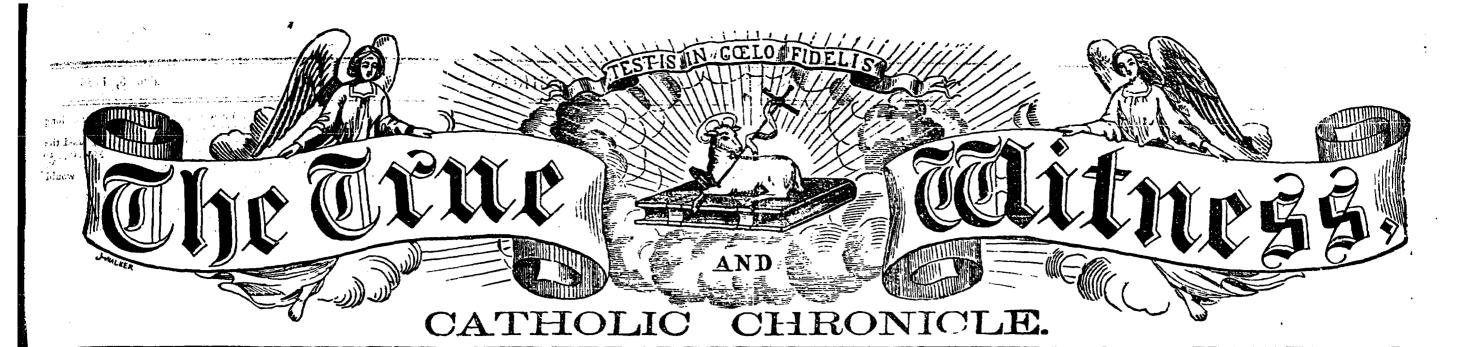
Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques

Canadiana.org has attempted to obtain the best copy available for scanning. Features of this copy which may be bibliographically unique, which may alter any of the images in the reproduction, or which may significantly change the usual method of scanning are checked below.

Canadiana.org a numérisé le meilleur exemplaire qu'il lui a été possible de se procurer. Les détails de cet exemplaire qui sont peut-être uniques du point de vue bibliographique, qui peuvent modifier une image reproduite, ou qui peuvent exiger une modification dans la méthode normale de numérisation sont indiqués ci-dessous.

	Coloured covers / Couverture de couleur		Coloured pages / Pages de couleur
	Covers damaged / Couverture endommagée		Pages damaged / Pages endommagées
	Covers restored and/or laminated / Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée		Pages restored and/or laminated / Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées
	Cover title missing / Le titre de couverture manque		Pages discoloured, stained or foxed/ Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquées
	Coloured maps /		Pages detached / Pages détachées
]	Cartes géographiques en couleur	\checkmark	Showthrough / Transparence
	Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black) / Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire)	\checkmark	Quality of print varies / Qualité inégale de l'impression
	Coloured plates and/or illustrations / Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur Bound with other material / Relié avec d'autres documents		Includes supplementary materials / Comprend du matériel supplémentaire
	Only edition available / Seule édition disponible		Blank leaves added during restorations may appear within the text. Whenever possible, these have been omitted from scanning / II se peut que
]	Tight binding may cause shadows or distortion along interior margin / La reliure serrée peut causer de l'ombre ou de la distorsion le long de la marge intérieure.		certaines pages blanches ajoutées lors d'une restauration apparaissent dans le texte, mais, lorsque cela était possible, ces pages n'ont pas été numérisées.

Additional comments / Commentaires supplémentaires:



VOL. XXXVI.——NO. 26.

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1886.

WILD AND FANATIC BAVINGS. CANADA'S WORST ENEMY.

Home Rule for Ircland Violently Denounced -"Up With Orange Ascendancy"-A Degrading Alliance Between the Orangemen of Untario and the Catholic Tories of Quebec.

Let all Canadians read and meditate upon the following resolutions just adopted by the Orange lodges in Ontario. These resolutions from Quebec are surely a sufficient guarantee will give one a fair idea of the fanaticism, hatred and bigotry which fill the breasts of Orangemen, and will show how they are a and this lodge is satisfied that every such curae and a danger to the people of this charge, and every other attempt to brend "Ganada of Oars" :--

Moved by W. County Master Lyman Westover, seconded by P.M. 563, Eli Whitsell, and resolved :--

3. In Ireland, already too much petted by partial laws to tenants, a cry for home rule as good citizens, always remembering our inis raised, that demagogues may flourish, structions "to be slow so take offence, offer-whilst a bogus sympathy for it is expressed ing none," and to maintain the faith to the in some quarter in this, our own country. that certa.u politicians may gain what would. at best, prove. only a temporary advantage, although at the sacrifice of truth and political morality.

6. That this District Lodge of Loyal Orangemen, comprised of Conservatives and Reformers, hereby repeats its well known principles of loyalty to the British throus and Protestant religion, the only religion which can ennoble a people and secure equal civil and religious liberty to overy citizen.

7. It declares its utter hostility to what is cauled Home Rule in Ireland, for it can never consent to hand over the Protestants of that country to the certain persecution and outrages of the so-called Nationalists. The past history of that country, coupled with the secret assassinations, poisonings, dynamiting, boycotting, and other wicked acts of to-day, and the atrocious language of Archbishop Walsh, which, in effect, "threatens dynamite and the dagger of the assassin " if Home Kule is not granted, must convince all honest men who read and reflect, that Home Rule there means misery and death to the loyal pcorle of that island.

8. Belfast is a fine, noble, and enterprising city. The Presbytery of the Presbyterian Churches there, which must be a large, intelligent, and influential body, deems the dangers of Home Rule so great and imminent of England of the right to rule Irishmen, then that it has taken a most unusual step, that the tax for this wicked aggression would have of issuing a manifesto declaring • that the adoption of Home Rule, at any time impolitic, would now be disastrous and criminal," 9. When a learned body of Protestant divines, eye-witnesses, are so alarmed by the The Queen of England gave \$100. The editor threatening daoger of being placed at the of one paper in New York vaised \$100,000 for cruel mercy of a relentless, savage, perse-outing majority as to step outside their regular path of duty to issue a manifesto of warning, it is quite sufficient to outweigh all the blatant assertions of certain sympathizing Canadian newspapers, one of which ventures to say "that Ireland demands Home Rule and shall have it, however it may affect British interests !" 10. The Reformers in this District Lodge believe that these and like papers will en-tirely fail to drag the loyal Reform party of this Dominion in front of Parnell's juggernaut car to crush out Protestant freedom in any portion of the British Empire, and more especially when it is considered that these newspapers are actuated by the base political object of obtaining the votes of a certain party. No truly loyal Canadian Briton can advocate Home Rule in Ireland. 11. Our brethern in Ireland have, through their Grand Lodge and other ways, announced the threatened danger. They have called upon their brethern in England for aid, and we, speaking for ourselves, and doubtless for every other loyal Canadian Briton, hereby declare our determination to stand by them and render them all the support in our power. We are confident that two hundred thousand Canadian Orangemen " will ask the reason why" it any attempt is made to oppress leyal men in Ireland in the manner threatened. 12. We rejoice to believe that the great Liberal party in England will refuse to follow Mr. Gladstone in his supposed Home Rule policy, and that their chiefs will now see to it "that the tenants shall not be allowed to confiscate the property of their landlords," but must be made to pay their rents and carry out the terms of their leases. 13. The Irish Nationalist has now no cruel grievances as Mr. Gladstone has stated. His cry for Home Rule is to obtain power to oppress the loyalists ; and any Cunadian, who supports them, is not only interfering 14. This lodge also expresses its spmpathy for our brethren in Newfoundland, and hopes they will remember their flag and principles as Britons. Rights of conscience and protection of life and property are our mutual inheritance; and in case of any attempt to deprive us of them we will unite as one man to protect the assailed in any part of the British empire. 15. Finally, whilst passing by for the present othe supportant matters this lodge damines it to be the right of every Briton to chance of politics and party according to his best judgment and conscience; and it is a violation of British principles as well as of common decency to hold up to scorn and ridioule any man or any body of men for exercising such right. It is true that the majority of the brethren of 'our order are conservatives; but for political opponents to publish almost daily assaults upon our Order, or upon leading members of it; for the above purpose, is in Britini, "infäli", sint tends to dembilitär bölitical strite, "Sonagemen obled ito Igive Britoni freedom, and it ill becomes any man, and no glang base an bial ed Kisvisiovan

enjoying the shelter of that freedom, to assail the fathers of true liberty or their successors and representatives, whilst perhaps these defamers are doing so merely to pay court to certain party for their votes ! 16. Our country is a goodly heritage. Our

Queen is the equal protector of all her sub jects. All men, Protestants and Roman Catnolics, are equally entitled to the protection of the law. Their personal liberty, lives and property are all equally entitled to be held sacred against every wrong. This is the freedom for which Orangemen contend. They are as much bound by their obligation to protect a loyal Roman Catholic, his family and property, as a fellow Orange-man and his family and property. The close political union, the harmony and accord that have prevailed in Canada for so many years between prominent members of our Order and the Roman Catholic members our Order and the Roman Catholic members from Quebec are surely a sufficient guarantee to controvert any and every charge against did. But he is not the man to accept any-Orangemen of intolerance and hostility to thing within the gift of the Crown. That is those who differ from them in religious faith,

hostile feelings between loyal Protestants and loyal Roman Catholics will utterly fail. 19. Lot us then suck for the blessing of God upon our labors ; ever study the Bible,

and follow its precepts; do our duty tearlessly end of life. The above resolutions were passed unani

mously, and ordered to be sent to the Sentinel Globe and Mail for publication. Leamington, Unt., Jan. 19th, 1886.

CALEB P. SIMPSON, DAVID LOWB. D. N. R. C. E. D. N. R. C. E. District Master,

SO-CALLED "CHRISTIANS" VERSUS

"THUGS."

To the Editor of the Post and TRUE WITNESS. SIR,-I noticed some days since an editorial in the Daily Witness reading the Post out o the ranks of respectable journals on account of your advocacy of the use of scientific resources of civilization as a means to force tyrants to let go their grip on their victims.

Five years ago England spent something like two hundred millions of dollars in an aggressive and entirely unprovoked war upon the Afghans and Boers. This money England screwed out of stary-

ing East Indians, Irishmen and millions of English workingmen, who could scarcely get food enough to live decently. There was at that time famine in Ireland, and

if there was the shadow of justice in the claim been remitted to th but it was left for Canada, Australia, and lrishmen in the United States to feed the starving in Ireland. England did not as a fatherly government donate a single dollar. them. England had hundreds of millions to apend in murdering fofeign people without a single advantage gained to humanity at home or abroad; but not a single dollar for her starving aubjects. Is that a Christian government? Is it a Government that men who believe in Him who declared : "For 1 was a hungered and ye gave me no meat : I was thirsty and ye gave me no drink : I was a stranger and ye took me not in : naked and ye clothed me not : sick and in prison and ye visited me not. Inasmuch as ye did it not to one of the least of these, ye did it not to me. And these shall go away to everlasting pun-ishment." Is it a government they can endorse, uphold, and say Godsneed to ? and Individual there, but a simple recognition of his yet, all over the world, men who style themselves Christians, and newspapers which are put forth in the name of, and with the avowed purpose of teaching the principles of Christianity-either are silent, or applaud these habitual aggressions as the march of a great Christian power in its conquest of the world. Pause, O yq thoughtless ones ! Is not this the abomination of desolation spoken of by Daniel the prophet ? Where is the man, be he Christian, Pagan, or Jaw, who has a spark of nobility in his soul, who would raise a finger to stop these oppressed people from hurling back their oppressors, even with dynamite ? Long has the spirit of truth been crushed to the earth in Ireland. She will rise again. There be men-allies of the oppressor-all the world over, who, with simulated horror, cry out Grant when the fate of the nation seemed blows when the downtrodden victim up a building in London. Do they ery out in horror when the oppressor marders and starves his hundreds of thousands? Oh ! ye hypocrites ! ye have bowed down to mammon so long that every spark of humanity is eliminated from your hearts. Le have regard for a little property, but ye care nothing for men's lives and souls. "The mills of the gods" are grinding, grinding, grinding. Governments have no souls, and they get their punishment for their evil deeds in this world, and the evil men who uphold and execute their ovil acts must all come under the condemnation-"And these shall go away to everiasting punishment.' Is it too much to expect that in the last great day of judgment some of those pure spirited men who have been styled "thugs" by hypocritical Christians, who because they will not how down to mammon, who have hated hypocrisy and tyranny, who taking their lives in their hands for sake of the millions of down trouden in sections nave gone into the lion's den as David met Goliah? Is it too much to expect that in that last great day they shall be surprised to hear the words-"I was ahungered and ye gave me meat; I was thirsty and ye gave me drink; I was a stranger and ye took me in ; I was sick and ye visited me; naked and ye clothed me; I was in prison and ye came into me?! And all the oppressed of Ireland will answer Amen I and all the oppressed of other nations will answer Amen 1 webt tate later a saw tate Mr. Morgan J. O Brien, who is a member of Canadians remembered that Biel had been gen a saw tate in Nor anuInismannic the Executive Committee of the Irish, Parlia. politically made use of by Sir John Maudon-

PARNELL AND THE CABINET. mentary Fund Association, said :--" It is a ald and Sir George Cartier in 18701.2, and WOULD THE IRISH LEADER FORFRIT CON-

NEW YORK, Jan. 30 .- Among all classes of winpathizers with Ireland's fight for legislative freedom the present position of affairs was the all-absorbing topic of discussion. From among the many-bankers, merchants, professional men, politicians, representative men of every calling-the following expressions of opinion are

selected as voicing the various views enter tertained. Mr. Eugene Kelly, the president and tressurer

Mr. Eugene Keny, the president and the second of the Irish Parliamentary Fund Association, was one of these very cheerful men. In answer to the Herald reporter's questions, he said :--"As to Mr. Parnell's becoming a member of the suil

the game that the Government has always played when it ran against an antagonist possessing the talent which Mc. Parnell has displayed. Even if Mr. Parnell were considering the question of going into the Cabinet in the hope of being able to accomplish more for Ire-land, he knows very well that despite any pledges made by Mr. Gladstone he could not rely with certainty upon accomplishing any-thing. But, as I have said, he is not that sort of man.

Ex.Chief Justice of the Court of Common Piezs Charles P. Da'y is not "an Irishman bora," but his father and mother were born in Ireland, and he has been an active sympathizer in the recent struggle for home rule. He said . -"As you ask for my opinion, you are welcome to it for what it is worth I think, is the first place, that it would be a

WINE THING FOR MR. PARNELL to go into the Cabinet if the position were off-red to him. To be sure, some of his present admirers might construe such a step into a desertion of the cause for his own benefit The Irish people have been kept in a statue for so many years that they are naturally tor so many years that they are hardrany suspicious, and might be inclined to re-gard with a suspicious eye any man who went in to form a part of the English govern-ment. Of course, there would be no ground for any such fear in the case of Mr. Parnell, He is so thoroughly a parliamentarian, so thoroughly acquainted with the machinery of the British government, that he would be an influential man anyhow, whether as a member of Parliament or of the Cabinet, and holding both positions he might exercise very much greater in-fluence. He is not obliged to continue in the Cabinet it the course of the Cabinet is not what he expects. If he sees he can accomplish nothing he can leave it. Of course, the man who becomes a Cabinet minister and has had his say in its deliberations and measures is bound to sustain them while he remains ; but he can leave the Cabinet, just as would be any ground of complaint."

ARNELL AND THE CABINEL. OULD THE IRISH LEADER FORFRIT CON-FIDENCE BY ACCEPTING OFFICE?-FIDENCE BY ACCEPTING OFFICE?-WHAT IRISH-AMERICANS SAY-RRASON FOR AND AGAINST. NEW YORK, Jan. 30.—Among all classes of

with it. But for any other purpose than to bring home rule to Ireland I don't believo he could be got to accent it "

THE HISTORY OF THE FRENCH IN CANADA.

TUEIR ARELVAL-THEIR FRIENDSHIP TO THE INDIANS OF THE VAST INTERIOR -THEIR RELIGIOUS EFFORTS IN THE NORTH-WEST -THERE FRIENDSHIP TO FOPULAR GOV-ERNMENT.

Sin, -1 have had it on my mind for some weeks, now that it has become so fashionable in some quarters among Tory newspapers to abuse the French Canadians, to write a few letters on the subject of the French in Canida for the past two hundred and seventy old years. It was very well as long as the Crench Canadians (Bleus and Rouges) were not hostile to the Government of Sir John Macdonald, and as long as the Bleus, or rather their leaders, support that gentlemen's proupt and high-handed political measurein the Dominion, to flatter and make use of them, but as soon as they show any national spirit or independence of his rule, then his organs, especially the Mail, are told to deuut in their faces, "the bloody shirt," and to threaten them with the direabrogation of their privileges, secured by treaty a hundred years ago and upwards.

Such treatment by the Tory pirty (or ruher by their leaders) is very disgraceful. simply because they asked the Ottawa Government to spare the life of Riel. It must be remembered that the French Canadians have very ancient rights in Canada, that they were its first civilizers and settlers, that they were the first to introduce Christianity in its vast wildernesses, in the sixteenth and seventienth conturies, that they were the first to introduce civilizing laws and litera ture into it, and that their beautiful language vas the first to be spoken in its great wilds, and their songs were the first to be sung on its broad lakes, rivers, prairies and stream. lets; that their sprightly manuers, their joyous laughter, their gay assemblies, their church bells and religious services, were the first over sung, seen, heard or enjoyed, in the desolate lands of Canada, during the century from 160S to 170S and upwards. It must be remembered that their missionaries traversed would prefer to continue it. At the same time, if he went into the Cabinet, I don't think there the Indians, and strove to elevate them into the Indians, and strove to elevate them into civilized habits. Such things are not to be forgotten, nor are the solemn promises of the British Crown guaranteeing certain rights, religious and civil, to be treated with that contempt, uttered some time ago by the Mail (the organ of Sir John Macdonald) because the execution of Riel took place, (as a majority of the Canadiens thought), in a hasty cruel manner. It must not be forgotten that the Canadiens under Papineau from 1820 to 1838 showed themselves to be truly progressive and liberal men in political matters, and rather than yield their undoubted political rights to Lord Gosford's arbitrary rule, even rose in arms in 1837, and although for a time overpowered, yet succeeded a few years after under L. Fontaine and Morin and others in obtaining the grant of Responsible Government, which Mr. Baldwin, under Lord Elgin, fully carried out and established. It must not be forgotten that for doing this the Tories, under MaNabb, Draper, Sir John Macdonald, and such like Tories, caused the Parliament buildings to be burnt in Lord Elgin's day, and insulted that Governor in the streets of Montreal, loyal as they pretended to be. It is nothing new for the Lower Canadians to be Reformers, and the only thing to be regretted is, that, under Sir George E. Cartier, and since his time, they bave forgotten their better days : their old renown, the persecutors of Papineau's day, and the slaughter of their patriots under Sir John Colborne. A great deal could be said as to the shameful misgovernment of the North-West for the past seven or eight years, of the infamous neglect of the rights of the Metis and of the poor Indiane, of the flooding o the North West with land sharks and G.v. ernment speculators, thereby alienating the loyalty of the Indians and Halfbreeds, at last culminating in the death of Riel. Suffice it to say that the Canaaicns and their politicians are not without cause for their anger at Sir John and his Ministry. They, and the Ontario public, cannot forget that this same Riel was made use of for political purposes by Sir John and his then political ally. Sir George E. Cartier, long after the rebellion of 1870, and money was given by this same Premier to Archbishop Tache, to be given to Riel to get him out of the country, in connection with which a private letter was written by Sir John Macdonald to Archbishop Tache, marked "private and confidential," which has lately been published in your paper, and was read by Mr. Edgar at the Stouffville Reform meeting a month ago, a proceeding very disgraceful at the time. It is certainly a strange thing that this little Dominion, having only some five millions of people, should be a hundred fold more vindictive than the United Mates, which pardoned

gave way to the latter, causing him to be elected for Provencher. They thought when large numbers of petitions were sen for his reprieve, and the majority of their race all over America wished his life to be spared, this leniency should have been shown. There is little doubt that Riel could have escaped, and having, as it is said, told his men to spare the life of General Middleton at Batoche, and then surrendered to blin as a prisoner of war, the Canadians think such facts should have veighed in the application for his reprieve. But returning to the history of the French in America, we cannot forget who saved the armies of Wishington when struggling against English 'roops for their liberty, not only against English troops, but hired Hesstans from Germany. It was the French under the great General Ly Favette, who came to the rescue. and enused the ultimate success of a noble race of strugging

patriots, against the tyranny of George the Third, who could not see the injustice of his war although told of it by Lord Chatham. We now see the mightiest Republic that

ever existed, which will in our generation have its hundred millions of freemon, existing on this continent, and the French helped to make it so. We see this same French nation maintaining in their own old land a Republic notwithstanding the envy and dislike of European monarchies England, our mother land, and the mother hand of these Americans, has been greatly heneficted by the freedom of America, and every generation is becoming more democratic and liberal. Yes, England has learned many things from her successful offspring, which Lafayette helped to liberate from her then tyranny, and England now is not sorry for it. I have spoken of the wilds of Canada blo-souring as the rose with French civilization, of her sons and ; daughters and inhohitants settling on the wooded St. Lawrence, in Quebec, and Mont-Mississippi, and could greatly enlarge, and may in another letter, on the beautiful memories connected with the Councilous. It has been lately the fashion, and I have lately seen aspersions of the character of Logis J. Papineau, to speak disparagingly of this great man. Nothing is more improper, for I believe him to have been one of the greatest patients that ever lived, or were born in this old land of Canada. I had the pleasure (hence f might say), of an introduction to him and his lady, and of conversation with both at Albany in the spring of 1839. He was then stopping in that city, and in the company of the highest judges and lawyers of the State of New York. I found him to be one of the the great St. Lawrence and Ottawa rivers, wife was a beautiful woman and a perfect were, he said, constantly engaged in remains; but he can leave the Cabinet, just as the great St. Dawlence and the chain of lakes to the head of Lake AIr. Bright did in the course of the Egyptian war, in which step Mr. Bright was certainly right. But I think it very doubtful if he would accept a Cabinet position. His present position is a very strong one, and I imagine that he time, is a very strong one, and I imagine that he time, is a very strong one, and I imagine that he time, is a very strong one, and I imagine that he time, is a very strong one, and I imagine that he time, is a very strong one, and I imagine that he time, is a very strong one, and I imagine that he time, is a very strong one, and I imagine that he time, is a very strong one, and I imagine that he time, is a very strong one, and I imagine that he time, is a very strong one, and I imagine that he time, is a very strong one, and I imagine that he time, is a very strong one, and I imagine that he time, is a very strong one, and I imagine that he time of the very of the some time, is a very strong one, and I imagine that he time of the very of the very of the some time, is a very strong one, and I imagine that he time of the very of the very of the very of the some time, is a very strong one, and I imagine that he time of the very of the ver Quebec had the honor of educating Papinean, of listening to his patriotic appeals in favor of liberty and the rights of the people, and there is no reason why this province may not have other patriots among her sons who will now arise in this crisis, and with Mr. Blake and manly Upper Canadians, redoem this great Dominion from the corrupting influences and misrule of Sir John Macdonald's Ottawa Government.

PRICE: - FIVE CENTS.

THE JUBILEE.

REGULATIONS ISSUED IN BISHOP FAB (E'S MANDAMENT.

In all the Catholic churches of the disceso, Sunday, the mandement of His Lord ship Bishop Fabro was read, on the Seventh Provincial Council, which was proclaimed by the Archbishor of Quelec to open on May 30th, as already stated in THE POST. The mande-ment states that the provincial councils are of the greatest innortance for the welfare of relithe greatest unbortance for the welfare of reli-mon in general and the faithful particularly. The faithful should, therefore, unite with the lishop, and besech theaven to make the country council profestive and beneficial to all. In view of the facts, we have ordringed that the Jucible will commence on the day of the publication of this Mande-ment, and will compare on the 31st of Decom-ber next. It will compare on the facts of Decomber next. It will be automated by the telling of the bells during a querter of an hour after the Angulas of noon, and at the conclusion it will be announced in a similar manuer after the Angelus of the evening of the 31st December. All those in the city poishes shall visit twice the Cathedral, Notre Dame, and St. Patrick's church, and in country parishes the parish church is to be visited six times.

The nucloistered Nuns and their novices and the inclusive and and and and and a start of the others residing in monasteries will inly with the same example of the faithful in visiting the churches. The constant religences will visit their own chaptes. Each one is at liberty to give the Jubilee alms, which will be deposited in a special box and subsequently forwarded to the Siver ign Bantiff to establish accounts at the Grand Siminary for the theological students of the discove. All priests appointed this year, confessore, ordinary orextraordin my, can hear the Jubilee confession of the mans of any community. The fact days prescribed for the Jubilee are two, to be strictly observed, but nother to be one of the usual fast deys of obligation proclaimed by the church. The same power is given to the conference of during the jubice of 1879. The T- Down with wooded St. Lawrence, in Quebec, and Mont-be chanted on the law Sundry of the year in real, in Kingston (then Frontenac), in Toronto even, Nut far away up on the lakes to the Mississippi, and could greatly enlarge, and of the Heity Ghost on the dedictrations of the seventh provincial council, there will be for that turness, a resitation of the Veni Sanct-and Are Moves at the commencement of each exercise of the month of Mary.

BISMAKCK AND THE POLES.

REMARKABLE SPEECH BY THE GERMAN CHANCELLOR.

Unnues, Jan. 28 .- Prince Bismarck today, in the debate in the Prussian Landtag on the expulsion of Poles from Germany, made a remark the speech, occupying two hours in its delivery. Its said the primary cause of the Gevernment's action was the disloyalty most contlemanly men I ever mot, and his of the Poles to the German crown. They effected a majority against the Governmen.", and the Crown could do nothing less than either deny the demands of such a majority or clse destroy the evil element which made the majority possible. The Polish agitation in Germany, Prince Bismarck said, had always appeared to him an element of danger and had compelled him to keep a watch upon Russia. The Poles had been constantly and notalways unsuccessfully, endeavoring to set foreign states against Prussia, " Hence,' continued the chancellor, "we have determined to buy out all the real estate owned by Polish nobles in Prussian Poland, and place German colonists on lands hitherto occupied by the expelled people. In order to make colonizat'on inure permanently to the henefit of the Empire, colonists will be prohibited from marrying Poles, Tio cost of the undertaking will be about three hundred millions of marks (shout \$75,000,000), but the state will lose no more than 10 per cent, of this-a loss made neccasary by exigencies of the case, buying out an alten class and reselling to Germans, while the gain to the Empire will be unmeasur; able." "The Government," spoke out the Chancellor, with great animation, " will never concede restoration of Poland, nor 14 hairsbreadth in that direction. The Poles played a suspicious part in Kal-turkampf. Whoseever refuses turkampf. to help, protect and maintain the state is not entitled to claim anything from the state. * * As for me, I am ready to save my country, although it cost me my head and bonor. If anybody dares to attack Prussia's frontiers, I shall say, like Mr. Gladstone, hands off !" Referring to an insinuation that the Government's religious prejudices had a great influence in its treatment of the Poles. Prince Bismarck said : Religion is in no wise connected with the expulsions. As a policy of kindness had failed, it became becessary to reduce the Polish element in Germany, and to increase the German element. This is the real reason for the expulsions, and the Government has detormined to persevere in this work despite the opposition of the Reichstag. And in conclusion, I will say that before allowing the fatherland to be endangered, I would counsel the Emperor to make the Federal government independent of obstructionist tactics in the Reichstag so far as the constitution and the laws of Germany would permit. I would hold any minister to be a coward who hesitated to stake everything to save his fatherland from danger." The Chancellor's speech was the principal topic of conversation in the capital to-night. It is generally conceded that the speech is equally capable of being interpreted to foreshadow either a dissolution of the Reichstag or a coup d'etal. The occasion of Prince Bismarck's speech was the discussion of the resolution introduced on Saturday last, expressing satisfaction at the passage in the speech from the throng promising measures for the protection of German interest in East Prussin. Herr Achenbach moved that the resolution be adopted, and the motion was supported by Herr Wehr. Dr. Windthorst opposed the motion.

igniver mu " My dear sir, do not griove so much ; let

HE WOULD HAVE AN INSIDE VIEW. "What could he hope to accomplish there ?"

"He could accomplish this :- He could ascer tain whether they were sincere in desiring to give the Irush people what they want. If he found that they did not intend to do that he would be under no obligation to remain, and his position in coming out would be just as strong as before. You can easily see that going into the Cabinet the acknowledged leader of a powerful body in the House of parliament would be a very different thing from accepting an office under the British Government. The Irish people have a right to distrust men who, after seeming to be warmly interested in their behalf, take office under the Government-I mean an office of emolument. But a position in the Cabinet is quite another matter, There is no pecuatry benefit to the influence and ability.

IT WOULD WEAKEN HIS HOLD.

A group of Irish-Americans were discussing the situation in the Astor House Founda when the Herald reporter happened along. They were particularly interested in the question of the advisability of Mr. Parnell entering the Cobinet if the offer were made to him. "It Cabinet if the offer were made to him. would seem to me particularly unfortunate if he took such a step, said Mr. James J. Coogan, 'because while it would be very clear to the majority of the people that in doing so he could only be prompted by consideration for the best interests of the movement, yet I fear it would weaken his hold upor the people. Just now he is regarded with a semi-adoration that is a potent factor in the success of the struggle. He is followed, not blindly of course, but with such an abiding faith and confidence as was extended to General to rest upon him. Without going into the question of whether he could be more powerful for their good in the Cabinet than out question of it, there can be little question that the moment he said 'I will accept a position in the British cabinet 'that moment doubt would come into minds of the people, and with doubt possible disintegration. So that at a time when it appears that all that is requisite to the complete success of the agitation is a vigorous continuance of the methods that have brought such success thus far, and when the good to come from a seat in Cabinet is only problematical, it certainly would seem an unwise step for Mr. Parnell to take." Those who listened seemed in thorough accord with the sentiments of the speaker.

