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)	✓	Quality of print varies / Qualité inégale de l'impression
Coloured plates and/or illustrations / Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur Bound with other material /		Includes supplementary materials / Comprend du matériel supplémentaire
Relié avec d'autres documents 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. 19.

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1885.

PRICE - - FIVE CENTS.

Sir Thomas Grattan Esmond Astonishes Both Friends and Foes by His Masterly Eloquence.

He Tears the Pretensions of the Irish Landlords to Tatters and Sneers Witheringly at the Cant About "The Integrity of the Empire."

He Alludes to Lord Edward, to Vinegar Mill and to His Great Grandfalker.

Thomas Grattan Esmonde, who seems to be to Parnell what Meagher was to Smith known as " Seaweed" Hamilton, out of political existence. It is a wonderful discourse when the extreme youth of the orator is considered and shows beyond question that erators, like generals, are born, not made. Sir Thomas Gratton Esmonde, who was

very warmly cheered, said : I thank you for the reception you have given me to-day. As far as the compliment is a personal one, I thank you on my own part and in my own name. But I cannot help feeling that I am indebted for this greeting not so much to any indiviinal merit of mine us to the fact that I am | They have lived in our midst, but have not striving to uphold a great cause in which you grown into sympathy with us; arrogant and are greatly interested. The candidate for an Irish constituency nowadays has many wrongs treacherous when stripped of it; openly against which he must declare himself, many pational miseries which he must undertake to do his part in redressing (cheers). He has before him the evidence of the iniquities of a system of land ownership which has long blighted friends of our enemies. (Hear, hear) They of land ownership which has long blighted friends of our enemies. (Hear, hear) They and cursed this country, and which the Irish have formed a centre towards which the people must of necessity pledge him to uproot. Concerning that system, I have on
several occasions given my opinion. I have
done so for the benefit of the Irish people as
ity of Ireland, and for the wrong they could a whole, and I maintain that in so doing I not do themselves they have ever been ready have acted for the best interests of the Irish to pay the mercenary adventurer. The have acted for the best interests of the Irish Ludlerds themselves. There are some who may think that these expressions of opinion are but so many well rounded phrases, uttered in the heat of public discussion under the excitement that in such circumstances is the centre of power in another land. Their saying, that I do not realize the possible outcome of my remarks. But I can assure them that what I say I have well considered, and that with me it is no mere catch-word when I state that in my opinion it would benefit all classes were landlordism in Ireland to be years, in spite of the sense of its own

would benefit by such a change.

As for the landlords themselves, though at present they may regard me as a most abominable specimen of juvenile depravity (laughter), yet if they will consent to take my advice it will be evident to them in after years that I have been one of their best and truest | profanity to disturb; that on it in some infriends. My counsel to them would be to efface themselves voluntarily hefore an impatient people make such effacement compulsory. By doing so now, while yet the way is open to them, they will, I am convinced, re ceive far more for their properties than in the immediate future, for if we are to judge by the signs of the times the value of their interest in land must yearly diminish (hear, hear.) Could they but open their eyes to facts they would see that their time has come. The events that are passing around us proclaim in thunder tones that the sway of the self-styled lords of the Irish soil is over, that the system on which they throve and by claim the privilege of a free people, and enwhich they trampled on the rights and liberties of the Irish people is tottering to its fall. It must be a mercy to them and a relief to we pity the men who are mean enough the country that the final struggles of this to respect it. It is to us a standing monu moribund system should speedily end. The laudlords of all men have nothing to gain by prolonging them. All attempts elementary wisdom in British statesmen to do so must only exasperate the nation that has triumphed over their class. Are without ceasing of the foul deeds that were they wise in doing so much? Their condition is like that of men in a burning our independence; it keeps alive the memory house, the longer they cling to it the less of the ruin thirty thousand bloodhounds in are they likely to carry away when they British uniform wrought when they were let finally make up their minds to go. I have loose on our people, to hold them by the been severely reprimanded for my want of discretion by sapient organs of landlord the treasure of our national liberty. It opinion, and it is, therefore, with some hesi- reminds us too well of the scenes which tation that I venture to offer advice to a Lord Cornwallis, the English viceroy of class so wise in its own conceit. But at the the day, has so graphically described: risk of being thought presumptuous I will "The burning of houses and murder of the repeat what I have said before—the time has inhabitants by the yeomen or any other percome when landlordism must disappear from sons who delighted in that amusement; the Ireland. (Cheers.) If its representatives flogging for the purpose of extorting confeswill come to torms with the nation of their own accord they will show far more wisdom universal rape and robbery throughout the in their fall than they have ever shown whole country." It recalls the sordid in their greatness. If they will not treachery of the Irish peers, who sold themspontaneously make their peace with selves—a worthless bargain—and with them-the country, let them at least selves the country—the Hamiltons, the Carry prudence so far as not needlessly to Beresfords, the Enniskillens and the provoke in their impotence a people which has broken their power (cheers.) But for today I will turn to another topic. We have by Sirr, Swan and Hempenstall, and before us a far nobler work than the final their comrade miscreants, in bringing to overthrow of Irish landlordism. The interests of the farmers and laborers of Ireland are | Ion Trant Hamilton proclaims to Dublin

man the will a contract

£8:

day (cheers.) For over eighty years our prople have protested against this outrage. They have protested by what are called constitutional methods, and when these have failed they have had recourse to bolder means. Hitherto they have had to fight against overwhelming odds. Every struggle, constitu-tional or otherwise, has been entered into and carried on under hopelessly unequal conditions. But the time has come at length when the will of the people can assert itself with effect and with the authority begotten of power; when the united demand of the Irish race can no longer be stifled or despised (cheers). The first of British statesmen has admitted that this question must take precedence of all others. He has professed himself ready to deal with it should be have a majority in the new parliament large enough to enable him to be honest (laughter and cheers.) At such a moment no Irishman who shares in the feelings and aspirations of his race can look forward to the future without emotion. These is no man with Irish blood in his veins, with the warmth of Irish patriotism in his breast, who does One of the great speeches delivered by Sir | not feel his heart best faster as the crisis of the war of ages approaches, and the great leader of our nation prepares to ask O'Brien, was delivered at Loughlinstown, under the new conditions that will shortly be created whother the Irish parliament shall be restored to the Irish people. It is pitiful at such a moment, when the nation is bracing itself for this supreme effort, to witness the puny endeavors of the miserable defenders of a dying despotism to resist the progress of the Irish property. It has been the fals of this country people. It has been the fate of this country for many centuries past that at every crisis of her long struggle against oppression a wietched faction, established in her midst, has abetted the foreign tyranny which she l strove to shake off.

These men have played persistently the part of the domestic enemy (hear, hear,) to pay the mercenary adventurer. The national honor outraged without risk. At abolished (cheers.) It needs no demonstrated strength that has come upon our people tion to prove that the rest of the community by the successes it has achieved, they come now to plead the maintenance of that subjection which enthrals and disgraces us. They are loud in their declarations that the legislative union which for over eighty years has robbed us of our nationality is a holy compact which it would be reckless dispensable way depends that mystic blessing known as the integrity of the empire; and that, finally, it is the one assured basis of our national prosperity. They ask wny we should desire legislative independence. We reply, because it is our right and we choose to assert it. We are a people distinct from the English and Scotch; we can be friends with them if they will, but nature has not made us one with them. We claim for the people of Ireland that it constitutes an Irish nation, and so long as the sense of a common national life unites the inhabitants of this island, so long will they force their claims as opportunity permits.

As for the sacred compact of the union, ment of national humiliation, a memorial of wrongs which it would be to put forever out of sight. It reminds us done but a generation or two ago to rob us of throat while an English minister filched away

gradually into the gloom of a melancholy past did not our foes, foreign and domestic, not insist upon enshrining them in the memory of the people by claiming homage for the relics of dishonor they have left us. But they come before us with dangerous freshness when Hamiltons, Bereefords and Enniskillens again appear upon the scene of Irish politics to justify the suppression of Ireland's cheers, renewed again and again.) This spirit will lead us, I trust, to meet the champions of foreign oppression as our fathers met them before us.

We may win, or we may lose, in the fresh struggle we enter on, but never we foodly believe while the blood of Fitzgeraid hallows the pavements of Dublin Castle (cheera) or the grass grows green on Vinegar Hill (cheers), will an Irishman, who is not a renegade for pay, or a slave by nature, acquiesce in the transac-tion known as the legislative union. And now for the integrity of the empire. Let us discuss the matter in terms of common seuse. What concern of ours is it that the empire should be glorious if we are not an acknowledged part of the empire? (Hear, hear.) What did it matter to the Helot that Sparts should be powerful while he was the slave of Sparta? What did it matter to the Roman bondaman that his masters should win victories in Asia or in Africa, if his subjection was not made easier thereby? And what does it matter to us whether the empire flourishes if the might of the empire is to be employed to keep us in thraidom? Frankly we have had enough of this insipid cant about the integrity of the empire, (Cheera.) Whon we are recognized by the other members of the imperial organization as on a level with them, we will then take thought for the common glory. But while we are excluded from our rightful place in the imperial councils, while we are chained to the imperial car—not admitted to sit in dignity within it, we shall watch the vicisaltudes of its progress rather with an eye to our own freedom than with a concern for its safety. If the men who weary us with petty platitudes about the integrity of the empire sincerely wish that we would symputhizs with their anxiety they have the means within easy reach. Let them allow us to be of the empire as well as in the empire. Let them make it worth our while to defend it and we will do so. But so long as they keep us in a condition in which the downfall of the imperial power is the collapse of a tyranny which is grinding our faces, we must regard their invitation to zeal for the Empire as a moukery of commonsense (applause). I will not delay you much longer to discuss the excitement that in such circumstances may be supposed to be natural to one of my years. These gentlemen may, perhaps, imagine that I do not reflect on what I am in the period of th if the Union be the foundation of our prosthis moment, at every critical moment of perity this foundation has got much to sus-Ireland's history, they are active for evil. tain. Ireland was a thriving country eighty—
In face of the spirit that has grown up within five years ago. What is she now? Where the Irish race during the last decade of are her manufactures? Where is her years, in spite of the sense of its own commerce? Gone with the National independence that nursed them into life and maintained them in activity. Our harbors are empty-the wharves that were constructed a century ago are rotting into ruin (hear, hear.) What were once busy centres of trade have become silent as the galleries of the old structure in which the egislature of Ireland once assembled, and the hum of traffic has sunk into silence deep as that which reigns over the graves of Charlemont and Henry Grattan (loud cheers.) In l presence of facts like these we owe a tribute of homage to the courage of the man who comes before the electors of Ireland and boldly asks them to vote for the maintenance of the Union. Whe her such courage is born of hypocrisy or folly I will not presume to But this I will assert, that if at this say. crisis in the history of the Irish people a man can be found who will sanction such an appeal by his vote, that man is unfit to be the free

MORE ABOUT SIR A. P. CARON'S

citizen of a tree country-he has come into

the world a century too late; he should have

lived in the days when English ministers

could afford to pay a high price for treachery to Ireland (loud and prolonged cheers).

FLIGHT. How terribly times are changed with the Ottawa Ministers can be gathered from the fact that Sir A. P. Caron, who never before moved a step in this Province without having his intentions pompously proclaimed for days in advance, was obliged to skulk through Montreal, on his way to New York, and that to ensure the utmost secrecy for his presence as well as for the interview which he held by appointment with his friends McGreevy and Foote of the Chronicle from Quebec at the Windsor. The names of the trio were not entered on the hotel register, their meals were served in their rooms apart, and the strictest injunctions were given to the hotel people to deny their arrival to all callers.

THE HON, EDWARD BLAKE.

The news that the Opposition leader sailed from Liverpool to return to Toronto via New York instead of via Quebec has been received in the ancient capital with much regret by the french population, as, to use their own words, they intended to prove by the enthusiasm and the splendor of their welcome to Mr. Blake, an Irish Protestant, how utterly unfounded is the charge that their so called national movement nims at an alliance, offensive and defensive, against the English-speaking and Protestant populations of the other provinces of Confederation.

A STRONG CONDEMNATION.

large interests, but there are larger still.
There is another question which concerns not a class but the nation as a whole, and which the representatives of Ireland have now set the representatives of Ireland have now set the every highest and most vital importance, on the satisfactory solution of which the inture prosperity, nay, the very existence of this nation; as such, depends.

Eighty five years ago the right of Ireland to govern herself was taken away by devices which fire with indignation the blood of every honest Irishman who reads of them to every honest Irishman who reads of them to perhaps be disposed to let these things fade names.

147 63 4

LAID TO REST.

CEREMONIES-IN A CRYPT OF THE CATHEDRAL.

WINNIPEG, Man., Dec. 12 -The funeral of Louis Riel occurred this morning. Last night your correspondent visited Riel's old home at St. Vital. The house was guarded parliament. At such a sight the old home at St. Vital. The house was guarded spirit of '98 wakes in the breasts of a by a strong force of half-breeds armed people, renewed in its strength. (Loud with rifles, who were doing sentry duty in order to prevent any surprise. This precaution was due to a rumor that an attack would be made upon the house and an effort made to carry off the body of the dead chieftain. In the house a large assemblace of half-breeds was gathered, many of them from very distant points, and all apparently moved with feelings of great sorrow. In a corner of the room, upon a bier covered with sheets, lay the casket enclosing the remains of Riel. Your correspondent viewed the body carefully to ascertain if any of the sensational stories decided to do away with all the coremony circulated as to violence having been comintended, and conducted the funeral service mitted on the body were in any sense true. Nothing was seen which would bear out in the most remote degree any particle of body to be lowered into the grave, but the the statements. The features were placed authorities decide not to allow the burial and but little altered from the day on to take place at that time, and at the conwhich he was hanged. The heat of the room caused the face to thaw considerably, thus the remains was smuggled into the cellar of imparting a raddy, natural glow to the complexion. The eyes and mouth were partially opened; the former were much glazed, thus destroying the lifeless expression. There was no mistaking the face. It was Riel's. The beard was nicely trimmed and the body had been dressed in a neat tweed suit. A small cross rested at the head of the coffin. Riel's nother est in an arm chair near the feet of the corpse. She gave vent to her sorrow at times in uncontrollable fits of weeping, and did not apparently notice anything that was going on around her. Riefs wife, with her little boy and girl, by upon a bed in one corner of the room. She lay with her free buried in the pillow and never spoke during the entire night. She did not sleep, for she would start overy now and again, turn and cares: the little ones, who lay sleeping. Riol's sisters and brothers were present, but like the rest they kept very silent during the

evening. This morning RIEL'S REMAINS WERE LAID TO REST bene: th the Catholic cathedral. An immense crowd crossed the river to St. Boniface to witness the funeral, while half-breeds from the entire country awarmed into the cathedral at an early hour, and long before the remains arrived the edifice was uncomfortably crowded. The coffin containing all that was mortal of Louis Riel was carried on the shoulders of eight pullbearers the whole distance from St. Vital, almost six miles. The casket was borne on a bier from which handles projected at front and rear. Two men were located at each corner, and thus they marched along with a steady tramp. It was a long carry over the rough roads, but those who bore the burden were proud of their task and an expression betraying the distinction they felt could be seen on their faces. Following are the names of the pall-bearers : Benjamin Nault, Charles Nault, Elie Nault, Prospere Nault, Pere Harrison, W. R. Lagimodiere, Louis Blondeau, Romain Lagimodiere, Norbert Lindry, Romain Nault, Alfred Nault, Martin Nault, Andre Nault, Louson Des Rivieres, François Poitras, Joseph Lagimo diere, St. Pierre Parisien and Francois Marion. They were dressed mostly in buffalo coats and wore beaver caps and moccasins, while red sashes encircled their waists. They wore a white sash each across their shoulders and breast. The casket of rosewood was covered with cloth, the form of a heautiful large white cross being worked on it. Two paces in front of the collin walked

RIEL'S TWO BROTHERS, Joseph and Alexander. On either side the bier marched in single file a row of halfbreeds, about thirty yards in extent. They acted as a sort of guard in case of a surprise which was feared at first. The sleigh in the procession contained Riel's mother, his two the house insisted on walking in the processtrength would bear her up. She was at last obliged to ride in the sleigh. Her daughter and other female friends who were assured her that her child manual bear and daughter and other female friends who were sion, and did so as long as her failing she conducted the child to His Lordship present were dressed in deep mourning. As bells which had so often awakened the rebel in his early days tolled for him mournfully the age of 10 years, became nevous, went into now in his death. Soon the body nad reached the steps of the cathedral, then there was trembled so much that it was the bier was lifted and carried into the church clergy of the cathedral. The procession left Riel's house at St. Vital about half-past eight. Lepine, Riel's old companion was present in the procession and appeared much affected. The original intention was to bury Riel beside his father. The grave was dug, but fearing that the body might be stolen, the remains were placed in a crypt of the cathedral for a day or two. The grave is but a few yards from the northern entrance of the cathedral. AN APPEAL TOWARDS PASSION.

