoil and bloodshed, but thanks to the growing intelligence of the people, the system is now rapidly giving way before the march of human knowledge and progress. Fortunately the feudal system as it exists even now in Ireland, can never be established on this Continent, although large blocks of land are held by corporations, yet the tendency of law and public opinion is in favor of its cultivation by a class of people who will permanently settle upon it, and make agriculture the business of their lives. Many, both from inclination and training, are unfit to engage in farming, while for others it is the most acceptable and suitable occupation they could be engaged in. Some active steps have been taken during the last few years in the neighboring Republic to form Irish settlements in different parts of the Union, and the reports, as far as we are able to collect them, agree as to the general success. In Minnesota there are several settlements colonized by Irishmen from England, Ireland and other large cities of the United States, and by Mr. St. Paul exchanges we notice that those settlements are in a flourishing condition. Father Nugent, of Liverpool, a clergyman who for years has by every means in his power endeavored to improve the condition of the poorer section of the Irish people in England, recently visited the Minnesota colonies, and on his return to Liverpool said in a public hall of that city—"I visited Graceville on a bright morning last September and said an early Mass there, and the Chapel was more crowded than this hall is now. At a late Mass I preached, and from all parts of the colony where the Connemara people are settled between forty and fifty teams drove up to the Chapel, and those settlers were the poor people I sent out from Ireland three years ago." We have equally strong evidence of the success of O'Neill City in Nebraska, and of the Irish Colonies in Colorado and Kansas. His Grace the Archbishop of Toronto, in Winnipeg, received a deputation of Irish Catholics, who urged him to advise Irishmen "to go to Manitoba, and His Grace replied that until he visited the country he had no idea what splendid land there was in the North-West. A large quantity of this land has already been taken up, but there are yet millions of acres awaiting the plough of the hardy settler. The great upheaval now going on in Ireland will cause a large number of robust young men and women to leave that country during the next few years, and the settlement of a reasonable portion of them on the fertile soil of the North-West would be a benefit to themselves, to this Dominion, and to their native land. We are glad to see that there is now a likelihood of

some steps being taken by influential Canadian Irishmen to promote Irish settlements in the North-West, because it is a pity so many of the Irish people locate in the large towns where only a comparatively small portion of them rise above labor. The soil is Nature's bank, and the capital put into it in the shape of industry and intelligence pays an interest fifty-fold; and, fortunately for the race, no people have a greater superabundance of energy than the Irish. We would be opposed to anything like an organized emigration such as that of the Menonites a few years ago, or of the Jews, now likely to come out in large batches from Russia, but a healthy outflow of a surplus population is an advantage, and we, therefore, concur in any well considered project to settle a number of stalwart young Irishmen on the lands of Canada. In this Dominion religion and education are free, and, on the whole, the country is now tolerably prosperous, which are with us powerful reasons for recommending Irishmen to locate in any part of the Confederation. Doubtless the Government will give favorable conditions to a syndicate of responsible Irishmen prepared to take land in the North-West for colonization purposes. What English speaking emigrants now require is truthful information and confidence in the value of any land investments in which they may embark, and to the Irish portion of them a syndicate of their countrymen in Canada would be sufficient guarantee.

**HAD SUFFERED MANY PHYSICIANS,** and grew no better but rather worse. Mr. D. H. Howard, of Geneva, N. Y., after dismissing his physicians, tried nearly half a gross of the various blood and liver remedies advertised, with no benefit; when one bottle of Burdock Blood Bitters cured him of Paralysis and General Debility. At the advanced age of 60 he says he feels young again, and is overjoyed at his wonderful recovery.

*(Continued from Third Page.)*

**IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.**

London, Feb. 10.—In the House of Commons to-night the debate was resumed on the amendment to the address. Mr. Porter, Solicitor-General for Ireland, defended the Sub-Commissioners, who, he said, were upright men of all shades of politics. Mr. McCarthy read a despatch from Mr. Reilly announcing his intention to return to England forthwith, and answer Mr. Forster's mis-statements. Mr. Forster said he was glad to hear it.

**CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.**

At the examinations held recently in the Jacques Cartier Normal School Miss Maggie Cunningham, of Ormstown, succeeded in obtaining a first class elementary Diploma.  
The financial statement of the municipality of Hochelaga for 1881 has just been issued. It shows the total cash receipts for the year to have amounted to \$25,841.68, and the total disbursements to \$35,795.26, thus leaving a cash balance of \$4,643.  
The cure of Rimouski desires to contradict a statement which lately appeared in the Press, and which said that Moreau, the murderer, who was executed last month, was buried in the Parish Church of Rimouski. The body was brought to the church only for funeral service, but it was buried in the cemetery.  
His Lordship Mgr. Fabre wishes to protest against the publication in the papers of a circular which was destined for the sole perusal of the clergy. His Lordship further desires to have it made known that henceforth the publication of any Episcopal document should not be made without a special authorization.  
In the year 1847 an evicted tenant of Lord Lansdowne in the County Kerry, published in Montreal a pamphlet descriptive of the cruel conduct of that nobleman. A copy of the work is desired, and if any of our readers can inform us where a copy can be purchased or loaned, a favor would be conferred by their communicating the information at this office.  
We had the pleasure of a visit from Mr. Peter O'Leary, the well known traveler, who is now staying at the St. James Hotel. Mr. O'Leary has been during the last two months travelling in the United States as a correspondent of the *People*, London, and writing on Irish subjects for American journals. As the principle representative of the farm laborers, Mr. O'Leary took part in the Dublin Convention, which he describes as the most important assemblage of Irishmen in Ireland since the Union. Mr. Parnell then offered him a seat on the Executive of the Land League but on account of residing in London he had to decline the honor. The Land League, he says, is the most important educational movement that ever took place in Ireland, as it has developed from among the masses men of the very highest intelligence. Mr. O'Leary is a man of large information on every subject, but more especially on questions relating to the working classes of the British Isles.

**A NEW BARONET FOR MONTREAL.**

Dr. George W. Campbell, Dean of the Medical Faculty of McGill College, has just fallen heir to a Scotch Baronetcy by the death of his elder brother. Sometime ago it was intended to ask the Queen to bestow the honor of Knighthood on Dr. Campbell in recognition of his services as a medical man in Canada, and as a mark of honor to the physicians of Canada. The petition was never sent, and now Dr. George Campbell has obtained the rank by other means than royal favor. Dr. Campbell is a relative of the Marquis of Lorne.