Mayor Grace is an Irishman, and one who has found time, despite the multifarious duties of his office, to take an active interest in the abors that the people here have been contributing towards home rule. He said last night :-· I should imagine it would not suit Mr. Parnell to accept any position in the Cabinet until such time as the ends that he is working for are accomplished. It seems to me that the old policy of O'Connell in that respect should still be followed by lrieb agitators, not to accupe office under the English there ment until a measure of justice was done to Ireland. You know Ireland has suffered a great deal from electing men to Parliament who afterward took office, 'and, although the 'circumstances have changed very materially, yet Ishould think it would be the policy of Mr. Paruell that not none of them should take office until the English government had given a guarantee of good faith by passing laws giving a measure of local self government to Ireland. W Sey NLT A NOVEL PROPOSITION. 1 1 14

where he demonster, were his beter acomies, sector is a band and beld is to his best. It about Formees and gave their on scoon d for and persecuted him in every results manuer, was so unespected, so sold in, that she was the kindeness of Mr. Benuvais, and the love accusing hun of ingroger nutives, and torgreat for a few moinents unable to move or speak, of his daughter for ber, and she described

morning of rebers so called, after I their great rebellion. The cruss mature o. Riel's death consists in holding out to him hopes of commutation of his death sentence, respiting him, and then hanging him. It is no wonder Sir John ran away from the country suddenly in view of the whole transaction. It is quite cortain the Americans, would not have acted in this way, nor would the English Government, looking at the facts of the case. The Lower Canadians remembered that Riel had been

CHARLES DURAND. Toronto, Jan. 25, 1886.

FORSAKING THE WORLD.

During the imposing ceremony which took place on last Wednesday morning at the Cou vent of the Holy Names of Jesus and Mary, Hochelaga, Miss Katie McVey, in religion Rev. Sietor Mary of the Redecmer, daughter of John McVey, Esq., and sister of Mr. W. P. McVey, of this city, pronounced her yows. This estimable young lady some eighteen months ago bade adieu to her loved family, home and friends to follow her Lord, doubtless to heaven, where the vows she pronounced will necessarily lead her and unite her to her Lord forever. As she approached the altar the joy that illumed the bright happy face told that the long and ardently desired day had arrived and that she regretted not the sacrifice she had made. As the sweet music ascended through the incensed air she turned from the altar in a heavenly rapture, for she understood the full meaning of the title bestowed upon her-a bride twice blessed of Our Divine Lord.

OBSEQUIES

OF THE LATE MISS KATLE WHELAN.

The funeral of the late Miss Katic Whelan, whose sudden demise occurred on Wednesday last, at the Sacred Heart Convent, Halif x, N. S., took place yesterday morning, from her mothers residence, Aylmer street, and was largely attended. The funeral cortege formed shortly after eight o'clock and pro-ceeded to the Church of the Geau, where a context of the Geau. Solemn Requiem Mass was sung by the Rev. Father Jones, assisted by a deacon and sub-deacon and a full choir. The sacred edifice and altars were draped in mourning, adding to the impressiveness of the ceremony of the last sad rites. After the ceremony the cortego reformed and proceeded to the Cote des Neiges Cemetery. where the remains were laid to rest in the family vault. The cusket containing the remains was literally covered with wreaths composed of the choicest flowers, artistically and beautifully arranged, the last tributes of affection from sor rowing triends. Among the floral contributions were wreaths of exqui-ite designs, presented by the employes of the Post Printing and Pub his hing Co. and the line graphic establishment of Messrs. Whelen & Oo. The pallbearers were: Messrs. J. Cox, Jos. O'Brien, M. F. Murphy, W. Brophy, W. McNally and W. McCaffrey. Messrs. Feron & Co., undertakers, had charge of the function accounts. of the funeral arrangements.

The community of the Good Shepherd, Que? bec, have decided to have a convent constructed at Fragerville.

a l'ot dain e au and the construction of realities to realized and the second construction of the second of the second and se

By decision of His Lordship the Bishop of Montreal, the Rev. Father E. J. Contant was The Bishop of St. Hyscinthe has appointed Rev. Father J.-V. Roy-as curate to St. Dom-inique's parish. ralise even a bere liver on frozia a newspaper through it.

THE LABOR QUESTION. wheat, which will necessarily go to waste. They also protest against the elevator

مە دى مېرى بىر رەمىن دىسارىچى ، يۇم مىلىچى تەركى

PROGRESS AND PROSPECTS OF THE CAUSE IN DRITISH PARLIAMENT WILL BE HKARD FROM-THE INCREASED ATTENTION GIVEN TO LABOR MATTERS IN THE UNITED STATES FIRM R OT AND WILL FLOURISH.

All indications point to the fact that the labor question, especially in England and the United S stee, is rapidly coming to a crisis. There was never a time when libor was better organized, more united and determined-when it had as many true, far seeing and able leaders, and when it, had so strong a hold upon the forces which go to create public opinion. The Irish question-which has tak n precedence of every other subject of legislation in Britain-is practically the Labor question in one of its most important phases. The right of the people to own the land once secured there will be a most important precedent which will have a telling effect on the movement against laudlordism elsewhere. Events are hastening a dissolution of parties in England and the redrawing of party lines on a different bas's. The Kauicalism of a usige number of members of the new Parlisment, including a dozen elected as representatives of Labor, is of a far more prorounced and aggressive type than the mealy mouthed and complaisant style of some who in the past have called themsel. cs Rad icels. For the first time in history the masses of the Buti-h people are themselves repre sented in Parliament, not by a more handful of men orten cowed into silence by the domincering involvage of the aristocracy and bourgeous el-ment, but by a powerful and compact phalaix, eager for the fray, who care little or nothing for old party distinctions or what may happen the government or the op position as the result of their action. The bastard Liveralism which allowed its course to be dictated by a small aristocratic element in its ranks and was afraid to commit itself to any bold stroke of practica reform of existing social abuses -- and the fossilized Toryism which has resisted step by step, as long as it dared, every advance in popular liberty, are no longer the only forces in the governing body of England. The Radical elem nt may be as yet numer

i.ally small, but it will make itself tel, as power. Old traditions will uo longer go unchallenged. The usurpations of the landthief and capitalist, the brutal and heartless cynicism and greed of the British upper class and their habitual arrogance and contempt for honest toil, which has made them intensely hated wherever they are known, and by none more than their own countrymen, will be confronted on an equal footing by men into a whose scuts the irou of oppression has en t-red and exposed in plain, burning, indignant words.

Whatever may be the immediate issue of the struggle the right will go on, and the influence on the side of Labor Reform will continually increase, as education and organiz tion develop the power and self reliance of the working people. Time lights on our side as i will overcome all obstacles which now Blen: so formidable.

In the Unite1 States the question is also coming to the front. Men who a few years or months ago buildly knew what a Labor movement meant, are now engerly dis-cassing the rights and wrongs of the workers. The air is tail of it. The newspapers which formerly slighted the whole matter are treating the demands of Labor respectfully. The ministers are preaching and lecturing on it, and the politicians realiz is g that labor is a powerful force and that organization will make it an irresistible fac tor, are anxious to k now what is wanted and voluble in their professions of friendship Many of the opinions, ideas and remedies for zo dal grievances which are now so plentiful are shallow and superficial. There is much trimming and time-serving, no doubt, much ignorance and inconsistency in some of these uit-rances, but still the cagerness to discuse and agitate the question is siguifi ant of the great change in public opinion. There is a general dis-position to recognize that there is a grievance and a wrong underlying present social avrangements, even though the remedy may not be clear. All through the land the agitation goes tolling ou, gathering strength, enlisting fresh Everywhere organization and converts. discussion -- increased earnestness and a growing clearness in the views and aims of the movement. Patty local questions, strikes against individual employers for some temporary advantage, are giving way to broader ileas of universal measures of reform, such as the establishment of a working day of cight hours. The old trade union idea of each class of worke.s standing by itself and aiming to benefit only itself gives place to the grander, more eleviting one of the brotherhood of toil, in which the injery of one must henceforth be the concern of all. Prejulices which k pt apart the laborers owing to differences of country, creed and party are dying out. Elucation is dispelling lise notions, and we are losing the reverence for wealth and position as such that exalted the idler and parasite and made labor despised. In Canada we have but begun to understand the questions which have so long agitated the denser populations and more advanced communities where reform is a more urgent need than it is with us Industrially as well as commercially we are a portion of the American system, and the labor movement here is much in the nature of an offshoot from the keener and more fiercely contested struggle across the lines. But we share to some extant the disabilities of labor prevalent elsewhere. We feel the pressure of an unjust system under industry toils long hours for a pittance that the wealthy and the idle may luxuriate or the fat of the land. And we must know no pause to rest in our efforts until the battle for social freedom, for better opportunities, for a larger measure of and won. It is coming out all right! Surveying the "world's broad field of battle," and noting how, in spite of every obstacle, in spite of all the mistakes of j idgment and betrayals and defeats-in spite of defections and lukewarmness here and there, the cause is steadily advancing, we cannot doubt that we shall triumph in the end.

monopoly as an injustice, and have, on ac-count of these grievances, begun resoluting ENGLAND AND AMERICA. THE BADICAL and petitioning the government to use its AND LABOR REFORM ELEMENTS 'IN THE prerogative and provide that remedy which alone can save many from utter ruin aud the country generally from serious injury. Now what on earth does our government care for these resolutions, these petitions which they are sending to Ottawa, the chances are they will not even be read. Have the settlers of Manitoba __not had sufficient opportunity during the past five years of seeing the futility of such proceedings in the endeavors of the Nortlivest half breeds to obtain justice. Did they see the labor organizations and national societies f the Dominion gain anything by the loads of petitions and resolutions sent to O.tawa protesting against Chinese and pauper immigration ? Surely by this time they should know that Si John counts votes and not petitions. If instead of petitioning this or that honorable body the men of Manitoba would organize, so as to enable them to control votes, they might reasonably hope to obtain redress for their grievances, but until they do this they will have to grin and bear it, and rest content if the Government in ad-

> dition t. the monopolist does not saddle them with the maintenance of imported paupers,

PHIL GARLIC

LOST !

During 1885-The reputation of Montreal for being a healthy city.

The aidress of the landlord who, on account of hard times, intended to reduce the rent next May.

A petition to the Local Government, signed by over 3 000 citizens of Montreal, praying or the abolition of the Statute Labor Tax, last seen in the hands of the Hon. Attorney General

A Factory Bill, introduced at the last session of the Quebec Legislature, and supposed to have met with foul play in committee. At the G.T.R. shops at Point St. Charles,

the old-time could ence of the men in their employers. By the Imperial Federation League-A

platform. At the Department of Agriculture, Ottawa-

The list of names of agricultural laborers who availed themselves of the Government grant for immigration purposes, came to this country and settled in the North West.

At Regina, on the 16 h of November, 1885-The honor and reputation of Canada as a civiliz d country ; last seen in the hands of Sir Jonn A. Macdonald.

The member of Parliament who falfilled the promises made by hin to workingmen previous to his election Auyone returning the same will be liberally

rewarded, and no questions asked. FELIX.

LABOR NOTES

LANDLORD MURDERERS.

A great deal has lately been said by the daily press about the tyrauny of the Irish National League and the villainy of boycotting, but little or no notice is taken of the fact that laudlordism in Ireland is still asserting its rights to deprive people of their lives by tutning them cut of their homes in the bitter cold weather. Several evictions took place on Tuesday last on the estate of Sir John F. Godfrey around Milltows, County Limerick, when some of the most harrowing scenes occurred. Among those evicted wisa woman who had been recently confided, and was forced to leave her bed.

THE BOYCOTT.

The first boycott ever inaugurated by District Assembly 86 has begun its work upon the scab firms of Spinney & Co. of Norway, and Keene Bros. of Skowhegan. They were notified on the 8th day of this month of the action of the Expositive Board of D. A. 86, in regard to their discharging K of L workmen, and given until the 14th to consider the matter if they wiched to settle by arbitration. But the 14th come and went without any reply from either firm, and now the death watch has been set and they are marked for the slaughter. 5,000 circulars have been issued and are already speeding on their mission of death to their business in every a ction of the country. District 77 of Mass. has clasped hands with S6 of this State, and ere another new year is ushered in, these two firms will be ushered out of business or brought to terms with the K. of L.

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE

TEMPLEDING

WHAT WILL THE WORLD SAY?

An Anorien Tale of Real Life.

BY RHODA E. WHITE.

CHAPTER XII.-Continued.

"Surely, Angelina enjoys this scene," said Bella. Her eyes looked on, but her heart the took no part in it. How she yearned to open her heart to someone. She thought it would be a relief if she could lay the whole experience of her life before Mr. Beauvais, and not play the part she was now acting b.f re the world, of an unmarried woman. Indeed, that night, when she could not sleep, she decided that to do so was simply duty she owed to him and to his daughter. Perhaps he would not wish her to remain to be the adviser and companion of Isabelle, if he knew, that all this time, she was not what she seemed to him to be. Her face burned with shame at the thought what he would think of her duplicity; and, would Bella still love her ? But these painful considerations must not deter her from doing the right thing now. She was sorry that she had not taken this step before they came to Florence. It would have been easier than now? What would the world say?

Her comparative seclusion had saved from being much known to the her outside world ; though rumors had reached her that there was a good deal of curiosity in Forence respecting her. She began to be anxious to get away from the publicity of even that which she was obliged to face in their home lite. Poor Izabelle ! What would she say to the idea of her parting from them? But had she not parted from her own child, when she thought it was right to do so? And would she hesitate to be strong in her purpose now ?

And so these thoughts passed and repassed through her weary brain till her eyeballs sched, and a tumult of sounds like rushing waters filled her ears. She rose in the morn ing scarcely able to dress, and she looked pale and careworn. Poor Angelina !

Mr. Beauvais remarked the sunken eves. and the expression of anxiety that was on her face. That morning a party had been arranged, composed of the families of two or three of the magnificent villas on the hill of San Ministo, to visit the ancient city of Ficsol-. Carriages were to meet at the B-anvais Villa, where the ladies and gentlemen would lunch, and then go together to -ujby the delightful drive, and the view from tie summit of the mountain.

Isabelle was in the greenhouse, superinending the cutting of flowers for deco rating the rooms and the table, and her voice could be heard in the horary, where Mr. Beauvais had fellowed Angelina. It was an unusual this g for him to come immeliately after breakfast to the library. She justed the vases in it. He usually took walk in the Ramble, or higher up the tills till about noon ; so Angelina was surprised to see him follow her when she left the breakfast table. The English custom of nine and ten o'clock breakfast was kept by them

n Florence. " Miss Raymond, excuse me, if I intrude upon your time and seciu-ion this morning," he said, -slightly inclining his head, and respectfully asking her to be seated near him. she complied.

"I have noticed with pain that you are not

we desire to make you, Miss Raymond." "I do not know-I do not think-that I am ill, Mr. Beauvais. I cannot complain of anything in the Villa Beauvais. I suppose that I cannot be happy; but I hoped that my ill nature bad not cast a shadow here, where the only consolution I have is, to make Isa-

a love of power. His superiors in the church but as if in a trance she looked into his face condemned him for disobeying their orders horror-stricken at what the result must be ! not to continue to preach ; and his -political enemies put him to death."

"Do you think a man who could influence thousands as he did by his preaching was so small-minded as to attribute the success to himself?" continued Mr. Beauvais, who remarked that Angelina and Isabelle were very thoughtful.

"Dear papa," said Isabelle, "all you" read to us last night of the goodness of and how he taught the young people' and loved them so much, made me ready to kiss the walls of San Marco where he lived, and I believe that everything he did was right and good."

"What a sight it must have been to see the poor from the mountains all around pouring into the City of Florence to hear him preach," asid Angelina, "and waiting hours and hours for the time to come for him to enter the cathedral." She could not help wishing that she had lived then, and perhaps her cold soul would have been touched with the burning tire of his instruktions.

"Let us go into the library," said Isabelle. "it was there that he spoke to his fellow-monka the last time." They went into a hall of moderate size compared to the gigantic li braries of some palaces of that day. Here they read his last discourse of a few words to these loved followers, it was as follows :--

"My sons, in the presence of God, standing before the Sacret Host, and with my enemies already in the convent, 1 now confirm my doctrine. What I have said came to me from God, and he is my witness in heaven that what I say is true. I little thought that the whole city would so soon have turned against me, but God's will be done. My last admonition to you is: Let your arms be faith, patience and prayer. I leave you with anguish and pain to pass into the hands of my enemies. I know not whether they will take my life, but of this I am certain, that dead I shall be able to do far more for you in

to do on earth. Be comforted, embrace the cross, and by that you will find the haven of

for the part Savonarola took unfortunately in politics, ordered him to be hung outside the Plazzo Vecchio and then burned," said Mr. Beauvais, who was painfully impressed by the recollections of the tragic ending of a

"if Savonarola had not accepted the political

"No doubt he thought he could benefit his people by using his influence in this way,

Mr. Beauvais led the way to the cell where the hair shirt, the prayer-book, and some other articles used by the martyr were preserved. Isabelle sat down in the large wooden chair he had occupied, saying : "Poor Savonarola ! I will never forget you-pray

coming and going. But, above all, it was delightful to drive up the long way of the

Miniato, under the vines and shades of Villa Beauvais. Angelina had been deeply impressed by hearing the last words of Navon arola-she thought she could hear bis voice

be your arms." Isabelle was glad to forget all about the

seen the hall and his cell. The paintings of Fra Angelico, in San Marco, particularly pleased Mr. Beauvais and Angelina.

Then she gasped, "Oh, Mr. Beauvais, why have I allowed this? I have abused your confidence and your friendship, but I did not mean to do so! Let me go, please, and do not remember that you have asked me to be your

wife-It cannot be !" 11 Mr. Beauvais thought it was only the natural timidity of her nature, and that her

position in his family made her fear to accept him. He assured her of the honor she would Savonarola, and what he persuaded the confer on him by returning his love, and he people to do for God and their own good, told her that to her only would he ever offer his hand in marriage. Angelina was too much overcome with a sense of her humiliation and the pain she suffered, to reply to his entreaties. She requested. in a Brss, dear?" few words, that he would allow her to go to

speak to him again. Mr. Beauvais refrained growing older now, and while you are away, trom further expressions of love for her, it is lone like for me." and said tenderly :--

" Angelius, do not keep me waiting longer than the hour-your happiness shall be considered more than my own."

Mr. Beauvais was standing by the window, leaning against the sill, with his back to the door, when Angelina, at the end of the time named, returned to the library. Could one short hour have produced such a change ? Her face was white, as if bloodless, and her large blue eyes looked sunken. Her step was feeble and hor voice trembled.

Mr. Beauvais hastened forward to meet her, and taking both her hands, led her to the sofs and placed some pillows around her. Alarmed by the expression of pain that was in her face, he said :---

"Angelina, do not speak of what has passed, you are not well enough to day. I vas wrong to have surprised you as I did.' "No, no; I have given you a deep wound-will you believe I am sorry ?" she answered.

You are incap_ble of doing wrong !"

"I wish I could say so !" "Angelina, do you love any other person

that will prevent you from loving me ?' "I love no person. I once loved truly-I was deceived ; but I am not dishonored !" "Oh, trust me, Aogelina ! Trust me and

ove me Like one frightened, she started up from her reclining position, and thrust back the hair from her forehead to cool her throbbing brow, and wiped her face that was wet with large drops of perspiration, and then with a desperate effort she said, in a hoarse whisper : "God forgive me, Mr. Beauvais, I am a

married woman ! I am a mother !" "My God ! What have 1 done ?" said Mr. Beauvais. "I have obliged you to bring to light such a secret."

"I ought to have told you when I engaged to be the companion of your daughter," Baid Angelina, much agitated.

Pray do not be disturbed, Mr. Raymond. No woman could have acted with more discretion; the fault is my own-What a wretched fate is mine ?"

In broken sentences, and in as few words as possible, while choked with cobs and sighs, Angelina told him the distressing narrative, and how much she had suffered.

"May I ask, Mr. Beauvais," said Angelina, 'that what I have told you shall be only known to you ?"

"You need not fear, Mrs. Courtney, shall be a sacred secret. His name is not unknown in Europe. You will allow me to do what I think is my duty to you and Mr. Courtney, to urge you to return at once to your husband !"

"I believe it is the only true course." "It is the only one, Angelina, that can give you peace of mind and security from the persecution of the world. Let me address you with the purest respect, for I love you too well to do otherwise, and tell you that you won my admiration by your womanly reserve and discretion, and I shall never cease to hold you in my memory as one of the best of women, to whom I owe more than I can May Go bless vou. aver repay. and pity me !" Mr. Beauvais burst into tears. The dis oppointment was a painful one to him. Angelina wrote to Mrs. Hart that it was her intenton to return to Havre almost as soen as her letter would reach her dear friend. The good woman was preparing as lovingly for the welcome as if her own daughter was sped on in study and recreation till a year and expected. The thought of Angelin's return more had passed, and found the inmates of gave a happiness to her motherly heart that shone in every feature of her face. With what pleasure she superintended the refilling case with Mr. Beauvais and Isabelle-of of the vases with lavender, and making Apgelina we need say nothing more than that every hing in the child's chamber fresh as a rose for her coming. The hour of her expected arrival was near athand. Mrs. Hart put on a new silk gown and a fresh lace cap, in which to receive Angelina with loving honour. And now they were in one another's arms, and both cried for $j \gamma y$. At a glauce Mrs. Hart saw that the childlike, levely Angelina in her absence and mixing with the world, had become the elegant lady. As soon as she had unclasped her hands from Mrs. Hart's neck she stood for a moment in the middle of the sitting room and looked around. "Oh, how sweet the old home looks !" she said ; "I am so glad to come back to it !" "Yes, dear, yos, I know it, and I am glad to see you, darling. You have been used to everything so beautiful in Florence and so much better than this that I'm afraid you vill miss many comforts here." "No, indeed," replied Angelina, kissing her friend again ; "it is all just what suits me best, dear Mrs. Hart. I can rest here. To tell the truth, since I left you I have not really rested one day !" "Sit down, dear," said Mrs. Hart "Maggy, take Miss Raymond's shawls and bag to her room." "Let me go with her a moment and then L'il return ; l'il take off my bonnet and look again at the dear old chamber." So Angelina followed Maggy and Mrs. Hart. "It is sweet as roses and lavender can make it, dear Mrs. Hart, and so clean,' said Angelina, laying her bag on the bed; she added, "I am very tired, I shall sleep sweetly here to night." "I have good news for us both," said Mrs. Hart ; " the Captain came this morning, and will be back to night. I would not tell him that you were coming. I wanted to give him happy surprise." They were scarcely scated in the room below before his footstep was heard in the hall. A moment more and he stood before Angelina, who rose to meet him, he grasping her hand with such violence that she was obliged to call out for mercy on her poor fingers. He was exclaiming : . "My soul ! Bess, dear, how well she looks ! Upon my honor you have grown handsomer than ever ! You have a rosy bloom, I mean, that you hadn't before, and a sparkle in your eye that makes you look happier. Well, am glad to see you ! Mrs. Hart knew that the color he noticed was from the excitement of her meeting them, and the sparkle of her eye was from the same cause. It was a warm welcome, indeed. God bless hospitality I God bless those who are kind to the stranger ! After supper they sat around a wood fire. The evening was beginning to be cool. The chat was genial and pleasant. Angelina told the old couple much that was interesting about Florence, and gave them an account of the kindness of Mr. Beauvais, and the love

how sad it was for them to part, after so long a time together. But it was time your had rest, said the Captain: "Bess, dear didn't you say so long ago """ say so "Yes, but we couldn't believe she would come.'

FEB. 3, 1886

. C7. 10.90

Mo, we had an idea that Mr. Beauvais would keep you always with his daughter." "Oh, no," replied Angelins, "the saw I

was not quite as contented as 1 ought to be, and he advised me to come to Havre." ""Well, I like that," said the Captain

"He saw that you were in need of a quiet well and happy here, Bess, dear, and I will

"Angelina knows," said Mrs. Hart, "that her room for an hour, and then return and I'd be the happier if she never left us. I'm

The Captain related what he had heard while in port in Louisiana, and described the improvements that were going on in the old Spanish part of the city.

"One great nabob there is like mad," said the Captain, "pulling down and building up blocks of grand houses; buying and selling plantations all over the State. One Colonel Bellechasse, a Frenchman, is like his double They are everywhere together." "Who is the great man?" asked Mrs.

Hart.

"Daniel Courtney," replied the Captain. "A bachelor, they say. All the ladies, they tell me, are in love with him, or his riches; but he don't seem to care for any of them.'

Angelina had suspected from the first word said about the man that Daniel was the hero of the story, and her heart beat quickly, almost choking her; but she knew she must not manifest the slightest curiosity on the subject.

"Some say," continued the Captain, "that he was in love with a lady in Washington, and that she jilted him !"

"Not very likely," interrupted Mrs.

Hart. "Others will have it," said the Captain, "that he was engaged to a young girl in Louisiana, and she went of with a young Frenchman to France ; and since then he will not visit or see anyone, except on great public occasions-balls and the like.'

"It is hard to get at the truth of report," sid drs. Hart. "We are keeping the child up o late. You look pale and tired, Angelina."

Angelina gladly yielded to the good woman's advice to go to bed; and in spite of the unexpected conversation that had moved her so much, the fatigue of the journey and the prostration that followed the excitement of her interview with Mr. Beauvais, overcame her, and she slept till a late hour the next morning, awaking not retreshed, but feverish and starting at every sound, as if expecting some greater trouble near at hand.

Mrs. Hart did not like the pallor of Miss Raymond's face, nor the langu r of her eye, and she sent a private note to Dr. Fleury, asking him to call and see her husband. She made no mention of the arrival of Miss Raymond.

The next day, while Angelina and Mrs. Hart were in the coay sitting room, Dr. Flcury called, asking the servant at the door if Captain Hart was ill. Mre. Hart heard the voice, and said : "There is Dr. Fleury, and I am sorry the

Captain is not at home. I wanted him to see the dretor."

Before Angelina could escape, Doctor Fleury came in and expressed his surprise and great pleasure at meeting Miss Raymond. The cordial welcome was seen in his beaming countenance and a formal shake of the hand : he dared not show the joy he felt, lest he should be refused what he desired with all his heart-to come and see her often so long as she would remain with Mrs. Hart. It was still the dream of the good man's heart that in time he could win her love for him and make her his wife ; though be after patient waiting. If Miss Raymond could have weighed and measured the good qualities of that noble man's nature, and could have known that still the warmest desire of his heart was to be her consolation and support the rest of her life, she would have refused to see him. So it was better that he said only a few words to her that morning, asking for Miss Beauvais, and then turned to Mrs. Hart to inquire about her own and the Captain's affairs, quite indifferently apparently to the presence of Angelina. When he was leaving, and had howed formally to Angelina, his hand was on the door when Mrs. Hart remarked :

heaven, than living I have ever had power salvation."

"The governors of the city, in retaliation

life so glorious as that of this good priest. "Is had been better," Mr. Beauvais said,

power the people forced upon him.'

said Angelina.

tor me !" Angelina repeated the wish mentally. It was a relief to leave the convent, so like a tomb, and come out upon the sunny streets of Florence of to-day, and meet the bright and peaceful faces of the people in them

garden-like grounds on the slopes of San well; and, I fear, you are not contented, as still from heaven saying to her in her

The next day

trouble : "Faith, patience and prayer must poor sufferer, and wished that she had not

ORGANIZE

The farmers of the North-West are beginning to think that the Canadian Pacific Railway, instead of opening the country, is more likely to open their purses, that instead of enriching them, they will be saddled with the maintenance of a monopoly, which threatens to make paupers of them. They complain that the company, in entering into pooling arrangements with the St. Paul, Manitoba and MinnicapoliaRailway, isrobbing to heath, vigor and manhood guaranteed. No risk is incurred. Illustrated pamphlet, them in a systematic manner, and that if this state of affairs becomes known it cannot but have a detrimental effect on immigration and the general progress of the country. They condemn the company for failing to reduce rates so as to enable them to market their grain crop, and assert their inability to and so clear that one can read fine print of realize even a bare livin on frozen a newspaper through it.

House L agues are being established in Irish towns, with the chject of bringing rects to a live-and-let live tigure, and of having the residences of individuals decently provided tor in a sanitary way.

"A Montrealer abroad" writes :-- "I am getting quite interested in the doctrine of Socialism, as preached by so many of the leaders of thought and new ideas," and adds, " Men must be made comfortable before you can expect them to be wise and good. Most of crime springs from the necessities of life, and good living must be assured to all industrious men before they can be cured of dishonesty and selfishness."

An exchange says the daily wages of the King of Belgium is \$1,640; Queen of England, \$6,300; King of Italy, \$5,400; Em-peror of Germany, \$8,000; Emperor of Austria, \$18,098; Sultan of Turkey, \$18,000; Emperor of Russia, \$25,000 ; a workingman, And yet one humble and industrious \$1. workingman is infinitely more beneficial to society than all these legalized paupers combined. The sums set opposite the names of kings, queens and emperors are the simple price of the people's oppression, and paid by them. Labor builds the world, and these costly appendages occupy and enjoy it.

Why is it that members of the government and government officials, railway directors, managers and their off sials, ju iges, lawyers, doctors, professors, actors, brewers, bankers, the products of our toil to create, is fought bank directors, merchants, manufacturers, mill superintendents, confidential clerks, newspaper proprietors, customs officials, clergymen, hotel managers, insurance men, municipal officials, and literary savants, all seem to think they should have an income ranging from two thousand to twenty-five thousand dollars per annum, while the earn. ings of skilled citizans range from five hundred to fifteen hundred dollars per year (the latter happens very rately) ; echo answers wby

NERVOUS DEBILITATED MEN.

You are allowed a *free trial of thirty days* of the use of D.: Dye's Celebrated Voltaic Belt with Electric Suspensory Appliances,

for the speedy relief and permanent cure of

Nervous Dsbility, loss of Vitality and Man-hood, and all kindred troubles. Also, for

many other diseases. Complete restoration

with full information, etc., mailed free by ad-dressing Voltaic Belt Co., Marshall, Mich. G

pamphlet,

belle happy." " " You have been to her what she calls y u, her Angel;' and I believe that you have saved her lite, for, without her reason, it Isabelle. The antique embroidery, tapes'ry, would be the end of her fresponsible life. I and the magnificent suites of apartments were knew, Miss Raymond, by my sad experience, in keeping with the luxury of the times when is you know already, what it has been to arry, for years, a bitter sorrow in my heart, repeated by Mr. Beauvais, and the old bridge nidden from the world; and I would gladly know if it is in my power to relieve you from you 's

" Thank you, Mr. Baauvais; I appreciate your kindness, but it is not in your power to shange the state of things in my life. I fear that my unhappiness is my own fault. O.hers, surrounded as I am here, with so much to make one contented, would not be so ungrate ful as I am."