NEW YORK, Dec. 12.-A special from Win-

nipeg says: -The English speaking people of Winnipeg were indignant at the preparations for Reil's funeral yesterday and a movement was inaugurated to prevent the "outrage," as the English people deem it. This movement was greatly strengthened by the wholesale circulation of handbills, which read as follows: War of races! Yes, if necessary, and

war to the teeth if required!!! Will an already outraged public stand quietly by while a great demonstration is being made over the burial of that redhanded rebel and traitor, Louis Riel? No, decidedly no! Let all truly loyal proceed to St. Boniface, where the traiter is to be interred, and if anything is said insulting to British Canadian them and 72,735 deaths.

The second of th

pull the cathedral down upon the heads of the tribe that exalts the rebel, and so blot them from the face of the earth!! God save the Queen !"

In answer to this warlike demand hundreds of excited Britishers crossed the river yester-day to watch the ceremony. Most of them were well armed, although not displaying their weapons, but ready to use them at the moment their upon them. Fortunately the hotheaded leaders of the movement, who were principally relatives of men shot in the rebellion, were prevented by the police from being present, and this fact, with the presence of a large force of provincial policemen and special constables prevented what might have been a fearful encounter between the two races, and might have been the origin of a civil war all through Canada. The half breeds and French present were all well armed, for they looked for a fight. Archbishop Tache, alarmed at the state of affairs, quietly within the cathedral. The excited factions remained without, waiting for the clusion of the service the carket containing the cathedral. The announcement that the burial would not take place had the effect of dispersing the crowd.

THE LATE ARCHBISHOP BOURGET. THREE MURACULOUS CURES PERFORMED BY HIS LORDSHIP WHILE LIVING.

The following were communicated to La Presse, testifying to the remarkable miraculous cures performed by the late Archidshop Bourget before his death:—

Tharsile Senecal, wife of Samuel Chagnon, nerchant of the parish of St. Paul Pllermite, diocese of Montreal, certifies that for several years she suffered considerably from a cancer on the left breast. About this time she gave birth to a child, who almost killed her, and whom she could not feed. The most renowned physicians were consulted and at-tended her, but their attendance and medicine gave her no relief. Hearing of the many miraculous cures performed by His Lordship the late Archbishop in his solitude at Sault-au Recoilet, she was taken to His Lordship by her husband. It was on Palm Sunday, 1881, and she was caused great pain by being removed in the carriage. When ushered into his presence at St. Janvier Convent she threw herself at his fect and cried. His Lordship raised her up and consoled both husband and wife saying that it was not a cancer, and the sore should soon disappear. His Lordship in giving his blessing said, "Return to your home, your life will be saved. Devote it to the blessing and serving God, and bring up your children like good Christians." In returning from the Sault au Recollet she felt easier, and from day to day became better by degrees. Since that time God has been pleased to send her two more children, whom she has fed and cared for without the least pain. This is signed by Messrs. Onesime Mercier and Emery Senecal as witnesses. Samuel Chagnon, husband of the cured, also testified as to its genuineness. The following certificate from the parish

priest accompanies the letter :--"I certify that the copy is the same as the original, that I had the happiness of deposing the facts in the archives of the Episcopul Palace of Montreal.

" Louis Joseph Huor, Priest, Caré. "St. Paul l'Hermite, 5th Dec 1885."

Another letter was received stating that Herminie Archambault, wife of Edouard Chaput, tinsmith, of the parish of St. Paul l'Hermite, diocese of Montreal, alleges that their child, a little girl named Stephanie, aged thirteen months, was afflicted with an eye disease of a serious nature, and the most minent oculist could do nothing to cure the child. On one eye was noticed two white sisters and his wife. The mother on leaving spots, while an ulcer was growing on the other. Seeing the vain efforts of the doctors Trom that day the sores disappeared, and the procession approached the cathedral the afterwards the victim was perfectly well. She, moreover, states that the same girl, at a pause and in a minute the great door swung open and the surpliced choir bearing candles in their hands approached. The officiating even eat. Disheartened at seeing the doctor's priest awang incense out upon the bier, a fruitless attempts to cure her, the mother refew words were said while the crowd stood called the former cure performed by Bishop reverently by with uncovered heads, and then Bourget, and, animated with faith, she, in the the bier was lifted and carried into the church month of February, 1883, again visited His where it was placed upon the catafalque. An cordship at Sault-au Recollet. He was ordinary requiem Mass was celebrated by the greatly moved at seeing the pitiable condition of the child, and said :- "Be consoled, poor

mother, it is nothing, the malady will disappear and your child will be cured." A great change was noticed in the child's condition, and she is now over all attacks This is signed by Herminie Archambault, also her husband, Edouard Chaput, and Louis Jos. Huot, the Rev. curé of the parish, who recorded the occurrence in the books of the Episcopal Palace of Montreal.

SCOTCH LAND REFORM.

LONDON, Dec. 10.-A new land reform

movement is about to be started in Scotland. Its originator is Dr. G. B. Clark, who has just been elected for Caithness as a crofter candidate, Dr. Clark is a member of the staff of the Central News, of London, and has written extensively on the rights and wrongs of the crofters. He is already at work organizing a Highland party to secure reforms for Scotland similar to the Irish Land act, The new party will be allied on all Irish questions with the Parnellites, and will be a valuable auxiliary in the fight for home rule,

In Paris, last year, there were 80,270 births

ROME HAS SPOKEN,

CHURCH DISCIPLINE.

St. Joachim's Church, Detroit.

DETROIT, Mich., Dec. 11 .- Bishop Borgess has received a letter from Cardinal Simconi concerning the appeal of St. Josehim's congregation from his removal of Father Laporte. The following is the translation:

SACRED CONGREGATION DE PROPAGANDA FIDEI, Rome, November 23, 1885.

To the Right Rev. and Illustrious Casper Henry Horgess, Bishop of Detroit : A short time ago some Canadians belong-

ing to St. Josehim's congregation of your city had recourse to the Sacred Congregation, vehemently enquiring why their parish had been given in charge to Fathers of the Congregation of the Holy Ghost. These letters came to me while the Rev. E. Joos, your Vicar General, was sojourning in Rome, of which I have availed myselt, and have sought information which, in truth, has been given to me. Moreover, I deplore with not a little displeasure that the Canadians did not conduct themselves, as was becoming, with submission and humility, but that they have gone into deplorable excesses which the Sacred Congregation severely reproves and condemns, hence those who will not comply with the commands of the Bishop must be reminded that histops are chosen by the Holy Ghost to govern the Church of God, hence they ought to be obeyed by all the taithful, and, therefore, the faithful who refuse submission to their authority cannot be excused from the most grievous crime which borders on schisms. Moreover, in each diocese the right of administering to and governing the faithful belongs to the bishop. Therefore, his effice and right is to appoint those priests to parishes and missions of his diocese whom he judges most worthy and competent. But, generally speaking, it seems right and proper that the bishop should choose for the pastoral charge those who are accustomed to the language and customs of those people over whom they are placed. However, of these things the ordinary of the discesse alone is the competent judge, but it is right for the faithful to make known to their superior these observations and dislikes which seems to them reasonable. But the judgment of the bishop is final, and his decision must be followed. From these principles it is sufficiently clear that the reason for the action of the parishioners of St. Joachim's Church can in no way be excused; yes, it deserves more pronounced condemnation, when we consider that the governing of the aforesaid mission has been given to a priest born and reared in from which country the Canadians themselves originally came. The principal reason, therefore, alleged by them with some show of plausibility, viz. the preservation of their mother tongue, has no foundation. Wherefore, I desire that you make known to these Canadians that the Sacred Congrega-tion cannot consider their appeal, but most urgently desire and wish that they place confidence in their Bishop and obey his commands. Finally, knewing of your Lordship's great prudence and zeal for souls, I have full confidence in your course in this matter that you can quell all strifes and bring the faithful to peace and piety. I pray, therefore, that God the Omnipotent will assist you and

JOHN CARDINAL SIMEONI, Prefect.

MORE AID FOR THE IRISH PARTY.

sustain you through life. I subscribe myself

your brother,

ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS FROM THE MONT-REAL BRANCH OF THE LEAGUE TO THE PARLIAMENTARY FUND-LETTER FROM DR. O'RIELLY.

The regular fortnightly meeting of the frish National League was held in St. Patrick's Hall, McGill street, at four o'clock yesterday atternoon. The chair was occupied by the president, Mr. H. J. Cloran, and there were present a large number of members. After the min-utes of the previous meeting, had been read, and some business of minor importance transacted, the treasurer, Mr. T. Buchanan, handed in the following letter, which he had received from the treasurer of the head office of the League in America:

DETROIT, Mich., Dec. Sth, 1885.

Mr. T. Buchanan, Treas.,
688 Palace St., Montreal, Canada.
My Dear Sir,—Your welcome letter of the
lat inst is fresh at hand, bearing N. Y. Ex. for
one thousand (1,000) dollars, and the amount
has been duly placed in the Parliamentary Fund
from Branch No. 518 of Montreal.

This is a generous contribution and I am pleased to inform you is already included in an amount of £1,000 sterling, which will be forwarded to Chas. S. Parnell to morrow. making the 13th transmission of a like sum since October

1st.
It looks as if English Commoners will allow the Irish "breathing room" in the coming ses sion.

Very respectfully yours,
Chas, O'REILLY,
Treasurer I, N. L. of A.

MR. J. B. LANE, Secretary. The reading of the above letter was received

with much applause by the meeting. It was then resolved, on motion, that the Montreal Branch of the Irish National League view with great pleasure the grand success which has attended the Irish National Parlia-

mentary party in the late elections.

And it was further resolved, that the Montreal Branch of the League would still use every effort to further the cause of Ireland and conwhich Parnell aimed at was attained. The meeting then adjourned.

At the instigation of the parishioners of parish church for the repose of the source Fafard and Marchand. As yet there has been

Rose a requiem service will be chanted the martyred missionaries of the North-West no definite time appointed for the service.

THE IRISH PARTY

ABSOLUTE MASTERS OF THE POLITICAL SITUATION-O'CONNOR'S VIEW OF HOME

Lincoln, Neb., Dec. 11.—Patrick Egan received from Dublin this evening the following cable on the result of the general elections in England and Ireland :-

The elections have concluded, and have resulted beyond our most sanguine calculations. We were thirty nine at the dissolution; we return 86 united as one man. Of 34 nominal Home Rulers and 27 Irish Whigs not a solitary survivor comains. Leinster, Munster, and Connaught are true to a man. In Ulster we have a clear majority of seats and a unjority of two to one of the counties. The Irish vote in England has changed the Whig coercion majority of 120 to a minority of 4. The Irish party are absolute masters of the situation. (Signed,) TIMOTHY HARKINGTON,

Secretary Irish National League.

GLADSTONE'S OPINION. London, Dec. 11.-Gladstone has written a letter in which he says that it has been a wonderful election and will prove that we have gained on the Tories since 1880, " if an allowance is granted us of fifteen sests lost through double Liberal candidatures and fifteen seats Mr. Parnell gave them.'

THE NATIONALIST VIEW OF HOME RULE. Thomas P. O'Connor, member of Parlia-ment elect and Parnell's trusted lieutenant, in an interview to-day defined the Nationalist view of home rule for Ireland as like that of the Government of Canada, the Irish members not to sit in the Imperial Parliament and the people of Ireland not to contribute toward the expenses of the Imperial Government, nor to share in the payment of the na tional debt. Regarding the funds to carry out the Nationalist measures, Mr. O'Connor said the l'arnellites could easily 1a se £1,000, 000 in America.

A JOINT CONFERENCE SUGGESTED. London, Dec. 11 .- The News suggests a conference of the Liberal, Conservative and Parnellite leaders to arrange the basis of a home rule measure and in a manner similar to that in which the question of the redistribution of scats was settled. The News thinks that Mr. O'Connor's plan is not suitable even to Irishmen.

PARNELL EXPECTED TO BE THE ALLY OF THE LIBERAL PARTY.

GLADSTONE CERTAIN THAT THE TORIES WILL DE WEAKER THAN THE LIBERALS IN PAR-LIAMENT.

London, Uec. 9 .- Political experts endorse Mr. Parnell's opinion that the Ulster Tories alliance with the Parnellites, and would pre-There will be in the rest House 21 Tory members representing Irish constituencies They can be counted on to vote with their purty on all ordinary questions, and, with the aid of the solid Par-nellite vote and occasional vetes from moderate Liberals, could purhaps maintain the present Tory Government. But whenever it came to legislating for the benefit of Ireland Lord Salisbury would be unable to fulfil his part of the bargain with Mr. Parnell, because he would not be able to deliver the votes. The proposed bargain is, therefore, very one sided, and clearly against the interests of Ireland. The Parnellite members will be a compact, indivisible body, and their 86 votes will be east as a unit whenever it is deemed worth while to vote at all. The aid of such a phalanx would be involve ble to the Torics, and would pull many Tory chestnuts out of the fire. There is no such cohesion among the Tories, and on Irish questions the Ulster Terics would desert in a body.

Mr. Parnell is much too showd not to see all this, and he has concluded to drep the Tories. His late alliance with them, which was attested by his ante-election manifesto. was a strictly limited partnership. His col object was to keep the Liberals from having an overwhelming majority. That object has been accomplished, and every one admits that it was accomplished by Farnell. But his manceuvre to give the Tories a respectable minority volved no pledge to support them for one moment after they are seated. On the contrary, having elipped the c'aws of the Liberals, he is now at perfect liberty to use them against the Tories. There are many indications that the Tories realize this new phase of the situation, and have abandoned hope of aid from Parnell. One of the strongest proofs of this is the persistence with which they are making advances for an alliance with the Whigs. The Tory organs harp upon the fact that the new Parliament will be divided into four parties-Tories, Whigs, Radicals and Parnellites. The Tories will have an immense majority over each of the other parties. Only a factitious coalition between the latter can overthrow the present Government, and, therefore, they argue. Lord Salisbury is justified in refusing to re-

Everything now points to an alliance between the Parnellites and the Liberals, and Mr. Parnell expects to speedily win the long fight he has waged for Ireland. Unless the Whigs coalesce with the Tories a deadlock seems certain, and Mr. Parnell has the only key by which it can be opened.

It is reported that Mr. Gladstone and Lord Granville have agreed not to take office under the new Perliament. When the Tories are defeated the ex Premier will advise the Qucen to dissolve the Parliament, in the hope that the Liberals, by going to the country again, will secure a better position.