**THE CATHOLIC CLUB.**

At the last weekly meeting of the Catholic Club, Dr. Ambrose delivered a most interesting lecture on the nature of the atmosphere and the best means of preserving pure the air of our cities and dwelling houses. The lecturer showed a perfect familiarity with his subject, and conveyed to his hearers in an interesting manner a large amount of valuable information. The programme fixed upon for the next meeting on Wednesday evening consists of a debate on the question, "Whether within the last half century there has been a genuine advance in general civilization." Messrs. J. D. Purcell and P. B. Mignault were appointed to speak on the affirmative, and Messrs. C. J. Doherty and Prof. MacKay on the negative.

**L'UNION CATHOLIQUE.**

AN ABLE LECTURE BY REV. FATHER HANON.  
The members of L'Union Catholique had, at Monday's meeting, the advantage of hearing an able lecture from the eloquent Father Hanon on the "Life and Times of Philip Augustus of France," the contemporary of Pope Innocent the Third and of John Lackland of England and Otto of Germany. The reverend lecturer had related the circumstances of Philip's quarrel with his wife Ingeborg; had shown how the Pope had taken up the cause of the weak and innocent wife and had fought her battle during twenty years against the powerful King of France with all the ordinary means then at the disposal of the Church until, finally driven to extremities by the obstinacy of the King, Innocent issued an interdict against the whole land of France. This interdict was something terrible in the eyes of faith; by it all the services of the Church throughout the Kingdom were forbidden. Bishops and priests were ordered not to administer the sacraments, and the dead were left to be buried without any of those honors and aids which the Church surrounds the espouse of a Christian. The faithful people of France soon raised their voices loud enough to be heard at the foot of the throne. Suddenly, without notice to any one, the King rode out to the monastery in which his wife was immured, saluted her as his consort, and rode forth to his Royal Palace side by side with her as his equal and the Queen of France. Within one year of this reconciliation Philip had to meet a coalition of enemies more numerous than his own, in which John Lackland invaded France from the one side with thirty thousand armed men; Otto on the other side joined his forces to those of the Count of Flanders. Philip met them with forces two-thirds in number, and after a fierce combat routed them with frightful carnage. The description of the battle was magnificently given by Father Hanon as it took place before the invention of firearms, it was a duel to the death in which hand-to-hand conflicts were the main incidents. This afforded to historians and to the lecturer ample scope for the description of heroic scenes of warlike skill and valor.

**ST. GABRIEL T. A. & B. SOCIETY.**

At the monthly meeting of the above Society the following resolutions were adopted:  
**Whereas**—It has pleased Almighty God to take from us our beloved brother John Lyons, who departed this life on the 13th January, 1882, fully fortified with all the rights of our Holy Mother the Church, therefore be it  
**Resolved**—That we deeply deplore our loss, for in him the St. Gabriel Temperance Society has lost a faithful and good member, our Holy Church a devoted and faithful son, Ireland a true friend, and society a law-abiding citizen.  
**Resolved**—That we deeply sympathize with the bereaved wife and children of our late member, and will ever cherish the memory of one so much respected by the members of the St. Gabriel Temperance Society.  
**Resolved**—That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the wife and children of the deceased member, and the above resolutions be inserted in the records of the Society.

**ST. ANNS T. A. & B. SOCIETY.**

PRESENTATION BY MR. JOHN D. QUINN, THE RETIRING FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT.  
At the monthly meeting of the St. Ann's T. A. & B. Society, held at their hall on Sunday, after the installation of the newly elected officers, Mr. Patrick Flannery, first Vice-President, at the request of the members, presented Mr. John D. Quinn, the late first Vice-President, with a handsome silver watch and gold chain, together with the following address:—

**TO J. D. QUINN, Esq., First Vice-President of the St. Ann's Total Abstinence and Benefit Society:**  
Dear Sir,—It is with much regret that the members of this Society have heard of your intention of retiring from the position which for the last three years you have filled with so much benefit to the Society and so much credit to yourself. If our Society has prospered (and we have not the proud satisfaction of knowing that never since its foundation has it been in so flourishing a condition), the secret of its success is to be found in your six years' connection with it, during all of which time your unflinching interest, your untiring ardour, so characteristic of the true Irishman, has ever been enlisted, even at great personal sacrifice, in the great and good work undertaken by the Society.  
Words, we feel, would but very inadequately express our regard; and, therefore, as an humble but earnest token of the respect and appreciation in which you are held by those to whom your example has so long been an incentive to ever-increasing exertion, permit me, in their behalf, to present you with this watch and chain.

Your kindly acceptance of the gift we ask, not that it itself is of great value, but that while you wear it, and we sincerely pray that Providence may long spare you to do so, it may serve as a souvenir of the good feeling and cordial esteem with which, during your term of office, you were so deservedly regarded by every member of this Society.  
(Signed on behalf of the members by Ald. P. Kennedy, P. Flannery, M. Crowe, M. Lawlor, Wm. Davis, P. Burns, P. Gleason and Thos. Moore.)  
Feb. 12th, 1882.

Mr. QUINN, in accepting the gift, briefly replied to the address, thanking the Society sincerely for the mark of esteem which they had shown him in so substantial a manner. The gift, which was the workmanship of Mr. L. P. Dufresne, reflects great credit on that gentleman.

**BROTHER ARNOLD'S BAZAAR.**

CARD OF THANKS.  
Brother Arnold heretofore wishes to communicate an expression of his hearty appreciation and his sentiments of gratitude to all those who so kindly assisted him in the late Bazaar. His thanks are especially due to Messrs. Douglas and McNeill for the use of their cooking and glassware; to Mr. Green for cutlery; to Messrs. Birks and Scullion for silverware; to Mr. McGee for a marble table; and to the St. Patrick's Society for the free use of their Hall.  
Brother Arnold also wishes to specially recognize the fact that the success of the bazaar was mainly due to the activity and zeal displayed by the ladies who had control over the various departments of the Fair, and he cannot thank them too much for their services.  
The proceeds of the bazaar amount to \$230, and the sale of the lottery tickets to \$700, or a total of \$930. The committee of management have decided to postpone the drawing of prizes until the first Monday in June, as a number of lottery tickets have not yet been returned. The prizes are all of a valuable character, and of them being worth the whole amount yet subscribed.