Tue conversation was interrupted by a ervant, who ann unced the arrival of a party of French gentlemen who had come with letters to Mr. Beauvais. They were in. vited to remain to lunch, and join the party to visit the ancient Flesole, whose Erruscan autiquities, though not numerous, had been the studies of students and artists for generations. We wonder that so small a city, on the summit of the mountain, should have kept its place in history longer than Rome nas been known. When the party wound its way around the mountain-side, and saw, at every turn, the enchanting views of Florence, and the surrounding country, their spirits rose as they advanced : and, by the time they entered the narrow walled lanes, and nassed the extensive gardens of the old mediaval villas, they were prepared to idealize the peasant men and women whom they met plaiting straws for fans, baskets and bonnets. while walking along the roadside on their way to and from the market below. Within the city itself the women, young and old, sat on the door-stops plying this industry, for which the Fics lani are famous.

" It is like a picture painted from fancy to please us," said Isabelle. "No fancy could equal the beauty of this

18 w from Fiesole," replied Angelina. vEach one in the little company expressed

his pleasure, and all returned to Villa Beauvais with a sense of the influence which sublime nature has upon the mind. Isabelle was learning more and more every day from her father the history of this great city, that had borne the toil and battle of ages, and was yet like a crowned queen in its glory! He hid explained to Angelina and his daughter the history of the Fitti Palace and its treasury. before they visited it, and the story of the Falazzy Vecchio, and the sad and touching life of Savonarola before they went to the convent of San Marco.

"Ten years before the discovery of America, Savonarola was prior of this con-vent," said Angelina, "and was so powerful in his eloquence, and he drew such large audiences to hear him, that he asked to be allowed to preach in the cathedral."

At the time Angelina, Isabelle, and Mr. Beauvais were standing in the cell of San Marco, once occupied by Savonarola. "Yes," said Mr. Branvais, "I doubt if any

man since St. Paul oxercised more influence over an erring multitude than Savonarola; and I believe that he was a sincere servant of God, whose enthusiasm was at the time needed by worldlings who wore forgetting everything but this life's enjoyments." "Did he receive encouragement?" asked

Angelina.

"From the people ; but those in power, whom he denounced, were his better enemies, At Prosser Creek, in Nevada County, Cal. they are harvesting ice eighteen inches thick. and persecuted him in every possible manner, accusing him of improper motives, and toogreat for a few moments unable to move or speak, of his daughter for her, and she described

they visited the Palace of Poggio Imperial, and its splendour delighted

it was fuilt. The history of the Medici was where the jewellers still held their wonted places was visited and examined; and so time Villa Beauvais gathering knowledge and enjoying its sweets. At least such was the she was patient; faith and prayer were not

as yet added to her blessings. Mr. B-auvais hoped that time and the happy influences of Florence had restored Angelina's peace of mind. So far as he could judge, she appeared happy. laubelle was devoted to Augelina, and he became more

and more interested and pleased with her. Her mind had wonderfully improved, and her judgment was more developed than was usual in one so young.

The painful sense of her filse position in Mr. Beauvais' family became every day more irksome to Augelias, and her health was sullering from the constant worry of mind she endured. It was dawning upon her mind that right and wrong were involved in every action of one's life. The former, led to happy results; the latter, that as surely brought about misery. She reasoned that since her separation f.om her husband had kept her in a constant state of wretchedness and unrest, it must be that her action in the case had been a wrong one, and that peace could only come by doing what was right. Each morning when she rose she resolved to see Mr. Beauvais, and to tell him that now Isabelle could very

well do without her, it was her resolution to go back to Havre-and at night when she went to her bed, she reproached herself for her lack of courage and the procrastination she indulged in. She would take advantage of the first opportunity, she promised herself, and prepare to leave Florence.

An opportunity presented itself.

Isabelle was in the garden with a party of young friends. Mr. Beauvais left them and went to the library alone. Angelina followed him and apologised for this unusual intrusion. She was agitated and trembled. Mr. Beauvais remarked her embarrassment, and offering her a chair near him, said in a kind tone:-

"I hope, Miss Raymond, you have not received bad news—can I help you ?" "Mr. Baauvais, I am pained to tell you-

that -- I have -- made up my mind that it is best--- that it is-- right, to leave Fiorence." "To leave Florence, Miss Raymond? You

think it best and right to leave Florence ?" asked Mr. Beauvais, completely bewildered by surprise. "Pray what has occurred to give you such an idea ?"

"Isabelle is older, and I am no longer necessary to her, Mr. Beauvais, and think -"Miss Raymond," interrupted Mr. Beauvais, "you are necessary to me! Let me

implore you to remain, let me hope that-Angelina, I love you-I love you passionately, and I cannot be happy till you say you will be my wife !" It was all said in a moment, and he had

seized her hand and held it to his heart. It was so unexpected, so sudden, that she was

"Do you think Miss Raymond reeds your care for a few days, Doctor, after her j urney ?"

The Doctor turned, and scarcely glanced an instant into Angelina's face, She was looking at him, and blushed when the question was asked.

"1 think not," he answered. "Your good motherly care is better than anything else I can prescribe. A few days of quiet and rest is all she needs.

Doctor Fleury was puzzled to conjecture what had made Miss Raymond leave Florence. He had received a letter not long since from Mr. Beauvais in which he had spoken enthusiastically of her; and of the continued good health of his daughter. What could have occurred since? Of one thing he felt sure, that whatever it might be, Miss Raymond could not be blamed. There was a great mystery yet to be explained ; a secret sorrow that controlled her will and action was evident. What could it be ? He could not yet ask her to give him her confidence. If she would do so, he was sure he could remove

the burden that oppressed her heart; so thought the good man while his servant rapidly drove along the street to the house of a patient who hung between lize and death. A gentleman and his daughter had been

some time travelling in Italy; the daughter had been taken ill and was hastening home. Reaching Havre, from which port they expected to sail to America, Miss Crawford was obliged to yield to the sickness and now lay under Dr. Fleury's care, at the critical point of typhus fever where the chances of life and death are about equal.

"Oh, Doctor," said Mr. Crawford, "I have been impatient to see you. My child, 1 fear, is much worse to day-beyond hope of re-covery. What can be done for her?"

We must see," said the doctor, in a calm voice. With deliberate step he approached the bed and looked anxiously at the beautiful invalid who lay in a deep sleep, unconscious of her danger. He touched her hand, it was cold; her face was deeply crimsoned by the lever.

"My God !" said Mr. Crawford. "My God alone can save her now." In utter help tessness he clasped his hands and prayed silently but fervently that his child might live.

The Doctor stood some time by the bedside with folded arms and drooped head, watching every breath the patient drew, and the small-est change of colour, in her face. He, too, was sensible that he could not, decide if life would last more than a few hours longer. With the fullness of his faith in an overruling Providence, he prayed pervently that the heart of the father, might be comforted. Tarning to Mr. Crawford, who was weeping convulsively, he laid his hand gently on his arm, saying :

" My dear sir, do not grieve so much; let

Гвв. 3, 1886.

· . .75.

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

us hope that your child will pass through this fearful origin.

Crawford glad, to persuade himself that there could be a ray of it in the physician's mind. "Yes, hope does not cease in life." "Do not deceive me. Could my child yet

live ? -Look, she seems now to be dying! Ob, my God !"

The Doctor again leaned over Emily Crawrd. "She is very low, Mr. Crawford, but I do ford.

not despair. Be calm-let us wait and see. She is in God's hands-His will be done."

"His will be done," whispered Mr. Craw-ford, convulsed with sobbing. The nurse was near the window. She had

withdrawn from her charge when the Doctor came in.

"Will you remain ?" asked Mr. Crawford, in a low whisper.

"Certainly," answered the Doctor, and he seated himself by the bedside. The curtains darkened the windows. The white robe of the sick one, and the white drapery of the bed, were the only lightsome things in the silent chamber. Emily looked like an angel lying at the gate of Paradise, awaiting the moment wnen it would be opened to her.

An hour passed of indescribable anxiety to the Father, and to the Doctor scarcely less. A low sigh escared the invalid. The

Doctor sprang up to administer a medicine he had prepared to give her, if the symptoms allowed him to do so. Mr. Crawford supported her head, and the Doctor gave a spoonful of the preparation. She swallowed it with some effort, and a few moments after she opened her eyes and looked cround. The Doctor motioned perfect silence, and no demonstratiion must be observed. A second sigh, and then a long breath was heard. The Doctor gave a second spoonful of the mixture, after Emily looked into his face.

"Thank God," said the Doctor, turning away to hide his tears. "our prayers have been answered, I trust."

"You think she is out of danger ?" inquired Mr. Crawford, hardly able to believe it possible.

"I can't may more yet than I hope the crisis is past, and that I believe, by God's will, she is to live."

Seizing the Doctor's hand, the poor father could only press it warmly. He could not

вреак. "There must be nothing done or said for several days that will cause her the slightest emotion," said the Doctor. "Bad nursing can easily cause her death at this period of the illness.

The patient was sleeping sgain while they were speaking in a whisper. The Doctor had no time to remain longer. Mr. Crawford would remain by the bedside till his return in two hours again.

Again the good physician was on his way to pay a visit that morning. What need he had of that fountain of charity that increases by its flow. What diviner mission can there be than his in this life of ours ? What healing power must be granted to him who has faith in God !

Again, in the busy street, the Doctor's thoughts turned to Angelins. He pictured her on such a bed of illness as he had just left. No father's heart to grieve and pray for her ; no mother's tears would be shed for the orphan girl. She would die with strangers-perhaps, indeed, alone !

"What folly I am guilty of," said the Doctor to himself. "Away with such imaginations ! Am I not going to take her to my heart and make her my wife ? What a fool love makes of me ! John, drive faster ----I am late," he called to his coachman.

Yes, he was too late. The young man he was bastening to see had died in a fit of raving delirium tremens ; the servant announced the sad news at the door. "I need not go in," said Dr. Fleury. 11 T

can give no consolation to the widowed mother. God judge the poor wretch mer-cifully."

The next visit was to an hospital. Here the Doctor was an angel of consolation. How the faces of the poor creatures brightened when he came into the sick wards. A halo of sanctity lighted the countenances of some of these sufferers that seemed like a strong ray from Paradise. Such patients greeted the Doctor with the affection of children. The resignation of the poor strengthened the Doctor's faith in Divine providence. He always left the hospital in more peace of mind than when he left the homes of the rich. From the hospital he returned to his house. A simple breaktast was ready at one o'clock for him, of which he partook, and then returned to the hotel to see Miss Crawford.

out so heartily that the poor old lady, was GLADSTONE'S LATER SPEECH ... frightened, and wondered what was the matter, for Angelina seldom gave way to such loud laughter. Seeing Mrs. Hart's surprise, it increased the nervous merriment of the poor sick child. At last she flung her arms around Mrs. Hart's neck and burst into tears.

"Ob, Mrs. Hart, Iam so unhappy-so very miserable ! Can you love me ! Can anyone love so selfish a creature as I am? I'm always sad I"

"Dear child, you are sick after the long care you have had of Miss Beauvais. It has been too great a atrain upon your nerves. Don't mind i', dear; you will be better soon. We will have you here in this quiet place, and love you and take care of you " "You are so very kind, but no place will

make me better. I can't rext. I want to go-go all the time-somewhere, anywhere, and 1 don't find rest .

"You are sick, my dear. I must send for Dr. Fleury, and you must explain these feel Irish nettle. He is resolved to confer Home ings to him. It is time that you were under Rule on Ireland. All his lieutenants his care. I fear for you a greater sickness if are shivering and quaking, but the grand old you do not let him know all your troubles, darling. I believe you have never been well since you had that shock of your mother's death.'

"No, no, it is not that," she replied. Mrs. Hart persuaded Angelina to lie down,

and fortwith she sent for Dr. Fleury. He had returned to his house, after leaving Miss Crawford, when the messenger came from Mrs. Hart with a note, as fellows :

" DEAR DR. FLEURY,-Miss Raymond is not well. Will you please call and see her? She is only suffering from nervousness; but I heard you say such sickness must be attended to in time.—Yours faithfully.

" BESSY HART." The Doctor lost as little time as possible, but it was evening before his more pressing engagements allowed him to answer the note. He found Miss Raymond and Mrs. Hart in the sitting-room ; where everything was so bright, he said to himself, if there could be happiness anywhere, it must be here. Captain Hart had just come in, and was ready for

his supper-so said the dear old lady, and she added " Now, Doctor, I will leave you with Miss Raymond. I hope she will tell you her case

truthfully." Mrs. Eart left the room. The fire blazed cheerfully. Angelina's figure was in the bright light, and made a lovely picture, though her face was indescribably sad. She looked down, as if irresolute, and then confidingly into the face of the Doctor with courage. She nervously pulled the corners of her cambric pocket-handkerchirf, with which she now and then wiped her face, while the Doctor expressed, in the calmest manner, his regret that she was not well. "Have you suffered long ?" inquired Dr.

rieury.				
" More	than	two	VOATE	17

- " Difficulty in breathing freely at times ?" " Үев."
- " Headache ?"
- "Sometimes severe."
- "Occasioned generally by emotion ?" " I think se."

"Irregular circulation-cold hands and

- feet, while your head was hot ?" "Very often."
- "Great depression of spirits ?"
- " Very great." "You are an orphan ?"
- " Yes."
- "Were your parents long-lived ?" .
- " No.' " Of what did they die ?"
- "I do not know.'

" Were you healthy in childhood ?" "I never remember a sick day till I had a

great trouble." "Ah, I see, Miss Raymond. I thought I knew the difficulty. No earthly physician can cure mental sickness. The cause must be removed. As well might you try to rid a garden of a poisonous weed by c tting

off the top. The roots must be pulled up." "Then, Doctor, my case is hopeless," replied Angelina, eighing, and wiping the tears "There is no such case." answered Dr. Fleury, drawing his chair nearer to Angelins. "There is no sorrow on earth from which a blessing may not come, provided we use the means God has given for it. Every poisonous

JAMES O'KELLY THINKS IT SETTLED THE FATE OF THE SALISBURY

GOVERNMENT.

BOSTON, Jan 20. -James O'Kelly cables the Herald the following summary of his views of the Governmental crisis: "The first Democratic Parliament has entered upon active life under conditions threatening its very exist ence. Three powerful parties confront each other. Intrigue is the order of the day. Combinations and disintegrations are hourly plotted, and all is uncertainty. The great Liberal army is torn by doubts, dissensions, and divisions; impending revolt among the Whigs is openly proclaimed; Moderates and Radicals are besitating, and only one great man knows his own mind. Amid the chaos Mr. Gladstone has boldly grasped the Irish nettle. He is resolved to confer Home are shivering and quaking, but the grand old man faces the difficulties and dangers with a light heart. The Tory Government is fatally stricken, and it lies like a log on the political ses. The mass of the Liberal party shrink from entering into power. They fear lest the popular passion shall be excited by the Tory cry cf 'The empire in danger, and the Liberal party overwhelmed. This dread keeps Mr. Gladstone's late colleagues silent spectators, while on his single shield he bears the brunt of the fight. It was a splendid sight when the 'Old Man Eloquent' rose from among his cowering lieutenauts to criticise the Queen's speech, and challenged the right of the Governmant to remain in power. In words of marvellous beauty and power he declared that the Irish difficulty must be promptly faced, and clearly announced his readiness to undertake the great work of pacification. It was an epitaph making speech. The English Liberals remained cold. They were chary of applause, but the volume of Irish cheers sustained and excited the oratory. and rolled through the House, drowning or combating every note of dissent. When Mr. Gladatone sat down the fate of Lord Salis-

bury's government was settled. "It is no longer a secret that Mr. Gladstone has been for some time educating his party on the home rule question,' and that among those won over to his views are Lord

Spencer and Lord Granville. Mr. Chamberlain, also, has come down off the fence and agreed to support Mr. Gladstone's scheme. On Friday, after Mr. Sexton's magnificent statement of the Irish case, the member for Birmingham advanced up the floor of the House and complimented the Irish orator in an ostentatiously friendly manner. It was a significant incident.

"The situation is shortly this: Lord Salisbury is in office, but not in power. His removal from office is only a question of tactics and days. The Tory chief manouvres to get thrown out of office ou the Home Rule question, but his scheme has failed, and he will be thrown out on some minor question. Mr. Gladstone can then come into power, propound a scheme, and secure for it ample discussion before the dissolution which must follow the inevitable refusal of the House of Lords to pass any Home Rule scheme. This refusal and dissolution will probably occur in the autumn."

LANDLORDISM IN AMERICA.

CHICAGO, Jan. 25 .- The Tribune devotes four columns to-day to the career of F. M. Scully, at present a resident of London, Eng., who, it is claimed, owns large tracts of American land. The paper says : (Scully is of Celtic birth, but now lives in London. He is one of the chief figures among the alien proprietors of American soil, and has introduced the meanest features of the worst forms of Irish landlordism on his estates in this country.) "It will startle the public to learn that he had acquired in the neighborhood of 90,000 acres of land in Illinois alone at merely a nominal figure-fifty cents to one dollar per acre-as a rule. His careor as an Irish landlord was a history of oppression and extortion that was appropriately finished by a bloody encounter with his tenants. He was tried and acquitted on a charge of double murder, but became so unpopular that in 1850 he sold most of his Irish property, and has since devoted himself to building up the landlord system in Illinois, Kansas, Nebraska and other states. He made entries of the public domain through the medium of land warrants issued to Mexican soldiers, which he purchased at the rate of fifty cents per acre. In Logan county, Illinois, along, he has 40,000 to 45,000 acres. It is the almost universal testimony that Scully's rule in that county has reduced 250 tenants and their families to

JUST AS BAD AS PAINTED.

WIDESPREAD COMMOTION CAUSED BY THE TERBIBLE CONFESSION OF A PHYSICIAN.

The story published in these columns recently from the Rochester, N. Y., Democra; and Chronicle, created a deal of comment here as it has elsewhere. Apparently it caused even more commotion in Rochester, as the following from the same paper shows : Dr. J. B. Herion, who is well-known not only in Rochester, but in nearly every part of America, sent an extended article to this paper a few days ago, which was duly pub-lished, detailing his remarkable experience

and rescue from what seemed to be certain death. It would be impossible to enumerate the personal inquiries which have been made at our office as to the validity of the article, but they have been so numerous that further investigation of the subject was deemed necessary. With this end in view a representative of

this paper called on Dr. Henion at his residence, on Andrews street, when the following interview occurred : "That article of yours, Doctor, has created quite a whirlwind. Are the statements about the terrible condition you were in, and the way you were rescued, such as you can sustain ?"

"Everyone of them and many additional ones. I was brought so low by neglecting the first and most simple symptoms. I did not think I was sick. It is true I had frequent headaches; feit tired most of the time; could eat nothing one day and was ravenous the next; fel: dull pains and my stomach was out of order, but I did not think it meant any thing serious. The medical profession has been treating symptoms instead of diseases for years, and it is high time it ceased. The symptoms I have just mentioned or any unusual action or irritation of the water channels indicate the approach of "kidney disease more than a cough announces the coming of consumption. We do not treat the cough, but try to help the lunge. We should not waste our time trying to relieve the headache, pains about the body or other symptoms, but go directly to the kidneys, the source of most of these ailments.

"This, then, is what you meant when you said that more than one half the deaths which occur arise from Bright's disease, is it, Doctor ?"

"Precis.ly. Thousands of diseases are torturing people to day, which in reality are Bright's disease in some of its many forms. It is a hydra headed monster, and the slightest symptoms should strike terror to every one who has them. I can look back and recall hundreds of deaths which physicians declared at the time were caused by paralysis, apoplexy, heart disease, pneumonia, malarial fever and other common complaints, which I see now were caused by Bright's disease."

"And did all these cases have simple symptoms at first ?"

"Every one of them, and might have been cured as I was by the timely use of the same remedy. I am getting my eyes thoroughly opened in this matter and think I am helping others to see the facts and their possible danger also.'

Mr. Warner, who was visited at his establishment on North St. Paul street, spoke very earnestly :--

'It is true that Bright's disease had increased wonderfully, and we find, by reliable statistics. that from 70 to 'S0, its growth was over 250 per cent. Look at the prominent men it has carried off, and is taking off every year, for while many are dying apparently of paralysis and apoplexy, they are really victims of kidney disorder, which causes heart disease, paralysis, apoplexy, etc. Nearly every week the papers record the death of some prominent man from this scourge. Recently, however, the increase has been checked, and I attribute this to the general use of my remedy."

"Do you think many people are atilicted with it to-day who do not realize it ?" "A prominent professor in a New Orleans

medical college was lecturing before his class

AMERICA'S FIRST SAINT. ST. ROSE OF LIMA-THE TER-CENTENARY

OF HER BIRTH TO BE CELEBRATED IN PERU. The thirtieth of April next will be the

ter-Centenary of the birth of that most sin-

ion,-bas issued a general invitation to all satisfy The eyes are sunken, the hands and feet the Prelates of South and Central America and of Mexico to gather at that date at Lima-to enhance by their presence and its attended with a grounish coloured expectora-tion. The afflicted one fiels tird all the while. spiritual co-operation the honors and devotion that it is proposed to celevitate in that lately afflicted capital for the great saint. The Archbishop of Lima has gone farther. He has written to Archbishop Corrigan, and has sent his invitation to all the archbishops tive; the skin dry and hot at times; the blood tion that it is proposed to cele! rate in that and bishops of the United States-well saying that the signal merits of this Saint are "not circumscribed by the boundaries of Peru, -privileged birth-place of so illustrious a heroine, - but their ylo tes belong to the whole of America." His Grace of Lina adds that be has counted it a duty of his Episcopal office to secure for this ter-Centenary the greatest possible splender of sole main and weakness. All of these symptoms are m nity not only for the worship and veneration turn present. It is thought that nearly one-thir due by the faithful, and for the spiritual advantage of souls, "but, also, for the promotion of the sentiments of an enlightened Americanism:" "sino hasta los sentimientos

ae un bien entendido Americanismo. In marked contrast with most frequent in vitations from some other regions, to celebrations of a like kind, there is signally the mark of the Spanish hidalgo in the readezrous asked by the Venerable Archbish p of all of these organs partake of this disease and Lima. There is not the remotest suggestion require a remody that will act upon all at the of contributions, to be carried by those who go ; or to be sent by those who cannot go It is assumed that the money part of the work proposed in honor of the chosen Rosa de Santa Maria, will be arrogated by the taith- heid ful whose cherished privilege it is to call her

Saint Rose of Lima. Lima, and the people of Peru, have been most terribly acourged, in the years and months just passed, by the ravages of war. But Spanish self-sacrifice and grandeur of soul, remain even amidat Cathelics.

His Grace of Lima writes to each of the Bishops of the American Continent, that he has not failed of preparation to make pleasant, to each and every Prelate that can honor this celebration with his presence, his stay in Lima.

The letter of invitation of the grand and aged Metropolitan of Lima, kindly communicated to us on the eve of publication, raises fering from liver or stomach complaints, having a crowd of thoughts. Through all regions the techniony of my customers, who has elderived where the Gospel of the Christ has been proclaimed, —it is, in fact, that most often the action of the Catholic Church has preceded ivil or political action. The latter for a civil or political action. The latter, for a time, has seemed to obliterate the former. But it is not so, in the long (un: After some time for reflection and consultation with those wiser than we, --- we propose publishing,

in full, the letter of His Grace of Lima, and offering some suggestions. His Grace, the Archbishon of Lima, apart

from his spiritual office, is no common man. Learned in the dogmatic teachings of the Catholic Church, and expert in Canon law, he is, at the same time, a man of deep observation, and of keen perception, of matters related to civil and political life. In the closing sentence of his letter to the Bishops of all America, he speaks of the coming celebration in honor of Saint Rose of the Blessed Virgin Mary, as "a consolation for the last years of his life." He has passed, by more than a year, the common limit set by the Royal Prophet for even the stronger of men, -four score. He is a native of Lima, —the city of St. Rosa. Over thirty years ago he was made Archbishop of Lima, Metropolitan of Peru. His courage is not abated ; in his eighty-second year of age, his intellectual vision is clear. He sees the grandeur that

WHAT IS THIS DISEASE THAT IS COMING UPON US.

3

Like a thief at night it steals in upon us unawares. Many persons have pains about the ches and sides, and sometimes in the back. They ter Centenary of the birth of that most sin-gularly favored virgin, and spouse of Christ, Rosa de Santa Maria, the glory of Lima and of Peru. The aged and venerable Archbishop of Lima, Monsignor Francisco Orueta y Castril-at the pit of the stomach which food does not with the stomach which food does not it is attended with a greenish coloured expectora-tion. The afflicted one feels tired all the while, and sleep does not seem to afford any rest. After becomes thick and stagnant; the whites of the eyes become tinged with yellow, the writes of the scanty and high-coloured, depositing a sediment after standing. There is frequently a apitting up of the food, sometimes with a sour taste, and sometimes with a sweetish taste ; this is fro-quently attended with pulpitation of the heart ; the vision becomes impaired with spots before the eyes : there is a feeling of great prostration of our population has this disease in some of its varied forms. It has been found that medical men have mistaken the nature of this disease. Some have treated it for a liver complaint, others or kidney discuse, etc., etc., but none of the various kinds of treatment have been attended with success, because the remedy should be such as to act harmoniously upon each one of these organs, and upon the stomsch as well; for in Dyspepsia (for this is really what the disease as same time. Segel's Curative Syrup acts like a tharm in this class of complaints, giving almost immediate relief. The following letters from chemists of standing in the community where they live show in what estimation the article is

15th August, 1883. Dear Sir .-- I write to tell you that Mr. Henry

Hillier, of Yatesbury, Wilts, informs me that he affered from a severe form of indigestion for upwards of four years, and took no end of doctor's medicine without the slightest benefit, and deruins, -in the hearts of true Spanish clarce Mother Seigel's Syrup which he got from

me has saved bis hit. Yours truly, (Signed) N. Webb, Mr. White, (Limited) 67 St. James Street, Montraal Montreal

For sale by all druggists, and by A. J. White

limited), 67 St. James street city. John Archer, Harthill, near Sheffield :-- I can confidently recommend it to all who may be suf-fering from liver, or stomach complaints, having

testified to its being what you represent it, J. S. Metcalfe 55, Highgate, Kendal:---I have

always great pleasure in recommending the Curative Syrup, for blace never knewn a case in which it become relieved or cured, and I have sold many grosses.

Robt. G. Gould, 27, High Street, Andover :- 1 have always talen a great interest in your medi-zines and 1 have recommended them, as I have ound numerous cases of cure from their ase. Thomas Chepman, West Auckland :- I find

that the trade steadily increases. I sell more of your medicine than any other kind. N. Darroll, Clun, Salop :- All who buy it are

pleased, and recommend it Jos. Balkwill, A.P.S., Kingsbridge :-- The public seem to appreciate their great value. A. Armstead, Market Street, Dalton-in-Fur

ness :-- It is needless for me to say that you valuable medicines have great sale in this distruct -greater than any other I know of, giving

satisfaction. Robt. Laine, Melksham :-- I can well recom-

very satisfactory results of the famed Syrap and Pills. Most patent medicaes die out with me but Mother Seigel has had a steady sale ever since I commenced, and a still in as a great de mand as when I first began to sell the medicine. The cures which have come under my notice are chiefly those of liver complaint and general debility A certain minister in my neighborhood says a is the only thing which has benefited him and restored him to his normal condition of health after being unable to preach for a considerable length of time. I could mention also a great many other cases, but space would not allow. A near friend of mine, who is very much addicted to costiveness, or constipation, finds that Mother Seigels Fills are the only pills which suit his compliant. All other pills cause a reaction which is very annoying. Mother Seigel's Pills do not leave a bad after-effect. I have much pleasure in commending again to suffering humanity Mother Seigel's medicines, which are no sham. If this reaction of the second state If this letter is of any service you

"No change for the worse," whispered Mr. Crawford, when the Doctor came into the room. The Doctor examined the pulse and the features of the sick one, laid his hand gently upon her forehead, and replied :

"No, but better symptoms. With good oare, and God's favor, we shall soon see a gradual improvement. No change of med-icine. Now, be of good cheer, my friend. I'll come in again before night; good morning."

When Angelina saw the door closed upon Dr. Flenry, she took up a book from the table near her, to prevent Mrs. Hart from talking and interrupting her thoughts for a few moments. While her fingers turned over the leaves she did not read a word. "What a surprise it was to me to see the good Doctor !" thought Angelina. "How little he cared about seeing me again ! I was more glad than I dared to show to see him. Not that I care more for him than anyone else; but, somehow, I used to think if I ever was in great trouble I would not fear to tell him. I used to think he was so kind-hearted that, though I refused his love, he would be willing to be my friend all the same. I think, now, he does not like even to be my friend any more. Perhaps he thinks I am leading a strange life going about alone. I wonder who he thinks I am, and what must be think has happened to make me such a strange womanno love, no heart for anyone ! Oh, I am not so strange as I seem ! I would like to love someone again, but I am forbidden ! A married woman sins, they say, if she loves anyone but her husband. The world says so; and I read in Mrs. Hart's Testament what Ohrist said when the disciples asked Him about a woman divorced. 1 am not divorced -I am separated only. He said : 'Lot no man put asunder what God has joined together in marriage.' If I could love anyone now I could not marry again ; and is it not sinful to love another as you love your husband? I can't love anyone and be a good woman while I have a husband ; but if I could, it would be Dr. Fleury. But he will never care for me again, and it is so much the better. Ah, me'! poor dear mamma ! She used to say : 'God | in His sight." spare my child from a fate like mine l' And is not mine worse than hers was? I have not my child with me, as she had. What would Mrs. Hart say if she knew I had a little child lik, l'une? Oh, what a bypocrite Daniel has made of me I Will the time ever come when I can walk in the tull day light, like all good women ? Must I for everchide myself in the

evil has its antidote." "Can anything cure a broken heart?" usked Angelina.