Mr. Parnell considers that the election of Mr. William O'Brien, the editor of United Ireland, over Capt S. H. Maxwell, the Tory and Orange candidate, in South Tyrone, is the biggest personal victory of the campaign. The closeness of the fight is shown by the fact that Mr. O'Brien's majority is only 53 in a total vote of nearly 7,000.

SIR JOHN A. MACDONALD.

SENSATIONAL REPORT CONCERNING THE PREMIER-SAID TO BE ON HIS WAY TO HEAD OFF A MOVEMENT LOOKING TO HIS DEPOSITION.

OTTAWA, Dec. 9 .- The mystery concerning

the cause of Sir John A. Macdonald's sudden flight from Canada has been intensified by the report that he sailed from Liverpool for Halifax on Thursday last, and will reach Canada next Monday. If this report be correct, the Government organs, will find it difficult to explain his movements. Nobody will believe that the members of the British Government stopped in the middle of their campaign speeches to discuss reciprocity and the fishery question. One of the reasons assigned for Sir John's sudden return is that a cabal has been found in his own party looking to his deposition from the leadership as a means of conciliating the Quebec Con-servatives. It is alleged that no sooner had Sir John arrived in London than a cablegram was forwarded to him by some of his colleagues requesting his immediate return, as matters were going from bad to worse. Mr. Fred. White, controller of the mounted police, who accompanied Sir John, is also wanted back,

One Experience of Many. Having experienced a great deal of "Trouble!" from indification, so much so

Life! My trouble always came after eating any food---

However light And digestible,

For two or three hours at a time I had to go through the most Excruciating pains,

"And the only way I ever got" "Relief!"

that I came near losing my

Was by throwing up all my stomach contained !! No one can conceive the pains that I had to go through, until

"At last?" I was taken! "So that for three weeks I lay in bed and

Could eat nothing !!! My sufferings were so that I called two

doctors to give me something that would stop the pain.

Their efforts were no good to me. At last I heard a good deal "About your Hop Bitters! And determined to try them."

Got a bottle-in four hours I took the contents of One!!!

Next day I was out of bed, and have not seen a "Sick!"

Hour, from the same cause, since. I have recommended it to hundreds of others. You have no such

"Advorate as I am." GEO. KENDALL, Allston, Boston, Mass.

Dowrright Cruelty. To permit yourself and family to

Suffer! With sickness when it can be prevented and cured so easily With Hop Bitters!!!

137 None genuine without a lameh of green Figure 0.1 the white label. Such all the vile, poisonous stuff with "Hop" or "Hops" in their name.

A MYSTERIOUS AFFAIR.

A NARROW ESCAPE FROM A TRAGEDY NEAR NIAGARA-QUARRELLING ON THE TRACK.

NIAGARA FALLS, Ont., Dec. S .-- Two men were struck about two miles west of here by the G. T. R. Atlantic express this afternoon. The train consisted of six coaches and two baggage cars, and was hauled by two loco motives. The driver, Thomas Meagher, of will prevent Lord Salisbury from seeking an the forward engine, as the train rounded a curve where some cars were standing in what vent Indiand from reading any advantage is known as St. David's siding, noticed two from such an alliance if it were formed, men stranging on the outside of the track, a men struggling on the outside of the track, a short distance shead of him. He whistled instantly to attract their attention, but they paid no notice whatever to his exertions to save their lives. One had the other down, and just before the train reached them) the man on top made a frantic attempt to get the other man's shoulders across the rails, and partly succeeded, but by the time the train reached them the man underneath aprang out from unher his assailant and clear of the care, while the front of the engine struck the other in the forehead, inflicting a terrible wound. As soon as the train arrived here the matter was reported to the officials, and the outgoing train that left on the arrival of the Atlantic express received orders to arrest both men, which they did and took them to St. Catharines, where they were taken in charge. The injured min had his wounds dressed and was sent to hospital. They both refuse to answer any questions, and no one knows from where they hail, although it is generally believed they are quarrymen from Queenstown Heights, and were in the midst of settling a drunken wrangle when the express them.

> As Ohio man last winter predicted his death in the fall of 1885 List Wednesday he dropped dead just as he predicted he would.

> A CRYING EVIL -Children are often fretiul and ill when worms are the cause Dr. Low's Worm Syrup salely expels all worms.

> Blocks of compressed coal are used in licu of coke at some of the blast furnaces in Belgium. It has been found that by the use of these blocks a much higher temperature of hot blast is obtained, and that the proportion of combustible consumed-coke and compressed coal included-per ton of pig iron produced is less than with coke alone.

> THE STOMACH is the grand central of the living system, the first organ developed in animal life, and the first to suffer from excesses. Regulate ts diseased action by Burdock Blood Bitters, which restores health to the stomach, bowels, liver, kidneys, and

> A man in Queensland had an antidote for snake bites, and had many times demon-strated its value. He was fond of letting the snakes bite bim and then of curing himself. He offered his receipe to the Government for \$50,000, but the offer was declined. One day, when intoxicated, he was bitten by an adder. His remedy was not near him and he died.

KIDNEY COMPLAINTS.

Much is blamed upon the Kidneys when people are ill and suffer from weak and painful back, etc. If you regulate the Liver and Blood with Burdock Blood Bitters the Kidneys will soon resume a right action. Burdock Blood Bitters cleanses the whole system, Kidneys included.

The lady secretary of the Anti-Vivisection League of England argues, in a letter to M. Pasteur, that cauterization removes all danger of hydrophobia. Her son once and she herself five or six times have thus escaped the malady, and both offer to be bitten by any mad animal in M. Pasteur's laboratory on condition of being allowed to treat the wounds h emselves.

A HANDY RELIEF for Pains, Aches, and accidental injuries is an almost universal requirement. Such a ready remedy is best found in Hagyard's Yellow Oil, that cures
Rheumatism, Sore Throat, Colds, and all
Pain, Lameness, and Soreness, whether
internal or external.

A woman in Newark, N.J., who stooped to pat on the head a small dog that was moaning in a gutter was bitten on the hand by the animal and died ten days after.

WORMS often destroy enildren, but Freeman's Worm Powders destroy worms, and expel them from the system.

An American Tale of Real Life.

BY RHODA E. WHITE.

CHAPTER VI.-Continued. " I did marry Angelina de Grasse, the wife of that vagabond de Grasse, as she supposed herself to be, but it was proven that he had a wife in France, and Angelina was thrown upon the world, penniless, friendless, and

among strangers."
"Oh," said the Colonel, "I know her story. She came to me. I was interested so far as to advise her to lay the case before you, who were able and ready to place her in the hands of a good lawyer; but if I had supposed you would have married "You would have left her to go to destruc-

tion? "I certainly would not have sent her to

you, Courtney."
"I am not sorry that you did. She is a good woman, and as beautiful as she is good. What more did I need? Could I not raise any good woman to the level of my own po-

"Have you? Ah! have you?" "Go on, say all you think. It will prepare me for what the world is going to say of me, and it may harden me, too.

"You have not answered my question. Have you clevated Augelina de Grasse to your position ?" "Don't call her Angelina de Grasse, Colonel.'

"That will be the name the world will give her when speaking of your secret marriage."
"Eut pray let my friends be more merciful

to me." Poor Daniel felt stripped of every worldly advantage he possessed in this trying ordeal, and like the veriest criminal he was baring his back to the lashes, as he would have to do later to all who sought to inflict them, while the jeers of the crowd filled his ears. It was

"We must look this case of yours in the face, my dear friend," said the Colonel, " and to the best of our ability adopt the wisest course to pursue to save your good

"I see but one course that I am willing to follow, and that is to come out boldly and publish the date of my marriage to Angeliaa Raymond," said Mr. Courtney.

"My dear sir, let us not be too hasty in our decision. The course you propose would compromise to a painful degree Miss Crawford and her family," said the Colonel.

Both men were sitent for several minutes. Daniel walked up and down the room with his hands clasped behind him, weighing in his mind the probable consequences of the conversation he had with Miss Crawford that evening, and writhing under the severe castigation which his friend the Colonel was giving him; but he acknowledged that it was only an act of justice, and one that he would not spare the culprit, if he were himself in the place of the Colonel.

Colonel Keanc, incantime, who just began to realise that his friend was in his right mind, and that it was a fact that he had been guilty of a triple folly-the concealment of nis marriage—the marriage itself—and the attentions to Miss Crawford—was becoming more and more indignant and amazed at the conduct of a man so blind to his own wellheing, and so regardless of the reputations of Angelina and Emily. At last the Colonel rose suddenly from his chair, where he had been sitting like one in mute astonishment at the sea of difficulties before them, and stopping Daniel in the middle of the room by making a halt before him, asked, in a loud voice :

to manage the rest tolerably well. Of course we know that the public is not going to let you off easily; but the wound you have given the Crawford family is a metter that will give you more trouble than all the rest, [am afraid."

"There is no knowing what Mr. Crawford will do to avenge it," added Daniel, feeling that he was now powerless in the hands of would be at liberty to cast their stones at

him.
"I think eilence will be Mr. Crawford's course, since you never said in actual words to his daughter trat you loved her," said

the Colonel Daniel looked a little consoled by this suggestion of his friend. 'At the South," said he, "a duel would

be fought on such an occasion." "Would that mend the matter?"

"If it would rid the world of the culprit, it would," said Mr. Courtney. "I do not think so. It would, in this case

of ours, confirm what after all is only a doubtful question in the public mind." "I think you are right. Do you then advise no announcement of the marriage

while I am here in Washington?" "By all means. I think that you are bound to protect the name of Miss Crawford. Your visits will cease at the Crawfords, and the natural conclusion will be that you were rejected by Miss Craw-

ford. You do not mind that?" "Not at present, but by and by when the truth must be told, what is a supposition now,

will then make me a greater villain than I am, if such a thing be possible."
"Don't get too low down, Courtney. You are after all better than some men I know,

who only make light of their guilt." "That does not make me less guilty. Perhaps those men have not the sense to know the price of a clear conscience. I'd give all my wealth this night, if it would buy me back the peace I had before I yielded to the weakness that has cost me so dearly. But when and

where will the consequences cease? Can you tell me? I own I cannot see the end!" "You are too dejected. Come, cheer up. Do you remember the song, 'When the devil was sick?""
"The devil a monk would be," added

Daniel. "If I ever get well!" "No rash promises. I know you'll yet see your way out of this," said the Colonel; "but not very soon, if you do not look at it with spirit. Shake off this dejection. Put a bold face against the obstacles, and suffer your punishment with courage. The condemnation of the world is inevitable, but it will soon forget the present whirlwind of

scandal in the influence which your wealth will have against it! Money is a wonderful power in this life!" "I am inclined to think you are right." said Daniel.

Seeing the viotim a little quieted, the Colonel thought it better to probe the wound a little. He was not a cruel man, nor a faithless friend. In order to spare Daniel a second conversation on this painful subject, he wanted to know everything connected with the affair this night, and then he could better form his judgment of the wisest counsel to

March Company of the Company of the

Mr. Courtney, who till now had not ceased pacing the room in great agitation of mind, came over to the chair that was by the side of Colonel Keane, and sat down. Both looked steadily into the fire before them, to avoid the embarrasament to either the narrator or the listener. Mr. Courtney be-

"The story is not a long one. A young,

innocent, and beautiful woman came to me to help her to free herself from the bonds of an unlawful marriage. She had been imposed upon by De Grasse, who fell in love with her, and she believed that he was a man of honor and had an unblemished name. He represented to her mother, who was with Angelina, that he was a younger son of a noble family in France, of large landed estates, to which, in a short time, he would fall heir, his older brother at the time being sick from a disease the physicians of the family had pronounced fatal. The child, for she was only fifteen years old, had no affection for the man, much less love. The mother, as you know is the usual custom in France, told the child that her own fortune was gone, her father was dead, and that this marriage would be a happiness to both of them, if it only secured provision for the support of her The mother prevailed. They were married. Her mother returned to France. The young wife was from the first very unhappy. De Grasse was brutal and angered by her indifference for him, and vowed that if she could not love him, she should hate him. He liked that better than her indiffer ence. Before one month was over she hated him, and dreaded to be a moment alone with him. She was like a bird in the power of the serpent. It came about, however, that some letters were sent her in his absence of two days, that were addressed to him by his the jeers of the crowd filled his ears. It was a thousand times more dreadful to bear, now that he had added so much to the length of the chain of consequences.

It was the days that determine the days that wife, whom he had deserted a few months before. Terrified beyond expression, she told me, she kept the letters which she had opened by his own request. Before he left he told her if some bills he expected were to see sent, and if they came she was directed to send a special messerger to him with them. The wife's letters she showed to a friend, who told her to keep them, and sent her to you, and you sent her to me for help and

"I knew," said the Colonel," "she was in great treuble, and she needed advice, but all she told me at the time was, that she had found out that the man she had married had a wife. So I sent her to you.'

"I heard her whole story," said Mr. Courtney, "without making a comment till she had ended it. 'My poor child,' said I, 'you have been cruelly treated by a villian. Be glad that you have been so short a time in his power. You must not go back to his glad, and he attributed the change to his imhouse again.' She clasped her hands, her eyes filled with tears, and she asked.

'What can I do? I have no home to go to—events, Daniel received letters again I said. 'What do you wish me to do?' said
Angelina, trembling and sobbing for several minutes. I told her that I would take her to a home and to a friend. I ordered the carriage and took Eijer, friend. I ordered the carriage and took Eijer, painted miniature of myself; but I want you, It is the blackest kind of murder, and to have Daniel, to love my heart better than takes the blackest kind of a heart to do it." I sent an attorney to take Angelina's testimony, and engaged the best counsellor in the city to arrest the rescal and prosecute him for bigumy. From that time till the case was deith it might not have been. Marie and others on the table and his head on his hand. cided a year later, I left her at Mrs Harper's, have told her that a man's love for beauty and provided amply for her support, but I never "Why, the dence, Courtney, did you visit and provided amply for her support, but I never so often at the Crawfords and pay such atten-saw her alone nor addressed her in familia tion to Miss Crawfold? If this confounded difficulty was not in the way we might hope very great. In time she loved me, I was told, but she never snowed it to me in the slightest manner. Her deportment was at all times dignified and respectful. When the case was decided in her favor, De Grasse was sent to the mines, and then she lost the fear from which it was impossible till then to release her. Mrs. Harper became much attached o her, and often praised her to me. She was very beautiful, and we thought it might his enemics and his friends as well, who be a second cause of peril to her, and proposed that some good marriage should be tound for her. To this I readily consented, and promised to be a father to her, and give her a dowry."

Mr. Courtney wiped the perspiration from his face. He went to the buffet and drank a glass of wine, and then returned to the chair that he had left. Col. Keane had not moved while he was speaking. He sac with both hands in his side pockets, looking steadily into the fire, listening to

every word.
"Colonel," continued Mr. Courtney, what do you suppose possessed me? could not let anyone else marry that

woman. The pity I had felt for her, became love." "The devil it did !" exclaimed Col. Keane,

scarcely knowing what he said. Daniel continued: "Yes, I was in love with Angelina. I was

fascinated by her youth and be uty, and I married her.

"And treated her scarcely better than the other man," said Colonel Keane, determined to make Daniel know what the world would say on this point."

"Do not be too severe upon me, Colonel. I have wronged her I know, but I love her and she loves me. She is not a woman to be trifled with. Her faith in me makes her yield to circumstances without sufforing."

"Circumstances in which you have placed her," added the Colonel. "What is to prevent the public from saying she is not your wife during these months that you hide her

"I know the danger of this. There is not phase of this deplorable dilemma that I have not seen and weighed, and they have filled me with a dread more terrible than I can bear sometimes," answered Daniel.