**FEES AND DOCTORS.**

The fees of doctors is an item that very many persons are interested in just at present. We believe the schedule for visits is \$3, which would tax a man confined to his bed for a year, and in need of daily visits, over \$1,000 a year for medical attendance alone! And one single bottle of Hop Bitters taken in time would save the \$1,000 and all the year's sickness. —Post

and await the answer. I did so, and have received the following answer:—

OTTAWA, Dec. 29th, 1881.

DEAR SIR,—I have your note of the 28th inst., asking me to state whether at any time you, directly or indirectly, received secret service money from the Government, or if you ever had any communication with me on the subject. In answer I would say that I never paid you any money. I have no recollection of any communication with you on the subject, nor have I heard it stated or rumored that you did.

JOHN A. MACDONALD.  
Mr. McNamee went on to say that he had left no stone unturned to come to the bottom of the matter. About a week or fortnight ago he had gone up to Ottawa on the same train as Mr. J. P. Whelan, whom he had heard was going there in connection with the "Informant" business. Ald. Heney had gone to him straight and offered all the assistance in his power to further the investigation, and offered to accompany him to Sir John A. Macdonald, saying at the same time, "I don't think he will give us names. He (McNamee) said, 'I shall put a name to him and ask him if that name was connected with any fifth Mr. Whelan.' In conversation with Ald. Heney, when shown the name said 'nobody accuses that man.' The speaker had further learned that Mr. Whelan, like himself was in Ottawa, tending for a large Government contract.

Mr. McNamee in the course of some remarks said that a similar attempt was made some years ago to destroy the character of respectable Irishmen in Montreal, and a number of names were furnished to the Government as constituting a "Star Chamber." This information he learned was furnished by Mr. J. P. Curran, Q. C., and among the parties mentioned was Mr. Parnell's own brother-in-law, Mr. Ryan, M. P. for Montreal Centre, and this is the gentleman who writes us such as we have heard read to-night. The speaker continued his denunciation of the Post and its management in forcible, if not parliamentary language, and concluded by stating that he left the case entirely in the hands of his fellow-citizens from whom he expected an honest and impartial verdict.  
Messrs. Bergin, Murney, Doody and M. J. F. Quinn spoke in favor of the adoption of the report, trusting that this would be the end of the matter.

After repeated calls,  
Mr. J. P. WHELAN arose and said that he came there simply as a member of St. Patrick's Society, invited by the advertisements in the evening papers. He was at the moment unprepared to speak on a question of such importance as the one under consideration. He had only come there to listen. He had made no definite charge against any man in particular. His Post had simply, as a newspaper, done its duty in reproducing an article which had previously gone the rounds of the American Press, and which was of great interest and vital importance to the Irishmen of this city. The Post could not have done less. It was a strange fact to the mind of every impartial and intelligent man that the medium through which the accusation reached the public was the butt of the malignity of the principal speaker of the evening and his satellites. The whole subject of his tirade seemed to consist of accusations and abuse of different parties, which, after all, was a side issue and had nothing whatever to do with the object of the meeting. He (the speaker) had been investigating the matter, and had learned many things which he was now not prepared to divulge, and which he was sorry to learn. There were facts on paper in existence which he had not as yet been able to take cognizance of, as well as a large amount of correspondence with Irishmen throughout the Dominion, and personal interviews which already demonstrated beyond a possibility of doubt that informers had existed in the city, and he expected in a very short time to be in a position to name them. (Applause.)  
For the last 15 years rumors had been circulated industriously by men who to-day denied it over their signature; but there were hundreds in Montreal who could prove that they had made statements reflecting on the character of the speaker of the evening. He knew *The Post* had made some mistakes, as the management was but human. Perhaps it was a little too national for some of our disinterested patriots (hear, hear, from some one in the corner). It is true that *The Post* handled some of these individuals rather roughly; but when a man calls himself an Irishman and appeals to an Irish constituency for an important position, states on various occasions that he endorses the policy of Gladstone's coercion act, and says that Mr. Parnell was a fool not to have cooperated with him, what is the natural conclusion for us to come to? That he approves of the arrest of Parnell and his colleagues, of "Buckshot" Forester and the bayonetting of women and children, and the suspension of the liberty which every man holds dear, not to say anything of the gagging of the press. Out on such Irishmen. They were a disgrace, and it was the duty of *The Post* to expose such political tricksters, who would sell principle and their countryman for place and emolument. Whatever information that a portion of the committee has placed before you, was given by him to them with good clues to follow if they were desirous of arriving at the truth. He had made up his mind that regardless of the expenses, or the result, he was determined to get to the bottom of the infamous business, and that so soon as he was in possession of documents which he knew were in existence, and the contents of which he was aware, he would then name the party or parties suspected and give them an opportunity of vindicating themselves in a court of justice, and any man who was innocent or felt himself aggrieved should be only too happy, if innocent, of having the matter thoroughly investigated. With respect to the statement appearing heretofore in *The Post* and the affidavit, and documents which are partially correct, any man who felt himself aggrieved had his remedy. (Applause.)

After some further discussion the motion was put to the meeting and declared carried, large numbers refraining from voting, as they did not consider the report satisfactory and left matters in even a worse condition than they were before.

**FLAT CONTRADICTIONS.**

Rev. Fathers Dowd and Salmon on the Informer Business.—Mr. McNamee's Veracity Impugned.  
In the course of his philippic, which we do him a fair share of justice to publish, Mr. McNamee must have drawn heavily upon his imagination to produce his acrimonious invectives, for in two notable instances his utterances are in direct opposition to the truth.  
In the first place, after comparing himself to Daniel O'Connell, who looked with suspicion upon praise bestowed by the clergy's Press, Mr. McNamee said:—

"No later than the last St. Patrick's Day, when the procession was waiting to start, Father Dowd himself called me over to call my attention to *THE POST*, and to ask if anything could be done or what was to be done. I simply said 'I left the management of the paper to itself.'"