"I do not admit that it is incurable." replied the doctor. "If we nurse our sorrows and keep them within our sight all the time, I allow that the poor, weak body yields at last, and from our neglect loses the power to perform its functions, and then follows disease and death. But my dear child, let me know your mental suffering. I ask only as a physi-cian, and as such will you not speak freely to me ?"

Angelina rose and went to a side table. took a glass of water, and returned to her chair and clasped her hands, folding her handkerchief in a tight grasp. She was silent, for she did not know how to begin. The Doctor suspected it, and in the tenderest tone, asked :---

"Miss Raymond, have you loved some one who has disappointed you?"

The color came to her face and covered it with a deep blush. Looking up, she met the sympathetic glance of the Doctor that was like that of the kindest father. It gave her courage to go, and then she poured forth the sad story of her marriage without love to the villain De Grasse, and her separation

from him. "Thank God you were released," exclaimed the Doctor. "Poor innocent child !" He was going to take her hand and make a second avowal of his love, but Angelina drew back, and said :

"Oh, Doctor, that is not all. How can] tell you the rest ?"

" Do not fear-keep nothing back."

Angelina knew she ought to obey his advice, and yet how could she? Her tears iell fast upon her lap for a while, and the Doctor did not prevent her from crying. He knew it was nature's relief. At length she told him the story of her real love, and the cause of its change to hatred; of the birth of her child and her departure, and of her promise to conceal the marriage ; of her atter desolation of heart all this time since; but she did not mention the name of her husband. The effort she made to get through the sad history nearly exhausted

her. "What can I say? What can I do, my dear child, for you ? I am truly gried. M heart aches. I am bewildered. One thought, however, stands boldly out above the debris of this wreck, and it is, God seeth, and will avenge the wrong in his own way in time. But meantime we must do that which is right

Angeling did not know what he meant by we must do right.

" I have tried to do so," she answered. "And will you go back to your husband,

Angelina ?" "How can I ?"

Because it is right to do so !""

"Xes, I think I am bound to do so;"

A CONDITION APPROACHING SERFDOM.

Furthermore, Scully pays no taxes, the tenants signing ironclad agreements to assume the same, but they are required to pay to Scully's agents the taxes at the same time as the rentals, on the 1st of January of each year, whereas the agent need not turn over the taxes to the county treasurer until about June 10 following. It is also shown that a great deal of this alien's land entirely escapes taxation, thus increasing the burden on other property holders, that he takes the most extraordinary precautions to secure his rent, executing a castiron lease, with provisions that mortgage the tenants, and making it compulsory for small grain to be sold immediately after harvest, no matter what may be the condition of the market; that grain dealers are notified not to buy of the tenants until Scully's rent is paid; in short, that Soully has founded a land system so exacting that it is only paralleled in Ireland. and rules his tenantry so despotically that few can be induced to tell the story of their wrongs, fearing that it would involve them in ruin."

WESTPORT BAZAAR.

The Rev. Father Stanton desires to return his sincere and grateful thanks to those ladies and gentlemen, Protestants as well as Catholics, who by presentation of prizes, the disposal and purchase of tickets, have given such kind and generous assistance to his bazaar just concluded and which has proved to be a grand success. By the liberal aid received from so many places in the United States as well as in Canada the proceeds of the bazaar have realized a handsome sum. The praiseworthy and pious object for which the bazaar has been held, and which has elicited such a splendid response, has indeed been attained in a measure exceeding the expecta-tions of Father Stanton and his people, in behalf of whom he begs also to thank the numerous friends outside of Westport and in its vicinity, to whom so much of the success of the bazaar is certainly due. The following are the numbers of the winning tickets at the drawing of prizes held at the

close of the bazars :-M 617, B B 312, D D 655, F F 249, 1 492 R 459, No O, E 273; M 618, T 110, C 578, I 264; C 911, Q 132; E E 330, T 541, G G 11,

the box who de lie hardon of the barding of the interior of th Plarged dured Mr. Machtone and the Lorente and inculor, that and inculor, that and inculor that and inculor that and inculor that is would exact an termediate solution, the parent to de the black of the solution of furbland for the solution of the solution of furbland for the solution of the solution

Disct of Bright's disease. He had various fluids under microscopic analysis and was showing the students what the indications of this terrible malady were. 'And now, gentlemen,' he said. 'as we have seen the unhealthy indications I will show you how it appears in a state of perfect health,' and he submitted his own fluid to the usual test. As he watched the results his countenance suddenly changed-his color and command both left him and in a trembling voice he said : Gentlemen, I have made a painful discovery ; I have Bright's disease of the kidneys.' And in less than a year he was dead. The slightest indications of any kidney difficulty should be enough to strike terror to any one."

"You know of Dr. Henion's case ?" "Yes, I have both read and heard of it."

"It is very wonderful, is it not ?"

"No more so than a great many others

that have come under my notice as having been cured by the same means." "You believe then that Bright's disease

can be cured ?" "I know it can. I know it from my own

and the experience of thousands of prominent persons who were given up to die by both their physicians and friends.'

"You speak of your own experience ; what was it ?"

"A fearful one. I had felt languid and unfitted for business for years. But I did not know what ailed me. When, however, I found it was kidney difficulty I thought there was little hope and so did the doctors. I have since learned that one of the physicians of this city pointed me out to a gentleman on the street one day, saying: 'There goes a man who will be dead within a year.' believe his words would have proved true if I had not providentially used the remedy now known as Warner's Safe Cure."

"Did you make a chemical analysis of the case of Mr. H. H. Warner some three years ago, Doctor?" was asked Dr. S. A. Lattimore, one of the analysts of the state board of health."

"Yes, sir."

" What did this analysis show you ?" " A serious disease of the kidneys."

"Do you think Mr. Warner could re

cover ?' "No, sir. 1 did not think it yossible."

" Do you know anything about the remedy which cured him ?"

"I have ohemically analyzed it and find it pure and harmless."

Dr. Henion was cured five years ago and i well and attending to his professional duties to-day in this city. The standing of Dr. Henion, Mr. Warner and Dr. Lattimore in the community is beyond question, and the statements they make cannot for a moment be doubted. Dr. Henion's experience shows that Bright's disease of the kidneys is one of the most deceptive and dangereus of all diseases, that it is exceedingly common, but that it can be cured if taken in time.

An experienced vocalist has, it is said, dur ig jourteen years, oured any number of cases of obstinate cough by prescribing the free use

would follow an entente cordiale of all Ameri can States,-South and North 1

Political sagacity,--if it existed, -- would see the same. We stop, here, for the mo-ment. -N. Y. Freeman's Journal.

JOINED THE JESUITS.

It was a surprise to the people of Guelph when they learned that J. C. Coffee, of the law firm of Cotfee, Field & Cotfee, had left that city for Montreal, whither he had gone to enter the Jesuit novitiate with the intention of becoming a priest. Although still young, Mr. Coffee had become a prominent sitizen, taking an active interest in public matters. His genial, off-hand manner rendered him a favorite with his friends. His professional attainments were of a high order; and had he pursued the practice of the law, he would un-doubtedly become a distinguished member of the Bar. He was active, intelligent, honorable. His prospects were bright—he was one of the leading spirits of a happy circle. He never allowed the genuine piety which was within him, nor the fervor which filled his heart, to become ostentations. He concealed rather than vaunted the pious life which he

Up to the day of his departure for the novitiate Mr. Coffee was the same jovial, rol licking young man that he always was; yet all this time the inspiration of Divine grace was working in his soul. While apparently enjoying the world immensely, his heart was soaring far beyond its allurements; and, filled with that holy zeal which only a true vocation for a religious life can inspire, he suddenly broke away from father and mother, sisters, brothers, home and friends. He gave up his practice, sacrificed bright prospects of a successful career in his profession, severed every tie which bound him to a worldly life in order to become an humble Jesuit pricat, Oh can anyone say that such a sacrifice is lightly made? Is every tie which binds one to the fascinations of the world-to home-to the companionship of life long associations, so easily cut asunder ?

Preparation for the Priesthood, especially in the Jesuit Order, involves many years of hard study; and the life of a Jesuit Priest is a continued period of hard labor and selfabnegation, without any earthly compensation beyond what is sufficient for food and cloth ing. The example of a young lawyer giving up the world to embrace such a life is worthy of the highest admiration, and should tend to strengthen our faith in the old religion. That Mr. Coffee may persevere and become a bright ornament in the Church, reflecting credit upon the family and race from which he sprung, and upon the city which he has lately left. is our fervent wish. In the novitiate to which he has gone he will meet with Benjamin Hazelton, who is devotedly pursuing his vocation for the Priesthood. Mr. Hezelton is also from Guelph, and the "Royal City" will have no reason to feel ashamed of these two young gentlemen.

women ? Must I for everchide imyself in the darkness with, which. Daniel covered ime as soon as I married him?, Oh., how I hate him for it I feel it more and more against him ?. The if covered ime as soon as I married him?, Oh., how I hate him bound to do so." I 264: O 91; O 132; E E 330, T 541, O G 11, Fills, X 237, E E 330, I 183, A 464, D D for it I feel it more and more against him ?. The if covered ime as bound to do so." I 264: O 91; O 132; E E 330, T 541, O G 11, Fills, X 237, E E 330, I 183, A 464, D D for it i feel it more and more against him? I The if cover of the soon as the internation of the soon as

(Signed) William S. Glass, Chemist. A J. White, Esq.

A writer in the Journal of Medical Science gives the results of a series of experiments to determine the comparative action of coffee and alcohol. He finds that while alcohol increases the production of heat, it really lowers the bodily temperature by virtue of exaggerated radiation. The caffeine in coffee, however, preserves the heat, and thus, if given in conjunction with alcohol, restrains the tendency of the latter to lower the temperature.

BURPLE'S FARM ANNUAL for 1886, advertised elsewhere, is a very handsome and complete catalogue of garden, farm and flower seeds, bulbs, plants, thoroughbred live stock and fancy poultry. It contains 128 pages, two colored plates, hundreds of illustrations, and is beautifully bound in an illuminated cover. It contains much information of value to every farmer and gardener, and will be sent free, on application to W. Atlee Burpee & Co., the well-known seedsmen of Philadelphia, Pa,

We have received from W. Atles Burpee & Co., the woll-known seedsmen of Phila-delphia, a copy of BURPEE'S FARM ANNUAL ron 1886. Unlike any other catalogue published, this book of 128 pages, in addition to seeds, bulbs and plants, fully describes and illustrates the leading breeds of swine, sheep, Scotch Collie dogs, and fancy poultry. It contains much valuable information, two beautiful colored plates, and hundreds of illustrations of all varieties of vegetables and flowers, including novelties of striking merit. Those of our readers who are interested in seeds or thoroughbred stock, can obtain Burpee's Farm Annual, free, by addressing the publishers at Philadelphia, Pa. W. Atlee Burpee & Co. enjoy a wide reputation for the fine quality of the seeds grown and sold by them.

A Waterbury paper mentions a citizen who

· •

THE THERE WITH IN AND OWNER, COMPARING UNTRACTOR, E.

sigt dynamit eang lliw ini FEB. 3, 1886. THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. My Salve to Stave has description TREAS THE HEDROLD

atto et al 1.

66 THE TRU WITNESS'

IS PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY The Post Printing & Publishing Co. AT THRE OFFICES:

1: GRAIG ST., Montreal, Canada.

TO ADVERTISERS.

TO ADVERTISERS. A doubted number of advertisements of approved charver will be inserted in "THE TRUE WITNESS" at the per line (agate), first insertion, 100 per line each subsequent insertion. Special Notices 200 per line. Sue init rates for contracts on application. Advertise-ments for Teachers, Information Wanted, &c., 500 per insortion (not to exceed 10 lines). Ordinary notices of Births Deaths and Marriages 500 each insertion. The large and Marriages 500 each insertion. The large and increasing circulation of "THE TRUE WITNISS" makes it the ''est advertising medium Canada Canada

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIPTION. Subscribers in the country should always give the same of their Post Office. Those who remove should give the name of the old as well as the new Post Office. Remittances can be safely made by Registered Letter or Post Office Order. All remittances will be acknow-inder by changing the date on the address label at-soned to maker. Subscribers will see by date on the sone their subscription sculing. ached !

unress tale i when their subscription expires. Sample copies sent free on application i arties wishing to become subscribers can do so through any responsible news agent, when there is none. I our local agents in their locality. Address all ommunications to

The Fost Trinting & PublishingCo.

DISCOUNT FROM THE REGU-CF NO LAR SUBSCRIPTION RICE OF \$1.50 PER ANNUM WILL BE ALLOWED IN ANY CASE EXCEPT WHEN PAYMENT IS MADE ABSOLUTELY IN ADVANCE, OR WITHIN 30 DAYS OF COMMENCEMENT OF BUSSCRIPTION.

WEDNESDAY FEBURARY 3, 1856

REV. PRINCIPAL MACVICAR, whom w called to task for reviving an old exploded calumny of thirty-three years ago, and palming it off on an intelligent body of men, composed of all the leading lights and divines of the different Protestant churches in the city, as coming from Archbishop Ryan of Philadelphia, has neither retracted nor apologized as yet. If Principal MacVicar was an honest man he would do one thing or he other without a second invitation. Surely he would not sacrifice truth to his prejudices. A minister of the Gospel is liable to be mistaken like any other mortal, but once the truth is made known to him he should not stick to the lie

THE Toronto Globe remarks that the Orange Scatinel will have nothing but blood. A few weeks ago the Orange organ shrieked in the cars of the French of Quebec :--

"Let it be proclaimed that the rights and liberties of Britons in an English colony hang upon the breath of an alien race. But Engfish Canadians will not longer suffer the gall. ing hondage; and the day may not be far distant when the call to arms will again resound throughout the Dominion."

Now the Home Rule policy of Mr. Parnell is the object of its revolutionary wrath, and it urges : --

"Hamiliation and expulsion from the House if necessary of the rebellious faction which has engendered so much discord and strife,"

CONCERNING changes in political views an Irish journal points out that instances of In the hour of your triumph some of our

because of their threat to renew "the more equitable provisions of the Coercion Act." Mr. Parnell gave Lord Salisbury and Sir Michael Hicks-Beach their ticket of leave last evening for their brutal threat to suppress the National Leegue and re-establish another regime of terror. A large number of Whigs and so-called moderate Libera's voted with the Tory Government, but the Irish vote, solid and united, swept the Ministers off the Treasury Benches, amid a storm of derisive exultation. To make and unmake governments is Ireland's power, exercised through Charles Stewart Parnell, the most honest and fearless champion ever given by

Providence to an oppressed people to batule for their rights and freedom.

DEBAUCHING THE CONSTITUENCIES.

THE HON. MR. CHAPLEAU, in an interview with a representative of the Ottawa Evening Journal, is reported to have used the following language in reference to the meeting lately held at St. Jerome :-- " Of the gentlemen who signed the resolutions submitted to the meet ing, eight were mayors and councillors, representing as many new parishes north of St. Jerome." Just so. This is exactly what we were prepared to hear, for it so happens that it is in the "new parishes, north of St. Jerome," that the Hon. Mr. Chapleau proposes to spend the \$300,000 in railway bonuses, or to put it in plain language, as a bribe to the electorate. As a rule the "free and independent" are always willing to " sign resolutions" that will bring grist to their mills. Where "there is money in it," as the phrase gues, men ton often pocket their consciontious convictions and wistfully wait their turn at the flesh pots. That is the way the "Union" was voted in Ireland. Monies, titles and lands were given to corrupt the Parliament, just as the Hon, Mr. Chapleau offers railway bonuses, custom houses and post offices to corrupt he people.

COME IT MUST.

JUST SO SULE AS GLASS grows and water runs ; just so sure as there is a valley between two hills ; just so sure as water finds its level ; just so sure as the shamrocks cluster "in the brake and the mireland" in the old land ; and just so sure as snow flakes tumble around us like feathers playing tick in our Canadian winter; just so sure are we going to have Home Rule in Ireland. And when it comes it will come not only as a blessing to the Irish 'at home," but as a blessing to the Irish

abroad as well. The day that witnesses the opening of a Parliament in College Green will witness the social elevation of the Irish race all over the terrestrial globe. On that day, and from that day, Irishmen will count for something more than they do at present in the opinion of other men. The world will acknowledge the patriotism of a people whose motto always has been "never despair." The opinions that even to day are held to be akin to political crimes will then

become political virtues and we will all reap the reward of that success that always attends on those who succeed. But let us be careful.

other terrible measures of retaliation." Does the Gazette understand that? It is not THE POST which says it, but it is the feeling and expressed determination of all Irishmen, who are worthy of the name, that what is

worth having is worth fighting for, constitutionally or otherwise; and what is worth fighting for more than the freedom of a people? The day has gone by when the Irish people will tamely submit to acts of oppression and coercion without retalistion.

THE CABINET SECRET.

A contemporary taunts us about our "Cabinet secret." It insinuates that, as the Minister of Railways and Canals once said : --- "There 'hain't' nothing in it." But our contemporary cannot taunt us enough to induce us to give what we know away. The cat will get out of the bag in good time, and when it does we promise that it will be about as ugly looking a creature as ever disgraced Sir John A. Macdonald's political roof tiles. But it is not only Sir John's funeral, for a Governor-General is mixed up in the business ; at best a governor-general's name was used, whether with his sanction or not is more than we can say. Sir John will remember it. It is too important an event to be forgetten, even among the most important affairs of State. And when the truth does come out, as it must, we promise the Irish Latholics of Canada that they will hear as black a piece of treachery committed in their time as ever disgraced the annals of political fraud. Nor is that one secret all we are prepared to tell. There are other wrongs to be exposed, and exposed they will be at the proper time, and when they are the Irish Catholics of the Dominion will have an opportunity of understanding Sir John A. Macdonald's character a little better than they do at present.

REV. PRINCIPAL MACVICAR REVIV-ING EXPLODED CALUMNIES.

2

The Montreal Daily Witness of 27th inst. contained the report of the annual meeting of the Montreal Auxiliary Bible Society, which was attended by the leading divines of the many reformed churches. The chief feature of the report and of the meeting was an address by the Rev. Principal MacVicar. The address was remarkable as a combination of bombastic abuse of Father Giband, one of our city clergymen, and of calumny against the Most Rev. Dr. Ryan, Archbishop of Philadelphia.

The attack made on Father Giband was based on the warning which the rev. gentleman recently gave his flock in Notre Dame, not to use the adulterated and falsified Protestant editions of the Bible. As such editions of the Bible did not contain the true word, Father Gibaud strongly advised his hearers to burn them. They should read only the authorized editions of the Bible

Thereupon Rev. Principal MacVicar hastens to inform his intelligent hearers, such as Bishop Bond, Bishop Usher, Rev. Dr. Stevenson, that Father Giband was an upholder of superstition and ignorance, and that "this pious Bible burning father represented his church correctly " Principal

the United States, they would "put an end give to the Irish people what it has unjustly to religious liberty."

The particular form in which the falsehood has recently been' revived and republished, both in this country and on the other side of the Atlantic, is that the Most Rev. Archbishop was the author of the article referred to. As regards this particular assertion, the simple facts are that, at that time, Archbishop connection whatever with the newspaper in plished. which the article appeared.

This should sufficiently squelch the falsehood so far as the Most. Rev. Archbishop of Philadelphia is concerned. It may be well, however, to add here that the false assertion that Archbishop Ryan wrote or had anything to do with that has been continually misquoted, is a new version of the calumny. All along, until a year or so ago, the Most Rev. Peter Richard Kenrick, Archbishop of St. Louis, was slanderously charged with it.

Bat, owing to Archbishop Ryan having been lately translated from St. Louis to Philadelphia, the calumniators (whether in ignorance or malice it needs not to inquire) have made him, instead of Archbishop Konrick, the object of their fa'se assertions.

Here we might stop. But as, without re ference to the real author of the article, which has been so shamelessly misrepresented, the garbled extract is every now and then quoted by persons who would gladly excite public prejudice against Catholics, it is not amiss for us to enter into some fuller details.

In the first place, the garblers struck out of the middle of the sentence the significant and important gualifying clause, "as at present understood." In the second nlace they stopped short in their quotation, thus omitting all mention of the important fact that the obnoxions declaration was one which the writer charged the enemies of the Catholic (hurch with making, and which was only true in an entirely different and opposite sense from that which they attached to it.

The true version of the misquoted sentence is as follows :---

"If Catholics ever attain, which they surely will, though at a distant day, the immense numerical majority in the United States, religious liberty, as at present understood, will be at an end. So may our enemics."

The words which we have italicised -- " as at present understood," and "so say our enemies," were deliberately and, for a purpose, omitted by anti-Catholic newspapers of the day; and though attention has been repeatedly called to these omissions, the garbled extract is republished from time to time, without supplying them.

We make no comments, however, upon this. It is simply a specimen of how shame. less and invoterate in its malice anti-Catholic prejudice is. For our non-Catholic friends who are open to conviction and wish to know what the doctrine of the Church really is as regards religious freedom, we quote a sentence from the recent Encyclical of Leo XIII. on the Constitution of the Christian State. It is a recent utterance, but is only an explanation

pelled to have recourse to conspiracy and lics obtained a preponderance of influence in acts the part of task master, and refuses to they go "anywhere, everywhere, out of taken and withholds from them.

> Ireland, in the magnificent and heroic fight command that the majority rule in all lands. she has made for centuries past, to save her a law they put in force whenever they can national honor and faith, has won and acquired superior titles, to a high social and political destiny. It is in vain that England will stubbornly try to resist the accomplish-Ryan was a theological student, and had no | ment of those destinies ; they must be accom

> > Let England take care; and let it know how to yield, when probably it is yet time. To-morrow it may perhaps be too late.

THE FISHERIES.

In the United States the Republican party s just at present engaged in the task of opposing the proposed renewal of the trade arrangements with Canada in connection with be on purely party grounds, even by some of the leading Republican papers. These party tactics make it necessary for those who oppose a renewal of the fishery clauses of the treaty of Washington, or some modification of them, to belittle the advantages of the Canadian fisheries to the United States as much as possible, al though the members of Congress who have examined the question know that the fisherics are of great moment to the States in general and the Eastern States in particular. A

glance at the Congressional Globe of dates when the question was under consideration will show this. But we have our statistics which fully bear out, when compared with the American trade returns, which are very scientifically collated and classified, the assertions of those of our neighbors who allege that the advantages under the treaty were greater for the Americans than the Canadians. Returns show that more than two millions of dollars worth of fish were exported to the United States last year from Nova Scotia, half a million more than was exported in 1866. Nova Scotia may be taken as the principal Province in the fishing trade transactions is a fair sample of the other two. The advantages were not so overwhelmingly great under the treaty provisions. But there is another side of the ledger which indicates the advantages of reciprocal action to the

by a writer on the subject :---

(1.) They enjoyed the full benefit of the free and unrestricted use of our unrivalled fishing grounds. (2.) They obtained supplies of resh bait, ice, etc., which they can only obtain on our coasts, and without which they could not possibly prosecute their bank codfishing. (3.) Refuge in our ports. (4) By their improved appliances for mackerel, they took the lion's share of that article in our waters, and, of course, deprived us of a full harvest and market that we should have otherwise enjoyed. (5.) When fish were plenty, instead of losing time in taking home their first cargoes to Gloucester, and thus running the risk of the fish striking off elsewhere, their vessels would discharge cargoes at Port Mulgrave and ship home by the Intercolonial or by steamer to Boston, and proceed on second and third voyages, thus taking two or three cargoes where they forand reiteration of what the Church has often previously declared. The sentence referred quite a quantity of their small cod which we exported to the West Indies. (7.) They

Quebec. The province; no doubt, loses many excellent settlers by this exodus, but even Our contemporary concludes by saying that | Englishmen must bow the head, to the stern and put it, too, with a vengeance. Protestant England gives her 1,500,000 Catholics one representative, Mr. Lewis, to Parliament ; the Catholics in one constituency putting in another in spite of her; Catholic Ireland sends many Protestants to the House of Commons, and that too from purely Catholic constituencies. But there is a good time coming, and it will come out in the washing,

" "5. 3, 1885.

THE RIGHT OF REBELLION.

HON. MR CHAPLEAU, the Secretary of State, made the assertion at the St. Jerome meeting that "rebellon was never justifiable. and that all human and Divine laws forbade the fisherics. But this is acknowledged to | it." The assertion simply demonstrated the Minister's ignorance of these same human and Divine laws. Admit it as an absolute principle, backed by human and Divine laws, that a people can never rebel, and you thereby make tyranny and misgovernment unassail. able, the tyrant and the oppressor inviolable. There could be no liberty in this world without the right to rebel-that is, the right to destroy the ruler or the institution which would be antagonistic to liberty. Governments, like individuals, are in clined to be haughty, domineering and oppressive, and it is only the fear of being smashed that prevents them from going to extremes. The fear of the people's anger and strength is a holy and wholesome fear, and no ruler or government should be without it. It serves to keep them in the path of right and justice.

The right to rebel against tyranny and illegitimate power is admitted in Catholic doctrine and teaching. Archbishop Lynch, of Toronto, has made this clear in his admirable Pastoral Letter, which we published the other day, and which proclaimed the Pope's Encyclical Immortale Dei. His Grace says : "The Church does not condemn the rising of owning, as she does, 900 out of the 1,200 % a whole people against an illegitimate fishing vessels, and what is indicated by her | " power or tyranny which unjustly works for "the ruin of the people in general, showing " clearly that the charge of her favoring op-" pression and tyranny is utterly false."

Americans They are summed up as follows THE CONTRADICTION - THE COSTS.

And so it appears that they are going to have a "military demonstration" in the North-West in the spring. It is now said that 1200 men, horse, foot and artillery, are to form "a flying column" and make "demonstrations" at some of the supposed points of danger. The Indians are to be "overawed" and peace is to be assured by the pomp and parade of authority. But how does this proposal agree with all the Government party papers have been saying for the last two months? Have we not been told. over and over again, by the Tory press that there was "no danger of a rising !" Has it not been said that "Order reigned in Warsaw," and that the Crees, the Blackfeet, the Bloods and all the kindred tribes in the once Lone Land would bother us no more. And yet in face of all these bland same ances we now see the announcement of a military demonstration, under the command of that " renowned warrior " and " brilliant strategist," Sir Frederick Middleton | Does t not look as if there is some danger of an Indian rising, after all, and that the Tory papers only gave an additional proof of the oheerfulness with which they were willing to swear holes through ladders provided it was necessay to support the supposed " policy of the Government" to do so. But let us hope that there will be no "rising" and that the country will be saved the expense of a serious difficulty with the Indians. Suppressing North-West insurrections might become cadmean victories for the Dominion. If it is to cost \$8,000 000 or \$9,000,000 to beat one band of Crees and two or three hundred half-breeds in a sedentary campaign, what would it cost to fight three or four Indian tribes in a running revolt? And then, only think of it. If General Middleton got a knighthood, \$20,000 from Canada and \$500 a year for life from the old country for his "distinguished services" in beating a handful of half-armed men, how much would he expect if he beat tribes of warriors in arms? Thick of that and weep, ye Canadian tax

complete reversals of opinions are common. "Lord Castlereagh began as a burning Nation" alist, and drank, in 1790, at a dinner to the Nothern Whig Club, ' to the Revolution ! , It will not surprise any one if, too, in another decade, his great nephew, Lord Kandolph Churchill, will veer round. Again, the late Lord Derby mainly carried, as Whig and reformer, the measure reducing the preposterous number of Irish Protestant prelates. His own son's change of views and that of the late Sir R. Peel are notorious. as is the fact that Lord Beaconsfield was not always an ardent Tory, or Mr. Gladstone an advanced Liberal. Lord Russell never wavered. England cannot point to a more consistent political career." Lord Castlereagh is not an encouraging example to cite, but there is nothing marvellous in this. Some philosopher has said that the man who never changes his opinions must be mentally paralvzel.

THE TALtice of American officers seeking fuceign devorations has received a check. No efficient even receive such decoration without the cases of the Senate Committee, and it has just refused General Howard permission to receive the Legion of Honor. The main ground of refusal is that General Howard had done nothing to merit it, and hence the decoration was no compliment to the nation at large. In noticing this incident a leading paper says : "Military, naval and diplomatic officers have too often courted these foreign compliments, which in most cases are obtained on purely personal considerations. The Constitution sets its face against this practice in broad terms, while allowing exceptions. But it was never supposed that a call would be made on Congress except in some case where ex coptional service bad been rendered which might possibly justify recognition by a foreign Government. The slightest pretexts are now employed by public officers abroad for seeking decorations. No session of Conshould be stopped summarily, for it is wholly inconsistent with republican institutions." It is noticeable that only one English order has been conferred on an American, and that is the Bath. The intense love of these adornments may be seen at any parade in New York, where the Generals appear, as a rule, with perfect constellations of decorations.

WRECKED ON THE ROCK OF COER-CION.

THE Tories have gone out of office never to return: It was the Parnellites who gave

wealthy ones will at the last hour come in and join their words of rejoicing to our own. They may even then try and take the tide at its flood and thus hope to float to political fortune. But we must watch them. We want help now, we will not want it then, and the wealthy Irishmen who do not help the national cause now must not expect to be remembered by their countrymen when the dawn breaks. Our country thirsted for assistance and they gave her not a drink ; She cried for "Help" and they heeded not, and as they did to Ireland in her agony so Irishmen may do by them in the hour of triumph. And it will all come to pass ; it must come to pass; if not one way, well we shall try

THE GAZETTE ON COERCION AND RETALIATION.

another.

Ir has taken the Montreal Gazetic about two weeks to find out that THE Post said plainty and distinctly if the Orange Tory rulers of Great Britain undertook to deprive the Irish people of constitutional methods of agitation and attempted to govern the nation by the sword, buckshot and the scaffold or plich caps, then those Orange and Tory statesmen should not be surprised if the Irish people, whether abroad or at home, took measures to defend themselves and to retaliate as best they could with, as Mr. Gladstone once said, the resources of modern civilization.

The Gazette has made the discovery of this statement for the purpose of reading THE Post a lecture.

Well, we wouldn't mind being lectured by cempetent and authorized parties, but for the Gazette to attempt the role ! It's too funny to produce the desired effect.