"Your child, Courtney, will always have a shadow cast upon her birthright," said the Colonel.

"Oh, spare me, Colonel, I cannot hear What can be done to avert calamities so dreadful to the innocent mother and her child? No consideration now for others should stand in the way of my protecting them. It is my opinion that I ought at once to come out openly and publish my marriage in the Washington papers."
"Yes, that would be the true course for a

man to pursue, even at the eleventh hour, but you cannot do so, because you are bound to protectiMiss Crawford's good name. Do you think the man she will marry will like to be told that one of her lovers was a married man; or that such a character was allowed to pay her so much attention, that the public had a right to name them as affianced, as they now do name you and Miss Craw ford ?"

"I am hedged in on all sides," said poor Daniel. "What is life to me!"

what he had suffered all the night. "I am not so sure of that," said the Cottage, so I've done my duty, as I will to Colonel. "I never was in so dark a place | the end, if I have your approbation." yet that there was not a way out of it to daylight, if I knew how to find it. I go back to the idea that you must let the public think that you have been rejected. In my had an uncomfortable feeling about it that opinion Mr. Crawford will be non-bordered on jealousy, and a want of perfect concommittal, and not allow anything to be said | fidence in his wife. It did not occur to him, to him on the subject; gossip will have a as it ought, that Captain Donaldson could be check when not fed by facts such as you have given it these three months past. There will low-minded man, had received a wrong idea come a lull in the storm. Your sickness has of his own wishes and intentions respecting been a God send; which is a ray of light to his wife; but yet it seemed to him impossible begin with,' How so ?"

"Why, you can excuse yourself now from attending places of public amusement, din-ners, balls, the theatre, and drives, on the plea that your illness has left you only able

to attend to your public duties.' "That is true; I thank you for that thought, Colonel. I shall be a recluse—that is, so far as going out to visit in families. My gentleman'friende will be more acceptable companions. Difficult as has been the confession to Miss Crawford, and scarcely less so has been your searching survey of my position, Colonel, yet I am relieved from the dreadful anticipadaughter. Angelina expressed her prefertion of the confession that has been like I had bruders to acceptance to be an admit none, the two friends sat down sometime unmarried to marriage with Monsicur semething in my heart remotely bordering on side by side at the table, that was covered with letters and political documents. two persons who ought to know it. Would that I could tear it out of my breast altogether, and he free."

"In time, in time; a wound like yours is more paniful in the process of healing than it

was in its most dangerous state."
"Well, is not this relief, ever so trifling, another ray of light?" added the Colonel.

"Yes, and I am not going on further into the dark ; I'm going back to day." "Yes, that is true; and now, what do you

suppose is the hour, Courtney?"
"Midnight." "Yes and more-half past."

"You shall not go this you have had a

supper." A supper was ordered, and soon two ser vants laid the cloth on a table near the fire. The coal was renewed in the grate, and the friends partock of refreshments: meantime they talked before the servants of pleasanter aubjects.

The Colonel, when bidding his friend good night, said in a cheerful tone:

"Keep up, my friend, all will come right tab'e. yet, I hope. It is the darkest hour before daylight."

Mr. Courtney realized the value of the advice given by the Colonel, to appear before long strides up and down the room, at the the public at case in his mind. The next day he made an effort to be more than usually pleasant and cordial to the members of the

house. The faithful Lubin was deceived by Master Daniel's cheerful manner. It made him

A day or two after this crisis of "That is not the point. It is the most events, Daniel received letters again d-d impertinent sheet I ever read. Why, if no friends-no money. He will follow me and from Mrs. Harper and Angelina, while his kill me !' Do not fear. If you have come good friend the Colonel was careful to ask my advice, you must let madirect you, to be with him as much as possible, that nothing could please you so well, for I said. What do you wish me to do? said There was so much that was wifely and decency's sake he ought to disguise the to be with him as much as possible.

do not love you most for that, my husband." Neither spoke for a few moments. The "Poor child," said Daniel, "she suffered so Colonel continued his tramp up and down the

soon grows cold." ad no idea the woman had so mu mind," said the Colonel. "Some remarks in that letter about Cantain Donaldson are like"

"No other than to call often and see that

an older head than hers." While they were talking the postman brought the Southern mail to Mr. Courtney. He broke the seal of one letter hastily that he knew was from Captain Donald. son. At the top the Colonel saw "Confidentiat." He knew the captain, and had not a

good opinion of him; but he was silent. Mr. Courtney's face flushed; his expression was one of indignation. He folded the letter without reading it, and continued the conversation, but scarcely heard what the Colonel said. His absent manner was noticed

by the Colonel, and he soon left him to read his letter. Another trouble now disturbed Daniel's

new-found, or hoped-for, peace of mind. Captain Donaldson wrote that, in his opinion, it was time that his pretty wife was looked after; that since other men more agrecable to the lonesome wife solaced her, he had been refused admittance. He thought she did not care about his care over her. Indeed they had some warm words on the subject, he wrote. This much Daniel had gathered from the quick glance he gave the contents. Now that he was alone, he took the letter from his pocket and read it more

carefully:
"Dear Mr. Courtney,—I have, to the best tions and one by one we must destroy these of my poor ability, followed your wishes since hydraheaded chemics," you lett, and visited the Cottage very often. "Ah! enemies created by my own actions! The bird in the small cage has begun to get I see it all now. Help me—pity me!" restless. I don't know that it is strange, havrestless. I don't know that it is strange, having had its liberty so long, and its own sweet will, too, as I hear. You'must have some trouble to keep it long caged. To come down to plain words, A—— is so much better pleased with these other visitors, will, if we make hear to that I have been a good as chief. We must not more than one, that I have been as good as Now, my dear Mr. Courtney, I'd bear more than this for your friendship; but I must be on a voyage?"

"I think that is what he is waiting for."

"I think that is what he is waiting for." authorize me to look after what is going on at the Cottage. Send me just a line that I can show the dame, and it may save you a good deal of trouble by and-by.'

"The dame!" repeated Daniel. "How rascal.'

He trembled violently from his agitation of nind, and his heart palpitated so painfully asked Daniel, humiliated beyond expression, from anger, that for a moment he was obliged as more and more the weakness of his characto hold his hand tightly upon it. Then he ter was being exhibited, as dreadful as the read on:

"The French girl you left with her is her confident and accomplice, and you know what that can mean. If you don't care about it, and would as soon let the thing go "If you have no objections I'll write it about it, and would as soon let the thing go on, I need not do more than to stay away, and you will before you leave Washington be am not myself enough in my own affairs just a free man." a free man."
"The villain !" said Daniel. "What did

pudence, to dare to write to me in this way? letter, while Colonel Keane took up the paper Does he take me for a rascal like himself?" and appeared to be interested in it; but he He could not lay the sheet down till he had read on to the end, and went on:

ead on to the end, and went on:

"From what is said here, you are a pretty ing:—
"CAPTAIN DONALDSON,—Your letter was "CAPTAIN DONALDSON,—Your letter was a greatly, beto hear it. There is some one in Washington who takes note of where you are, and

WHAT WILL THE WORLD SAY?

Inot think that I am prompted by an idle curiosity. I am your friend, and it is in my heart to stand by you to the end; but, like your physical I am your friend, and it is in my heart to stand by you to the end; but, like your physical I must understand the case before I prescribe the remedy."

An American Tale of Real Life.

The sly puss! A paper rather hard on you turned this trouble around and around, and we have looked at its darkest sides; we will see now that there is of light in it."

Who Countries who fill now had not coased. Whether the promoted by an idle countries to turned this trouble around and around, and we have looked at its darkest sides; we will see now hat there is of light in it."

Who ta ray," replied Daniel, overcome by at that game of yours. I promised to of spite, to let you see that two can play at that game of yours. I promised to give you a faithful account of things at the

The letter so sickened and disgusted Daniel that he could not finish the last page. Though he did not believe all the fellow wrote, yet he had an uncomfortable feeling about it that an out-and-out liar. He saw that the base, that any man could, in cool blood, stab an innocent woman in the heart, as such downright slander would do.

Mr. Courtney had learned the necessity of keeping his mind as tranquil as he could, in order to enable him to carry out the wishes of the Colonel, and to hide his troubles from the world. The next day there would be a good deal of excitement in dehate, and of importance to his constituents; so he made a desperate effort to drive from his thoughts every shadow of doubt in his heart of his wife's sincerity and fidelity.

Early the next morning he sent for Colonel Keane. When they were alone, and Lubin had orders to keep guard in the outer room

"Anything new, Courtney, in your plan of proceeding in debate to day?" "No; I am not concerned about my success in that quarter, Colonel."

"You sent for me, did you not?" "I did. I am not well enough -or wise enough, perhaps, is a better expression -to net without your counsel. I've given you my considence, and I must conceal nothing from

you. Read that letter." After handing Captain Donaldson's letter to the Colonel, Mr. Courtney rese and went to the window to look out while he was reading it. A scavenger came along and stretched out his hand that held a long wire crooked at the end. He picked up some rags with it out of a heap of dirt, and looking are them a moment; then, with a smile of satisfaction at their worth, tossed them into a sack and walked on. "That man is more contented with himself than I am, and is therefore happier than I am at this moment," thought

"Whew!" said the colonel, folding up the letter. With a hard slap he flung it on the

"What do you think of it?" asked Daniel. "Think of it! think of it!" answered the Colonel, jumping and actually stamping in same time running his hands through his long grey hair, and pushing it off his forehead to "Think of it! If a man had cool his brain. written such a letter to me and of my wife, I would not long think about it-I'd shoot him!"

"You do not, of course, believe the

ras al ?" "That is not the point. It is the most the fellow had been employed by you to get your wife out of your way, and if he knew that nothing could please you so well, for

"This is the worst serpent that has crawled out of the nest we have got into,' said the Colonel. Daniel shuddered.

my wife was comfortable and happy.' "And you told him that she was your lawful wife and that Pura was your lawful child?"

" And you told him to keep it secret that she was your wife and that Pura was your child?"

"Yes, I did." " He did not believe you," " Why not?"

"Because he did not believe your wife was a virtuous woman. He did helieve that Daniel Courtney, who could marry any woman in the land that he wished to, was not fool enough to let that woman, whom he denied before the world, stand in his way of

a better marriage"
Daniel groaned under the lash. "He had every reason to draw those conclusions, when you told him to keep your mar-

Daniel sat with both hands over his eye-, and his breast was heaving with agony.
"How could you have entrusted to such a man what was more precious to you than your life-your wife and your good name? All that I am saying, my friend, the world will say by and by; it will ask all these ques-

He sat down and was thinking where to begin.

"Like all culprits, he is dangerous. We must not let this fellow run at large. He will, if we make him angry, do great mis-chief. We must not let him suspect that we turned out. That impudent French maid shut | understand and despise him. We must take the door in my face more than once lately, our time to get rid of this serpeut. All he wants is your money. Can't you send him

"Don't offer him anything; let him ask for it, else he will say you bribed him to leave the country. Never offer money to men or women of whom you are afraid. Better never have such people around you of whom you dare he treat my wife so disrespectfully! I are atraid; but if you have been so unfortun-could horsewhip him if I were near the ate, never buy their good nature. They have none to sell.'

"Do you advise an answer to this letter?" handwriting on the wall at the feast of Bels-

now, and you must approve or disapprove. I

"The villain!" said Daniel. "What did I do to give him the brazen courage—the imwas far away, trying to fancy himself giving Donaldson what he deserved—a hard lash-

gay fellow yourself, my good friend; and has a better right to be? I am glad received yesterday. It surprised me greatly, because I see that you have misunderstood what I wished you to do. I have too much confidence in my wife to place anyone over her in give him.

"It is much. More than to men less end with whom. A—knows all about it, so I dence in my wife to place anyone over her in it happened that you married Angelina. Do wish to live to extricate yourself and those so it is some one in her employ and confidence. You to take such a place, for I consider it

beneath a gentleman to accept such a place. I am sorry if you have been treated like one by the maid Marie. I shall write to my wife and express my surprise that the door was shut some, how like a prince he looked, in your face. Meantime, Captain, I wish you to understand henceforth that no one can speak disrespectfully of her without insulting me, and no one can insuit me without suffering serenade gotten up by Mr. Crawford and for it at my hands. I was wrong to have imposed this trial of faith in me on my wife: it was for reasons that, at the time, I thought would benefit her in the end. I was mistaken; but I must still ask acts of statesmanship in advancing public you, so long as you remain in N-, to consider it a matter of mine personally, and not one belonging to the public. You told me before I left the South that your ship was nearly ready to sail; pray do not on my account feel under any obligations to remain in own friends. I have the utmost confidence in | but he was absent. her. This will relieve you from all further necessity to trouble yourself about her. If to the crowd, and after the serenade, ordered you desire any assistance in the way of a supper for them at the hotel. He then ad-introduction to merchants who will give you dressed the Committee, but he was so much cargo, Riggs and Blunt can help you. affected by this demonstration, that he Ask them them to pay you what I promised broke down once or twice. Yet he was never you the day I left home. I left orders with so eloquent. While his soul had been so them to do so before I came here. As to my harrowed by the humiliating scenes of the deportment here or elsewhere, I allow no man previous night, this little respite and public to make his comments to me about it; I am praise was a temporary balm. The able to do without advice which I do not ask consciousness that he had not as yet lost its

for. "While I naturally feel very much incensed at the insinuations in your letter, I am | Keane, he might yet in part redeem the past, inclined to believe that you entirely mistook and save himself from loss of reputation. my wishes. It is humilating to think you could rank me with a class of men so base, But here let the subject end. - Yours,
"DANIEL COURTNEY."

"Colonel," said Daniel, "here is my letter. It is a hard thing to deal so gently with such an insult, but this is a part of my punishment. I agree with you that we cannot afford to anger Donaldson."

The Colonel read over the letter carefully. "Very good! Diplomatic! I can't suggest a change. I agree with you it is hard not to send to one of your negroes to give the villian a strapping; but he could turn on you and be a troublesome enemy."
"How gladly my old Jacob would give

him the lash," said Daniel. "I'm glad the letter pleases vou. I shall not feel at ease till I hear from the fellow. Now I must write to Angelina, she may be in trouble.

I'll go away now," said the Colonel. "You know best how to pacify her. I shall come again this evening. Good bye."

"Good bye," said Daniel. "I can't say much, for there is too much to say; but I can tell you that to have such a friend as you are is the ' medicine of life.' "

"Don't speak of it! I shall not betray you nor leave you." They shook hands cordially. Of all the adulation his money could buy, there was not a drop in it half so sweet as that lay at her feet in shattered pieces was the friendship of Colonel Keane; that could not worthy of her sorrow of heart, not be bought at any price. Daniel looked after him till the door closed, with a tenderness strong enough to rise above the pain they almost womanly - "a sore heart is a tender Then he wrote his letter to Augelina.

sorrowful almost unto death, when I think of memory is of first love. Emily Crawford what I have subjected you to suffer; but, dearest, a little more patience, a little more sacrifice for your love for me, and then you will be rewarded, and my punishment will be following to its end. over! Oh, what an anticipation this is for us, my Angelina! You are a true woman, and have womanly instincts, and therefore you must have blamed me, oh, bitterly all around us, if we but open our eyes to see blamed me, for my seeming unkindness. I will tell you now what I have never dared to tell you before, that there was such notoriety given to your suit against duce fruit of its kind. This is an inevitable De Grasse in New Orkans, that I result, and what a terrible responsibility it thought it best for both of us to wait till that | throws upon human beings who are employed had died away to make known our marriage. in the Master's vineyard ! I could not bear to have the public make concealed our marriage. But my love, my be startled at the terrible punishments he has mine, for it has led us both into so many continue them, we ask? trials and difficulties. Here in Washinton. looked upon as an unmarried man, and a man of great wealth, I am courted. harm came of it, but in one instance. Miss Crawford, as I told you, liked me too well; but, my dear, I told her as you wished me to do, that I was your husband and Pura's father, and that you were good and beautiful, and we parted never to meet again. I never

said a word of any love to her, Angelina.