In relation to this passage of his speech our representative called upon the Rev. Father Dowd this afternoon and asked if he recollected calling over Mr. McNamee on last St. Patrick's Day and stating the contents of the above extract to him. The Rev. gentleman at first looked surprised, but finally laughed and said: "I authorize you to state that I have not the faintest recollection of ever doing or saying such a thing to Mr. McNamee, and it is not at all probable that I would." So much for Mr. McNamee's veracity in this case.  
Almost in the same breath Mr. McNamee gave vent to the following:  
"Well, we should have an independent press here that would be above all suspicion, that no Government could purchase, but what do we find? We find Mr. Whelan going with a political broker to Quebec, and concealing some scheme to sell the influence of *THE POST* to the Government. I have as my authority for this statement the Rev. Father Salmon."

Our representative also called upon the Rev. Father Salmon, and enquired if the above statement was correct. The Rev. gentleman, who felt somewhat indignant, denied there was any truth in it. So much for Mr. McNamee's veracity, and, perhaps, so much for the veracity of his entire vindication.

**ARTHEMUS WARD AND THE "MICHIGAN REGIMENT."**

In a Louisville, Ky., hotel one day, Artemus Ward was introduced to a colonel who had commanded a Mississippi regiment during the war. Artemus, in his way that was "childlike and bland," said: "What Michigan regiment did you command, Colonel?" Then the colonel sprang like a top and swore like a sailor, until pacified sufficiently to hear an explanation. Artemus, with surprise, observed that he was always getting things mixed about the war. "It is always unfortunate to get things mixed, but never more so, than when one is sick. Then it is that the right thing in the right place is wanted more than at any other time in life, or under any other circumstances. It is a pleasure for us to note in this connection, the experience of our esteemed fellow citizen, Colonel Samuel H. Taylor, who, as is well known, does not get things mixed. In a recent communication he writes: 'I do hereby certify that I suffered very much from rheumatism and neuralgia during the fall of 1873, and tried many remedies with little if any good results. I had heard of St. Jacob's Oil, and concluded to try it; more as an experiment than with any hope of good results. I can with great pleasure commend it to others, for the reason that I know it cured me.' Such an emphatic endorsement coming from one of the very foremost lawyers of our State, well and widely known, carries with it a degree of importance and suggestiveness, which cannot be overestimated."—*Washington (Ind.) Gazette*.

**SOME NEW GEOGRAPHY.**

FOR PEOPLE WHO HAVE NOT CUT THEIR TEETH.  
"Of what is the surface of the earth composed?"  
"Of corner lots, mighty poor roads, railroad tracks, base-ball grounds, cricket fields, and skating rinks."  
"What portion of the globe is water?"  
"About three-fourths. Sometimes they add a little gin and nutmeg to it."  
"What is a town?"  
"A town is a considerable collection of houses and inhabitants, with four or five men who 'run the party' and lend money at fifteen per cent. interest."  
"What is a city?"  
"A city is an incorporated town, with a Mayor, who believes that the whole earth shakes when he happens to fall flat on a crosswalk."  
"What is commerce?"  
"Borrowing \$5 for a day or two, and judging the lender for a year or two."  
"Name the different races."  
"Horse race, boat race, bicycle race and racing round to find a man to endorse your note."  
"Into how many classes is mankind divided?"  
"Six; being enlightened, civilized, half civilized, savage, too utter, not-worth-a-cent and Indian agents."  
"What nations are called enlightened?"  
"Those which have had the most wars, the worst laws and produced the worst criminals."  
"How many motions has the earth?"  
"That's according to how you mix your drinks, and which way you go home."  
"What is the earth's axis?"  
"The lines passing between New York and Chicago."  
"What causes day and night?"  
"Day is caused by night getting tired out. Night is caused by everybody taking the street car and going home to supper."  
"What is a map?"  
"A map is a drawing to show the jury where Smith stood when Jones gave him a lift under the eye."  
"What is a mariner's compass?"  
"A jug holding four gallons."  
VOLTAIRE!  
Voltaire said of an apothecary that his employment was to pour drugs, of which he knew little, into a body of which he knew less. This may be said of hundreds of practicing physicians, who daily are prescribing drugs of which they know little, for the cure of coughs, colds, lung diseases, asthma and consumption. The patient's constitution is often impaired by such treatment. One bottle of N. H. Down's Vegetable Balm Elixir has in many cases cured obstinate coughs and colds, and has proved a never-failing remedy for lung diseases and consumption. There is a certainty of recovery when the Elixir is used.  
The largest livery owner in Maine uses Kendall's Spavin Cure with the best success.  
The Toronto Zoo has purchased the whale driven ashore on the Nova Scotia coast, paying therefor the sum of \$5,000. It will arrive there in a few days.

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After repeated calls,  
Mr. J. P. WHELAN arose and said that he came there simply as a member of St. Patrick's Society, invited by the advertisements in the evening papers. He was at the moment unprepared to speak on a question of such importance as the one under consideration. He had only come there to listen. He had made no definite charge against any man in particular. His Post had simply, as a newspaper, done its duty in reproducing an article which had previously gone the rounds of the American Press, and which was of great interest and vital importance to the Irishmen of this city. The Post could not have done less. It was a strange fact to the mind of every impartial and intelligent man that the medium through which the accusation reached the public was the butt of the malignity of the principal speaker of the evening and his satellites. The whole subject of his tirade seemed to consist of accusations and abuse of different parties, which, after all, was a side issue and had nothing whatever to do with the object of the meeting. He (the speaker) had been investigating the matter, and had learned many things which he was now not prepared to divulge, and which he was sorry to learn. There were facts on paper in existence which he had not as yet been able to take cognizance of, as well as a large amount of correspondence with Irishmen throughout the Dominion, and personal interviews which already demonstrated beyond a possibility of doubt that informers had existed in the city, and he expected in a very short time to be in a position to name them. (Applause.)  
For the last 15 years rumors had been circulated industriously by men who to-day denied it over their signature; but there were hundreds in Montreal who could prove that they had made statements reflecting on the character of the speaker of the evening. He knew *The Post* had made some mistakes, as the management was but human. Perhaps it was a little too national for some of our disinterested patriots (hear, hear, from some one in the corner). It is true that *The Post* handled some of these individuals rather roughly; but when a man calls himself an Irishman and appeals to an Irish constituency for an important position, states on various occasions that he endorses the policy of Gladstone's coercion act, and says that Mr. Parnell was a fool not to have cooperated with him, what is the natural conclusion for us to come to? That he approves of the arrest of Parnell and his colleagues, of "Buckshot" Forester and the bayonetting of women and children, and the suspension of the liberty which every man holds dear, not to say anything of the gagging of the press. Out on such Irishmen. They were a disgrace, and it was the duty of *The Post* to expose such political tricksters, who would sell principle and their countryman for place and emolument. Whatever information that a portion of the committee has placed before you, was given by him to them with good clues to follow if they were desirous of arriving at the truth. He had made up his mind that regardless of the expenses, or the result, he was determined to get to the bottom of the infamous business, and that so soon as he was in possession of documents which he knew were in existence, and the contents of which he was aware, he would then name the party or parties suspected and give them an opportunity of vindicating themselves in a court of justice, and any man who was innocent or felt himself aggrieved should be only too happy, if innocent, of having the matter thoroughly investigated. With respect to the statement appearing heretofore in *The Post* and the affidavit, and documents which are partially correct, any man who felt himself aggrieved had his remedy. (Applause.)