The Gazette, which for weeks preached civil war, and, with the Mail, threatened to walk knee deep in the blood of the people of this Province, and to smash the Confederation into | which, by a fortunate and timely coincidence, its original fragments and to re-conquer Quegress passes without requests for permission bec, and abolish all treaty rights, is not ceived by us. A hammer never came in more to accept them. It is time this business exactly in a position to read anybody a lecture on respect for constitutional and legal methods of enforcing the laws of right and u atice.

> The Gazette thinks THE POST had no right to put it so straight to the British Government, and to say that if they practised coeroion against Ireland they should expect scientific retaliation. But the Gazetle is so partisan that it would like to have all the fun on one side; we are more independent and just

and we would like to see the people who are unfairly and inhumanly dealt with return tit for tat. The fact of the matter is, as them the parting kick, as it was the Parnell- Archbishop Waish, of Dublin, put it : "If Valley. It was started in 1852, and ceased the fag end of the last Parliament. Mr. legitimate means of battling for her rights sisted in so changing the pretended quotation Germany, brandish a sword that could and to see the Catholic element Parnell ousted Mr. Gladstone and the Liberals and freedom, then the people will be com. that it seemed to declare that if ever Catho. | would exact an immediate solution, England | powerful under the Union Jack. And so

MacVicar was simply firing his shafts in the air. What he should have attempted to demonstrate was " the falsity of the charge that the Protestant editions of the Bible were adulterated and falsified." Anything that is false and corrupt must be destroyed, and, above all things, a book that masquerades as the True Word, is richly deserving of the flames. Principal MacVicar dishonestly tried to make it appear that Father Giband and the Church were opposed to the reading of the Bible. How intelligent and educated men con talk and listen to such rubbish is more than the average fellow can understand. If Principal MacVicar had been addressing an inferior class of men, who would not know or who would not be supposed to know better, we could understand the use of such rot; it would be prejudice and dishonesty appealing to ignorance. But that a superior class of men should swallow with approbation the misrepresentations of Principal MacVicar, is, to say the least, exceedingly strange; it is proof that prejudice can successfully appeal to prejudice, even among the enlightened. Now for Principal MacVicar's calumny against Archbishop Ryan,

The Protostant Divine quoted a passage from a newspaper called the Shepherd of the Valley, and the sentiments contained in which he represented as being those of Archbishop Ryan, as the above paper was the organ of His Grace,

la the first place the quotation was garbled and false.

In the second place the sentiments contained in it are not and never were those of Archbishop Ryan.

In the third place the Shepperd of the Valley was never the organ of His Grace. To substantiate these three charges of falsehood slaves of Canadian parties. against Principal MacVicar we have recourse to an article and a letter which appeared in last week's Standard of Philadelphia, and of a marked copy of the same has just been re-

opportunely to nail a lie :---The revamping of this old falsehood, often before exposed and refuted, has been made the occasion of a good deal of personal annoyance to the Most Rev. P. J. Ryan, Archbishop of Philadelphia. The falsehood referred to took its rise during the Know-Nothing craze, in a garbled extract from a weekly newspaper owned and edited by Mr. R. A. Bakewell of St. Louis, then a young man, now a very distinguished resident of the same city, and until quite recently Judge of the Court of Appeals. The newspaper referred to was called the Shepherd of the

to reads :---

"The Church, indeed, is wont to diligently take heed that no one be compelled against his will to embrace the Catholic Faith. For as St. Angustine wisely observes : ' Credere non potest homo, nisi volens." Tract. xxvi., in Joan., note 2.) The Latin quotation in plain English

unwilling to believe."

IRISH STRUGGLE.

L'Elendard congratulates the Irish for hav-

ing cut alcof from both English parties and

Our esteemed contemporary L'Elendard contains a remarkable article on the downtall of the Salisbury Government and on the political relations between England and Ireland. Our confrere gives proof equally of a correct and fair appreciation of the situation, and of a warm sympathy for the cause of the Irish people. It holds that the downfall of the Tory Cabinet is nothing else but a victory for the Parnellites. Apart from the Tories there is no group of fair-minded men who do not consider that the ultimate success of the Irish party would be an eminently | frustrate their schemes. happy event of great social importance.

found a large sale for their fish in Unterio and Quebec, to the extent of \$600,000 or \$700,000 per annum, and controlled the winter narket for fresh fish in those provinces.

Some of those interested in the fisherics seen to lean to a closer system of protection, and say that they can do without reciprocity, and that it would be more than countermeans : "A man cannot believe what he is | balanced by the injury it would do to other industries of the country. They very reasonably laugh at the statements made by some FRENCH CANADIAN OPINION ON THE American politicians to the effect that the Canadian fisheries are worthless, because these statements are not logical in the face of demands for naval protection to the American fishermen when poaching. The whole subject is one for fishermen more than politicians, and it is to be hoped that mere politicians will not be enabled to influence for evil the future of a subject so serious to Canada. But that politicians for party purposes are doing harm to the prospective settlement of the matter in the United States is evident. The only hope is that the present able administration will

THE REASON WHY.

Why are the English and Scotch leaving for having ceased to be their dupes, which the Province of Quebec ? Not because the only served to prolong and ensure the ruin of French Canadians are "driving" them out ? Ireland. On this it remarks that one would No, that is not a correct answer. The Eagimagine that this humiliating role, which the lish and Scotch are " leaving" of their own Irish have abandoned with so much patriotism, is henceforth to be taken up by the free will, and they are not being "driven" by French Canadians. For, while scarcely form anyone. Why then are they selling their ing a seventh part of the British House of farms and leaving? The cause is this-the Commons, the Irish members can make and English are accustomed to govern. Wherever posed to help the famished soldiers of Washunmake Ministries, we find the French Cana- they go, in the colonies, to Australia, New ingtou to take the field again, how did the dians, who constitute nearly a third of Zealand, the Cape, East Indies, West India the representation, becoming the impotent | Islands, the Gold Coast, or any part of Canada, except this province, their word is It strikes our contemporary as a singular thing that there is not an Englishman who in which they are obliged to take a back seat, may be intelligent, educated and sensible, and they do not like it, and will who is not ready to acknowledge the griev- not stand it, and so they leave ances of Ireland; and still, as a nation, for the more congenial atmosphere England refuses to respect right and justice. of Ontario or the North-West. So long as The secret of this lies in the fact that they could hold their own in the different England has always sacrificed everything to | parishes by electing the majority of councilors its egotism, which has become an uncontrolor in the County Councils by securing the able monster. In this respect the nation is majority of mayors, they held on to power, exactly what the individual is in his relations | but the instant they become a minority of with citizens of other nationalities; he must | the aldormen or the mayors they were off. rule, keep everything, and still have They could no longer rule and they thought the name of making large concessions! it time to go. An Englishman will consent That is one of these numerous and strange to live under laws made by a foreign governinconsistencies of which the history of Eng. ment, such as the United States, China, Jaland furnishes so many examples. In pan, South America or Turkey, but he will not presence of the all-powerful sword of Russia, consent to live under French Canadians as a for instance, English pride and haughtiness British colony. That is the secret reason were kept in the back ground, but towards why the English people are leaving ites who lifted them into place and power at England insists on depriving Ireland of all to exist in 1854. The talsehood itself con- Ireland, which cannot, like Russia, France or the Eastern Townships. It galls them 50

AMERICA AND IRELAND.

payers.

Glorious America ! Grateful Iceland ! Let us look back a little. When the "rebel" cause was overshadowed by the terrors of that terrible winter at Valley Forge in 1780, and a war fund of a million of dollars was pro-Irishmen of Pennsylvania show their gratitude to Young America in its hour of financial distress ? How but by subscribing law. This is the only part of this dominion more than one-half of the total sum asked for, and twenty-one Irishmen and sons of Irishmen in Pennsylvania alone gave \$442,500 to fight the battle of liberty. Even Goldwin Smith was forced to acknowledge that "in the American war the Irish emigrant bonds had the main share in speiling England of the most magnificent and promising of all her colonies." And Gardiner, the historian, says :- "I am assured from the best authority that the major part of Washington's army was composed of Irish eanigrants, and that the Irish language was a s commonly spoken in the American ranks aa' the English, and in fact it was the daring, dashing and valor of the Irish which determined the contest." And how did America behave to the Irish? Sec Oncept on the eve of the revolution, Congress, addressed the Irish people in these words "Friends,---We are desirous of possessing the good opinion of the virtuous and humans.

FEB: 37 1886.hatefI emoH

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. A ME STAR $(f_{i},f_{i},f_{i}) \in \mathcal{N}$ The second second , the end of $m{5}$ is a

motives and objects, the better; to enable you to judge our conduct with accuracy and determine the merits of the controversy with impartiality and precision. Your Parliament has done us no wrong. You have been and capitalists. These are successful in friendly to the rights of mankind, and we piling up wealth only according to the amount acknowledge with pleasure and gratitude of competition they can kill and to that the Irish nation has produced patriots who have highly distinguished themselves in the cause of humanity and America. * * * The tender mercies of the English Government have long been cruel toward you. God grant that the iniquitous schemes of extirpating liberty may soon be defeated." That was the echo of the America of the revolution. What is the echo of the America of -to-day. Get the Irish World and read what that son of Irish parents. Senator Logan, superintend a " pool in rates" for the benefit says; what Senators Von Wyck, from Nebraska; McPherson, from New Jersey; Hale and Frye, from Maine ; Hoar, from Massachusetts; Sawyer, from Wisconsin; Blair, from New Hampshire; Vest, from Missouri; Miller, from New York; Stanford, from Californía, and others, many others, on the Irish crisis of to-day.

What a storm of indignation England has brought about her ears, and it looks as if she will get more of it before she relaxes her grip on our people. But she should, because of

"The patient search and vigil long Of him who treasures up a wrong."

THE DAILY STAR WANTS A CROM-WELL TO DRIVE THE IRISH TO H-----L.

MORE extraordinary things could happen than that Prince Bismarck's campaign against the Poles in Prussia should give England a precedent for the "pacification of Ireland. He demands \$75,000,000 with which to buy out the Poles and replace them with Germans, and the Poles who won't sell he will expel without paying them any thing. This is a big whous paying them any sing. This is a ofg transaction, yet Germany is not as rich as England, nor as well able to afford such operations, But England's Bismarck lived two kundred and forty years ago, about the time of the battle of Naseby."--Montreal Daily Star, Jan. 29th, 1886."

And this is the sentiment entertained and the language used towards Ireland and her people by the Montreal Daily Star, which owes much of its prosperity to the support of the Irian people of this city and of the Dominion. The writer in that polluted sheet who could gieefully propose that Bisniarck's tyranny and brutality towards the Catholic Poles, in forcibly expelling them body and bones out of their native land, should serve as a precedent for England to follow in the "pacification" of Ireland, is a black hearted wretch and coward. His endorsation of Bismarck's iniquity and his proposal to apply it to Ireland are worthy of a sheet which was born and bred in filth and infamy. 'The Star's sentiments of to-day are the Star's sentiments of yester. day, when it falsely and maliciously asserted in its columns that the Catholics, both French Canadians and Irish, of St. Jean Baptiste, poisoned the wells of their Protestant neighbors !

If the Irish or the Catholic population wanted any further evidence of how the Daily Star would treat them if it had the

people of Ireland with adtrac state of our of the compact might enjoy an equal participation in the obligations and benefits of their respective industries or callings in life. In this the workingmen would only be following the example set them by employers the measure of combination they can es. tablish to advance their commercial or industrial interests. Thus we see the railway magnates, of rival as well as friendly roads, combine on a fixed tariff for freight rates and on the classification of freights. They join hands and fix passenger rates where the Government charter does not provide for that important factor in public business. and sometimes pay an arbitrator a big salary to of the stockholders, but never out of con-

notable constant. At

sideration for the employee. Telegraph companies combine or buy one another up to secure heavy dividends. The wholesale grocers have an organized association through which they establish selling prices and terms of credit for staple articles. thus protecting the interests of their craft. Then the retail grocers have their combination for mutual benefit, and, as is well known, the manufacturers of boots and shoes have their organization, the wholesale clothiers theirs, the shirt and collar men theirs. The cotton mills are trying to put their heads together on prices and limiting the production, not that their workingmen, workingwomen, boys, girls and even children, may be lifted up from the verge of want, but in order that the banks may secure their advances, and the proprietors roll up their wealth ; the same may be said of the principal woolen manufacturers and the rope makers, who sell on combination prices only In fact the whole upper crust is surrounded by combinations, it is through the organization of capitalists that governments are kept in power and forced by manufacturers to arrange the tariff where their interests will be protected.

Look at what the organization of a few capitalists has done in leading the Federal Government of Canada to enrich the men who formed the Canadian Pacific Syndicate. It seems monstrous that a few men should thus control a whole body of legislators who, when asked to pass a simple factory act, framed to a limited extent only, in the interest and for the safety of working classes, voted in such a manner that the bill was simply snuffed cut. How long will independent workingmen bear with this arbitrary style of treatment? They have the remedy in their own hands,

and the remedy is as simple as it is effective, -union and organization.

THE LOTBINIERE CONTEST-A WARN-ING.

THE election in Lothiniers county or Saturday last was, from all accounts, a warm and close contest. It was for the return of a member to the Quebec Local Honse, to fill the vacancy causea by the resignation of Hon. Mr. Joly, who had represented that county for twenty-five years. The result was favorable to Mr. Laliberte, the Liberal candidate, and the Conservative standard bearer may thank the Dominion Government for his defeat. It had been decided and agreed to by both issues of the election would be purely local, and that no reference would be made to the merits of the Northwest and Riel questions, as the Provincial Legislature was not called up either to discuss or settle them. The compact was faithfully adhered to up to the eleventh hour, when the Dominion Government sent in an army of carpet baggers. and other men prominently connected with Sir John's Cabinet, to capture the county, and then proclaim the victory as an approval of the Ottawa Administration. Up to the appearance of these gents on the scene the Quebec Government the lofty steeple of the English Cathedral in had admittedly secured the support of the vast majority of the county. But when it leaked out on Friday that the Ottawa Government was interfering in the contest and that Ottawa Tories had come to snatch the prize, there was an instant revolt in popular feeling in the two or three parishes where the facts could be made known. It was sufficient to turn the Conservative candidate's assured majority of two hundred into an actual minority of fifty-three. If all the parishes in the county could have been made acquainted with the game of the Ottawa Tories, which was to steal or forge a certificate of character for Sir John and his government, the Conservative candidate would not have got one in fifty of the votes. The Quebec government may well cry out Save me from my friends," for the Ottawa government's interference and officiousness in the Lotbiniere eluction were the direct cause of Mr. Beaudet's defeat. If the Quebec Government, which deserves well of the people and is entitled to their confidence by its pradent, honest and economic administration, consult its own interests it will out loose from ing elements and conflicting interests; or. the Tory party at Ottawa. In fact their very ganized effort and concerted action are the existence as a party is 'at stake, and it great factors which secure success for the would be more than endangered-it would be hopelessly crippled-if it could tions at the present day play an important be established that the Qaebec Governpart in every department of life, particularly ment was in alliance with Sir John Macdonald at Ottawa. It the Conservative party of this Province have not comprehended that before now, the Lothiniere election should open their eyes wide to the fact that there can be no alliance between coalesce and to stand united in the broad and Ottawa Tories and Quebec Conservatives.

will be heartily sustained in Quebec.



How the Irish Canadian is prostituting its name. There was a time when it was the faithful exponent of Irish Catholic interests in the Dominion. It was fearless, honest and outspoken. It neither vielded to the pleadings of the Reformers nor the seductions of the Conservatives. In those days it placed Irish Catholic interests before both. Its policy was limited to the programme--"What is best for our people." But how it has changed. First its independence was surrendered to party influences. Then come jobs, the spoils of office, the rings of politi-

cians, and the shadow, the subtle shadow of that prince of tricksters, Sir John A. Mac-

donald. And now of all the Irish Catholic papers in Canada the Irish Canadian is the only one that stands by "the chieftain" and hides his treachery, and cries dumb when he betrays the sacred promises he made in the name of the Irish Catholics of Canada. Now we tell the Irish Canadian that it knows Sir John A. Mac. donald has betrayed our people. We tell it which, for treachery to the Irish Catholics, in the winter, and the moose, the cariboo and has no parallel in the history of Canada. We remind it that it, or those connected with it, are making themselves a party to that treachery by remaining silent. The Irish Canadian knows what we mean, and, allowing that it has scruples about exposing the secret to which we refer, the least it can do is to denounce the man who was the chief author of the fraud. Would the Irish Canadian remain silent if Sir John A. Macdonald was out of power? And it may as well remember that he will be out of power some day and it will be too late then to TELL THE TEUTH.

THE CROSS.

An "objectionable" occurrence to some people has happened in Ontario. The Catholics have become so powerful in one or two places there that they have put crosses, or at least one cross, on the roadside ! And this emblem of "Popery" has, it appears, hurt the feelings of some people who call them selves Christians and they write to the papers and tell the world, in cold type, about the "Jesuits" and all the other etceteras with which we are famillar. The Montreal Daily Witness almost throws

up the sponge at the thought of it. This is what the "only religious daily" says :---

A letter in this paper shows that the proces which has long been going on in this Province, and will soon be capable of setting up monu ments to mark the triumphal footsteps of Roman Catholic dominance, has commenced in Ontario. The first of these "Eleanor's crosses" is at a place hitherto known as Beaver, in the county of Prescott, which is hereafter to be addressed as Ste. Anne de Prescott. If this process goes on as it is doing, Ontario will soon have less reason to treat Guebec as an alien Province, or to consider our Province as foreign to its own.

matter, she did it with her eyes open. like Count Fresco's gift to the organ grinder's Mark the words-that if any more crosses are raised in Ontario that Province will come to | monkey, "in the sacred name of humanity." be considered as alien as the Province of But if England could then afford to pay \$100.-Quebec. We should may the only thing alien 000,000 for the abolition of slavery in the in Quebec is the fanaticism and ignorance of West India Islands, how is it that which the Daily Williess is the worthy mouth- she cannot now, with all her increased piece. If it was the likeness of Her Majesty, fortunes and prosperity, invest the same parties, Liberals and Conservatives, that the or the late John Brown, or a ballet dancer, or amount of money, if necessary, in securing an indecent poster, it would pass muster the happiness of her Irish subjects by with an admiring smile, or a leer, from the purchasing out the landlords ? In the one men who "protest" against the "innova- case it was a gift. England had no hope of ever getting one cent of that \$100.000.000 tion" of a cross ! a " Popish" cross ! ! that is something not to be "tolerated" without an back again ; in the other case it would be an investment, the repayment of which would be indignant rejoinder. It is all right these people think to daub the walls of the in her own hands, and not one cent of which would be lost to her exchequer. The negroes road side with advertisements about loathsome diseases or pictures of such artistic | did not build her empire, win her battles, govern her colonies, or contribute to her excellence that they " lose half their vice by intellectual, commercial or military power. losing all their grossness," but the emblem of man's redemption must not meet their eyes | The Irish have done more than their share along the highway. The cross may stand on | in making England what she is, and yet she made a big sacrifice for the slaves by name, and she hesitates to make a simple commerthis city, and it may here and there be placed, as the most becoming emblem, on other cial investment for her own slaves in practice ! The only explanation we can offer is Protestant churches in the country, but it that England, as England, is insane on must not, these people say, be brought down the Irish question, and prejudice has become to solid earth, and remind the passing wayfarer of the God Man who was crucified on its outstretched arms. The Turk may Ireland is day by day becoming stronger; have his Crescent, the Chinese his Joss, England is day by day becoming weaker, and one of these fine mornings she will find herthe Indian may "see God in clouds and hear him in the wind," but the Catholics and self beaten to her knees; and it may cost her liberal Protestants, it is said by some people, headed by the Daily Witness, ought not to of those Irish subjects whose prayers she now have their crosses on the highway. The man of affects to despise.

what would we do !

A CONTRAST.

000,000. That amount of money had to be

paid to the slave owners in the West India

Islands as compensation for the loss of their

"roperty." Commercially the "specula-

tion " was a tosing game for England, but no

The abolition of slavery cost England \$100,-

tion, and above all let none of their support so. That is what he is paid for, and in that the Government, and to the patronage the openor sympathy go to Ottawa, and then they direction his ambition and natural instincts ing of half a continent throws into government hands. Mr. Blake held a brief for the country bow. But we are the sufferers. What Canada wants is a minister of her own in at the last session of Parliament, and he did his duty ; but he could do little more than lodge his Washington ; a man charged with all the plea. It was too late for discussion, because the dignity of representing an independent House was wearied by the protracted session. nation ; and one who will place Canada First on his note book and make all intents subservient to those which affect the people of the Dominion. To do this, however, Canada should become an independent nation and incur additional expense. Well, that is ncthing. Sir John always knows where to get "another \$10,000" when he wants it, and for such a purpose Canada would cheerfully look at his uplifted paws and admit that " these hands" were " clean."

THE INDIANS.

and unfit to cope with the subject; it was also too early, because no one was well-informed on the subject. It is now for him, with fuller information, to bring his plaint before the House and this should be the main business of the coming session. A rebellion against real or fancied injustice has taken place in a part of Canada altogether under the government of Conservative appointees ; and whether the charges brought against some of these be true or ' not, it is impossible for the country in the circumstances to close the page and say it will read no further. The fullest investigation into every circumstance preceding and attending the rebel-Up to fifteen years ago the Indians of what lion must be had before the Conservative party will be purged of the suspicion is new called the Canadian North-West were that now attaches to it; and if this be not among the happiest people in the world. The accorded promptly and frankly, so much the great outside world was to them little more worse in the long run for the Conservative than a dream. They were masters of all they party. It is useless for the party press surveyed. Their prairies were full of buffalo, to attempt to raise a false issue through antelope, and many horned animals : the the Riel agitation. The question before the lakes and ponds of that great land country is not at all the execution of Riel, were the breeding ground of the wild but the causes that produced the rebellion goose, the duck and myriads of water fowl; he headed. The Riel case will have, indeed, that it is in possession of a political secret, the woods were dotted with "yards" of deer to be discussed by Parliament, because, as Mr. Blake puts it, his charges of mismanagement against the Government have been dethe elk furnished the wood Indians with all clared by the Government to be a defence of that was necessary to them for health and the prisoner. They have rested their defence subsistence. Their tenees were made of the on his condemnation. And perhaps if they hides of the animals they killed, and inside had pardoned him it might have been taken piles of robes of many animals made as a confession of their own culpability. luxurious and warm sleeping places for the Therefore, it is most desirable that by the members of the lodge. Of the business fullest investigation the country may be conof civilized life they knew nothing, and what vinced that the Government have not been the eye did not see the heart did not covet. guity of the basedess of punishing Rill to If they had their tribal wars that was their screen themselves. Mr. Blake while deprecating, generally, criticism of the exercise or nonown business. We have our wars too, and some philosophers think that war has its exercise of the prerogative of mercy, yet holds good, as well as its bad, effect on mankind. | the Riel case to be one for Parliamentary enquiry, for the reason that the trial was But, how is it now? Civilization has gone for an extraordinary political offence into the Northwest, and the Indian's topees on which agitation has supervened, and because is no longer made of the hides of animals, it some prominent supporters of the Government is of canvas; his bed is not now made of buffalo robes, but of leaves and brushwood; the Government, charging that the execution the good supply he looked on as inexhaustible was to punish an old offence, and to gratify the has gone, and he subsists on the charity of hate of another set of Government supporters. the Government ; he is defrauded by Indian | Alleging that the Government have identified agents, who debauch his women after demor- their own acquittal with the conviction of alizing himself. From being independent he the insurgents, be maintains that both may be has become an abject beggar, and is it any guilty : the Government for neglect, delay, and wonder that the old fire of independence mismanagement; the insurgents for rising in rebellion and inciting the Indians to rise. To breaks out now and again, and as he sees the each, therefore, ought to be assigned their due last of his race gradually sinking into the share of fault : that of the insurgents is known. tomb. Let us make it our own case and and it is a fit subject of Parliamentary onquiry to ascertain what extent of guilt, if any, at-

taches to Government. '



O, for a lodge in some vast wilderness where rumour of oppression and deceit of successful or unsuccessful war might never reach me more! Such may have been the prayer Glengarry homesteads, as at the head of this of the first settlers in the Canadian Glengarry

o country :-- "Glengarry was my childhood

Who can picture the sufferings Scotch wanderers ? Our fathers have told us -yea, even the writer himself in his young days had met with and 'listened to the stories of some of the old men then living, who were children when their fathers journeyed through the wilderness to reach their new homes in the Canadian Glengarry. Women and children, with the infirm and aged, were huddled together in ox wAGGONS, sometimes through dense forests, over old Indian trails, surrounded, or at least within the howl of savage beasts and within the reach of men not less savage than they.

Onward they journeyed-their faces ever pointed northward to this land of promise ! No pillar of cloud by day, nor pillar of fire by night to guide or direct their course : stuadily but slowly they moved. Hope was their guiding star, and they had firm faith in the God of their fathers-that His watchful eve was continually on them and that He would. not forsake them in that their dark day of trial and suffering ! Those wandering Scotch exiles were God fearing men. They had their Scotch Presbyterian chaptains and their Scotch priests with them to encourage and to minieter unto them in holy things.

The first settlers of Glengarry from the old colonies were chiefly, we believe, Scotch Presbyterians, but when the glad news reached old Scotland of this Scotch home in Cenada there came, a few years later, a large body of Scotch Catholics under the guidance of that good old priest, the late Bishop Macdonnell. We may here note that the father of the late Dr. Bethune, Dean of Montreal, and grand/ather of our respected townsman, Mr. Strachan Bethune, Q. C., was chaplain. we believe, in a Scotch regiment which had served in the old colonies during the revolutionsry war, came over among the first settlers to Glengarry, and, if we mistake not, Settled at Williamstown. The greater portion of those who came over

with Bishop Macdonnell had been soldiers or the families of those who had been conected with the army-some of the elder ones had han out the le rebellion of 1745 such also was the composition of the course came as exiles from the old colories -therefore, Glengarry was the nursery and the home of soldiers, and the old county was looked and relied upon for the defence of Canada in after years, and nobly did her sons do their duty in the Royal cause on many a hard fought field on the Niagara frontier during the war of 1812. Many of these Glengarry hoys were laid low on Queenston Heights, declare they have been misled and deceived by Lundy's Lane, Chippowa, and at the evacua tion of old Fort George.

Sectemmen, more than all other men, have great veneration for the land of their fathers. They venerate its bleak mountains and its barren hills above all other lands, and Scotchmen and descendants of Scotchmen, wander where they may-like the Israelites of old, ever point homewards-these to the Holy Land, to the ruined walls of Jerusalemthose to the storied glens and to the hillsides of Old Scotia, rendered almost sacred by separation and distance! Truly has the rost (Campbeli) said, in his "Ode to Burns," :--And see the Scottish exile tanned, by many ' a far aud foreign clime, hend o'er his honie born verse and weep, in memory of his ' native land, with love that scorns the lapse ' of time, and ties that stretch beyond the 'deep.'

We repeat what we said in a former article :--" Glengarry ! Home of fair women and " of brave men Home of Canada's fairest " and bravest ! This is their memorial for 'all time !" The bravery of the Glongarry men is chronicled on the pages of Canadian history. Brave men, however, and soldier boys are not so plentiful now in the old county as during the war of 1812 or the rebellion of 1837 ; but beauty still is there ; fair women abound ; and we shall endeavor, in a future number, when we have spare time, to carry the reader to one of those old article, and allow him to judge for himself.

upper hand, they now have it in the ferocious lament that Cromwell of "glorious" memory is not alive to drive the mere Irish clean to h-1 without even the option of going to Connaught. And Irishmen read and patronize the rag that thus insults them to their very teeth !

Now, as to England adopting the suggestion of the Star, we do not think she is likely to try the experiment. It would be a very dangerous undertaking for her. In fact England , has not the power nor the strength to do anything of the kind. If she was able we would not put it past her to entertain the suggestion, but she is not able; she never will be able, and the Irish people are strong, all over the world, to tell her so. Let the Star make no mistake about this. Let it understand that there are Irishmen here. and that they have friends in the French Canadians here, who would resent, in this country, an attempt on the part of Eugland to play the game of "To h---- or Connaught" over again. And now, particularly that Sir John A. Macdonald has declared in favor of Imperial Federation, the resentment of the Irish in Canada and their friends might assume a very grave form if Sir John's schemes in that direction were successful Bismarcks do not flourish on this continent, and when the Star insinuates the possibility of their coming into existence in England and treating the Irish as the "Man of Iron" proposes to treat the Poles, then our contemporary had better look around and ask itself if it would be wise in presence of half a continent full of men who bave more or less Irish blood in their veins? The less the Star talks about the expulsion of the Irish and getting another Cromwell to

UNITED AND ORGANIZED LABOR.

try it, the better it will be for itself.

Individual effort counts for very little in this world where there are so many contend. accomplishment of one's purpose. Organizain commercial and industrial circles.

Those who have been and who are most in meed of organization are the workingmen. They have neglected it much to their own detriment. The time has come for them to moble field of labor. They should work to without resulting in defeat and disaster for establish a confederacy of interest and the latter. brotherhood, as broad and as noble as the

Our advice is as friendly as it is indepenbecome related and allied, and thus well to follow it. Let them stand on their the instant our interests clash with those of in the affairs of the Northwest-perhaps un- own merits let them stand on their the instant our interests clash with those of in the affairs of the Northwest-perhaps un- own merits let them stand over many

business, fresh from the marts of commerce. in which he has perhaps cheated his fellow man, the libertine who, with honeved words and "false vows," made some Eveline weep in her bower-these and others of this kind must not have this scheme of gain and lust interfered with by a cross which reminds them that there is a God to punish the wrong doers. Now, if we search the causes of the objections to the cross at home, is it not likely that we would find they originate in that " conscience that makes cowards of us all."

CUT THE CABLE.

The Gazette says that Canadian interests are as well watched and protected by the British Minister in Washington as they could be if we had a resident minister of our own at the capital of the republic. We doubt it; in fact we do not believe it. The British Minister in Washington is paid by the British public to look after the interests of Britain, first, last and all the time. Anything that clashes with these interests becomes in his eyes something to oppose. He owes us but a secondary and passive duty. He may help us in making treaties, but he can never forget that he is a British and not a Canadian official, and no matter how friendly he may appear to be to us

GOLDWIN SMITH ON THE POLITICAL SITUATION IN CANADA.