"My dear wife, I must pain you a little by telling you that Captain Donaldson has complained that you have refused to see him. Did you forget that I told you that he is my friend? I have written to him that I would write to you about it. Now, my Angelina, go to our friend, Mrs. Harper, and ask her what to do about his visits to you, and then whatever you both decide, with please me. I am well again. It will not be guite long before I am home, and then-oh, then, will we not be happy? The world continues to of his friend Mrs. Harper, that until gossip laud and honor my wealth. I wonder, if I announced to-morrow that I was bankrupt, how many friends I should find to sympathise with me in the great loss? I know who then would be true, and love me all the more that she was my only one-eh? my wife? Write and tell me who visits you, and if they come because they think you a widow? Pura, you know, proclaims that you were a wife. Be careful, as I told you, whom you admit. I prefer that no gentlemen should be introduced. Do you consent to this? Marie must not make you suspicious of evil. I wish you to be, my Angelina, as I left you. If you hear gossip about me, do not heed it. I shall live almost like a recluse here the rest of the winter. My sickness has taught me I must give up society. Little wife, ever love your husband.

" DANIEL COURTNEY." The evening after these occurrences, the Colonel and Mr. Courtney were discussing the satisfaction that Daniel had given to the Southern members in his management of the

points in favor of their Bills. It is the subject of conversation on both sides," said the Colonel. ") our praise is in the mouth of everyone. Upon my word, 1 believe your friends would make you the next President if they could, and I do not know that they cannot. I assure you, Courtney, more than one is thinking seriously of nominating you as a Southern Candidate for the

Presidency when the time comes.' "Not for worlds would I wish it," replied Daniel, with spirit. "My enemies would not leave a feather unplucked in me; no man who has given the ghost of a chance to political men to ruin his character should allow his name to be used as a candidate for office afterwards. I once had this ambition on the rain-to be President-but I am now oured! I have so much wealth that I need not add public life to the burden."

"I think you are right, but I believe you would carry the election.

"No doubt." "Why not try?"

"Because I would not run the gauntlet." Just then an uproar was heard outside the house, and a confusion of voices, and " Courtney! Courtney!" was called by hundreds of people of all classes. The Colonel hurried to the window, and as far as he could see, the street was packed with people-men and boys, calling again and again, "Court-

The band was playing a national air, but as

soon as Mr. Courtney appeared on the balcony, there was a silence, and the cheers of the crowd were deafening. How handand with what enthusiasm his friends offered the young orator their homage. It was whispered to him that this was a others on the occasion of presenting to Mr. Courtney a magnificent service of silver in testimony of their appreciation of his services to his country, his many generous good, and for his noble virtues as a private gentleman, to whom all honor was due,

These sentiments were embodied in a speech made by the leading member of the Committee, who made the presentation, accompanied by fifteen or twenty members of the Board of - till my return. After all, it is best for Arrangements, in whose name the silver was my wife to be left at liberty to choose her given. Mr. Crawford's name headed the list.

> Mr. Courtney said a few appropriate words favor, gave him courage to hope that, with the aid of his excellent friend, Colonel But who that has been in the power of the world, has not found that it is a fickle, hard, and merciless master, who will strew branches in the way of the hero, and in three days after follow the crowd, if that crowd cries

> Crucify him!" The next day in the House, everyone who met Mr. Courtney congratulated him, and bestowed their praises on the hero of the day. But his heart was sick. He could not be lifted out of its darkness by such homage. He could only smile and appear hefore men to be happy. Some, however, said that Mr. Courtney was so used to public adulation that he seemed indifferent to its incense; others remarked that his late illness had left a sadness in his expression of countenance. One

old friend came up to him and said : "Mr. Courtney, your friend Crawford was absent last night. He and his family have gone to Charleston. Miss Crawford was threatened with fever, and the doctor ordered change of air."

"Ah! answered Daniel "I'm sorry that Miss Crawford is sick. I've seen very little of the family the past several weeks."

He was astonished at his own coolness. It was a relief to him that the Crawfords were gone. And his hope was that Miss Crawford would learn that the broken idol have suffered from such delusions have been leave behind them. There is lett the wor shipped memory of the idol as it was when "My DEAR WIFE-My heart to day is it was whole; this, no time will dim if the will never love again as she loved Daniel Courtney. Her heart's sacrifice is one of the sad consequence in the chain that we are

> We need not go to books of fiction to fire our imaginations with the unreal. There are atrange and instructive developments in life them, and our hearts to receive justruction from them. In the moral world, as in the physical, the seed that is sown is sure to pro-

The reader who has followed Daniel Courtcomments on our union, and to have your ney so far has no doubt pitied the vanity name on the lips of profligate men, so I that held such power over him, and he may wife, I think now it was a great mistake of brought on himself by it. Is he not likely to

> Mr. Courtney's good acts were not without bountiful fruit; but these are not in our plan, in this volume, of following the one act that began the sad succession of difficulties which have embittered his life so far. Some will argue, how was it possible that a man who really had a good nature, could have wronged and wounded a wife as he was doing. Was it not selfish regard for his vanity? It is true that there was this contradiction in Daniel Courtney's character. He had a peculiar objection to being talked about. He was sensitive and timid when his actions were the subject of public comment, and he would do almost anything to avoid it. Therefore, when he married a young girl of humble birth, of no fortune nor fame, he dreaded the world's remarks on the subject. The DeGrasse suit had called forth such indignation against the fellow, that Daniel hated to have his wife's name coupled with his, so he foolishly decided against the wise counsels had spent its arrows upon the scandal, it would be better to withhold the publication of the marriage, Mrs. Harper, with a pro-phetic mind, foresaw the dangers of such a resolution, and, as we have seen, urged a different course.
> "After a little time—not yet—it is better to

> wait." is all that he would say, and so, darker at each step, away from the right his life went on. It will require great heroism now to retrace the road that may—we can only say that may—lead him back to the glorious light of day. Who can tell that while he delays he may not hear the summons from on high ! "Thou fool, this night thy soul is required of thee!" Lost, lost opportunities! Oh, the misery of lost opportunities ! (To be continued.)

NERVOUS DEBILITATED MEN. You are allowed a free trial of thirty days of the use of Dr. Dye's Celebrated Voltaic Belt with Electric Suspensory Appliances, for the speedy relief and permanent cure of Nervous Debility, loss of Vitality and Manhood, and all kindred troubles Also, for many other diseases. Complete restration to health, vigor and manhood guaranteed. No risk is incurred. Illustrated pamphlet, with full information, etc., mailed free by addressing Voltaic Belt Co, Mar-

The fast mail time between Philadelphia and New Orleans is now about forty-two hours.

CONSUMPTION CURED.

An old physician having had placed in his hands by a returned Medical Missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption Catarrh, Asthma, Bronchitis, etc., after having tested its wonderful curative powers, in hun-dreds of cases, desires to make it known to such as may need it. The Recipe will be sent FREE with full directions for preparing and using. Send 2 cent stamp. Address Dr. W. H. Armstroug, 44 North 4th ,St., Philadelphia, Pa. Name this paper.)

Recent explorations at Memphis, in Egypt, have brought to light a large number of harps and other musical instruments, supposed to be at least 3,000 years old.

If sick headache is misery, what are Carter's Little Liver Pills if they will positively cure it? People who have used them speak frankly of their worth. They are small and leasy to take.

A HELP TO GOOD DIGESTIO? In the British Medical Journal Dr. W. Roberts, of England, discusses the effect of iquors, tea, coffee and cocoa on digestion. All of them retard the chemical processes, activity and muscular contractions. Distilled spirits retard the salivary or peptic digestion but slightly when sparingly used. Wines were found to be highly injurious to

ealivary digestion. On peptic digestion all wines exert a retarding influence. They stimulate the glandular and muscular activity of the stomach. Effervescent wines exert the greatest amount of good with the least harm to digestion. When one's digestion is out of order everything goes awry, unless, as in the case of T. T. Seals, of Bellaire, Ohio, who had had dyspepsia for seven years, the digestive apparatus is kept in apple pie eating order by Warner's Tippecanoe, the best appetite producer and regulator in the world.

Tea, even in minute quantities, completely paralyzes the action of the saliva. tannin in strong tea is injurious. Weak tea should be used, if at all. Strong coffee and cacoa are also injurious if used in excess. -The Cosmopolitum.

GATHERED TO HIS FATHERS.

AWFULLY SUDDEN DEATH OF WILLIAM H. VANDERBILT IN NEW YORK YESTERDAY AFTERNOON.

NEW YORK, Dec. S .- Wm. H. Vanderbilt died suddenly at his residence on Fifth avenue about three o'clock this afternoon.

NEW YORK, Dec. S.—The announcement of the sudden death of Wm. H. Vanderbilt spread like wildfire through the city this the bulletin boards of the various newspaper the vicinity of his mansion on Fifth avenue solemnity. The blinds on the windows of the brown stone pile were closed. Inside the and saddened faces. The door bell was rung every minute and the inside portals swung open to admit other friends who came to mourn with the mourners. Upstairs behind the drawn curtains of the millionaire's bedroom were sobs and tears. The children of the dead money king gathered there about his corpse. None of them had been with him in the hour of his death. As he laid upon the carved bed in the large square room, the windows of which overlook the avenue, Mr. Vanderbilt tooked as if he had fallen in a gentle sleep. His features were as peaceful and as natural as if he had was sudden. After arising to-day Mr. Vanderbilt had held his usual morning con-forence with his sons, Cornelius and William K., who were active managers of his railroad properties, and afterwards with Mr. E. V. Rossiter, his private secretary, and treasurer of the New York Central Railway, to whom he submitted a large share of the management of his private business affairs. During the morning conference he had been more than ordinarily alert and active, so much so as to excite comment, to which he replied in a good-humored jocular vein. He forward with pleasant anticipations to a ride up the boulevard with his sister in law in the Grand Central depot for his old time friend, Chauncey M. Depew, with a message that he wanted to see him. Mr. Depew was engaged, and sent word that he would not be able to come for an hour or two, Vanderbilt delayed the appointment till I o'clock, and to occupy the interval went down to the studio of Mr. Ward, the sculptor, in West Fifty-second street, to sit for a bronze bust of himself. wife, his son George and Mr. Twombly, and the Baltimore & Ohio, called and engaged conversation about railroad matters. The conference lasted more than an hour, and Mr. Vanderbilt sent word to Mr. Twombly that he would be compelled to forego the intended the scenes of his childhood and early work contrasted with the tremendous achievements of his ripe old age that Mr. Garrett, sitting on the sofa and facing the millionaire, who leaned forward in his arm chair, as was his habit when thoroughly interested, that the visitor was suddenly made aware of a slight indistinctness in Mr. Vanderbilt's speech that grew into an inarticulate sound. As he leaned over to catch his words

MR. VANDERBILT PITCHED FORWARD without a warning and fell heavily to the floor on his face. Mr. Garrett sprang to his feet with an exclamation of alarm, and seizing a pillow from the sofa laid it under his friend's head, and then summoned Mrs. Vanderbilt and George, the youngest son. Dr. McLean, the family doctor, arrived in a few minutes, but his intervention was useless. Mr. Vanderbilt never spoke or moved after he fell under the sudden stroke and died within a few minutes without a struggle. Dr. McLean pronounced his death the result of a sudden stroke of paralysis or to the bursting of a large blood vessel at the base of the brain, of the kind that are absolutely fatal at the moment, and stated that his death was as painless as it was sudden. By arrangement of the near-est friends with members of the family it was decided that the funeral was to be on Friday neqt at 10 o'clock from St. Bartholomew's church. Mr. Vanderbilt had made a will. What its provisions are is not known to any one outside of the family and his confidential counsel and friend, Mr. Depew. The children Mr. Vanderbilt leaves are in their

Mrs. William D. Sloan, Mrs. H. McK. Twombly, and Mrs. Dr. Seward Web. SKETCH OF HIS LIFE.

regular succession as to age from Cornelius,

who is about forty years old, down :- Corne-

lius, William K., Frederick W. and George

W and four daughters-Mrs. E. F. Shepard

William H, Vanderbilt, eldest son of the late Cornelius Vanderbilt, was born in Rich. mond county, Staten island, on May 8, 1821. He was sent to the Grammar school of Columbia college, where he acquired the requisite knowledge for a business life. At the age of 18 he entered the house of Drew, Robinson & Co. of Wall street, where, as a clerk, he soon won the confidence of the firm, then known as one of the strongest operators on the street. At the end of two years Mr. Vanderbilt's diligence had impaired his health and he determined to try his hand at farming and for a time he de-voted his attention to the cultivation of 350 acres on Staten Island. His agricultural efforts proved successful and yielded him a good income, He was subsequently appointed to the receivership of the Staten Island Railroad company, which had become loaded with debts and embarrassments, and in this position he evinced the talents which have made him one of the first railroad men on the continent. In ten years he had paid off the claims sgainst the Staten Island Company, connected it with New York by an independent ferry and placed it upon a sub-stantial financial basis, The stockholders rapidly spreading.

then pressed upon him the presidency of the company, which he resigned when called to Europe to attend upon his dying brother, George. On his return he entered again upon All of them retard the chemical processes, a busy career. In 1884 he was elected vice-but most of them stimulate the glandular president of the New York and Harlem Railroad company, and the following year of the Hudeon River Railroad Company. From this time forward his life has been part of the railway history of the country. At once the confidant and son of the Comm dore, he became the able assistant through whom the comprehensive plans of that master mind were carried into quick and successful execution. In 1869 the Central and Hudson River Companies were consolidated through the instrumentainty of Commodore Vanderbilt, creating a new corporation of unrivalled wealth and power and Mr. William H. Vanderbilt was named in the articles of consolidation its vice-president and executive officer and afterward became its president. " Billy," as his father al ways called him, inherited by will the bulk of his father's estate, which consisted mainly of railroad property. In his manners he was hospitable in his social disposition. AN ESTIMATE OF HIS WEALTH.