**FLAT CONTRADICTIONS.**

Rev. Fathers Dowd and Salmon on the Informer Business.—Mr. McNamee's Veracity Impugned.  
In the course of his philippic, which we do him a fair share of justice to publish, Mr. McNamee must have drawn heavily upon his imagination to produce his acrimonious invectives, for in two notable instances his utterances are in direct opposition to the truth.  
In the first place, after comparing himself to Daniel O'Connell, who looked with suspicion upon praise bestowed by the clergy's Press, Mr. McNamee said:—

"No later than the last St. Patrick's Day, when the procession was waiting to start, Father Dowd himself called me over to call my attention to *THE POST*, and to ask if anything could be done or what was to be done. I simply said 'I left the management of the paper to itself.'"

In relation to this passage of his speech our representative called upon the Rev. Father Dowd this afternoon and asked if he recollected calling over Mr. McNamee on last St. Patrick's Day and stating the contents of the above extract to him. The Rev. gentleman at first looked surprised, but finally laughed and said: "I authorize you to state that I have not the faintest recollection of ever doing or saying such a thing to Mr. McNamee, and it is not at all probable that I would." So much for Mr. McNamee's veracity in this case.  
Almost in the same breath Mr. McNamee gave vent to the following:  
"Well, we should have an independent press here that would be above all suspicion, that no Government could purchase, but what do we find? We find Mr. Whelan going with a political broker to Quebec, and concealing some scheme to sell the influence of *THE POST* to the Government. I have as my authority for this statement the Rev. Father Salmon."

Our representative also called upon the Rev. Father Salmon, and enquired if the above statement was correct. The Rev. gentleman, who felt somewhat indignant, denied there was any truth in it. So much for Mr. McNamee's veracity, and, perhaps, so much for the veracity of his entire vindication.



DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

OTTAWA, Feb. 8. This day, at three o'clock p.m., His Excellency the Governor-General proceeded to the Chamber of the Senate in the Parliament buildings and took his seat upon the Throne.

The Chief Magistrate of the United States has been cut off by the hand of an assassin, and it is fitting that the sorrow of our people, for a loss which was not that of our friends and neighbors alone, should be here adverted to as another instance of the sympathy which unites in brotherhood the British Empire and the American Republic.

During the recess I had the pleasure of visiting the Province of Manitoba and of traversing the extensive prairies of the Northwest, and, from personal examination, can sincerely congratulate Canada on the possession of so magnificent and fertile a region to be inhabited, I trust, in the course of years by millions of thriving and contented subjects of Her Majesty.

The immigrants have not confined themselves to Manitoba or its vicinity, but are scattered over the country westward to the base of the Rocky Mountains and from the international boundary to the banks of the northern Saskatchewan.

During my journey I was met by numerous Indian tribes, all expressing confidence in the continuance of the traditional policy of kindness and justice which has hitherto governed the relations between the Government and the Aborigines.

The report of the Commission appointed to investigate the existing system of the Civil Service will be laid before you, and a measure on the subject submitted for your consideration.

Several other measures of importance will be submitted to you. Among them will be bills for the winding up of insolvent banks, insurance companies and trading corporations; for the consolidation and amendment of the laws respecting the Dominion lands; for the amendment of the acts relating to the Supreme Court of Canada, and bills relating to the tenure of office of judges of County Courts, and to fugitive offenders within the Empire, and your attention will be called to the present anomalous position of the Vice-Admiralty jurisdiction.

The work of construction on that portion of the Canadian Pacific Railway between Prince Arthur's Landing and Winnipeg is being pressed to completion, and it is confidently expected that in July next railway communication will be established between those places.

The Paris Figaro vehemently urges on the police the suppression of the cry of false news in the streets. The death of Messrs. Gambetta and Grey, the retirement of the President of the Council, "a wail railroad accident," &c., are current cries and nobody knows what to believe.

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An English writer with some gratification quotes a San Francisco American as saying: "The world isn't going fooling all around the Horn when it can cut across the Isthmus for a few hundred million dollars. It stands to reason: look at the map."

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"Two little brothers broke through the ice on which they were skating in Cincinnati. While they were clinging desperately to the edge of the ice and efforts were being made to reach them, the older one cried out: "Be sure and take Willie out first." But both Willie and his generous brother were drowned.

A rich copper mine has been rediscovered in the vicinity of Tucson, Arizona, within a few weeks. Nearly fifteen years ago it was first found, but the men who located the claim were driven from the mountains by hunger and neglected to take accurate bearings of the spot.

Senor Joaquin Nabuco, the eminent Brazilian politician, has withdrawn from the Chamber of Deputies and from public life in Brazil because he is unable to persuade his fellow countrymen to emancipate the million and a half of slaves they hold. He has arrived in London, where he intends to live in future, having shaken the dust of Brazil from his feet forever.