Prof. Goldwin Sruth, of anti-Irish fame, takes a correct view of the present political situation in Canada, in an article in the Torento Week. We don't know if THE POST has had of the day. He declares there would have been administration. He also maintains that it is King George !" useless for the party press to attempt to raise a Glengarry ! this name called forth hallowed falce issue through the Riel agitation. The question before the country is not at all the execution of Riel, but the causes that produced

Do the Toronto Mail and Montreal Gazette understand ?

the rebellion he headed.

The article of Goldwin Smith is a perfect resume of what THE POST has written on this whole question during the past two months, as can be seen by a perusal of it in its entirety, Goldwin Smith writes in the Week :- " Mr. Blake's indictment of the Government in the North-West rebellion is a strong one. If the grievances, being known to exist, had been removed in 1884, Riel's power would not have grown to such a height, and no rebellion would have taken place. The rebellion was a direct, outcome of the incapacity, jobform a complete system of mutual, not com-petitive, co-operation, by which each member John Macdonald and the guilty administra- shoulder. And it is right that he should d wealthy corporation so devely connected with all such the response comes, with aprile wealthy corporation so dready connected with all such the response comes, with spride lactory

a century ago, in 1783, as they cast a last sad lingering look behind them and bade a farewell adieu to the homes they were for ever leaving in the old English Colonies, the present United States, for their new homes. the then unbroken forests of Canada.

Every Canadian reader is familiar with the exile of the Acadians, an exile without an example in story. The first settlers of Glen-garry were U. E. Loyalists. These men had followed the fortunes and misfortunes of the Royal cause during the revolutionary war, and when the Union Jack of England was lowered from hundreds of towers and battlements in the old colonies, they decided to follow, as exiles, the now furled flag and the mufiled drum of the vanquished, to that land of promise-in the far north, in this Canada f ours, in which they were promised now homes under the flag they loved and had fought for.

This was lovalty to a lost cause that has no parallel in history-just fancy thousands of able bodied men voluntarily exiling thema part of her nature. But it is all useless. | selves, forsaking their homes on the Mohuwk, the Hudson and the far off Susquehanna, for the ice bound banks of the St. Lawrence, leaving behind them their flocks and herds and their cultivated farms, which they might have retained by submitting and swearing more than \$100,000,000 to win the support allegiance to the conquerors. This they would not do, preferring exile to the scorn and success that would ever attach to them had they submitted and accepted the terms of the victors !

A land of promise ! not a land flowing with "milk and honey !" but a land abounding in great forests, having a rich virgin soil, inviting the wanderer to make his choice, and here, in the wilds of Canada, in this now Canadian Glengarry, Scotland's exiled mountaineer found a home and glad relief, where, if not under his own "vine and fig tree,' had his own primitive "log cabin," and could much influence over him on the great question sit hy his own fireside, none to make him afraid, and here, too, he could, as in former no rebellion but for the grievances created by days, in his other now deserted home, exclaim the incapacity, jobbery and corruption of the with true Highland loyalty :-- "God save

> associations-buried deep in the recesses of every Highlander's breast. It carried bim back to the home of his early days-to the that storied land where a Fingal fought and an Ossian sang. Glengarry was to those Scottish exiles the land of promise, such as was the land of Canaan ito the Israelites of old, and their hearts yearned within them to reach and take possession of this corner of the British Empire specially set apart for High-

Canada, land of mighty lakes and noble rivers ! land of boundless prairies and farstretching forests ! What other land can compare with this-our country-this Canada

Breathes there a Canadian-be his present home on some Californian Pacific slope or far away in Australian wilds, or some other distant corner of the world; who does not to himself say, in pride of beart, when he hears

IRISH PARLIAMENTARY FUND

Previously acknowledged \$1490 25 COLLECTED BY JOHN HUMPHREYS, OF THE ST. LAWBENCE HALL. Denis Gaherty..... \$5 00 Mr. Dwyer..... 2 00 W. G. Harper. 1 00 COLLECTED BY MR. P. FLANNERY, BATHURST, N.B. Patrick Kelly..... 1 00 Richard Peters..... 0 40 Denis Murphy..... 0 25 N. A. Burden..... 1 00 Daniel Kearney..... 1 60 A Friend...... 0 50 Thomas Gordon 0 50 Henry Burk 0 50 A. Gallant 1 00 William Welsh 1 00 S. P. Melancon..... W. H. Chisholm..... 2 00 John Nevins..... 1 00 COLLECTED BY J. B. KELLY, PAKENHAM. ONT A Friend...... 0 50 B. Donaher..... 1 00 P. Faughman..... 0 25 COLL' CTED BY P. KENNEDY, SPRINGTOWN D. O'Brien, M.D., Renfrew...... \$5 00 M. J. O Brien, contractor, Rentrew.... 5 00 Michael French, Renfrew..... 2 00 Patrick Barry, Bagot..... 1.00 Hugh McCaffrey, Bagou 1 00 The many of the READ THIS OF THE STREET

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

المعتقدة والمحادث

anders. of ours ?"

and the Care and the second second second second

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

try :- "Glengarry mas

eno fu sonio fluto forte fornioin fran The Slisbury Government Overthrown by a Majority of 79.

The Defeat wholly due to the Parnellite Vole.

The Amendment to the Address Carried.

THE GOVERNMENT TO RESIGN.

LONDON, Jan. 26.

Sir Michael Hicks Beach gave notice in the Bouse of Commons this affernoon that the Government would introduce on Thursday a bill to suppress the Irish National League and other dangerons societies, to prevent intimidation, protect life and property and maintain public order in Ireland. (Loud cheers.) Sir Michael said he would ask the house to give the bill precedence. He added that this measure should be followed by a bill dealing with the Irish land quest on on the lines of policy indicated by the land purchase act of last session.

THE BRADLAUGH CASE.

case of Mr. Bradlaugh, said the Government single word uttered in the very many was not prepared to oppose that gentleman's | speeches which have been made on this quesright to sit and vote in the House of Commons. The appeal of Mr. Bradlaugh is still before the House of Lords. The matter which could have warranted such now, said Sir Michael, is the concern of the an insinuation. No. Such a stupid now, said Sir Michael, is the concern of the courts of law.

HOW THE PARNELLITES RECEIVED THE NEWS.

Mr. Parnell moved that the debate on the address in reply to the speech from the throne have precedence ever the bill to suppress the National League. This motion was strongly opposed by Sir Michael. Mr. Parnell later withdrew his motion. The notice given by the Conservative leader was greeted by the Parnellite members with cries of "Cowards!" "Shame!" and with ironical langhter, the uproar continuing for some minutes.

THE GOVERNMENT DEFEATED.

Mr. Collings then moved his amendment to the address on the subject of allotment. Mr. Collings' amendment, although strongly supported by Mr. Gladstone, was opposed by the Marquis of Hartington. Sir Michael Hicks-Beach said that the Government would willingly accept the decision of the House, as they had assumed office with reluctance and would resign without regret. The ame_dment was adopted by a vote of 323 to 250, the Government thus being defeated.

THE VOTE ANALYZED.

The result of the division was received by the Irish members with derisive cheers and cries of "Boycotted !" The house, on the suggestion of Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, adjourned until Thursday. Lord Hartington, Mr. Gorchen, Mr. Courtney, Sir John Lubbock, and other moderate Liberals voted with the Conservatives. Mr. Gladatone, Mr. Cham-berlain, Sir Charles Dilke, Mr. Trevelyan, Mr. Labouchere, Mr. Bradlaugh, Lord Richard Grosvenor and all the Parnellites voted against the Government.

LONDON, Jan 27.-A later analysis of the division shows that Lord Hartington and Mr. Goschen abstained from voting, and that only seventy-three Parnellites voted. Messrs. Rothschild, Grev. Elliot and Wodehouse, Liberals, voted with the Government. It is rumored that Lord Hartington will refuse to enter a cabinet under Mr. Gladstone, but will undertake to lead a separate party in opposition to home rule.

THE MINISTER OF JUSTICE AT ST. JEROME. ANSWERING TWO OF HIS STATEMENTS. 1.11 To the Editor of THE TBUE WITNESS : Inist Sir, I was present at the great political display at St. Jerome on the 20th inst., I saw

what was done and I heard what was said. You gave a fair report of the whole affair. So did The Star. The Secretary of State spoke first ; the Hon. Mr. Beaubien, who had acoused the Hon. Minister at a previous meet. ing at the same place in December last, followed, and, in a telling speech, carried with him the applause of nearly the whole meeting. How could it have been otherwise ? What could Mr. Chapleau's eloquence do, when Mr. Beaubien could show the minister's hands tainted with the blood of the great patriot of the West? The Minister of Juatice (the Hon. Mr. Thompson) who had come to give help to his colleague and to save the Government, then addressed the assen bly. Mr. Cloran followed and gave a death blow to Mr. Chapleau and to the Government. But two propositions of the Hon. Minister of Justice were left unanswered. I was sorry that it was so, and I felt that these two statements of the minister should not be left so unanswered. They will not. I propose to give them to day my attention in this present letter, if you allow me to do so. The Hon. Mr. Thompson said, in speaking of Riel : "That the people " of the Province of Quebec could not expect "that because a criminal belonged to their ' nationality he should not be punished."

Either the hon. Minister considers the people of our Province a very stupid one, or he pened the door to a serious charge against Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, referring to the | bimself. I defy the hon. gentleman to cite a tion for some months past, or to cite a single article in the columns of our press utterance never fell from the lips of one of ours, nor was it ever written by our writers. What the people of our province have said before this day, and what they also say now,

> 1st. That according to moral laws, any party who may be the cause of why a crime is committed is himself a criminal, and consequently that the Government of the day having, by their bad administration of the Northwest Territories during the past eight years, provoked the people of that country by starving them and otherwise, they are responsible for the rebellion, and as a logical consequence of such a responsibility, having, as they have, the power to do so, they were bound to use all possible clemency towards Riel and his people.

2nd. That the jury, though composed of men adverse to Riel and his people, having declared upon their oath that Riel deserved mercy, the Government, responsible as they are for the rise of this quiet people, were in

duty bound to grant such mercy. 3rd. That considering the whole evidence as it now stands before the public, the least that can be inferred is that there is a strong doubt as to Riel's mental capacity, and it being a general and wall known principle that the accused party has a right to have the benefit of any doubt which may exist, he could not be put to death.

4th. That the Government, during last ession and during the troubles, having refused to alter the old laws of the Northwest Territories and make them somewhat uniform with the laws of the provinces, have shown a determination to deal unjustly with those people.

5th, That the memorandum of the late Minister of Justice, Sir A. Campbell, is such that any honest man after having read it over and compared every part of it with the facts as they really are, cannot help coming to the conclusion that the Government had no good reasons to act as they did. That Riel was sacrificed to a crv of vengeance, and consequently that the Government is responsible for the death of the half-breed chief and of all the other victims of the troubles of last year. Such are some of the causes of the agitation which has spread not only in the province of Quebec, as the Minister of Justice was pleased to say, but also throughout the American continent and even across the Atlantic. This movement may be stronger in this province than it is in other parts of the Dominion, but this would only show, if true, that our people have faith in responsible government, and that they understand their responsibility as to the good or bad administration of the affairs of the country by their representatives in Parliament and by the advisers of the LONDON, Jan. 27.—The Morning Post says that the resignation of the Government will be announced on Thursday. The Daily News does not seem disposed to humanity, and what has to do with it the nationality to which may belong the party who was sentenced to death and executed, whether he be a Scotchman, an Englishman. an Irishman or a Frenchman does not change the issue. Why then should the Minister of Justice have tried to stirr up such feelings of races? Was it not sufficient for dishonest newspapers, generally well paid for doing such dirty work, to raise such a cry? Is the case of the Government as bad a case in their own estimation that they believe they could not defend it if they should use honest means. I was the more surprised to hear the hon. minister speaking against Riel in the way he did, as the views of His Grace the Archbishop of Halifax came to my recollection at the time. I should have thought that as a mark of respect for his own ecclesiastical superior, he could have saved the poor man hom His Grace elevates and blesses. His Lordship says :---"We do not care to look back. There is a recent foul stain on our page which a partisan press and interested cabinet ministers are vainly trying to make indelible. In vain, the sword that twice in three lustrums stayed the march of land robbers and secured legal recognition of the rights ' of a people threatened with extermination will never be called accursed. But it seems that the Hop. Minister cares more about the triumph of the Government he has now become a member of than he cares about doing what is right. If Archbishop O'Brien is right, and I unhesitatingly sav the circumstances of the case show he is, then circumstances of the case show he is, then the hon, gentleman was wrong. Again, the Hon. Minister of Justice stated in his speech that "in Ireland the people "were deprived of their rights, privileges, etc., etc. Not so in Canada, where Catho-lics and French Canadians enjoyed peaceabiy all their rights, privileges, liberties, etc., etc. If the rights and privileges of the French people were menaced, would not ours also, said the hon. gentleman, be menaced." The Hon. Minister, I am told, is a Catholic. How, then, can be have forgotten the very bud treatment the Catholics of the Maritime Provinces he represents in the Gabinet have received at the hands of this very Government he is now a member of ? Has the honor conferred upon, him lately, and such other honors as may be expected in a near future,

of these provinces of These resolutions were to be presented to, the different, legislatures for be presented to, the underent regimented at their acceptation; on their rejection, no amendment would be allowed. They were in the form of a treaty. This was done; and in 1867 an Imperial Act was passed uniting the above mentioned provinces. In 1871, the local legislature of New Brunswick adopted a law establishing common schools. Under that law, Catholics had to pay taxes for the maintaining of the common schools, and as their church did not allow them to send their children to such schools, they had to contri-bute to the support of their own schools. They petitioned the Governor-General, praying that such an unjust law should be dis-allowed. The Catholics of the Province of Quebec came to the help of their co-religionists from New Brunswick. Sir John A. Macdonald being then Minister of Justice had to make a report on these petitions to the Governor in Council. So he did, and reported that the N.B. School Act ought not to be disallowed, since it was within the power of the Local Legislature of that province to make such a law. Sir John also said at the time that it was the policy of his Government never to interfere with the legislation of the provinces, except in cases when such legislation was ultra vires or it was adverse to the

general good of the Dominion. Brunswick brought the question before the Commons. It is then that another Catholic classes of England, have inspired this act of member, from Quebec, rose up in his place

and, among many other things, said :--"Had the 72 Quebec resolutions, which it was then solemnly affirmed were in the "nature of a treaty, had they been the basis of the Imperial Union Act, as promised, and had not the words 'guarantied or imposed by law' been added later to the 43rd resolution after the words ' rights and privi-'leges,' the minority in New Brunswick would be in quite a different position, and the House would not have to-day the painful spectacle of a Government admitting that the school act of N. B., 1871, may work disadvantageously to the minority in "that province, but thet at the time union was consummated the privileges that the minority were then enjoying were not guar-

anteed by law." A tew years later the Untario Legislature passed a law, the Streams Act it was, if my memory serves me well. This law was quite constitutional and in no way injurious to the general welfare of the Dominion : nevertheless it was disallowed and why? It worked disadvantageously towards the personal interests of some tew friends of the Premier. Sir John could then do for a few friends what some time before he refused to do for some 50,000 Catholics of N. B., at the request of over a million of their co-religionists in the Dominion.

If such conduct on the part of the leader of the party is not sufficient to open the eyes of any party men. I must say I fail to see what will do it. Show me a Protestant who will say that he will continue his allegionce to his political leader who would so treat his co religionists. In this present instance, who has been injured ? Who has been abused ? Who has been deceived ? The Archbishop of Halifax, working in the best interests of the Catholic minority, both of Nova Scotia and of New Brunswick, and yet the Minister of advanced ideas as to property are making of Justice, a Catholic of the very way in New Zealand. Suppose that one day episcopal city of this dignitary of the church, leaves his department got the upper hand in New Zealand and to come down in our province to try to induce our people to believe in Sir John's sincerity ruining the country and draining all its and in Mr. Chapleau's devotion to his own countrymen.

Who could believe it except those who antipodes. Let us suppose this, and not have seen it ?

But though such acts of treachery are quite sufficient to show what Sir John is the meaning of the resolution I have quoted. capable of, let me cite you another instance. The Imperial federated fleets would appear Mr. Editor, which will show you that Sir off the seaports of New Zealand, and repeat

Canada Nova Seons and New Brunswick the majority in the province of Quebec, have Indian must go. Let us imprison him on a met, and a series of resolutions were agreed always given full instice to our fellow man reserve, and let him die a lingering death upon, which were to be the basis of a union speaking the English language in our province. If he rebels we will kill him, and, of these provinces provinces resolutions were to be set for indians were to be the different legislatures for indians to Derive the different legislatures for indians were for the different legislatures for the basis of a union speaking the English speak. ing majority in the Dominion, where we are the minority. "Equal justice, equal rights, is our motio." "A CATHOLIC CONSERVATIVE."

23rd Jan., 1886, _____

BEN ARE OF IMPERIAL FEDERATION IT IS FOR ENGLAND'S BENEFIT, NOT OUES.

Among the publications which have started with the New Year is the journal of the Imperial Federation League, of which I send you a copy. It is a cross between a magazine and the usual style of weekly, and, as its title of Imperial Federation proclaims, is meant to be an advocate of a combination of the various portions of the British Empire in what, if carried out in the full sense of those here in England who have started it, will prove to be neither more nor less than a union of states dominated from England by the same classes whose greed and tyranny have reduced Ireland to the condition she is in today. Let Canadians beware of having any part or hand in the matter. In the article signed by Professor J. R. Seely on the objects of this federation scheme, and its journal, the motives for the existance of the League and its organs Things being so, a Catholic member of New the rising democratic tide, with its full consequences to the landlords and landholding self-preservation. The bland and plausible

reasons given why the colonial flies should walk into the parlor of the imperial spider gorged with the life blood of evicted Irish peasants, Scotch crofters and worn out factory operatives, miners and ironworkers of England and Wales are seduction enough. The question is will they seduce? Will the millions of colonists, com-The question is will they prising no inconsiderable number of "those troublesome Irish," blindly set to work to forge the chains and shackles for their own enslavement? I hope, nay, I would rather

ssy, I believe not.

Let us contemplate for a moment the Empire federated on the lines the combination of returned (not empty) colonists, aristocratic landgrabbers and holders of colonial bonds, who compose the league, would like to see adopted. They are tersely and clearly laid down in one of the resolutions passed at the conference held on July 29th, 1884, and are to the effect "That any scheme of Imperial Federation should combine on " an equitable basis the resources of the empire for the maintenance of common "interests, and adequately provide for an "organized defence of common rights. This contains the pith of the whole business, and means far more than its framers intended should meet the eye. They could not put the naked truth in plain language. it would have defeated its own purpose. Let us just look back at what "the maintenance of common interests" and "an organized defence of conmon rights" might mean. We know, for instance, that New Zealand is heaping up a colossal public debt, which has created a fictitious prosperity in the colony, and at the same time enormously enriched those lucky ones who were so fortunate as to have the handling of the loans and the contracts arising out of it. We know also that very

repudiated the crushing debt which was

resources to keep up the payment of interest in a pack of idle landholders in the northern impossible thing, just for a moment. We should very soon have interpreted in action

fail to distinguish any difference in principle between murdering an individual Indian for his pony and murdering Indians collectively for their land.

It may not be amiss to show the people of the older provinces what the consequences of an Indian war of extermination would be. There are said to be 27,000 Indians capable of tearing arms, and, it is calculated, it would take ten years to exterminate them. If it cost ten millions of dollars to put down that riot of two or three hundred Metis at Batoche, it cannot be an exoggeration to say it would require a hundred millions of dollars and the lives of a thousand soldiers to exterminate the Indians. Now, the whole Indian country is not worth half the money, not to mention the loss of lives. The Eastern Provinces have expended about a hundred mil-liens of dollars one way or the other, in connection with the Western extension, and they have not, as yet, had much benefit from itsome of them will never have any. An additional hundred millions of debt would injure the prosperity of the Dominion and depreciate the value of real estate.

It should not be lost sight of that there is more unoccupied land in the Northwest than can be filled up in the next fifty years; but there is not, and never will be, land enough to satisfy speculators and land grabbers. is these harpies that cry the londest to remove" the Indians and bring in a strong military force. The true remedy for the present unsatisfactory state of alfairs is to cancel the sales of land in large blocks, and, next, encourage and assist the Indians to raise live stock and a little vcgetables to make up for the loss of the buffalo. It would cost much less money to treat the Indians justly and humanely and let them roam at large than to establish and maintain military stations throughout the territories. SASKATCHEWAN.

RELIGIOUS PROFESSIONS.

The following are the names of the young ladies who made their religious professions at the Jesus and Mary Convent yesterday :-

Took the Veil-Sister Mary de Lourdes, Sister Louis de Blois, Sister Mary Ludger, Sister Thomas of Villeneuve, Sister Mary Anicet, Sister Paul of Rome, Sister Eugene of Milan, Archange, Sister Mary Libbire, Sister Gervais,

Sister Mary Zozime, Sister Mary Hilaron, Pronounced their final rows-Miss Edith Me Caffrey, in religion Sister Mary Fabus; Miss Anna Morin, Sister Gregory of Nysse; Miss Johanna Sullivan, Sister Mary Judith; Miss Margaret Cummings, Sister Edeltrude; Miss Elizabeth Sonnier, Sister Andre Corsini; Miss Stephanie Chevalier, Sister Mary Juliette Miss Olivine de Serres, Sister Mary Esther Miss Maria Droinville, Sister Mary Norbett Miss Rosilda Pigeon, Sister Andre Avelin Miss Angelina Laporte, Sister Jean Gaulbert Miss Maria Gosselin, Sister Philippe Biniti Miss Anna Dupre, Sister Pierre Nalasque Miss Agnes Giroux, Sister Mary Vincent Miss Emila Dufresne, Sister Mary Ananie Miss Mary Groux Sister Mary Euseble; Miss Elonie Harvey, Sister Mary Palemon. Postulants-Misses Bridget Brody, Margaret McKeagan, Alma Brouillet and Rossana

Gadbout.

"OUR INDIANS."

HON. MR. M'DOUGALL LECTURES ON THE FORCED REMOVAL OF INDIANS TO THE NORTHERN WILDERNESS.

OTTAWA, Jan. 28.-The Hon. William McDougall lectured here to night on "Our Indians." He said an important Indian questson had suddenly arisen in Canada, which demanded the immediate attention of Parliament. He deprecated the forced removal of the Indiana to the northern John is quite true to his oath as an Orange-man, and that he continually works against infamy committed at Alexandria for the bene-toulin treaty of 1862, and expressed contempt for partisans who misrepresented it, and said it contained humane and liberal provisions, such as are advocated by General Sheridan. The Indian title of occupation had been generally recognized under English rule, and the adequacy of the compensation was the key to the problem. His formula for the solution of the problem had been to pay the fair market value. The result was that the Manitoulin Indians, under the operation of the treaty, have abandoned their nomadic habits and cultivated the land. Why were not other tribes equally well treated ? We have surrendered their land to land grabbing companies and timber limit legislators who fix their own price. We have exterminated the buffalo and deprived the Indians of all means of subsistence. He referred to the Indian Treaty No. 5,

Home Items and Topics.

If you remain slok when you can Get hop-bitters that never-Fail.

-The weakest woman, smallest child, and sickest invalid can use hop bitters with safety and great good.

-Old men 'tottering around from Rhen. matism, kidney trouble or any weakness wil be made almost new by using hop bitters.

ATMy wife and daughter were made healthy by the uss of hop bitters and I recommend them to my people .-- Methodist Clergyman.

Ask any good doctor if hop. Bitters are not the best family medicine On earth 1 ! 1

-Malarial fever, Ague aud Biliousness, will leave every neighborhood as soon as hop bitters arrive.

-" My mother drove the paralysis and neuralgia all out of her system with hop bit. ters."-Ed. Oswego Sun. TReep the kidneys healthy with hop

bitters and you need not fear sickness." -The vigor of youth for the aged and infirm in hop bitters !!!!

Thereto."

"The best periodical for ladies to take monthly, and from which they will receive the greatest benefit is hop bitters."

-Thousands die annually from some form of kidney disease that might have been prevented by timely use of hop bitters.

-Indigestion, weak stomach, irregularitics of the bowels, cannot exist where hop bitters are used,

A timely * * * use of hop Bitters will keep a whole family In robust health a year at a little cost.

-To produce real genuine sleep and child-like repose all night, take a little hop bitters on retiring.

[37] None genuine without a bunch of green Hops on the white label. Shun all the vile, poleonous stuff with "Hop" or "Hops" in their name.

CARDINAL SIMEONI TO ARCHBISHOP LYNCH.

The following letter has been received by His Grace the Archbishop of Toronto : Sacred Congregation of the Propaganda,

Secretary's Office, Rome, December 31st, 1885.

MOST ILLUSTRIOUS AND REVEREND SIR: It is my pleasing duty to inform your Grace that your letter of Nov. 17th was duly received, enclosing a cheque for 4,5951 francs, the sum collected in your Archdiocese for "Peter's Pence." At the audience of Dec. 15th I humbly presented in person the sum to the Holy Father, who, with much satisfac-tion, graciously accepted it, and imparted to the Clergy and Frithful of the Archdiocese the Apostolic Benediction. The unmerous calls mentioned in your Grace's letter to which your people must respond for the diocesan charities greatly enhance the value of this offering to the Holy Father, and manifest still more the generosity of heart and religious sentiment of your people in Canada, upon which I congratulate you.

Meanwhile 1 pray that God may long pre serve and prosper you. I am, Most Rev. and Illustrious Sir,

Ever ready to serve you, JORN CARDINAL SIMEONI, Prefect.

+ D. Archbishop of Tyre, Secretarius.

Scott's Emulsion of Pure Cod Liver Oil, with Hypophosphites, Almost a Specific for Consumption.

The thousands of testimonials we have received from sufferers who have been perma-nently cured by Scott's Emulsion satisfies up that it will cure consumption in its early stages, and alleviate it not cure in its latter stages.

FEB. 3, 1886.

THE FATAL AMENDMENT,

Mr. Collings' amendment, on which the Government was defeated, express regret that no measures are announced in the Queen's speech for the relief of the sufferers by the depression in trade and agriculture, particularly in regard to affording facilities to farm laborers, etc., for obtaining allotments of small holdings on equitable terms as to rent and security of tenure.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

exult over the Liberal triumph. It says that the Conservatives pursued the best possible policy, but that they had to bear a policy beyond human strength to support. The Standard predicts that the next Cabi-

net will be shorter lived than the present. It says: "The outlook is gloomy. Either England and Ireland will be torn apart or there will be a succession of short lived Governments, weakening the executive at home and abroad.'

The Daily News ridicules the report that the Queen will summon Lord Hartington to form a new Cabinet. Mr. Gladstone, the News says, is perfectly able to form a strong united ministry.

IRISH MEMBERS ON COERCION.

LONDON, Jan. 26 .- Mr. Thomas Power OConnor, in an interview to day, said the proposed introduction in Parliament of coeroive measures for Ireland was a party trick based upon the hope of Whig support, a hope that would probably prove delusive. He thought the anti-Irish feeling in England was not so great as the Government supposed it The Ministry, he declared, would to be. certainly be defeated, and Mr. Gladstone would form a Home Rule Ministry, which would have the full support of the Liberats and the Parnellites. Mr. O'Connor characterized the action of the Government as dire frenzy. ' Mr. Wm. O'Bwien, M.P. for Mallow and editor of United Ireland, was also interviewed on the coercion question. He agreed with Mr. O'Connor that the idea of suppressing the National league was ab-The Government, he said, might as wurd. well try to overthrow the law of nature.

ARCHBISHOP GIBBONS TO BE MADE A CARDINAL.

CLEVELAND, Jan. 29 — The Catholic Universe says in its issue of to day: "From reliable in-formation received from Rome, we feel justified in saying the Holy Father has determined in the near future to create Most Rev. James Gibbons, Archbishop of Baltimore, a Cardinal. This was to be expected, both as a reward for in the randal worth and as a result of the work in the last Council. It gives us pleasure that Listimore is to receive this eminent cousideration."

. The statement of the Universe is based on in-(Sformation received by Bisbop Gilmour from the Pope,

a new life constrained with a

us Catholics, and against our Church and our nationality.

At the time the basis of confederation was under discussion, the Catholics were much frightened at the idea that the great and important question of mariage should fall into the hands of a Protestant Parliamant. Often might be performing the same beneficient during the debates allusion was made to it operation on the Pacific side of the Dominion during the debates allusion was made to it and various questions were put to Sir John and his colleagues. These gentlemen always assured their supporters that marriage would be exclusively reserved to the jurisdiction of Provincial Legislatures, and to quiet their friends the Government went even so far as to put in writing their promise that marriage should be reserved to local legislatures, and that the Federal Parliament would have nothing to do with it except the right to declare which marriages should be considered valid throughmarriages should be consumered value of the Governor collect interest, at no matter what cost of adding, that such was the interpretation misery to the Irish people of Canada of all races Let then the people of Canada of all races at the Quebec conference, and that the im-perial act would be constructed in accordance

that such a legislation was within the province of local legislatures. The written promise that such would be the case, a promise which is to be found on the official Many regrets were expressed by right thinkreport of the Debates on Confederation, and the then Minister of Justice, Sir Alex. aid in the slaughter of the unfortunate peo-Campbell, answered. (See Hansard of the ple of the Soudan. It is to be hoped that Senate.)

"All that I need say upon that point, I expressions of belief were uttered has gone by, and we are now to deal, not with what was then expected, but with what has since

' taken place." This is another instance of the treatment Catholics in Quebec, nay, in the whole Dominion, have been submitted to by the Orange leader whom Quebec has made what he is, and yet the Catholic Minister of Justice from Nova Scotia had the courage to come to us and tell our people that in Canada Catholics and French Canadians enjoyed all their rights, priviliges, liberties, &c., &c. that we had nothing to complain of ; that Brother Sir John was quite devoted to the Catholics, and that he and Mr. Chapleau had great pleasure in helping the great leader of Canada in his holy work.