Mr. Vanderbitt died possessed of wealth which seems almost fabulous. His fortune was at one time placed as high as \$200,000, 000, and it is believed that he was the riches man in the world. In January, 1883, he told a friend that he was worth \$194,000,000, and added: "I am the richest man in the world. In England the Duke of Westminster is said to be worth \$200,000,000, but it is mostly in land and houses. It does not pay him 2 per cent." This was an unusual instance of bosstfulness on Mr. Vanderbilt's part, and he was generally non-communicative in reafternoon and large crowds soon surrounded gard to his financial condition. A year ago the bulletin boards of the various newspaper it was known that he had \$54,000,000 in offices where the statement was posted. In Government + per cent. bonds, but this was afterward reduced to \$35,000,000, partly the scene to-night was one of impressive to aid his sons, who had lost \$10,000,000 in Wall street. He afterwards purchased \$10,000,000 more of the 4 per cents., servants and friends tiptoed about with grave and he had besides \$4,000,000 in Government 34 per cents. It is said that his Government bonds are worth \$70,000,000. He owned in addition \$22,000,000 worth of railroad bonds, \$3,200,000 of state and city bonds, and had \$2,000,000 in manufacturing stocks and mortgages. He stated to a friend that his ordinary expenses in a year were \$200,000. A Wall street man, referring to his wealth, said: "From his Government bonds he draws \$2,372,000 a year ; from railroad stocks and bonds, \$7,394,000; from miscellaneous securities, 8576,695; total, in round num

bers, \$10,350,000 a year. His carnings are peaceful and as natural as if he had thus over \$28,000 a day, \$1,200 an hour, just ceased talking and lain down to and \$19.75 a minute." This was a year ago, rest. His death had been as painless as it when his wealth was estimated at \$200,600, 000. Some of his securities have decreased ia value since then, but at the time of his death his tortune was enormous. VANDEBRILT'S CHARACTERISTICS. Boston, Dec. 9 .- "Leander Richardson" writes to the Herald regarding Vanderbilt's characteristics: William H. Vanderbilt kept a Gatling gun in his palatial residence on Fifth avenue. You didn't know that, did you? In good truth it is a fact with people are very generally unwhich acquainted. Some time more than a year ago there was a very considerable Socialist row had caten a good breakfast and was looking in the metropolis, and a meeting of a rather tormidable description was held at the Cooper institute. I remember quite distinctly that atternoon. At II o'clock he sent to the the papers at the time were full of what the Socialists proposed to do. One of their first declarations was that they would hang Jay Gould. After that they proposed to take Mr. Vanderbilt out and decorate the nearest lamppost with his rather corpulent figure. Included in their plans was the design of burning all the Vanderbilt houses. Mr. Vanderbilt was a grim sort of person, neither to be frightened nor excited by such threats as He returned and took lunch at 12.30 with his | these, but he obviously determined not to have his rights imposed upon without a at the table was noticeably bright and cheer-ful. At one o'clock Robert Garrett, president firm of Schuyler, Hartley & Graham, md purchased Gatling gun whic with Mr. Vanderbilt in a long and animated is now reposing in one of the unused apartments of his mansion. It will be seen from this that Mr. Vanderbilt did not at all underestimate the possibilities of the Socialistic situation, and it will also be seen that he drive. It was while the talk turned upon was made of the stuff which easily takes fright. There was no more characteristic personage in America than the great millionire, and there was no man in this country who had more lies told about him, who suffered more in the public estimation from misinformation, or who cared less what people said and thought about him. Mr. Vanderbilt's recreations were few and generally simple. Every one who is at all familiar with the manner and customs of prominent Americans is, of course, well acquainted with the great New York Central manager's fondness for spending his days in association with horses. But while Mr. Vanderbilt put in two or three hours every day in the pastime of driving up the road, and spent more of his hours in the magnificent stables which house his fancy horseflesh, the methods by which he disposed of the rest of his time are comparatively unknown. There was a period when he devoted a good deal of his attention to the affairs of railway stocks down in Wall street, but for the past year he has operated little, if any. But, when Mr. Vanderbilt

> smcke. The great millionaire, however seldom lounged about the lobby or cafe There is a little sitting room open-ing off to one side of the hall, near the Fortysixth street entrance, and here, in company with half a dozen friends, it was his delight to sit and pass away a few hours of the early night. They say he could spin anecodotes about as entertaining as any man in the rather brilliant circle which make its headquarters at the Windsor, and his views on national and financial matters were generally of sufficient soundness to merit serious consideration. In these evening chats Mr. Vanderbilt seldom touched a drop of wine, and never drank liquor, but he possessed a singular fondness for seeing other men enjoy themselves in this direction, and when surrounded by his friends he would keep the table supplied with the choicest brands of cigars and champagne as long as his companions would consume them. People who knew him well tell me what he liked above all things was a man who treated him with no more than ordinary civility, and who plainly showed him that a great millionaire was to be considered no more than an ordinary human being. It must, after all, be a rather discomforting

was not buying or selling stocks, he liked to

amuse himself with watching the market and

associating with the men who manipulated

it. Of an evening you would often find Mr.

Vanderbilt around the Windsor Hotel, where

most of the speculators congregate every

night to talk over the situation between

sips of champagne and wreaths of fragrant

hail fellow well met, and he did not enjoy the sensation of being lionized and toadied. All the fruit and other trees in Santa Barbara, Cal., are being dug up and English walnuts planted in their stead. The craze is

sensation to always feel that people regard

you simply for your financial superiority,

and it isn't in the least wonderful that a man

SYMPATHY FOR IKELAND. THE CITIZENS OF HALIFAX GIVING AID TO

THE PARLIAMENTATY FUND. HALIFAX, Dec. 4 .- A meeting of the citizens of Halifax, held on Friday for the purpose of expressing sympathy with the people of Ireland in the effort now being made by them to obtain local self government, was largely attended. The chair was taken about 8 o'clock by Dr. Farrell, president of the Charitable Irish Society, with His Grace the Archbisnop on his right and Mr. J. P. Satton, of Quebec, on his left; the following, among other gentlemen, being also seated on the Power, Hon Jas Butler, Hon W S Fielding, Hon J W Longley, Mosses Stairs and Daly, M's P, Very Roy Mongr Power, Messes M J Power and W D Harrington, M's P P, Dominick Farrell, John M Inglis, John Pugh, ex-M PP, Michael Walsh, JF1 Parsons, Thomas O'Malley, R Motton, T P Connolly, James Dwyer, Henry Peters, J N Lyons, R O'Mullin, D F Power and J J O'Brien. St. Patrick's brass bond, which had played in front of the building previous to the

meeting, occupied the orchestra. The chairman in his opening remarks explained that they had assembled to show that they wished Ireland to have a similar system of government as Canada, and that it might show the same happy result. He thought the the same loyalty might be obtained in Ireland through an independent government.

Mr. Satton, of Quebec, then introduced. said he was there as a commissioned agent of the Irish people to ask their aid and support. It seemed strange that in this latter part of the 19th century Ireland should be bound and dragged to the chariot wheels of the British empire. Ireland was a nation in herself and desired to assert her rights as a nation, though in doing so it was not necessary that she cease to be part of the empire. Ireland at present was very unfairly represented in the British prrliament and could not obtain attention to her demands. The speaker then proceeded to briefly review the history of the Irish union, quoting from various statesmen of the time in support of his views. One of the points urged against the present movement for Irish parliamentary indepen-dence he said was that the rights of the Protestant minority would be trampled upon. It was an insult to them to make the charge. Ireland never asks her faithful sons what erced they subscribe to, and never has Ireland wanted a faithful son to the front but that a Protestant was ever ready to tread a path that but too often led to prison or to the scaffold. (Applause)
Mr. M. B. Daly, M.P., was then called

apon, and in an eloquent address proposed the following resolution, which was adopted Whereas, the experiences of nearly a century has conclusively shown that the administration of the affairs of the people of Ireland by the parliament in England; is neither con ducive to the prosperity of Ireland nor satis factor to the people; and

Whereas, for many years past the people of Ireland have been practically a unit in demanding local self-government for the country, or in other words some such form of government as the people of this Dominion now enjoy; and

Whereas, the Canadian people having ex perienced the many beneficial results which flow from the excellent system of government under which they live;

Be it therefore resolved, that we, the citizens of Halifax, in mass meeting assembled, do hereby extend to our tellow subjects in Ireland our heartfelt sympathy and material support in every legitionate effort to obtain for Ireland some such form of government as obtains in this D minion of Canada -- a govcrament of the people, by the people and for

the people. After appropriate addresses by Hon, J. W. Longley and Mr. Molton, His Grace Archishop O'Brien was called upon, and in the course of his remarks sail he had always hoped for the time to come when Ireland would have her own local parliament. Everyone was prepared to say that Irishmen were entitled to the same rights as the people in Nova Scotia. He did not think so meanly of any man in Canada as to doubt his loyatry, but he did not think that any of them would stand the injustice that had been heaped upon the trish people. Loyalty could only come from reasonable beings, and if treated with injustice every one will rebet against it. If justice is done he believed that the people of Ireland will be just as loyal as the people of Nova Scotia or as any other people. This was so plain that he almost felt ashamed of referring to it.

Mr. J. N. Lyons then proposed a lengthy resolution approving of the formation of the Irish parliamentary fund in Canada and the United States, and strongly recommending it to the practical support of the citizens of Hulifax in sympathy with the movement of the people of Ireland for local self-government and parliamentary reform.

This was also adopted, after which the

meeting adjourned. THE END OF A BORDER DESPERADO. EAGLE PASS, Tex., Dec. 11.—On Wednesday night Sheriff Oglesby, with two deputies, went to Delgardo ranch, a notorious resort for horse thieves and desperadoes, situated on the Rio Grande, 20 miles below here, to arrest Manarch Delgardo, a smuggler and horse thief. They found him sleeping and were about to seize him when he awoke and fired, the bullet grazing the temple of one officer. The Sh riff returned the fire, sending a bullet through D lgardo's heart. The firing aroused the other desperadoes, who attacked the officers and drove them from the ranch. Obtaining reinforcements the Sheriff again attacked the ranch in the morning. Many ots were exchanged, and three Mexicans were killed. The gang escaped into Mexico carrying several wounded with them. Delgardo has been a terror to the border and was reputed to be very rich. A large quantity of plunder was

Holloway's Ointment and Pills .- Rheumatism and Rheumatic gout are the most dreaded of all diseases, because their victims know that they are safe at no season, and at no age secure. Holloway's Ointment, after fomentation of the painful parts, gives greater relief than any other application; but it must be diligently used to obtain this desirable result. It has been highly commended by rheumatic subjects of all ages and of both sexes, for rendering their attack less frequent and less vigorous, and for repressing the sour perspiration and southing the nerves. In many cases, Holloway's Ointment and Pills have proved the greatest blessings in removing rheumatism and rheumatic gout which had assailed persons previously and at the prime of life.

ORGANIZING AGAINST THE CHINESE holding this kind of thing constantly in mind SACRAMENTO, Cal., Dec. 11.—A large and enthusiastic meeting of business and working should occasionally become disgusted and petulent. Vanderbilt liked to be treated as men was held here last night to discuss a plan to force the Chinese from the avenues of labor now held by them. Addresses were made by a number of prominent citizens, and resolutions were passed favoring a state convention to formulate a plan for a general movement all over the state against the employment of Chiral Chi

SKILFUL SURGICAL OPERATION.

The American Ambassador at Vienna, M. Kasson, has lately forwarded to his Government an interesting account of a remarkable surgical operation lately performed by Professor Billroth, of Vienna, which, wonderful to tell, consisted in the removal of a portion of the human stomach, involving nearly one-third of the organ-and, stronge to say, the patient recovered—the only successful operation of the kind ever performed. The disease for which this operation was performed was cancer of the stomach, attended with the following symptoms:—The appetite is quite poor. There is a peculiar indescribable distress n, of Quebec, on his left; the g other gentlemen, being also g platform: How S nator s Butler, How W S Fielding, maley, Mesrs Stairs and Very Rev Mongr Power, ower and W D Harrington, nick Farrell, John M 1981s, - recold perspiration. The sufferers feel tired al the time, and sleep does not seem to give rest After a time the patient becomes nervous and irritable, gloomy, his mind filled with evil fore-lodings. When rising suddenly from a recumbent position there is a dizziness, a whistling sensation, and he is obliged to grasp something firm to keep from falling. The bowels costive, tue skin dry and hot at times: the blood becoming thick and stagmant, and does not circulat properly. After a time the patient spits up food soon after eating, sometimes in a sour and fermented condition, sometimes sweetish to the taste. Oftentimes there is a palpitation of the Irish people need not be atraid to apply to the Nova Scotians for sympathy, who, while disease. Towards the last the nationt is unable remaining loyal to the British government to retain any food whatever, as the opening in and British institutions, were also ready to the intestines becomes closed, or nearly so.

Atthough this disease is indeed alarming, suffer the above-named symptoms should not feel nervous, for nine hundred and ninety-nine cases out of a thousand have no cancer, but simply dyspepsia, a disease easily removed if treated in a proper manner. The safest and best remedy disease is Seigel's Curative Syrup, a regetable preparation sold by all chemists and regional preparation sold by all chemists and by the proprietors, A. J. White, (Limited), 17, Farringdon-road, London, E. C. This Syrup strikes at the very foundation of the disease, and drives it, root and branch, out of the system. St. Mary street, Peterborough, November 29th, 1881

Sir,—It gives me great pleasure to inform you of the benefit I have received from Seigel's Syrup. I have been troubled for years with dyspepsia; but after a few doses of the Syrup, I found relief, and after taking two bottles of it I feel quite

I am, Sir, yours truly, Mr. A. J. White. Wumam S. September 8th, 1883. William Brent.

Deer Sir,-I find the sale of Seigel's Syru tendily increasing. All who have tried it speak very highly of its medicinal virtues; one customer describes it as a "Godsend to dyspeptic people," Lalways recommend it with confidence.

Faithfully yours,
(Signed) Vincent A. Wills,
Chemist-Dentist, Merthyr Tydvil.

To Mr. A. J. White,
Seigel's Operating Pills are the best family
physic that has ever been discovered. They
cleanse the bowels from all irritating substances and leave them in a healthy condition. They cure costiveness. Preston, Sept. 21st, 1883. My Dear Sir,—Your Syrup and Pills are still

very popular with my customers, many saying they are the best family medicines possible. The other day a customer came for two bottles of Syrup and said "Mother Seigel" has saved the life of his wife, and he added, "one of these bottles. I am sending fifteen miles away to a friend who is very ill. I have much faith in it. The sale keeps up wonderfully, in fact, one would fancy almost the people were beginning to breakfast, dine, and sup on Mother Seigels Syrny, the demand is so constant and the satisfact on so great.

I am, dear Sir, yours faithfully,

(Signed) W. Bowker To A. J. White, Esq. Spanish Town, Jamaica, West Indies, Oct. 24,

Dear Sir, -I write to inform you that I have derived great benefit from "Seigel's Syrup." derived great benefit from "Seigets Sytup." For some years. I have suffered from liver com-plaint, with its many and varied concomitant evils, so that my life was a perpetual misery. Twelve months ago I was induced to try Seigel's Syrup, and although rather sceptical, having tried so many reputed infallible remedies, I determined to give it at least a fair trial. In tow or three days I felt considerably better, and now at the end of twelve months (having continued taking it) I am glad to say that I am a different being altogether. It is said of certain pens that they "come as a boon and a blessing to men; they "come as a boon and a pressing to anon, and I have no reason to doubt the truthfulness of the statement. I can truly say, however, that Saint's Syrup has come as a "boon and a that Seigel's Syrup has come as a "boon and a blessing" to me. I have recommended it to several fellow-sufferers from this distressing complaint, and their testimony is quite in accordance with my own. Gratitude for the benefit I have derived from the excellent preparation prompts me to furnish you with this unsolicited

testimonial. I am, dear Sir, Yours very gratefully, (Signed) Carey B. Berry,

A. J. White, Esq. Baptist Missionary. Hensingham, Whitehaven, Oct. 16, 1882 Mr. A. J. White.—Dear Sir,—I was for some time afflicted with piles, and was advised to give Mother Seigel's Syrup a trial, which I did. I am how happy to state that it has restored me to complete health.—I remain, yours respect fully, (Signed) John H. Lightfoot. fully, (Signed) John H. Lightfoot. A. J. WHITE, (Limited), 67 St. James street, Montreal
For sale by all druggists and by A. J. White

)L'd.), 67 St. James street City.