Lynching is not so popular in Ottawa County, Mich., as in many parts of the West. Seven men led a mob into the jail last summer, for the purpose of hanging a murderer. The Sheriff's wife locked them in, thus frustrating their designs; and now they have been fined \$100 each, on pleading guilty to charges of assault. One was a village physician, and all were men of good standing.

MORE PROTECTION WANTED AGAINST IRELAND.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—The sub-committee of the House on the Ways and Means gave a hearing this afternoon upon a bill for increasing the duty on barley and malt from 20 per cent. ad valorem to 25 cents per bushel of 34 pounds.

The bill was supported by Messrs. Manning, of Buffalo, N.Y., and Chas. A. Haidy, of New York, representing the Malsters' Association, who argued in favour of the bill as a measure of protection to the malsters of this country against the malsters of Canada, who, they affirmed, could sell malt in New York, at less than the malsters of this country who have to pay on barley from which it is made.

QUEBEC'S PROGRESS.

If the residents of this city had placed less confidence in what was said by the "birds of passage" and relied more on their own individual exertions, this city would have been to-day the manufacturing centre of the Dominion.

As it is, we have the boot and shoe and tannery industries and in a few short years we shall make great progress towards securing the cotton and sugar trades. But can anybody declare that the shoe industries were established by the mercantile community, when it is well known that the men who have hold of the industries never were in business in the Lower Town or knew a bank director? Then what has our commercial community, especially the English speaking people, done for Quebec?

Apart from being the possessors of small wooden "shingles" over their office doors, what strides have they made towards making money out of the growing industries of the country? Have we young men in the commercial community apart from the shining lights in the Board of Trade, who would be willing to embark in the cattle or grain trade with this port?

If, in wood business, there was no leading man to start pulp factories and mills for cutting up timber into the dimensioned form for the English markets? What progress could be made in Quebec if we had a few live business men here. Some of our English people take a delight to find fault with the French race, but on looking around we find that many French Canadian families, have amassed fortunes in the trade of Quebec.

Eren in Winnipeg we find the young Brogvin's, Tomsant's and others of Quebec already established. In Chicago there are many wealthy French-Canadians, who formerly belonged to Quebec; and in spite of this proof, some will say that it is but trifling race that has retarded commercial progress in Quebec. Do you think so? At least we do not. Our drawback is due to the presence here of an English aristocracy, who are now on their "last legs." They ruled Quebec in the past, and spoke at public meetings in other cities of Canada, and in Europe, as "Gentlemen, WE, the citizens of Quebec, &c." In their eyes, neither Messrs. Bothebell, Bresser, Mignier, Woodley, Benoit, Withall, McCreavy, Garneau, Jas. G. Ross, Valliere, Thibaudau and all our local trades were considered the bone and sinew of the place. Oh, no, they were not in the wood business, and as a consequence could not be our people, placed in the trade of Quebec. Had our people placed less dependence on the wood trade, much better off would our citizens be to-day. However, it is not too late to mend, and in this we would like to see our manufacturers take hold of the commercial institutions of the Lower Town.

WESTPORT BAZAAR.

The great event of the past week here was the bazaar in the Town Hall in aid of the R. C. Church, and as anticipated was in every sense an unqualified success. Those acquainted with the wide-spread popularity of St. Edward's pastor, Rev. Father Stanton, predicted from the first the very best results, and they were not mistaken; the extraordinary sum realized, \$3,050, is ample and substantial proof.

All those concerned are delighted with the result and deeply grateful to the numerous personal friends of the Rev. Father Stanton in all par of America, from whose generosity comes more than half of the proceeds. A pleasing feature of the bazaar was the noticeable good-will existing between all classes of the community, so much so that the stranger, visiting the hall found it difficult to say whether the Catholic or the non-Catholic was the more interested.

The town hall was tastefully decorated for the occasion, reflecting much credit on the good ladies of the village. Among the mottoes which served to ornament the walls was the very appropriate one, "Union is strength." Many of the bazaar and richly ornamental articles, gifts of the bazaar and patrons, were displayed to make the proceeds what they were. The young lady canvassers plied their trade briskly, and few if any could resist their earnest invitation to "come down."

Each evening the hall was crowded, many undoubtedly attracted by the music, vocal and instrumental, so ably rendered by Miss O'Brien, organist St. John's Church, Litch, assisted by Miss McCarthy, Prescott, Miss Shanks, Smith Falls, Miss S. Kearns, Westport, Miss O'Leahilly, Perth, and others. The new silver trumpet band also made its first public appearance at the bazaar, and the musical talent displayed created intense enthusiasm. The reverend gentlemen present were Fathers E. H. Murray, Cobourg, C. B. Murray, Cornwall, D. V. Foley, Ottawa, E. J. Walsh, Toledo, and M. J. Leahy, Perth.

The Irish Americans of Chicago have made extensive preparations to celebrate the "Dixie" gannon Convention, held on the 15th February, 1882, which secured to Ireland for a number of years civil and religious independence.



TRouble IN JAMAICA.

THE COLONISTS DISLIKE BRITISH RULE. Kingston, Jamaica, Feb. 9.—There is much agitation here against the new colonial code. Colonists complain that what could not be carried in England is put in force in Jamaica as an experiment, by the aid of an obnoxious system of Government where the public have no voice.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—Diseases of the Bowels.—A remedy, which has been tested and proved in a thousand different ways, capable of eradicating poisonous taints from ulcers and healing them up, merits a trial of its capacity for extracting the internal corruptions from the bowels.

Consumption Cured. Since 1870 Dr. Serraz has each year sent from this office the means of relief and cure to thousands afflicted with disease. The correspondence necessitated by this work being coming too heavy for him, I came to his aid.

MOTHERS! MOTHERS! MOTHERS!!! Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with the excruciating pain of cutting teeth?

REST AND COMFORT TO THE SUFFERING. "BROWN'S HOUSEHOLD PANACEA" has no equal for relieving pain, both internal and external. It cures Pain in the Side, Back or Bowels, sore Throat, Rheumatism, Toothache, Lumbago and any kind of a Pain or Ache.

SCIENCE IN PROGRESS. Thousands cured of Bronchitis, Asthma and Lung diseases by Dr. M. Souville's Spirometer, an instrument which cures medicinal properties directed to the parts affected.