I have already taken too much of your valuable space to continue this inquiry, which to be periect would require ten times more. It will be sufficient for me now to add that every year since confederation, but particularly since the death of the late lamented Sir George E. Cartier, Sir John A. Macdonald has continually been working to lessen and even ruin the influence of the French speaking population of the Dominion. No doubt, as an Orangeman, Sir John hates Catholics, but it appears that his hatred for French people is still greater. At all events his acts for some years past have | if we acquiesce in them, suit that explains my showed that it was so. Happily the blood of the great half-breed

fit of the Jew holders of Egyptian bonds in 1882; or, imagine Canada taking the course suggested in the case of New Zealand, while the Imperial fleet from these shores was bombarding and blockading the Atlantic towns and coast, another division from Australia for the maintenance of the interests of the bondholders.

If any one thinks this an exaggerated view of what Imperial Federation might easily mean under the rule of the present dominant classes in this country, he has only to read the organs of Toryism and Whiggism to see that the whole reason of English opposition to freedom for Ireland is based on administration to uphold the right of the landlords to exact rack-rent, and the holders of mortgage bonds on frish land to

and creeds reflect full, long and carefully before they enter into any pact or alliance In 1882 a bill was put before the Federal of common rights," as it is governed at present. Parliament allowing a man to marry his deceased wife's sister. Objection was taken blood, and treasure than throwing them away, to the passing of such a bill, on the ground that such a legislation was within the people of India and compelling them to go oa Many regrets were expressed by right thinking men when Canada sent her contingent to such may not occur again, but that if massacre and infamy have to be committed in the ' think, is this: "That the time at which these interests of landholders, the landholders themselves may be left to go and do their own work.

Federation of some kind we must have some day, but if it is to bring peace and goodwill among the varied peoples and races which inhabit the now-called British Empire, and make it a power for good in the world, it must be based on higher motives than animate the classes of Imperial plunderers, for such, and nothing else, are the dominant classes in the British Empire to day.

C. FITZGERALD. LONDON, Eng., Jan. 4th, 1886.

EXTERMINATING THE INDIANS. A PROTEST AGAINST THE CRIME

SIR,--Many thanks to THE POST for printing my former effort to vindicate the rights of the Indians. They have been robbed and murdered from the time of the Cortez to Sir John Macdonald, as if the blood of a murdered Indian did not cry to heaven for vengeance the same as the blood of a white man would. God punisher nations as well as individuals for their crimes, and Spain, Britain, France and Portugal have been punished for illtreating the Indians by the loss of, their American colonies. We are all responsible for the crimes of our Government reasons for writing in this connection. I learn from the newspapers and other sources that

one hundred thousand square miles, for what consideration ? The reservation of certain small tracts and a present of five dollars per head. Yet no Indian possesses a deed of proprietorship. In a court of equity a transaction of this kind would be declared void on the ground of constructive fraud. Intants are protected by courts on the ground of ignorance, but an untutored child of the forest is compelled to surrender his birthright for a miserably inadequate consideration. Mr. McDougall continued : For the sake of my country, her honor and its future peace, and for the glory and renown of Her Gracious Majesty, in whose name these official acts are perpetrated, L hope public opinion will compel the adoption of a new Indian policy in the Northwest Territories, before another resort to the ultima ratio of oppressed peoples has stained the prairies with the white man's blood and added another ten millions to the burdens of Canadian tax payers." He ventured to deny the plenary authority of the Canadian Par-liament in the North-West, notwitstanding the recent judicial opinions in a criminal case. In conclusion, he said that Canada has not kept faith with the Imperial Government in her treatment of the Indians and had not considered their claims to the compensation for lands required for settlement in conforming with equitable principles in treaty making. He would say to the Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs, if asked what ought to be done, "Reperuse your title deed and make haste to perform your obligations according to its provisions."

We can and ought to amend one-sided and therefore fraudulent treaties, and to make adoquate compensation.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills. - Debilitated Constitutions .- When climate, age, or hardships, have undermined the health, skin dis eases are prone to arise and augment the existing weakness. Holloway's medicaments daily prove most serviceable even under the most untoward circumstances. This wellknown and highly-esteemed unguent possesses the finest balsamic virtues, which soothe and heal without inflamon, or irritating the most tonder skin or most sensite some Holloway's Ointment and Pills are infallible for buring bad legs, varicose veins, swelled ankles, chief has ruined party feelings, and has given an Indian rising in the North-West erysipelas, scaly skin, and every variety of a new life to patriotism. Would to God that is imminent. I am sorry to see the skin disease. Over all these disorders Hola new life to patriotism. Would to God that is imminent. I am sorry to see the skin disease. Over all these disorders Hol-the true lovers of our country would under unchristian sentiments expressed by a loway's remedies exert a quick and favorable stand the position we arain. Let them not section

PARNELL'S BLACK EYE.

A gentlemen who knew Mr. Parnell when the latter was a student at Oxtord Univer-sity, England, relates the following incident: 'When he was an undergraduate at Magdalen College, Oxford, he was caught in some peccadillo by a proctor and his 'bulldog. He promptly knocked down the 'bulldog and ran for home. He thought that he had been recognized, and feared that he would be sent down for a year. He went to an old chap who kept a chemist's shop opposite Magdalen gate (who is now doing penal servitude, by the way), and asked him if he could imitate a black eye. 'Well, Mr. Parnell, I might, which extinguished an undisputed title to but I can't put it on in fast colours.' But I've got to have a black eye.' 'Well, sir, the only way I knows on is the old-fashioned one.' 'All right, let her go.' The embryo Irish statesman braced himself, and the old fellow let him have it straight and hard between the eyes. The next morning he had not only one, but a beautiful pair of eyes of the desired color. When he was hauled up before the dean for his encounter with the 'bull-dog,' Parnell claimed that he had not the worst of it, and as he looked se if he had he got off scot free. His pluck and readiness of wit had saved him, as it promises to may a Ireland."-London Liberal.

THE FORTUNE OF No. 19 ST. CHARLES STREET,

Yesterday, at noon, a reporter for the Picayune met in the reception room of The Louisiana State Lottery Company's office Mr. Leon Marthe, the well known proprietor of No. 19 St. Charles street. He had called to transact a little business, and taking out his pocketbook he displayed a lottery ticket, which was stamped 69,255, one-tenth of the First Capital Prize in Dec. 15th Drawing-one-tenth of \$150,000, or \$15,000 for one del-lar.-N. Y. Picayune, Dec. 19.

Professor Baird says that a fair estimate of the annual product of the American fisheries would not fall short of \$100,000,000.

We do not sound a needless alarm when πe tell you that the taint of scrofula is in your blood. Inherited or acquired, it is thore, and Ayer's Sarsaparilla alone will effectually eradicate it.

London has 67 hospitals, with 6,588 beds and 56,403 patients are received annually. The number of out patients treated during the past two years exceeds 1,000,000.

Horsford's Acid Phosphate. Excellent Results.

Dr. J. L. Willis, Ellot, Me., says "Hors ford's Acid Phosphate gives most excellent reguite. The source and make which when the

Merced County, California, can boast o the largest man in the state in the person of

53-1 & MA

HIL THERE WE NEED ALL CATHOLIC CHEONER.

FEB. 3, 1886 27117 24310

PECK'S BAD BOY.

HB TRAVELS ON A PULLMAN SLEEPER WITH HIS PA AND MA, CHANGES THE BERTH NUMBERS, CAUSES HIS PA'S ARREST AND HAS MUCH FUN OVER IT.

"Has nibs come down to breakfast yet? asked the bad boy of a clerk in a Washington hotel, as he leaned up against the counter with his elbows on the marble slab, and took a handful of toothpicks and put them in his vest pocket.

"Whose nibs ?" said the clerk, as he gave the boy a look that would have frozen him in any other climate. "I do not know of any Nibs stopping at this house. What do you mean and what do you want?"

"My pa. Don't you know pa?" and the bad boy looked at the clerk as though he must be poorly posted on great men if he didn't know pa. "Don't you know pa. Pa is that big duffer in room 40, with ma, and 1 sleep with the help. You must have seen pa. His nose is red, and kind of *italic*; it slants sideways so, and he looks frightened all the time, as though he expected something was going to drop on him.

"O, yes, I know him," said the clerk, "I thought he was a western senator, he seemed to have such a great weight on his mind. He was setting in the office last night, thinking, and he put up his elbow every little while, as though to ward off something. I thought he had the whole country in his mind, So your pa is no statesman?

"Naw!" said the boy, with a contemptuous curl of the lip. "Pa is no statesman. He was never even an alderman. He is just down here for fun, and he is having it. It is not the country he has on his mind. It is me. We came down on a sleeper from Chicago, and pa got into the worse fix you ever see. You see he had a lower herth, and I had the one over him, and ma had a lower one next to our sec-They have a card with the number tion of the berth hung on the curtain and I thought what trouble it would make if somebody was mean enough to change the numuers on the curtains. Pa got up in the night to go out to the back end of the car to see if the porter was going to black his boots, and while he was gone I thought it wouldn't do any hurt to change pa's number to ma's terth. There isn't no harm in a man's getting into bed with his own wife, is there? It I had been mean I would have changed the number and put it on the berth occupied by an old maid and a rat terrier next to ours on the other side, but I didn't want no strange woman scratch-ing p3, and didn't want no dog chewing ps's shirt in the night, so I just changed it on to ma's berth. Well, you'd a died if you had been there. Pa came waltzing down the aisle, balancing himself against the berth, and the cars was going offul fast. He looked at the cards until he found number eight, and be parted the curtains and sat down, pulled off his sippers and rolled in. Ma was dreaming she was an angel, and when she felt crowded she woke up, and then she found a man there. Pa at the same moment found there was a woman in there, and he thought he had got in with the old maid. Pa was just going to apologize and say it would not occur again, when ma screamed and braced herself against the back of the berth, and kicked pa out on the floor. She thought po was the porter, or some total stranger, and she was mad, and she called him names. Her rereams brought the rorter and the conductor, and they took pa out into the wash-room and told him he was an old villain, and he admitted that he was, and one held him while the other went Mr. Gladstone in resp use telegraphed :in the car and told ma to keep quiet, as she was in luck that she was not cobbed and murdered, as the man who had insulted her was one of the worst looking villains they had ever seen, and a regular sleeping car robber, and they were going to hold him until they got to Pittsburg and turn him over to the authorities. Pa sat down on a marble washstand and sighed He said he knew he was favor that they bring him his pants. All the male passengers got up and dressed themselves and went in the wash-room to see the robber, and he was explaining to them that it was all a mistake, and that he had got in the wrong berth. It was now getting daylight, and everybody got up and had their boths mude, and pa inelsted on going to the car and apologizing to the woman he had got in bed with, and they let him. He walked up to the old maid, and told her that when didn't know any better than to go prowling around in other io!k's bids, and that she was old enough to know better. Well, she screamed and said, "take the lunatic away," and then ms, who was sitting two seats ahead, saw it was pa who had got into the birth with her, and she told the man not to bother pa, as he had a perfect right to get into any berth that he paid for, and there was no use making any more fuss about it. She shid she screamed and kicked pa out of hed because she had a right to, and that she often did so at home, that pa enjoyed it. This set things all right again, and pa and ma sat down togother and had quite a visit. Pa sat and thought quite a while, and then he whispered to ma, and ma called me to her and asked me if I had changed the cards on the curtains, and I said, 'mother, I cannot tella lie, I did.' And then she said 'don't let it occur again,' and I said I will never do it again, 'cause I now realize how a little thing like that is liable to make trouble. I think it is wrong to lie. Ah ! Here comes his nibs and her nobs, down the elevator to breakfast. Don't pa look like a senator, though?" and the bad boy and his pa and may went off together apparently us happy as any trio in Washington, while the clerk said to the cashier, "If that was my boy I would kill him."

a wretch, and ought to die, and was issued a circular to the powers, in which it willing to, but he asked as a special points out that the present strained pointical he got in bed with her he had no ides that ironclads and six gunboats. Soven Turkish she was in his borth, and asked her if she ironclads are cruising in the vicinity of Pre-

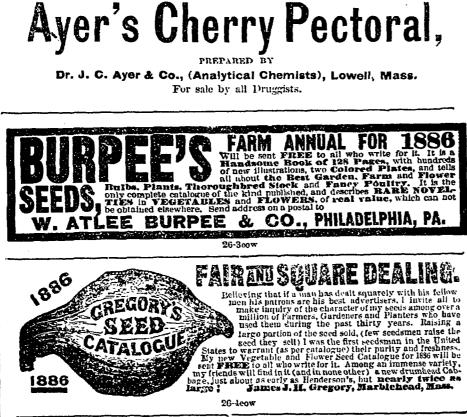


AND DEPENDENCE AND AND

The value of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, | E. M. Sargent, 41 Audover st., Lowell. in the protection it affords from the dangers | Mass., says: "I commenced using Ayer's of pulmonary disorders, cannot be over- Cherry Pectoral about the year 1842, as a estimated. Mr. C. K. Philips, Pittsburg, family medicine, for Coughs and Colds. Pa., writes: "About three years ago I and have always kept it in my house since had severe Laryngitis, which resulted in that time. I consider it the best remedy chronic hoarseness. By the use of Ayer's that can be had for these complaints." Cherry Pectoral I have since entirely re- Dr. J. B. Robertson, Clayton, N. C., gained my health." Mr. Henry Russell, writes: "I have used Aver's Cherry Excelsior Printing Co., New York, Pectoral, in my family and practice, for a writes: "Influenza became epidemic in number of years, and have no hesitation my neighborhood. Several members of in recommending it. It is an admirable my family suffered severely with it, preparation, and well-qualified to do all all of whom took Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, that is claimed for it." E. J. Styers, Gerand were cured by it in a few days. It manton, N. C., writes: "Aver's Cherry is a wonderful medicine for Influenza. Pectoral is the best Cough preparation I Too much cannot be said in its favor." | ever say. It gives instant relief."

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

has cured a Cough in a few doses. It always relieves irritation of the lungs or throat, and arrests the tendency to inflammation. It strikes at the foundation of all Pulmonary diseases, is without a rival as an expectorant, and is a sure cure for the most obstinate Coughs and Colds. L. Garrett, Texana, Texas, writes: "I have used Ayer's Cherry Pectoral in my family for twenty years. For throat and lung diseases, I consider it a wonderful remedy."



THE EASTERN CRISIS.

GLADSTONE'S ADVICE TO GREECE-MOVE-MENTS OF THE BRITISH AND GREEK FLEETS.

LONDON, Jan. 26. - The people of Athens through a committe have telegraphed to Mr. Gladstone as follows :-- "We place in your hands the Hellenic cause with the firm hope that it will find in you a generous champion.' and by reason of their intervention in the formation of the Greek k-ugdom, I earnestly hope Greece will pause before placing herself on this occasion in conflict with their deliberate and united recommendation."

THE PORTE'S COMPLAINT

'Considering the authority attaching to the action of the powers, both on general grounds

C NSTANTINOPLE, J.n. 26 -The Porte has

The American Humane Association offers the following suggestions relative to fowls, horses, and cattle to persons having these in charge, in the Northern latitudes, during the

CARE OF ANIMALS IN WINFER.

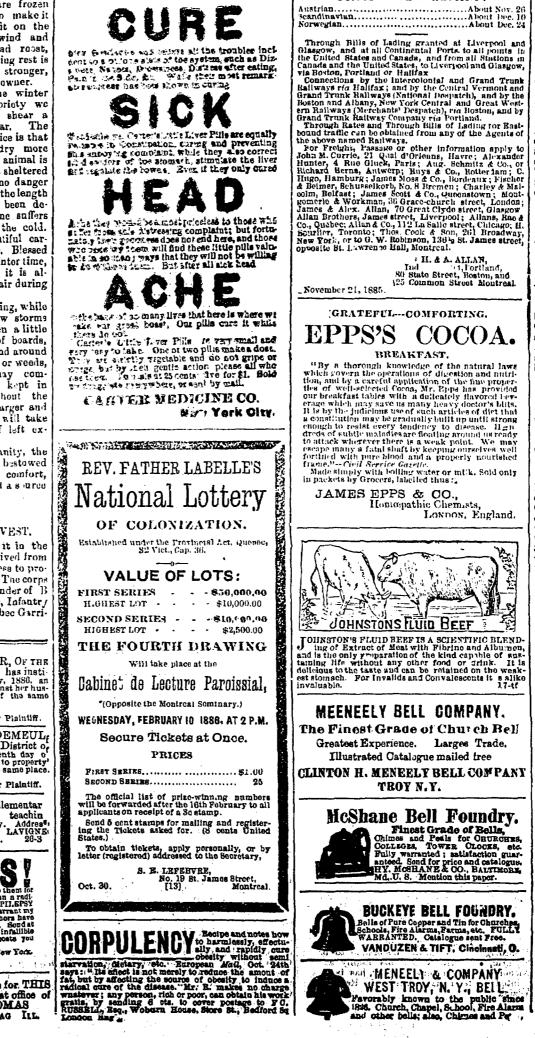
winter months : --Do not compel domestic fowls to roost in trees. A ide from danger of being captured by owls and other enemies, the swaying of the branches upon which they are sitting will prevent them from getting rest; while in the severely cold weather, thus exposed, seet and combs are frozen and the bird is so benumbed as to make it impossible for it to be of much profit on the farm. Securely sheltered from wind and storm, and allowed to sit on a broad roost, feet are thus kept warm, refreshing rest is obtained and the fowl is much stronger, healthier and more profitable to its owner.

Do not clip horses during the winter months. With the same propriety we



and a second second





FROM PHILADELPHIA :

HEALTH FO ALL HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

This Great Household Medicine Ranks Amongsi the Leading Necessa-ries of Life.

These Famous P_i Purify the BLOOD, and act most powerfully, yet soothingly, on the LIVER STOMACH KIDNEYS& BOWELS

· A SERIOUS FAILURE.

TORONTO, Jan. 87.-Business circles were considerably excited to day when it became known that Peter Ryan, the well known trade Several months ago Ryan gave up his auctioneer Several months ago royan gave up his advanted that business and bought out the Joseph Hall Manufacturing Works, Oshawa. Recently he left for England with a traction engine, which he intended pushing there, and returned a f w days ago. During his absence he left Mr F. W. Glen, the former proprietor of the Oshawa works in charge of the same. Mr. Gien b ught a heavy stock, amounting to about \$50,000, and Mr. Ryan on his return was confronted with an urly array of paper calling for an immediate settlement. This he was unable to accomplish and he had to throw himself on the generosity of his creditors. The liabilities are placed at \$100,000 to \$125,000 It is understood Mr. Ryan will offer his oreditors 50 sents on the dollar in the liquidation of his claims. One of the worst features of the affair is that Mr. Ryan's misiortune will seriously affect several other concerns, some of them of considerable magnitude.

The following prophecy concerning the tradamus, the celebrated French astrologer, who died in 1566: "Quand George Dieu crucificiera, Que Marc le resusitera, He que Saint Jean le portera." La fin du monde arri-cera. Which means the world will come to an end when the feast of St. George falls on Good Friday, the feast of St. Mark on Easter, and Corpus Christi Day on St. John's Day. Such is the case this year. destruction of the world was made by 'Nos-

situation is unbearable. It says that Turkey, though not to blame for this state of affairs, is compelled to maintain a huge army on a war tooting at a ruinous expense, which will empty her treasury unless the powers effect a speedy settlement of the question.

THE GREEK FLEET MOVES ATHENS, Jan. 26. - The Greek fleet has departed from the Piræus to avoid being blockaded by the British fleet. The Greek fleet comprises thirty three ships, including two vesa Epirus, on the north side of the entrance to the Gulf of Arta.

THE BRITISH FLEET. LONDON, JAD. 26 - The British Mediter ranean fleet under Admiral Hay, has been ordered to the Piraus. The Alexandra, the fligship of the squidron, carries 12 guns, two 25 ton and ten 18 ton; she is of 9,400 tons displacement and 8,600 horse power. The Neptune, 6 guns, four 3S ton and two 12 ton, 9.310 tons displacement, S,000 horse power. The thunderer, 4 guns, two 35 ton and two 38 ton, 9,330 tons displacement, 6,270 borse power. The Dreadnaught, four 3S ton guns, 10 820 tons displacement, 8,210 horse power. The fris, 10 guns, 3,730 tons displacement, 7,300 horse power. The Helicon, 2 guns, 1,290 horse power. The Carysfort is a steel and iron corvette of fourteen guns, 2,380 tons displacement and 2,400 horse power. The Cockatrice is a composite vessel of 600 tous displacement and 540 horse power, carrying two guns. The Coquette is a composite gunboat of 439 tons and 410 horse power, carrying four guns. The Cruiser is a training ship of 960 tons, carrying tour guns. The Hecla is an iron ship of 6,400 tons and 1,700 horse power, and carries six guns. The Superh is an iron armor plated ship of 9,170 tons and 6,580 borse power, carrying sixteen 18 ton gans.

A GREEK PROTEST. ATHENS, Jan. 26 .- Premier Delvanni has sent a protest to England against the offensive tone assumed by Sir Horace Rumboldt.

A STRANGE STATEMENT.

LONDON, Jan 27 -In the Commons last night Mr. B urke, under foreign secretary, stated that the British minister at Athens had not been ordered to inform the Greek Government that England was prepared to send a fleet to prevent an attack upon Turkey by BCB.

NOTES.

Three thousand Turkish troops have been sent from Syria to Crete. The garrison of Crete will be raised to 19,000 men. The war fever in Athens is beyond the control of the King and Premier.

REPLY TO MR. CHAPLEAU.

A pamphlet, entitled, "Riel, a Reply to Mr. has just been issued by L'Union of Chapleau.' St. Hyacinthe, and promises to command a big sale. It is in the form of a reply to the letter addressed, by the Hon. Mr. Uhaplean to his electors of Terrebonne, and tends to completely demolish the manifesto pre-

might cut the hair from a dog or shear a sheep at this season of the year. The argument in b half of the practice is that the horse in perspiration will dry more quickly if the hair is short. If the animal is thoroughly blanketed and kept in a sheltered or warm place, after being driven, no danger results from perspiration, whatever the length of hair; while the horse that has been de-prived of its coat in the winter time suffers perpetually while being exposed to the cold. It is a cruelty inflicted upon beautiful carliage horses for the purpose of style. Blessed is the ordinary work horse, in the winter time, for, however much it may perspire, it is allowed to carry its full growth of hair during the cold weather.

Do not leave cattle to stand shivering, while ex remities of on freeze, in the snow storms and severe winds of winter, when a little time would suffice to construct, of boards, rails or poles, a support upon and around which may be placed hay, straw or weeds, thus making a shelter that may comfortably protect them. Cattle kept in fairly warm condition throughout the winter will, as milkers, give a larger and hetter yield of milk, and as breves will take on flesh much more rapidly than if left exposed to inclement weather.

Aside from a question of humanity, the more attention and care that is bestowed upon animals, with a view to their comfort, the more will they be of service and a source of profit to their owners.

ORDERED TO THE NORTHWEST.

QUENEC, Jan. 26.-Romor has it in the Citadel that orders have been received from O tawa to hold the troops in readiness to procred to the North West in March. The corps included in the order wre the remainder of B Battery, the S7th, County of Quaber, Infantry and Nos. 2 and 3 Batteries of Quebec Garrison Artillery.

DAME SARAH ANNIE BAKER, OF THR City and District of Martinet D City and Distric tof Montreal, has insti-tuted, on this Nincieouth day of January, 1886, an action for separation as to property, against her hus-hund, Louis Charles Leopold Goullioud, of the same CALIXTE LEBEUF, Attorney for Plaintiff. 26-5 D AME MARIE GEORGIANA DEMEUL_f of the Village of St. Gabriel, District of January, 1886, an action for separation as to property' against hor husband, Cyprien Turcot, of the same place. CALIXTE LEBEUF, 28-5 Attorney for Plaintiff.

WANTED -A Governess or Elementar School Teacher W School Teacher, capable of teachin French and English, for a private family. Address stating salary expected, to STANISLAUS LAVIGNE. Castor, R.var Jeseph, P.Q., Ottawa Co., Que. 26-3

CURE FITS 24-26cow

A DVERTISLING Contraces made for THIS PAPER which is kept on file at office of LORD & THOMAS MOCORNICE BLOOK, CHICAG ILL.

Giving tone, energy and vigor to these great MAI SPRINGS OF LIFE. They are conjidently recommended as a never-failing remedy in cases where the constitution, from what ever cause, has become impaired or weakened They are wonderfully efficacious in all ailments incidental to Females of all ages, and, as a General Family Medicine, are unsurpassed.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT

Its Searching and Healing Properties Known Throughout the World,

FOR THE CURE OF

Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Old Wounds Sores and Ulcers!

is at infallible remedy. If effectually rub bed on the Neck andChest, as salt into meat, it Cures Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, and even Asthma. For Glandular Swellings, Abscesses, Piles, Fistulas, Gout, Rheumatism, and every kind of Skin Disease, it has never

been kn 'n to fail. Both ru and Ointment are sold at Professor Holloway's Establishment, 533 Oxford street London, in boxes and pots, at 1s. 14d., 2s. 6d., 4s. 6d., 11s., 22s. and 53s. each, and by all mediine vendors throughout the civilized world.

N. B.--Advice gratis, at the above address daily between the hours of 1 and 4, or by letter

NEW BOOK. "MISTAKES OF MOD-ERN INFIDELS," by the Rev. Father Northgraves, Parkhill, Ont., comprising Evi-dences of Christianity and complete answer to Colonel Ingersoll, "Enimently deserving fav-orable reception and patronage and warm welcome," Letter of Bishop Walsh, London Ont., 424 pages ; pape. 75 cents ; cloth, \$1 25 Sent on receipt of price. Active canvasser wanted.