GLADSTONE WANTS OFFICE

IN ORDER TO PASS A MEASURE FOR IRISH HOME

LONDON, Dec. 9 .- Returns secured up to 3 p.m. show the election of 331 Liberals, 248 Conservatives and 81 Nationalists. Seven Parliamentary seats remain to be declared. The Liberals count upon obtaining three of these scats, which would raise their total to 334 against 336 Conservatives and Nationalists. A report, which is believed in the Liberal clubs, is current to the effect that Mr. Gladstone has decided to seize the first chance to oust the Conservatives. He is said to be eager for office, proposing to conclude his public life with the production of a home rule measure for Ireland. Mr. Bradlaugh has entered into negotiations with the Liberal leaders. He proposes not to present himself at the bar of the House of Commons to take the oath of office at the opening of Parliament, provided the Liberals will introduce and support a bill allowing members elect to affirm instead of taking the oath. The number of members of the new House of Commons never before elected to Parliament is 332. This has had no parallel since the first parliamont under the Reform bill in 1832.

THE PARLIAMENTARY FUND. Mr. T. D. Sullivan, at a meeting of the National League in Dublin yesterday, denounced Mr. Philip Callan for running against Mr. Parnell's nominee, Mr. Joseph Nolan, in Louth. It was stated at the meeting that the donations to the Parliamentary Fund amounted to £6,473. Of this sum Ireland had contributed £673, America \$5,000 and other places £800.

A BLOODTHIRSTY SPEECH.

DUSSELDORF, Germany, Dec. 12.—General Von Loe, in returning his thanks at a military banquet to-day, said: "The Rhenish and Westphalian corps as heretofore will prove their brotherhood in arms if we shall prove their prothermood in acuse is be obliged to meet the enemy, as well may be obliged to meet the enemy, as well may happen." The speech has caused a sensa66 MHE TRUE WITNESS'

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

761 CRAIG ST., Montreal, Canada.

TO ADVERTISERS.

A limited number of advertisements of approved character will be inserted in "THE TRUE WITNESS" at 15c per line (agate), first insertion, 10c per line each subsequent insertion. Special Notices 20c per line. Special rates for contracts on application. Advertisements for Teachers, Information Wanted, &c., 50c per insertion (not to exceed 10 lines). Ordinary notices of Births, Deaths and Marriages 50c each insertion.

The large and increasing directation of "THE TRUE WITNESS" makes it the "Set advertising medium Canada

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

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 er Post Office Order. All remittances will be acknowledged by changing the date on the address label atached to maner. Subsoribers will see by date on the diress label when their subscription expires.

Sample copies sent free on application

Larties wishing to become subscribers can do so
timough any reeponsible news agent, when there is
mose of our local agents in their locality. Address all

The Post Printing & PublishingCo.

NO DISCOUNT FROM THE REGU-WILL BE ALLOWED IN ANY CASE EXCEPT WHEN PAYMENT IS MADE ARSOLUTELY IN ADVANCE. OR WITHIN 30 DAYS OF COMMENCEMENT OF

WEDNESDAY DECEMBER 16, 1885

A DESPATCH to L'Evenement, of Quebec, Minerue, of Montreal :-

"the Government. They are responsible for It says:-" the blood spilt and for the rebellion. They " have hanged a madman."

Advices from the various parts of Ireland state that hundreds of Irish landlords are in the deepest distress, and that some of the smaller land holders are on the verge of star vation, owing to their not having received their rents for some time past. It is estimated that not £5,000 in rents have been paid in the agricultural districts since the beginning of November.

And the "cnly religious daily" says "Irishmen have no idea of what they want!"

His Holiness Pope Leo XIII, calls on Catholic men everywhere to take part in pub-He affairs, and even in states where the spirit of the government is antagonistic to the Church, tells them they should not shrink from doing their duty to the commonwealth. He reminds them that the early Christians e not indifferent to public affairs, and quotes that well known saying of Tertullian : We are of yesterday, and we fill your everything, cities, islands, castles, municipalities, councils, the very camps, the rank and fills of the army, the officerships, the palace, the senate, the forum."

LEO XIII. says all forms of government are lawful, so long as they contain nothing repuguant to Catholic doctrine, and they are able, if wisely and justly managed, to preserve the State in best condition. So goes to the winds the oft-repeated assertion that the Church favors monarchy and encourages despotism. Some of our contemporaries which have strange notions about the despotic and autocratic aims of the Church would do well to give this subject a little serious thought.

MR. PARNELL will occupy a more powerful position in the new House of Commons than any other individual member or leader of a party. Yet, says the Toronto Globe, no one seems to suppose that he will be offered a seat in the Cabinet. No one can give any reason hut one why he should not be called to the honor and responsibility of administering Irish affairs-he represents Ireland. Yet there are people who pretend to believe that the English treat the Irish as they do the Scotch-like brothers and equals.

The idiot who is engaged by the Montreal Daily Witness to enlighten its readers on the Irish question, thus discusses the situation :-

" The Irishmen who have voted at Mr. Pamell's bidding have little or no idea of what they want. Celts live upon grievances rather than on well wants. They did not vote for any par-ticular policy, although Mr. Parnell did at last vouchsafe them a cry, namely, Grattan's Parliament, by which, Irishman like, he meant a parliament entirely different from Grattan's. They simply voted for Mr. Parnell, and for Mr. Parnell they will vote as long as he is the leader of the opposition to existing rule, and until he is superseded by some more extreme liberator, who will rise to denounce Mr. Parnell as a Saxon tyrant.

want, they have a pretty fair idea of where the writer of the above extract and those like him ought to be; and we would urge upon the committee who have the building of a Protestant Insane Asylum on hand to hurry up with the realization of the project. Newspaper offices are no place for lunatics.

HERE is a choice specimen from a Western paper commenting upon the fact that Mr. David Mills has stated that he cannot under-

Mr. Mills refers to Lord George Gordon and the Chartists riots. The commentator proceeds :- " The learned philosopher of Bothwell in his sympathy for rebellion, rapine, and murder, evidently overlooks the fact that Gordon was executed for the part he took as leader of the Chartists; but there was no plea of insanity urged in his case. It would have made no difference if there had been." The learned commentator seems to forget, first, but a "No Popery" fanatio; that his riots pected, and William H. Vanderbilt was he never was hung but died, as alleged, a respectable circumcised Jew, as far as "conforming" could make him one. It will be they were treated as incane.

TWO "GAZETTE" LIES NAILED AGAIN.

One of the pronounced characteristics of the Montreal Gazette is that when it utters a lie it sticks to it. Day after day it has re. peated with increasing recklessness that the political movement against the Government of Sir John A. Macdonald is conducted by blatant demagegues who have been engaged for three weeks past in stirring up race prejudices and race animosities."

The Gazette knows this to be a lie, but 'political exigencies" demand that it be shoved, bon gre mal gre, down the threats of its readers, and especially that it be accepted by the little puppy Tory organs throughout LAR SUBSCRIPTION PRICE OF \$1.50 PER ANNUM | the country as the keynote of the situation. The Gazette has the effrontery to apply the term "blatant demagogues" to such men as Messrs. Courso!, M.P., Desjardins, M.P., Girouaid, M.P., Bergeron, M.P., &c., &c., Hon. Mesars. Beaubien, Laurier, Langelier, de Labruyére, Garneau, Mercier; Senators Bellerose, Armand, Pelletier, Baillargeon and dozens of others who are at the head of the movement. A journal that ensays that it has been ascertained from a dorses and justifies the outrageous threats of source which cannot be questioned that the Toronto Mail to reconquer this Province Archbishop Taché, of St. Boniface, sent the and smash the confederation had better keep following telegram on Nov. 29th to La quiet on the question of demagogism. Another lie of the Montreal Gazette, which takes the "Stop making use of my name to detend place of its morning prayers, runs as follows.

What has been objected to is the avowal o the promoters of the National party that Riel should not have been punished because French blood coursed in his veins, and the resolve to condenin the Government because it has not arrested the execution of the law

upon a French halt-breed. "The promoters of the National Party" do not avow that Riel should not have been pun ished because French blood coursed in his veins, but they do charge that Riel was sent to the scaffold because of his nationality and creed, as is most clearly proved by the escape of Jackson, who was the brains of the rebellion. The Government the execution of the law upon a French halfbreed, but the Government is condemned because it stretched the law, ignored an essential portion of the verdict, deceived the representatives of the people, defied public cpinion, vielded to sectarian and sectional influences, and sought to make a scapegoat of West. That is why Sir John and his colleagues are condemned, and the Gazette knows it, but "political exigencies" oppose a frank render did not entitle him to any degree of admission of the fact

THE LATE MR. VANDERBILT.

The sudden death of Mr. Wm. H. Vanderbilt is an event that will cause a shock both in social and commercial circles of the United States and Europe. As a social event it will be a blow, for it is needless to say that the deceased was known well and favorably in nearly every walk of life. Although not a man of the highest culture or education, and of rather rugged manners, he was not by any means of the purse proud order, and a slightly unapproachable manner exhibited by him was due rather to his business habits and a sense of the importance of time than to any thing else. But whether in his own rooms, or in the stables among the horses he loved so well, he was alike cordial and genial to those with whom he came in contact. His charities too were large, and distributed often in such a manner that his right hand did not know what his left did. He also was in the habit of giving in a formal manner to charities through a Moravian clergyman who acted as a chaplain and almoner. But Mr. Vanderbilt, like all persons whose wealth is a "public secret," was the victim of professional beggars from all parts of the world. Not a mail was received with. out a sheaf of begging letters, and these were always hunded to the gentleman referred to. In the majority of cases a reply was sent, but the merits of the solicitation was left to the discretion of the almoner, a man of much judgment in human nature, and who seldom erred in his reports. In a social sense Mr. Vanderbilt's death will be a loss, for although a certain class of people in American society affected to look down upon the family as parvenus, the palace on Fith Avenue was one of the institutions of the fashionable world, and a person not having the entré was hardly deemed in society. But more immediately this sudden death will seriously stocks are too important marketable commodities not to be seriously disturbed by If Irishmen have no idea of what they the sad event. The great master financier being gone, the position of the securities are no longer the same. His retirement from the management of these was periodically reported, but business circles knew perfectly

> Mr. Vanderbilt's life has been wrapt up in business almost from the cradle, although at the outset of his career it was never thought he would attain any business position. His father, the old "Commodore," deemed him | "Can a single case be found in a country | shielded a set of guilty officials and adminis-

his father designed him to be a farmer, which for a time he was, and a successful one. Mr. Vanderbilt is said to have in later years expressed himself as deeming this part of his life the happiest. Whatever he learned in the direction of "relaxation" outside the business routine of his daily existence,-love of the beauties of nature and a liking for horses, dogs and live stock-he learned then. But the old Commodore did not find his other that Lord George Gordon was not a Chartist sons so able in business matters as he exwere in the last century, and secondly, that called from his ploughshare. His business advance was very rapid, and a slight training he had received in an office stood him in good stead. He was appointed receiver of the news for the Chartists of 1848 to learn that | Staten Island Railway, a moribund institution, which he soon re-established on a sound basis. Next he became vice-president of the New York and Harlem Railway, and then the New York & Hudson, and then, step by step, he became the railway king of the continent. The wealth possessed by the deceased is, of course, only a matter of public speculation, and much of it is of a character liable to serious fluctuations. It must necessarily be that much of it is worthless, now that his own personal direction is gone, so great a power was his name on the stock market. It has been said that he was the richest man in the world, but this is probably the inflated language of a stock market, where inflation is a dangerous element. Mr. Vanderbilt's death will have a potent effect on the railway stock market, but not the same effect the demise of a Rothschild has on the money markets of the world. The deceased was not an old man, he having reached the age of 65 only.

MR. GIROUARD'S LETTER. We publish in another column a remarkable letter rom the pen of Mr. Gironard, Q.C., member for Jacques Cartier. Mr. Girouard has been one of the strongest supporters of Sir John Macdonald and his Government in this Province, and was always close to the Cabinet. The letter from Mr. Girouard is an answer to Sir Alexander Campbell's one-sided "Memorandum" on the Riel case. The Gazette valls it a "Plea for Riel," forgetting that lawyers of the Girouard stamp don't plead for dead men.

The paper is no plea for Riel, but it is a powerful and unanswerable indictment of the Government's conduct in the matter of Riel's execution. The effectiveness of the letter may be judged, and will be admitted, from the fact that the Gazette tries to make out that Mr. Girouard "begs the question altogether " and hangs his argument either upon quibbles or upon wholly extraneous considerations.",

Mr. Girouard, it is needless to say, had no begging to do, nor quibbles to use, to prove the iniquity and cruelty of the Govern. is not condemned because it did not arrest | ment in its dealings with the unfortunate half-breed leader. Sir Alexander Campbell Extravagance in the conduct of her personages the Canadian authorities?

perversity, asserts "that every avenue of clemency. That is simply a deliberate fulsehood uttered to save the honor of the Ministry. Every avenue of escape was not closed, and Riel, if he had desired, could have taken the same route across the border as did Gabriel Dumont and Dumas. In any case, suppose the Gazette statement was true, viz-that all avenues of escape were closed, -that would and should not exempt the Government from honoring its word and treating its prisoner according to the code of civilization.

The Gazette, with contemptible bad faith, says "the circumstances attending Riel's capture are made by Mr. Girouard a mitiga

tion of his offence." It is inconceivable how a public journal can thus misrepresent and falsify the arguments of an adversary in soglaring a manner. Mr. Gironard attempted no mitigation of Riel's offence by calling attention to the circharged Sir Alexander Campbell and the public mind and agitate the world. his colleagues with criminal negligence in omitting to discuss the said circumstances settlement of Riel's fate. They were an favor of his offence. And that is why Mr. stances. But that was not the greatest omis-

Mr. Girouard, whose ability, learning and sound judgment as a lawyer can not be questioned, is of the epinion which THE POST so repeatedly urged upon the Government, that in carrying out the verdict the recommendation to mercy should not have been ignored, for the recommendation to mercy was as an "essential part" of the verdict as the word 'guilty" itself.

The Gazette says that this recommendation to mercy and the respite were questions solely of propriety, did not affect the princulpability of the condemned man. Questions of propriety indeed! But even if they did not affect "the principle of the case,"

" mercy by the jury, has been executed ?" the false charges brought against Riel. He of the Archbishop, then his Grace, revolting

denies and disproves the charges that Riel at the idea of being made the apelogist and was a bad man, more disposed to sell than to defender of an unworthy administration, and defend his countrymen, or that he incited the Indians to massacres. But admitting for a punishment against the oppressed half-breeds moment the truth of all this, does it, asks and their leaders, refused to longer continue Mr. Girouard, constitute a sufficient reason for setting aside the verdict of the jury, who must be taken to have considered all the circumstances of the case in arriving at their

The question of the Scott execution, which has been so persistently flung in Riel's face, even by members of the Cabinet, such as Mr. Chapleau, is fully entered into and discussed by Mr. Girouard. The history of the Red River war is briefly retold, and attention is called to the address to the Governor General, moved for by Hon. Mr. Chapleau in 1875 in the Quebec Legislature, condemning the action taken by the Mackenzie Government against Riel, and claiming that the shooting of Scott was not murder, but an "act proceeding from the authority of the Government created during the movement," for which Riel was not personally responsible. Mr. Girouard also exthe Government on the question of a commission to establish Riel's sanity or insanity. He concludes his torcible arraignment of the Ministry by saying 'that history will perhaps sey that Riel has been executed for a crime which he did not commit, and that we have been guilty of a judicial murder."

"THE DOCTOR'S DAUGHTER," BY

"The Dector's Daughter" is from the gifted pen of a young and promising authoress, who is not only an ornament to society at the Dominion capital, but who has already made her mark in the world of Canadian literature. Vera's maiden effort, "Honor Edgeworth," was most favorably received by the public, and won the warmest praise of the critics. "The Doctor's Daughter," like its predecessor, will be able to stand on its merits, and will add greatly to the rising reputation of the novelist.