We are pleased to notice that a great many of our best citizens have bought Dr. M. Souville's Spirometer, which is used for the cure of those terrible diseases known by the name of Nasal Catarrh, Bronchitis and Asthma, and it is so highly spoken of as if those instruments and preparations were infallible in the cure of such complaints, and to satisfy our curiosity, we visited Dr. M. Souville at his office, 13 Phillips Square, Montreal, and gave a thorough examination of his invention, so that we can speak with our own authority of it.

Common Sense in Medicine. (Montreal Star, January 5, 1881.) Dr. M. Souville, the Parisian physician and inventor of the Spirometer for the scientific treatment of diseases of the lungs and air passages, who recently took up his residence among us, is meeting with excellent success. Already the doctor has had hundreds of patients, who have given his system a trial, and so far as we have learned, with both satisfaction and benefit.

THE TRUE WITNESS FOR 1882.

The True Witness has within the past year made an immense stride in circulation, and if the testimony of a large number of our subscribers is not too flattering it may also claim a stride in general improvement. This is the age of general improvement and the True Witness will advance with it.

But we want to extend its usefulness and its circulation still further, and we want its friends to assist us if they believe this journal to be worth \$1.50 a year, and we think they do. We would like to impress upon their memories that the True Witness is without exception the cheapest paper of its class on this continent.

It was formerly two dollars per annum in the country and two dollars and a half in the city, but the present proprietors having taken charge of it in the hardest of times, and knowing that to many poor people a reduction of twenty or twenty-five per cent would mean something and would not only enable the old subscribers to retain it but new ones to enroll themselves under the reduction, they have no reason to regret it.

Any one sending us the names of 5 new subscribers, at one time, with the cash, (\$1.00 each) will receive one copy free and \$1.00 cash; or 10 new names, with the cash, one copy free and \$2.50.

Parties getting up clubs are not obliged to confine themselves to any particular locality, but can work up their quota from different towns or districts; nor is it necessary to send all the names at once.

Parties subscribing for the True Witness between this date and the 31st December, 1881, will receive the paper for the balance of the year free. We hope that our friends or agents throughout the Dominion will make an extra effort to push our circulation.

A SEMI-FENIAN RIBBON ASSOCIATION. DUBLIN, Feb. 9.—The conspiracy referred to recently extends to twenty-four counties, including three in Munster. It is a semi-Fenian Ribbon Association divided into county battalions, half battalions and district squads of 25. Its head organizer is in Dublin. By this organization the Nationalists and Ribbonmen are for the first time in the history of Irish conspiracies working in unity.

THE BOERS IN ARMS AGAIN. DURBAN, Feb. 9.—The Boers crossed the border and attacked Chief Montiano on January 10th, but were repulsed with some loss. Fighting was still proceeding on the 31st January.

EPPE'S COCOA—GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING. By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well selected cocoa, Mr. Eppe has provided our breakfast tables with a deliciously flavored beverage which may save us many a heavy doctor's bill.

New Advertisements

FIVE DOLLARS

YOU CAN BUY A WHOLE Imperial Austrian 1000. Government Bond ISSUED IN 1851.

Which Bonds are issued and secured by the Government, and are redeemed in drawings Four Times Annually, Until each and every bond is drawn with a larger or smaller premium. Every bond must draw a prize, as there are NO BLANKS.

THE THREE HIGHEST PRIZES AMOUNT TO 200,000 Florins, 10,000 Florins, 15,000 Florins.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CO. No. 150 Broadway, New York City. ESTABLISHED IN 1874.

IRISH AMERICAN COLONIZATION COMPANY (LIMITED.) Farms of all sizes for sale in South Western Minnesota, on time contracts or for cash.

HOUSES BUILT. Farm Implements and Goods at Wholesale price. Apply to RIGHT REV. BISHOP IRELAND, St. Paul, Minnesota.

SEED ANNUAL FOR 1882. Will give you all the latest and best seeds without cost. It contains five colored plates, 60 engravings, and is in position to be sent to you for nothing.

A PERFECTLY RELIABLE ARTICLE OF HOUSEHOLD USE IS THE COOK'S FRIEND BAKING POWDER.

It is a preparation of pure and healthy ingredients, used for the purpose of raising and shortening, calculated to do the best work at least possible cost.

HEALTH FOR ALL! HOLLOWAY'S PILLS. This Great Household Medicine Banks Amongst the Leading Necessaries of Life.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT. Its Searching and Healing Properties are Known Throughout the World. FOR THE CURE OF Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Old Wounds, Sores and Ulcers!

THE CASE OF IRELAND STATED. Being a Thorough History of the Land Question. \$1.00. Cabinet Photographs of Parnell and Davitt. 25c. Crown of Lord Leaguers, 16 figures, 9x11. \$1.00. Lithograph of Davitt, 18x24. 60c. SENT FREE BY MAIL ON RECEIPT OF PRICE.

LANE & CO., 361 BUREAU ST., Montreal.

Medical.



Cathartic Pills

Combine the choicest cathartic principles in medicine, in proportions accurately adjusted to secure activity, certainty, and uniformity of effect. They are the result of years of careful study and practical experience, and are the most effective remedy yet discovered for diseases caused by derangement of the stomach, liver, and bowels, which require prompt and effective treatment.

As a Dinner Pill they have no equal. While gentle in their action, these PILLS are the most thorough and searching cathartic that can be employed, and never give pain unless the bowels are inflamed, and then their influence is healing.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE. LYMAN SOHNS & CO., MONTREAL, Wholesale Agents.

HOPE FOR THE DEAF. Dr. Peck's Artificial Ear Drums. PERFECTLY RESTORES THE HEARING and performs the work of the Natural Drum.

STAMMERING

Over 800 stammerers have been cured by us during the past three years. Testimonials, &c., Address: B. J. KENDALL & Co., 216 St. James Street, Montreal.

CARPENTER'S HOP BITTERS

Is compounded of the best Remedies, proven by an experience of years. Purely Vegetable. Will not harm the most delicate woman or child.

CARPENTER'S HOP BITTERS. Cures Liver and Kidney Complaints and all diseases of the Bladder sure and certain.