FRE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. FRE. 3, 1886										
THE ORTARIU - LEGISLATURE	the present supply of labor seems so far to ex-	THE IRISH PARLIAMENTARY FUN	FINANCE.	COUNTRY PRODUCE.	CHEAP WHITE COTTONS 334 CHEAP WHITE COTTONS					
ITS . OPENING THIS' APTERNOON THI	OPed ins demand as to depress wages and ren	AT UTIANA.	The following table shows the highest and lowest, together with the closing prices and	hay keeps tair. Pressed hay is quoted at \$1 to \$15 per ton. Smaller lots of reourse. brin	4 CHEAP WHITE COTTONS CHEAP WHITE COTTONS					
TOBONTO, ONE, Jan. 29 -The third session	Relation of the Province to stimulate the immi-	scriptions in the city of Ottawa to the Iru	it total sales during the week ended! Tuesday		8 Now is the time to buy White Outrons					
session of the fifth Parliament of the Ontario	be aggravated.	publish the list of subscribers in the neighbours	Reported for the THUE WITNESS by Messrs. L. J. Forge & Co., Stock Brokers, 1715 Noire Dame street.	DESSED POULTEX. The demand run chiefly on fresh killed stock. Prices ar	S. CARSLEY'S					
afternoon by Lieut. Governor Robinson, with the usual ceramonies. The following is the	witnessed active operations on the projected			quoted an follows :- Tarkeys Sic to 10c chickens and geess 50 to 7c, and ducks scarc at Sc to 10c.	e HOUSE LINEN GOODS					
speech from the throne :	unexpected difficulties in the plans have inter- vened. I derive, however, much pleasure from the confident anticipation that early in the pre-	Rev. John A. Sloan	0 STOCKS.	HorsSeveral sales of 2 and 3 bale lot have been made to brewers during the pas	HOUSE LINEN GOODS					
It has once more been my agreeable duty to convene you for the discharge	A sent season these much needed buildings will be	P. Baskerville, M.P.P	ŏ]	few days at 7c to 7kc per lb. GAME.—Sales of a few boxes of partridg	Now is the time to buy Household Linen Goods					
of the high public functions devolving upon this House; for your annual review of provincia	I the urgent need of increased accommodation	Wm Kehne 50	U Montreal 2061 2061 205 2061 205 205 205	arriving are made at 50c to 55c per brace Deer carcases have sprung up to 6c per lb						
administration; for such measures in legislation as may keep pace with the rapid strides of this great province; and for providing the supplies	of voted for additional buildings at Hamilton and	P. Brankin 1 0 G. Brock 1 0 John Barrett 1 0	0 Ontario	Saddles are firm at So to 9c. Edns.—Receipts of fresh eggs have been liberal. The best lots sold at from 20c to 22c	BLANKETS					
necessary to administer the Government and give effort to your enactments. Immediately	intended structure at Hamilton could be made available, some interim accommodation for luna-	Owen Ryan	0 March ants 118 117 118 117'2430 0 Quebec. Nationale 109 10 1 Intoin 122 121 121'21'21'21'21'21'21'21'21'21'21'21'21'	and poorer qualities from 17c to 18c. Linece eggs 18c to 19c, with a fair demand, the sale	BLANKETS					
after the rising of the House last year the attention of our people was anxiously drawn to the North-West Territory	diate relief to our jails and overcrowded asy-	Wm. McEvela 3 00	0 Union	being reported of 50 cases at 174c, and 50 cases at 18c.	By By Bair of White and Colored Blankets are marked at desperately low prices,					
by most underpy course ces. That vast territory, like the intervening Province of Mani-	secure, under a five years' lease the use of Regiopolis college as a branch asylum, which	John Lyons, jr	0 Imp rial	HONEY.—There is very little in this market.	At S. CARSLEY'S.					
toba, is allied to Ontario by the closest ties of affection and kindred. Many of the pioneers in	officers of the Rockwood asylum. After some	Thomas Nolan. 1 00	J Standa.d	BEANS.—There is no improvement in this market.	BED COMFORTERS					
those distant settlements are the sons of your constituents, or lately were themselves your constituents, and their hardships and dange:s	commodation was thus provided for 150 patients. This will, it is hoped, be found sufficient for the	J. McCaul. 1 00 J. B. Lynch 2 00 M. W. Casey 1 00	MISCELLANEOUS.	movement at \$3.40 per 100 lbs.	BED COMFORTERS					
t such very directly the hearts and hopes of Ontario. When the volunteers were calledout to	sion is made.	James Higgins 2 00 Edward P. Stanton 4 00) Western Uulon	FRUITS AND VEGETABLES. APPLES Prices are about steady and the						
restore order, it was gratifying to ubserve the spirit in which our Ontario youth answered the sum- mons, and undertook what in every civil strife	public service for the past year will be laid be- fore you. There will also be submitted the first	James Bennett) City Passenger R'y	market quiet. We quote :- Round lots are at \$2.00 to \$2.55, and jobbing lots \$2 25 to						
must needs be a most painful duty. While	part of land titles and the operation of the land titles act of last session and the report of the commissioners appointed to inquire into com-	James T. Foley	Montreal Tel. 1183/117 117 1162/2883 Western Tuion 732 72 150 Dominion Tel. 732 72 150 Montreal Cont. Nav. 6134 6142 60 59 280 City Passenger R'y. 125 126 126 122 135 Montreal Gas. 1933/1614 193 663 644- 6632 2160 ct. P. stinc. & M. 1164/3 1123/142 1134/1424 936 653/264- 663/2 63/2 125 113/2 113/2 113/2 113/2 93/2 95 Can. Pacific Ry. 1165/4 112/4 105/4 113/4 95 95 canada Cotton 20 100 210 210 210	\$2 50 with \$3 obtainable for choice stock in single barrels. GRAPES.—Almeria grapes are getting scarce.	DOWN QUILTS DOWN QUILTS					
advance on the march and their unflinching	plaints made against the warden of the Central prison.	J. A. McCann. 1 00 E. O'Leary. 2 00 Michael Starrs. 10 00	Stormont Cotton	ORANGES, -The market is fairly steady at \$5.00 per case for Valencias, and \$6.00 to	DOWN QUILTS					
courage in action. When tranquillity was	The estimates for the current year have been prepared with a view to economy and efficiency.	J. L. P. O'Hanly 10 00 John A. MacCabe	Loan & Mortgage	57.00 per box for Florida. LEMONS.—There is no change, from last	offered at lower prices than ever,					
to their civil duties and resumed the	due regard having been had to the various re- quirements of this great and progressive pro- vince.	Charles Murphy	N. W. Laud	week, Malaga in boxes being quoted at \$2 00 to \$2.50 and Messina at \$2.75 to \$4.00 per	At S. CARSLEY'S.					
I am rejoiced to see by the official statistics that Ontario continues to maintain the head of	A VOICE FROM THE ISLAND	Joseph F. Hanraban 10 00 William Weir	Accident Ins.	box. VEGETABLES.—Potatoes femsin steady at 55c to 65c per bag. Carrots 45c to 55c per	LACE CURTAINS LACE CURTAINS LACE CURTAINS					
all provinces and states on the continent in agricultural industry. The field crops of the past year have, with two or three exceptions,		M. J. O'Doherty 1 00	BONDS.	bushel, and Cabbages \$2 to \$3 per 100.	To effect a speedy sale of all Lace and Transpar cut Curtains, extraordinary bargains are offered.					
been very beautiful, though low prices and a widesurend disease in the potato have	THE POST AND TRUE WITNESS EQUAL TO THE TASK.	Thomas Burns	Canada Cotton	GENERAL MARKETS.	At S CARST PV					
not permitted our farmers to realize the usual profits of some former years. I notice with pleasure that the increased attention which is	To the Editor of THE POST and TRUE WITNESS:	A FREDQ 2 00	Gan Pacific Land	TOBACCO.—The market is dull and prices are unchanged. Fishermen's common smoking tobacco 12 to 13c. Fancy tobaccos in 25 lb						
given to mixed farming and to live stock and dairy products has widened the basis of our	with me and with many who thought as I	James Plunkett	······································	boxes or caddies, 32 to 450 per 1b; bright smoking 22 to 30c and solaces 21 to 24.2.	HEAVY CURTAINS HEAVY CURTAINS					
injury arising from the failures of a single crop	definite place as a Canadian journal. We re-	M. O'Farrell	COMMEDCE	FUES.—Transactions are of small volume. Wo quote :-Beaver \$2 00 to \$2.50 per lb. :	Suitable for Portleres, Doors and Windows, am- bracing goods from Turkey, England, France and G rmsny, all are now offered considerably below					
occupations of our people. The recent organization of farmers' institutes		Thomas Ainsboro' 1 00 P. J. Brennan 1 00	COMMERCE.	Bear \$\$.00 to \$12.00; do. cub \$4 00 to \$6.00; Mink 40c to 50c; Muskrat 5c to 7c; Otter \$7 to \$9; Skunk 30c to 40c; Fox 60c to 75c;	value, At S. CAP.SLEY'S.					
most important agencies for the exchange of	the Irish National League and a promoter of the true interests of Irishmen-but we de-	Edward Dunne	Weekly Review of Montreal Wholesale	martin 60c to 75;; Fisher \$2.50 to \$5.00; Lynx \$2 00 to \$2.75; Raccoon 25c to 50c.	CARPETS					
scientific principles and methods among our whole farming community. These institutions	plored its neutrality, amounting almost to indifference, in Canadian affairs. A great	John Burke	Markets.	GROCERIESThe week's trade has been a good one.	CARPETS					
	a wise and judicious administration and the	G. P. Brophy 10 00 F. B. Hayes 10 00 Mayor McDougal 10 00	Raports ase favorable, and this month promises to be a fair one for the general run	SALTThe market has been quiet bu' We quote :-Factory-filled, per bag, \$1.15 to	Bargalns can new be secured in every line of Carpets, at					
the proceedings, and have established between the college and the institutes cordial relations of	trymen of every true natriot heart A dig.	P. A. Gleason, Jr	of goods. Remittances are favorable, and,	\$1.20; elevens and twelves 50c to 524c; Higgins' Eureka, per sack, \$2.40; half sacks, \$1.20; quarters, 60c; Ashton's sacks, \$2.40;	S. CARSLEY'S.					
the greatest mutual submission of practical	savage tribes and civilized half-breeds, had been ground down by oppression and injustice	Denis O'Neill	trade seems to be assured.	hait sacks, \$1 20; quarters, 50c; Turk's Island 300 per bushel.						
will be submitted for the formation of an ad- visory board of farmers, whom the commissioner	till forbearance became no longer a virtue. Despairing of redress, they rose in revolt.	John Barrett 1 00 Patrick Kelly 1 00 Michael Fitzmaurice 1 00	FLOURThe market has slightly weak- ened. We quote :-Patents, Hungarian,	WOOLForeign is in good demand. Con- siderable business has been done in domestic	KNABE					
and experimental farm.	perior force and numbers, and their leader	James Kearns	5 75 : do Ontario, \$4 50 to 4 90 ; Strong	and the market is firm at quotations. We quote :ImportedCape 140 to 1630; Natal						
appeal taken to the Imperial Privy Council by the Government of Canada respecting the	fore a partizan judge and jury, he was by the	P. J. Coffey	toban, \$4.50 to 4.90; do, Canada, \$4.25 to	17c to 20c; Australian 22c to 30c. Domes- tic, A. super 27c to 2Sc; massorted 21c to 23c; fleece 19c to 21c.	UNFOUALLED IN					
Committee of the Privy Council has declared	recommended to marcy; by the former he was condemned to death, and this sentence,	Andrew Dolan	\$4 30 to 4 40; Extra Supertine, \$3 95 to 4 00;	There has been no change in dry goods business.	TOLE, Touch, Workmanship and Dorability					
their Lordships have not only sistained the provincial jurisdiction to the extant adjudged	under the pressure of Orange lodges in Ontario and to cover up their own guilty acts, the	Pat. Canty. 100	to 3 80; Superfine, \$3 50 to 3 55; Fine, \$3 25 to 3 40; Middlings, \$3 10 to 3 20; Pollards,	For boots, shoes and leather orders have come in fairly well. There is a fair demand	Nos. 204 and 206 West Baltimore Street, Baltimore. No. 112 Fifth Avenue, N.Y.					
by the Supreme Court of Canada, but have	A. Macdonald had the injustice to execute.		\$2 85 to 3 00; Ontario bags, strong, b.i., \$1 85 to 1 90; do. spring extra, \$1 75 to	for leather, with an increase auticipated this month.	BIRTH.					
vessel and wholesale licenses to belong ex-	the Province of Quebec. A people bereft of	Capt. Wm. McCaffrey	1 SO; do, superfine, SI 55 to 1 65; city bags, delivered. S2 40 to S2 45.	COAL, COKE AND WOOD. COALThe market has ruled quiet, and	FOXAt St. Louis Cottage, Cote St. Louis, on Tuesday, January 19th, Mrs. T. Fox. of a son.					
Notwithstanding the decision of Her Majesty in council in 1884, determining, in favor of the	againet that government which, having per-	Kavanagh Bros 4 00 Patrick Cassidy 10 00	what millers will now We quote red and	prices are unchanged. American anthra- nite in ordinary distributing lots, stove,	MARRIED					
our western boundary, the settlement of the territors (now called the Rainy River district)	of its officers to goad the Metis into rebellion, to gratify Orange hatred, hanged their leader.	Patrick Kealy 100	white winter 90c to 93c, and spring about the	6 50 to \$6.75; chestnut, \$6 25 to \$6 50; gg and furrace, \$6 to \$6 25. Lower ports,	DOWD — McCANN — At St. Patrick's Church, on the 27th inst., by the Rev. J. Tonun					
and the development of its resources have been further delayed by a claim recently set up that	a place in Canadian journalism. The rebel-		Frozen wheat may be quoted all the way from 50c up to 75c to 80c.	team, §4.50 to §4.75; grate, \$5.50 to §6; lootoh steam, \$5.25; grate, \$6. Cordwood lard prices per long cord (curtage 50c extra)	Mr. James J. Dowd, of Holyoke, Mass., to Miss Mary Frances, second daughter of the late					
	n the Northwest, and the Government was	smea C. Brown		re as follows: Maple \$6: birch. \$5.50 r	James McCann, Esq. Boston and Holyoke papers please copy. 22-3					

2 00

1 00

1 00

1 00

4 00

2 00

5 00

5 00

1 00

2 00

1 00

1 00

situated are admitted to belong to the province within which they lie. The Dominion Government having covered large tracts of the awarded territory with licenses to cut the timber, my Government, to preserve the provincial domain from further waste, applied for and obtained an injunction against some of the licensees and other trespagers from further operations in the The court granting the injunction territory. The court granting the injunction decided that in Ontario, as in all the older provinces, the title to such lands lies not in the Dominion, but in the province. An appeal from this decision is still pending. A measure will be submitted to you for the opening and settling of the lands of the Rainy River district, opening and to take effect as soon as the claim of the Do-minion Government has been abondoned or set at rest by the tribunal of the last resort.

I regret that notwithstanding the earnest efforts of my government no progress has been made towards a settlement of accounts between Ontario, the Dominion and the Province of Quebec. In view of this further delay and of the apparent uncertainty as to the time when a settlement may be arrived at, my government deem it inadvisable to any longer postpone paying to the nunicipalities entitled the interest on the land improvement fund, derived from the sale of school lands prior to confederation, The principal, though not yet received, having been advanced by the province to the municipalities in 1882, provision for the purpose will

be made in the estimates. The early settlement of lands recently made accessible by railroads and highways continues to receive the earnest encouragement of my government. The past year witnessed a partial revival of the mining industry and our valuable deposits of minerals and metals are again attracting attention.

I congratulate you upon the liberal bonuses received at the timber sale deemed necessary last fall of a limited area of scattered and exposed limits upon the north shore of the Georgian Bay. An unusually severe visitation of smallpox

in the commercial metropolis of the adjoining afflicted neighbors. The virulent character of the epitemic occasioned my government the anxious and watchful solicitude, on account of our close business relations and constant intercourse with that city. Prompt and energetic measures were taken through our Provincial Board of Health to maintain a vigilant quarantine on the frontier, and to insist on the examination and vaccination of passengers and the disinfection of railway carriages and merchandise. Local boards rendered effective service, as well, in enforcing general vaccination among our own people, as by other pre-cantionary measures. In devising and carrying into affect the preventive measures necessary the a jarged powers conferred last session I the public health Act were of imminent servi-The result of the vigorous action tak of has been that nowhere within our limits did the epidemic attain any dangerous foothold, and that our towns and

villages generally have enjoyed complete in. intruity from the dreaded disease. the r cess I issued a commission for

the convolution of the provincial statutes, new main dispersed through many volumes. Salastantial progress has been made in this impor-tant work, and it is hoped that a report by the commissioners may be ready for submission to the House during the next session. Bills will be laid before you embodying improvements in the law recommended by the commissioners

or suggested in their discussions. Cher measures are to be submitted for your consideration, including a bill for the auditing of the public accounts of the province; a bill for increasing the usefulness and efficiency of or the public accounts of the province; a bill for increasing, the usefulness and efficiency of mechanics institutes; a bill for the amendment of the law relating to estates of Hechand Her-sons, and bedill, respecting the light port and; ployers for fujuries sourced by their work ment of the law relating to estate of the book of the ployers for fujuries sourced by their work ment of the law relation of the book of the book of the source of the book of the book of the book of the source of the book of the book of the book of the source of the book of the book of the book of the book of the source of the book of the book of the book of the book of the source of the book of the source of the book of the source of the book of the source of the book of the source of the book of the source of the book of the source of the book of the source of the book of the boo 113 Wabash Aver, Chicana

1.007

the Dominion as Indian lands, though in the | in the Northwest, and the Government was obliged to yield to the force of public opinion throughout the Dominion those claims they had denied to the petitions of the Metis. The execution drew attention to the formation of the Government itself, and on platforms and in numerous periodicals its Orange spirit of domination and tyranny was condemned. In the front rank stood the TRUE WITNESS. With a force and vigor, a depth of reasoning and flow of argument, it had not even displayed in its numerous articles on the Irish question, it contended that Riel should not be hanged, and, when the deed was done, undaunted by the fact that six Catholic Ministers had given their concurrence, that a Catholic priest gave his sanction from the pulpit and an Irish Catholic member of Parliament a letter of apology, the TRUE WITNESS condemned the perpetrators more strongly, more ably and as justly as it had heretofore condemned their prototypes, the tyrannical rulers of Ireland, from Castlereagh to Forster and Earl Spencer. Such a course deserves encouragement, and the TRUE WIT-NESS is receiving it in the most pleasing and acceptable shape-an increased subscription list. To those with whom justice pleads more strongly than interest, your stitude on this question has given entire satisfaction. It is therefore with a pleasure not often experienced by the farmer in parting with a hard-earned dollar that I send the enclosed

as my subscription for the ensuing year. Yours very truly,

ANDREW CULLEN. Bay View, Lot 22, P. E. Island.

NOTES FROM READ, ONT.

Mr. J. C. Harley has sold his famous bull "Marmaduke" to Mr. Green, of Belleville. The animal is in splendid condition and weighed

211 cwt., live weight. The Rev. Father Meade is, we are glad to learn, rather botter than on Thursday of last week. He was able to undertake the journey from Kingston to Morrisburgh, where his fam-

ily and friends reside. The new Council met in the Town Hall, Melrose, on Monday and organized. Mr. S. N. Tripp and Mr. Daniel Drummie were appointed assessors, and Mr. Charles Anderson. of Mel-rose, and Mr. James McCulloch, of Lonsdale, were appointed auditors for the current year. The congregation of St. Charles have pur chased the horse, burgy, cutter and buffalo robes of Father Mende and presented them to their new pastor, the Rev. Father McCarthy. The Rev. gentleman fully appreciates the kind-uess and thoughtfulness of his faithful peo-

ple. The Rev. Thomas McCarthy has been ap pointed by His Lordship Bishop Cleary as pas for of this mission in the room of Rev. Father Meade resigned. A letter from the Bishop ad dressed to the congregation of St. Charles was read last Sunday appointing the Rev. gentle-man as pastor of the Mission, of Northern Tyendinaga and parts adjacent. The Rev. Father McCarthy since he has been here has by hi energy and loving labora endeared himsel to his people and by his indefatigable labors in all matters pertaining to the church has won for bimself the esteem and approbation of all with whom he has come in contact.

We respectfully call the attention of every

subscriber to the seed advert sement of JAMES J. H. GREGORT, Marblehead, Mass. His large ad complete cataltane is sent fras .

The Rev. Father Paquet, of St. Thomas de Montagny, who had the misfortune to break his arm, and who visited his family at St. Nicholas manifolde could reciper, has been ap-pointed ourses of that parish by the Rey, Father voint shift est of investigation of the rest of the manifold ourses of investigation of the rest of the manifold of the set of the rest of the rest of the manifold of the set of the rest of the rest of the manifold of the set of the rest of the rest of the of the set of the rest of the rest of the

Charles Goulden..... William Driscoll..... James Mundy..... James White,.... James Gleason..... Michael D. Kelly Thomas Kinsella..... John Kinsella..... James Kinsella..... James O'Connor John O'Connor.... F. O Reilly. Nelson Renaud Alexander Devlin Slattery Bros..... H. Thorbahn..... Michael O'Brien..... Michael Green..... William O'Connor..... Hamil Ruelle..... Florence Mahoney..... John Casey (Nelson street)..... John J. McGovern..... J. Templeton..... P. Gallagher..... Roderick Ryan..... William Mackey..... 20 00 M. Fina..... John O'Leary..... William Cowan..... Martin O'Gara..... 10 00 G. O'German.... Denis Murphy..... 5 00 T. Kuvanagh.... John Kennedy..... William Slattery..... John Hannatty..... John Gilbooly..... —..... Wm. Finlay..... Wm. Wale.... Moses Nolan... John Kehoe..... John Brown..... J. R. Armstrong..... Hagh Qaion.... James Doyle John McStravich..... 10 Total for the city of Ottawa......\$535 00

Ottawa, Feb. 1, 188

NEW POST OFFICES.

OITAWA, Feb. 1.-The following new post offices were established in Canada on the 1st of January, 1896:—Allanburn, Marquette. M; Belle Anse, Gaspó, Q; Brownsville, King's, N B; Cottesloe, Peterborough, E E, O; Cashendall, Frontenac, O; Forn Glen, Muskoka and Parry Sound. U; Flower Station, Lanark, N R, O; Freeland, Prince, P E I; Glen Al-mond, Ottawa, Q; Inholmes, Muskoka and Parry Sound, O; Kola, Selkirk, M; Lake Verd, Ouene R E L, Derview (concerned) A grant and the set of the set Party Sound, O; Kola, Selkirk, M; Lake Verd, Queen's, P E I; Lakevisw (re-opened), Argontauil,
Q; Lebret, Assa; Mennewawa, Selkirk, M; Kabbit Mountain, Algoma, O; Royal Road,
West, York, N.B; Rusticoville, Queen's, P E I;
Victor, Norfolk, S R O; Wesley Chirch, Ad-dington, O; Becketville; Restgouche, N B;
Beresford, Selkirk, M, and Sheppad's Farry,
Selkirk, M; have been closed, The following offices have had their hames changed: Barrettee Oross, Prince; P, E I; to Kensington; Barrettee Oross, Prince; P, E I; to Kensington; Barrettee Oross, Prince; P, E I; to Kensington; PB;
Q, Ta; Grand, Metis; St. Albense, Sindow P, Barry, Mandalpha, poor no list, morster and prince of the following of the factor of the second barry of the fingence of the factor of the factor of the second barry of the factor of the factor of the factor of the second barry of the factor of the factor of the factor of the second barry of the factor of t

1 00 | prices are quoted at 31c to 32c per 32 lbs. 1 00 wild range of values. The market is quite Coke \$2 50 per chaldron of 36 bushes; 2 00 and firm. Ordinary Standard is quoted at lineard 1 00 1 00 \$4.10 to \$4.20 per barrel, and 1 00 granulated at \$4.40 to \$4.60 per barrel. Cornneal at \$2.85 to 3.05 per bbl. The live stock trade has been without par-Moullie \$23.00 to 23.50 per ton; ticular feature, business having been conned pearl barley \$6.00 to 6.25 per bbl. and pot barley \$4.25 per bbl; split peas \$3.50 to 3.75 a fair amount. There was a fair enquiry from 1 00 1 per bbl.

1 00 1 00 ton. Shorts \$16 to \$18. 1.00 1 00 + 1 OC 1 00 to 60c and feed at 45c to 50c. MALT.-Business during the week was

1 00 reported at 90c per bushel in bond. Quota-1 00 tions 75c to 90c in bond. 1 00 BUCKWHEAT .--- The market continues dull 1 00

and easy. Prices are nominally quoted at 40c 1 00 to 45c per bushel. 2 00 SEEDS, -The clover seed crop of Canada in 1 00 almost a total failure. Prices are : \$6.50 to 1 00 \$7.25 for red clover and at \$8 to \$7 for Alsike. 5 00 In timothy prices are quoted at \$2 to 2 25 20 00 per bushel.

PROVISIONS.

PORK, LABD, &c .-- Lard is about as last quoted. Green hams and flanks have been in request. The sale of a lot of hams and flanks 33.75, and cornmeal dull at former figures. was made at 7% to 8c. In smoked meats business has transpired in hums \$12.75. at 111c to 12c, and in bacon at 2 00 Tallow is quiet. We quote :-11c. O'Keefe Bros..... 15 00 Montreal short cut pork, per brl, \$13 25 5 00 to 14 00; Morgan's short cut clear, per brl, 2 00 \$13 59 to 14 25; Burkhardt's do do, \$13 50 2 00 to 14 25; Mess pork, Western, per hrl, \$12 50 to 13 00; India mess beef per toe, \$22 00 to 22 50; Mess beef per brl, \$14 00 to 14 50; Hame, city cured per ib, 11a to 12c; Hame and flanks, green, per ib 7½ to 8; Lard, 1 00 Western, in pails, per lb, 91c to 91c; Lard, 1 00 Canadian, in pails, perilb. 90 to 91c; Bacon, per lb, 101c to 11c ; Tallow, common refined, per lb, 54c to 6c. DRESSED HOCS .- The market has ruled 1 00

1 00 firm. The price of choice dressed hogs in car 1 00 lots is from \$5 70 to \$5.80 per 100 lbs; me-1 00 dium quality, \$5.60 per 100 lbs. 1 00

DAIRY PRODUCE.

BUTTER .- The general tone of the market has improved during the past week. In this market a lot of 200 tubs of fine Western was sold at about 14c. We quote prices as follows : Creamery, 20c to 24c; Eastern Townships choice, 20c to 21c ; fair to fine, 14c to 18c : Morrisburg, choice, 19c to 20c; fair to fine, 13c to 17c; Brockville, choice, 17c to 18c ; fair to fine, 12n to 16c ; Western, Sc to 14 to as to quality. Low grades, fic to 7c.

Ic to 2c per 15 may be added to above prices for the city jobbing trade. In roll some har let of Western have

still waiting for buyers' limits to come up a little further. Quite a lot, however, have gone forward on consignment recently. Prices here are quoted as follows :-- Western-Fine to finest September and October 91c to 100;

McCOBRICK BLOOK, CHICAG LLL.

\$5 50 ; tamara livered.

LIVE STOCK.

butchers. Sales were made at from 3 to 4c MILLFEED.-A quist but steady market is per lb as to quality for cattle. There was a reported in bran. We quote \$14 to \$15 per fair demand for sheep at better prices, the range of transactions being from 3 to 4c per BARLEY.-The market holds to the quiet | 1b live weight. Lambs were in fair request side. Quotations are :-- Malting grades 55c and easy at 31 to 4c. Live hogs were in light supply, but easy under a slow demand at 4 to 44c per ib. Calves sold at \$6 to \$10 each as to quality.

TORONTO WHOLESALE MARKETS.

There is nothing new to speak of in the condition of the Toronto markets. Travellers reports are fair, and this month is expected to be somewhat better than last,

FLOUR AND MEAL .- Dealers report a some what better feeling in floars. Sales have been rather more numerous. Superior extra has sold within the week at \$3 60. Strong baker's still brings \$4.00. For superfine \$3.10 is about the price. Oatmeal is selling at Bran meets with a good enquiry at \$12.50 to

WOOL-Low grades of fleece are scarce and quotations firm and unchanged. The demand for pulled, from the factories, has increased, and values are strong. Extra is rather quiet at 27c to 28c.

GRAIN.-A firmer feeling seems to rule in wheat. Prices have recovered the drop of a cent, and we quote for No. 1 fall 83c to 84c ; No. 2, at 81c to 82; No. 3, 79 to 80c. No. 1 spring rules at 84c to 85c. No. 2 at 82c to 83c; No. 3 at 79c to 80. Transactions in barley are not numerous and the market may be termed dull. Prices are unchanged from those of a week sgo. There appears to be a slightly hetter feeling in peas, values being 59c to 60c. Oats rre enquired for, but are not plentiful, 32c to 33c is near the mark. No change in corn and rye.

SALT .- Purchases of Liverpool coarse have been made recently. Canadian is selling in a jobbing way at 821c to 85c. Other qualities remain as before.

SEEDS .- Clover seems to be the article most largely dealt in just now. Fine samples for export bring \$6 to \$7 per bushel, while the range for lower grades is \$4.50 to \$6. Timothy seed \$1.80 to \$2.25; screened flax brings \$2.75 per 100 lbs.

HARDWARE, --- With the exception of an advance in Pig Lead there is nothing of special interest to note this week. Quotations for lead are now : Bar 4 to 41n : Pig 32 to 41 : ; Sheet 4! + Sheet 5 to 51.

HIDES AND SKEW .- The a ppty of hims is reported to be a settie more plents.ut. Sneepkine are unchanged from last, viz., \$1,10. Calfakins are nominal. We note a further decline in rough tallow. The figure is now 21c. Rendered is unchanged but very dull. PROVISIONS. -- Trade is generally quiet, There is a considerable quantity of roll buller coming forward." Retail lots of choice tub butter have changed hands at 16c. We find potter havé changed hands at 165. We find the situation in hog potter havé changed hands at 165. We find the situation in hog potter havé changed hands at 165. We find the situation in hog potter havé changed hands at 165. We find the situation in hog potter have changed hands at 165. We find the situation in hog potter have changed hands at 165. We find the situation in hog potter have changed hands at 165. We find the situation in hog potter have changed hands at 165. We find the situation in hog potter have changed hands at 165. We find the situation in hog potter have changed hands at 165. We find the situation in hog potter have changed hands at 165. We find the situation in hog potter have changed hands at 165. We find the situation in hog potter have changed hands at 165. We find the situation in hog potter have changed hands at 165. We find the situation in hog potter have changed hands at 165. We find the situation in hog potter have changed hands at 165. We find the situation in hog potter have changed have changed have be situation in hog potter have changed have changed have be with the situation in hog potter have changed have be situation in hog potter have changed have be situation in hog potter have changed have be with the situation in hog potter have be situation in hog potter have b situation in hog po thiss interested in the presented political dis emison should not feel to give it a careful peru .Lea

CORCORAN .- MAHONEY-In this city, on the 18th inst., at St. Patrick's Church, by the Rev. Father Toupin, Ernest A. Corcoran, of Toronto, son of the late J. W. Corcoran, of Bathurst, N.B., to Nellie, eldest daughter of K. H. Mahoney, contractor, of this city.

17-2 Ontario papers please copy.

DIED

WHELAN.-Suddenly, at the Sacred Heart Convent, Halifax, N.S., on Wednesday evening, the 27th ult., Katie, aged 20 years, youngest daughter of the late John Whelan, and sister of John P. Whelan.

COUGHLAN .- On Monday, the 25th inst., James, son of Patrick Coughlan, aged 7 weeks. DAVIS .- Un the 25th inst., Jemima Davidson, widow of the late George Crew Davis, Esq.

DAVIE .- At Levis, on the 24th inst., Gersham Davie, aged 55 years.

GAMBERG-On the 29th inst., Iamab McGrath, aged 79 years and 8 months, wife of the late John Gamberg.

DODS-On Thursday, January 28, at 74 University street, Peter D. Dods, aged 45 years. KIELY-In this city, on the 29th inst., Martin Kiely, aged 24 years,

TAUGHER.-In this city, on the 25th inst., Mary Mulhall, aged 56 years, relict of the late John Taugher.

HAYES .- In this city, on the 29th instant, Elizabeth Agues, aged 15 years and 11 months, youngest daughter of Patrick Hayes,

MURPHY .- In this city, on Friday, 29th inst., Patrick, eldest and beloved son of Patrick Murphy, aged 22 years and 11 months.

CONRICK-In this city, on Tuesday, Jan-uary 26th, Annie, aged 17 years, youngest daughter of John Conrick.

WALSH-At Bridgewater Cove, Quebec, on the 18th inst., Maurice Walsh, senr., aged 78 years, a native of the City of Cork, Ireland. MOORE-In this city, Sunday, Jan. 31st. 1886, Martin Moore, of H. M. Customs, aged 41 years ; native of Queen's County, Ireland.

O'NEILL .- On the 16th instant, Mr. Charles O'Neill, gardener, of Bergerville, P.Q., a native of Queen's County, Ireland, aged S4 years.

McGRATH.-At Quebec, on the 18th inst., Mary Baker, widow of Patrick McGrath, aged 82 years.

JORDAN.-At Quebec, on the 30th ultimo, Mr. Samuel Jordan, a native of the County Tyrone, Ireland, formerly employed in the Gas House, aged 68 years and 6 months.

MONDAY-In this city, on Sunday, January the 24th inst., Patrick Monday, aged 113 years, a native of Glenfin, County Donegal, Ireland.

KNOWLES-At Quebec, on Friday, the 22nd instant, Jessie Amelia Kennedy, wife of Obas. Knowles, stevedore, and sister of the late Samuel Kennedy.

OWENS .- In this city, on the 30th January, Mary Power, aged 45 years, wife of Jno. Owens of the G.T.R. Freight Department,

Waterford (Ireland) papers please copy. 25-2 BENNETT-At Quebec, on the 20th inst., at 2.30 o'clock, after a long and paintul illness, at the age of 52 years, Mary Sullivan, beloved wife of Thomas Bennett, a native of Waterford, Ircland.

BERNHART-HOGAN-On Tuesday, the BERNHART-HOGAN-On Tuesday, the 19th inst., at St. Ratrick's Church, Quebeo, by, the Rev., Father, McCarthy, I.O.SS.R., Antoine Hernhart, of Winniver, Manitols, 10 Bridget, youngest, daughter of Michael Hogan, McWILLIAMS-Tarthis city, on, the 24th inst., Mary Ann, aged 8 months, infant daught-ter of Michael Monthliams, sho the Otty Folice; Force: Cuebral pilters blacks copy of sit and why as no Nickel and the Start of Start of Start of Start to Start of Start of Start of Start of Start bardel. Se no yad its for the Start of Start bardel. Se no yad its for the Start of Start of Start Bardel. Se no yad its for the Start of Start of Start Bardel. Se no yad its for the Start of Start o

Rastar, and Cerpna Chilati Day on St. John's Day. Such is the case this year.