CARPENTER'S HOP BITTERS. Is the greatest Blood Cleanser in the world; it literally digs up and carries from the system all Humors, Pimples, Scabs and Blisters.

CARPENTER'S HOP BITTERS. Cures Dyspepsia, Sick Headache, Costiveness, Biliousness, Regulates the Bowels and Restores the entire system to a healthy condition.

CARPENTER'S HOP BITTERS. Is put up in half-pint bottles, and sold for 25c. PER BOTTLE.

CARPENTER'S HOP BITTERS. Permanently Cured—no humbug—by one month's usage of DR. GOULARD'S Celebrated Infallible PILLS.

FITS EPILEPSY OR FALLING SICKNESS

It is an infallible remedy. If effectually rubbed on the Neck and Chest, as salt is to meat, it Cures SORE THROAT, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, and even ASTHMA. For Glandular Swellings, Abscesses, Piles, Fistulas, Sores, Rheumatism, and every kind of INFLAMMATION has never been known to fail.

CONSUMPTION Positively Cured.

All sufferers from this disease that are anxious to be cured should try DR. KISSNER'S Celebrated Consumptive Powders. These Powders are the only preparation known that will cure Consumption and all diseases of the Throat and Lungs—indeed, so strong is our faith in them, and also to convince you that they are no humbug, we will forward to every sufferer, by mail, post paid, a free Trial Box.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PREMIUMS!

Every New Subscriber TO THE TRUE WITNESS Will receive a Valuable Book entitled, "A Treatise on the Horse & His Diseases."

TRUE WITNESS

The Book is very useful to farmers and contains a great deal of practical information. Contains an index which gives the symptoms, cause, and the treatment of each. A table giving all the principal drugs used for the horse, with the ordinary dose, effect, and antidote when poisoned, as well as an engraving of the horse's teeth at different ages, with rule for telling the age of the horse. A valuable collection of receipts and much other valuable information.

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

Miscellaneous.

\$66 a week in your own town. Term and \$5 outfit free. Address: H. HALLER & CO., Montreal, 3rd January, 1882.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL. Superior Court, No. 1870. Dame Felicite Goyet dit Belisle, of the City and Parish of Montreal, wife of Antoine Yon, builder, of the same place, has instituted against her said husband an action for separation as to property.

RICHELIEU RENAL Mineral WATER!

NATURE'S REMEDY For Bright's Disease, Diabetes, Dropsy, Inflammation of the Kidneys, Calculus or Stone in the Bladder, Difficulty in passing Urine, Inflammation of the Bladder, &c., &c.

ST. GENEVIEVE MINERAL WATER For Indigestion, Constipation, Bilious and Liver Complaints, Piles, Gout, Rheumatism, &c.

HONIC PATRY.—A full assortment of Medicines and Books. Also, HONIC PATRY'S SPECIFICS and Whole Herbs always on hand. Send for Catalogues. Country orders promptly filled.

J. A. HAITE, Druggist, 400 Notre Dame Street.

Musical Instruments, &c.

THE "WEBER."

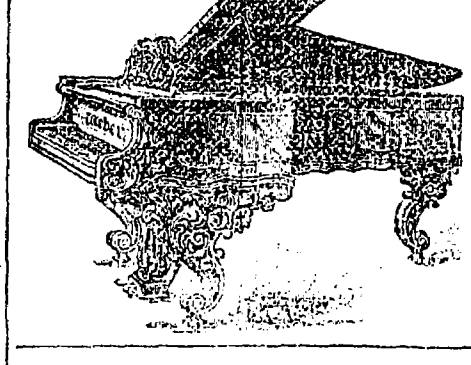
"All Artists give them the Preference."—New York Herald.

"THE FINEST PIANOS IN THE WORLD."—Centennial Judges.

Used in all the Leading Convents of the United States.

"There is an extraordinary richness and purity of tone—capable of portraying feeling, and a wonderful power of expression in the Weber Piano."—ITALO COMPANY, Tenor of H. M.'s Opera.

"An song-bird after song-bird from throughout the globe, the most beautiful of them all, the last kindly object from the deck of the parting steamer is invariably waited on by Weber."



Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE. LYMAN SOHNS & CO., MONTREAL, Wholesale Agents.

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GENERAL AGENCY FOR CANADA,

NEW YORK PIANO CO.,

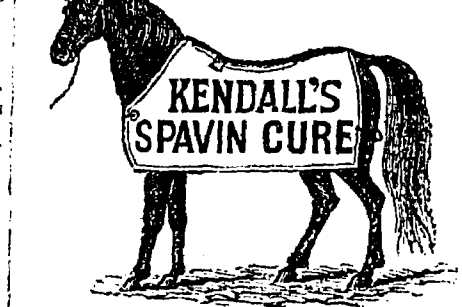
226 & 228 St. James Street, Montreal.

Marble Working. NOTICE! We would respectfully call the attention of the public to our large and varied stock of MARBLE MONUMENTS, HEADSTONES, TABLETS, &c., &c.

MARBLE AND LIMESTONE MONUMENTS, for enclosing lots, always on hand. Terms easy. The trade supplied. All work guaranteed.

CUNNINGHAM BROS., 110 RUTHERFORD STREET.

Spavin Cure.



THE MOST SUCCESSFUL REMEDY ever discovered, as it is certain in its effects and does not blister. Also excellent for human use. Read proof below.

FRANCIS L. T. FOSTER. YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio, May 10th, 1880. Dr. B. J. KENDALL & Co., Genls.—I had a very valuable Hrabietonian colt which I prized very highly. He had a large tumor on one joint and a small one on the other, which made him very lame. I had him under the charge of two veterinary surgeons which failed to cure him. I was one day reading the advertisement of Kendall's Spavin Cure in the "Chicago Express," I determined at once to try it, and got my rugged horse for it. I got two bottles of Kendall's Spavin Cure of Prestou & Ladouche, Druggists, of Wascana, which completely cured my horse. About two years ago I had a three year old colt awounded very bad. I used your remedy as given in your book with the best result, and I must say to your credit, that the colt is entirely cured for it. I got two bottles of Kendall's Spavin Cure of Prestou & Ladouche, Druggists, of Wascana, which completely cured my horse. About two years ago I had a three year old colt awounded very bad. 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