It is a society novel and portrays with marked sureness of touch and firmness of style certain phases of society life at the Capital. The heroine of the novel, Amelia Hampden, tells her own story, sketching an eventful life from her birth to her marriage The personages are ably and artfully drawn. The adventures and incidents are skilfully developed and connected. The heroine is no ideal character possessing charms and accomplishments which exist only in the imagination. The authoress has drawn her characters from life, paints them in their ordinary and consequently true colors. is asked why the Cabinet omitted to consider | is eschewed, and the result is a most realistic and weigh the fact of General Middleton's study of social life. This is beyond doubt written request to Louis Riel to surrender to one of the chief merits of the novel. As the Citizen justly remarks, it is this fidelity to Were they afraid that the consideration of nature which constitutes the principal Riel's act in surrendering would have led to charm of the work and leads the faira political prisoner for all its criminal mal- a conclusion which would forbid capital minded reader to overrook those defects administration of the affairs of the North. punishment? The Gazette, with its usual which time and a wider experience alone can remedy. "Vera" looks for escape had been closed to Riel," and his sur- materials, not in the social circles of the old world, but finds them at her own door and among her every day acquaintances. It is this effort at originality—this determination to avoid the beaten tracks of literature and to mark a path for herself, that most strongly they were political opponents. It is supposed that there is no need to be particular commends "Vera's" writings to the public, and must inevitably ensure for her writings a dians. This is an erroneous opinion. More constantly increasing popularity.

We regret to see that a Montreal evening contemporary has pushed its unfairness so far as to attempt to throw discredit on the even should be turn out a dolt or a fop. His talented authoress and her production, without in the least showing where either were at fault. Perhaps the tone of the novel is too pure, moral and religious to please its mtheistic tastes. Besides the marked literary merits of her productions as regards plot, portraiture and style, the works of Vera offer evidence of surprisingly deep reflection on the social conditions of the time, and shows that the authoress has an intimate acquaincumstances of his surrender, but he tance with the great questions which occupy

It is gratifying to find a young lady devoting her leisure to the pursuit of literature, and to give them their due weight in the in these days of fashion and pleasure-seeking. and consecrating her abilities to an effort to argument against Ricl's execution and not in | bring about social reformation and raise the tone of society. Vera deserves the thanks Girouard condems as "cruelty unprecedented | and warm appreciation of the Canadian pubamong civilized nations" the execution of lie for these promising products of her literone who surrendered under such circum- ary labors. Altogether "The Doctor's Daughter" is a work that is pleasingly and creditably racy of the soil, and which paves the way for greater achievements in the world of literature. We wish the charming and gifted writer every success, and bespeak for her an ever-increasing circle of patronage.

> ARCHBISHOP TACHES MANIFESTO ON THE SITUATION,

The most competent and reliable authority in the Dominion on the affairs of the North-West Territories is admittedly Archbishop Taché of St. Bonitace. His advice and counsel have been frequently solicited by the affect the commercial world. The Vanderbilt | ciple of the case and had no bearing upon the | legislators of the country; but unfortunately, in the greatest of our national crisis, the Executive, in that hour of madness which precedes destruction, turned a deaf car, not they affected the principles upon which capital only to the prudent counsel, but to the most punishment is meted out to a prisoner, both | urgent prayers of the venerable Archbishop the law and humanity are there to prove it; to deal generously and justly by the and if "these questions of alleged propriety" half-breed and Indian population of the well that this was more nominal than had no bearing upon the culpability of the North-West. His Grace bewailed the condemned man, they had a mighty strong folly of the Government in silence bearing upon the dishonor and the cruelty of and made neither his grief nor his dissatisfachis execution. As Mr. Gircuard has put it, tion known to the world. Even the exciting "the jury said 'The culprit's life should be events of the past two or three months could separed, and the Government hange him.' | not force him to break that silence which

"where a political offender, recommended to ment and its reckiess partisans sought to make capital out of that silence, to put unholy Mr. Girouard then proceeds to deal with and unauthorized utterances into the mouth of being made the accuser and an instrument of the silent tool of such an iniquitous game. Justice and truth were being too violently outraged, and the great Archbishop of St. Boniface sent the following message thunder ing over the wires to La Minerve, the personal organ of the Hon. Mr. Chapleau, Secretary of State, and official organ of the Government."

"They have hanged a madman."

To-day His Grace supplements it with an exhaustive and significant manifesto on the situation.

It is true that the Archbishop does not tell and oppression practiced in the North-We which we did not know before; but the value poses and condemns the conduct pursued by of the manifesto consists in its being an overwhelming corroboration of all the charges brought against the Government for their maladministration of the North-West. It is a crushing arraignment of the whole policy Public opinion is divided on the last event which has prevailed in the territories. We and the dividing became embittered. In invite the special and serious attention of our general the English press approves the exreaders to this solemn utterance of Archbishop Taché. To day we publish a few of the more striking passages as telegraphed to the Gazette. When we receive it by mail we will publish the document in extenso.

> In his manifesto, published in the North-West Review, after alluding to the reasons which caused him to maintain silence to the present time, and to the evils of the rebellion and the possibility of its recurrence, Archbishop Taché beseeches all serious men, who have at heart the happiness and prosperity of our dear Canada, to reflect on the causes which have occasioned our misfortunes Minds too superficial, alas, are too interested to take a serious and impartial view of our difficulties, consider that they have accomplished their duties as citizens exclaiming, "Riel is the cause of all the harm. It was he who did all. He has paid for it. The country is safe now." This explanation is so upreasonable that if it were accepted we might expect new disturbances in the near future. It is deceiving one's self or striving to deceive others to throw on one man the causes of the misfortunes which all deplore. In my estimation the responsibility of our disasters and our shame is attributable to several sources. They rest not only on the active agents of the rebellion and the administrators succeeding in turn in the government of the country but also on many other parties. The people of Canaus and their rulers, while negotiating for

THE ACQUISITION OF THE NORTHWEST TERRI-TORIES.

considered but the extent and riches of the vast domain of which they were taking possession. They did not comprehend the situa tion because they knew little or nothing of what they needed to know. This first cause of the difficulties naturally combines with the second ones I have just suggested. Of the different men in office, no doubt, it is but justice to say that many of these men were qualified for the functions, more or less important, to which they were appointed, but, alas, not so in all cases. Even important were assigned to men totally unqualified for the position, in my humble opinion. This will be unavoidable as long as all appointments are based exclusively on political motives. While selecting undeserved men, others, perfectly apt, have been dismissed or left aside, because, five, ten or fifteen years before for a new country and especially among Insense, tact and ability are needed in a new country where everything has to be organized than in a populous city, where a public official may be tolerated to a certain degree, betters make up for the inconveniences which occur. Were he alone in the desert or prairie it is quite a different thing. The incapacity of an employe is so much more apparent because he is alone. There is not the slightest doubt that if the Northwest is to be properly governed it is necessary to be very particular in the choice of men for various services An indispensable qualification is to be civil and sympathetic with the natives and settlers. as a kind heart, a gentle word, suffice to prevent or quell dissatisfaction. Another cause of the difficulties came from the discontent of new settlers themselves. The Govern ment, colonization societies and others have published pamphlets more or less exact on the country and its advantages. The unfor tunate boom also got a footing in the North West, and,

ENTICED BY ITS ALLUREMENTS, many people came. The country was not

prepared to receive them in such numbers at the time. Fatigue, loneliness, seclusion and disappointment followed as a result of too hasty immigration and then began the series of receptions for which it was sought to make the Government responsible. Hence a natural tendency to general dissatisfaction. Then came the early frosts. Oh, what harm those frosts have done to the Government and the governed! People acted as if they considered the authorities responsible for them. Indignation arose, but no revolt against authority was intended. was no wish of shedding blood, but s stronger desire to have the shedding of crowns from the public treasury. It was not considered in sowing the wind that they would reap the whirlwind. This is so true that not a few settlers say: " After all, we have gained by it. Something of the kind is wanted once in ten years. We were ruined, bus business is reviving." Now there is every reason to hope confidence will be restored, and that if the early frosts do not prove severe settlers will enjoy the prosperity they had expected. He then alludes to the good qualities of the Metis and to the sympathy between them and the Indians, saying the former controlled the latter by their peaceful attitude. For instance, this very day there are newspapers which would fain make the venerable Bishop Grandin, his devoted missionaries and myself responsible far what the Metis have suffered. These ridiculous and false assertions do more harm than good to those who they are intended to serve and are injurious to the interests of the country. He next deals with the Indians, referring to their claims upon the consideration of the Government and the importance of making group of the Liniere-Taschereau partisans, stand how an insane man could lead a revolt. dull and unequal to business tasks. In fac "under the rule of English oriminal law trators. But when the organs of the Govern- one will accuse me of lacking patrictism and failing in that went and held a meeting o

justice when I say I deeply regret that certain officials have not been deserving of the confidence I am so pleased to see enjoyed by others in charge of the Indian Deput. ment, who certainly meric such confidence to a high degree. Without flattery I say this, that there are in this department, as well as in the others, honorable, devoted and intelligent men, who do the best they can amid innumerable difficulties. It is not fair to throw on the Metis all the blame of the Indian uprising. Their mutual alliance is natural and will develop without a special effort ad hoc. I promised to tell the truth, and now I REACH THE MOST DELICATE POINT

of the question of the troubles, to speak of the man who was the most prominent feature, and on whom, it is said, concentrated the whole situation. Riel was chosen by the Metia their leader, who went for him to a strange land. They believed that Riel being one of Government."

"Stop making use of my name themselves, who had suffered with and for the Government them, would embrace their cause with greater zeal. Riel came to Batoche, and encouraged by one side, pressed on the other, he fancied that a feeling of unanimity existed between That imperative order was sent on the 28th every section of the population. Being convinced that success must follow, he began an agitation, always dangerous, still more so amidst a population more inclined to act than anxious to talk. Credit was given to the rumor that instead of granting their rights the authorities were sending irons for their leader and as anything new in the way of unjust dealing shot for those who would protect him. This produced the result that might be expected, What is but too true is that noble lives were sacrificed. Misery and desolation now reign where flourishing establishments lately stood respectable men endure imprisonment in the midst of criminals with whom they have nothing in common and Louis Riel was executed at Regina on the 16th November, ecution, while the French papers condemn it as useless cruelty. To both sides there are exceptions. I regret exceedingly that men from whom better might be expected should so far have forgotten themselves as to attempt to lay the responsibility of this extreme measure on the very parties least capable of ad. vising it. The missionaries suffered, but the missionaries never cried for vengeance. I had many reasons to study the dispositions of my unfortunate protege in the minutest details, to see what could have led him to the deplorable path followed for many years. I am convinced that while endowed with brilliant qualities of mind and heart the unfortunate leader of the Metis was a prey to "maglo-mania and theomania," which explain his way of acting until his last moments. Not withstanding I will not utter a word insulting those who acted contrary to my convictions.

Just a word more, before taking leave of you, which I am sure will meet your symps. thies as it does mine. We cannot bring the dead to life, but we may possibly give liberty to the prisoner. Let us ask forgiveness for all the political prisoners. Let us ask forgiveness for the Métis which the insurrection led to the penitentiary, to prison and to exile. Let us ask forgiveness for the poor Indians who took part in the insurrection without steeping their hands in the blood of their victims by murder or assassination. I think I may be sure that this act of clemency, far from provoking a divergence of opinion, would meet the assent of sensible men of all nationalities and creeds.

THE WORLD MIXED.

THE Toronto World is getting things badly mixed up. It says that last week THE Post was whooping it up for Mr. Edgar without regard to consequences, and that this week we spurn and jeer at the gentleman.

We have no remembrance of either whooping it up for Mr. Edgar or jeering at him. We don't go into either line of business, and we think The World must have had the wrong post in its mind's eye. We might as well finish off our Western confrere, as we have him under our thumb. The World is still vexed over the Cabinet Minister's wife's " stop the paper" episode, and apparently refuses to be enlightened on the subject. It

"THE MONTREAL POST intimates that the lady represented as "stopping her paper was not the wife of a Roman Catholic cabinet minister. All the less reason, then, for make ing such an ado about the matter. Surely a Protestant lady may be permitted to withdraw her subscription from a Catholic paper that has accused her husband of a base act without being held up to public reprobation."

The World has no authority from us to ay that the lady who "stopped the paper" was not the wife of a Catholic minister no more than it had in a previous issue to assert that the lady was not the wife of a Protestant minister. There is one piece of advice we would give gratuitously to our Western confrere, and it is not to open his mouth until he knows whereof he speaks.

THE ORGANS' FALSE NOTE.

YESTERDAY the Ministerial organs announced in flaring type and ringing terms that the political movement against Sir John's Government had met with a very marked rebuff in the counties of Beauce and Temiscouata. "The agitators were killed and the agitation was dead" made up the Ministerial chorus. The fact is that the telegraph wires were made to lie most furiously in favor of the Government. Instead of there being a funeral over the collapse of the movement at Beauce and Temisconata, as alleged, there was another solid six inch nail driven into the coffin of the Government. A special despatch from Quebec to the Witness is the earliest contradiction of the base attempt of the Ministerial organs to deceive the public. The despatch says :-

"The reports published by the Chronicle and other Ministerial papers respecting the recent Riel meetings in Temiscouata and Beauco are now conclusively shown to have been deliberate falsehoods from beginning to end. Far from being repulsed in these counties, the agitation has taken a firm hold there. In Temiscounts the meeting was not in favor of Dr. Grandbois, M.P., for the county, but wholly against him, and the resolutions proposed by a speaker from the Central Committee in Quehec, denouncing the Government, and especially the French Canadian Ministers, were not replaced by others of an inoffensive character, but unanimously adopted without changing a single word. The alleged resolutions adopted at the Beauce meeting under the presidency of Senator Bolduc, were not adopted by the regular meeting, but by a small organized who sought to disturb and break it up ; but

adopted the res tutions of the Quebec committee. These firsts are new beyond dispute.

THE VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

The Government organs, particularly the Montreal Gazette and the Toronto Mail, with a coup'e of correspondents to the Quebec Telegraph and the Irish Canadian (who hide their Orange tendencies under the assumed name of "True Irish Catholic," etc.), finding themselves unable to answer our articles on the path, holding with a firm hand the proud standard of Catholicity, the nation's symbol of liberty and justice. God will bless your work, THE Post the right to speak in the name of and every Canadian worthy of the name will be the Irish people of the Dominion. We don't grateful to you. I wish you success and persemind the abuse, and as for the assertion that

G. E. CARON, Priest. THE POST does not voice the sentiments of the Irish Canadian people, we leave the Irish-Canadian people to answer that themselves. We devote considerable of our editorial space to-day to a few expressions of high commendation and encouragement from all parts of the country, regarding the honesty, the fearlessness and the independence of the course pursued by The Post on public questions, and certain recent utterances of personages otherparticularly in the present political movement. The value of these endorsations lies in the fact that they are entirely spontaneous on the part of the people, and that they were not solicited to bolster up our position. They question. I hope then, dear sir, you will not cease to favor, to encourage upon between the came as accompaniments with business orders for fresh or renewed subscriptions to the paper. This fact also goes to further emphasize the sincerity and the significance of these expressions of approval. It will be noticed that the letters speak the views and sentiments of all classes of citizens, and from all parts of the Dominion :-Brave to the Independence of "The Post."

OTTAWA, December 9, 1885. DEAR SIR,-Seeing that an autocrat Cabinet Ministers add thought fit to stop your paper, thereby h ping to injure your prospects, I have very great pleasure in adding my name to your subscription list. The Government rag, here managed, but not owned, by Mr. Whitehead contract broker, undertook to say that because you have sufficient courage to denounce "the judicial murder" and warn the uttra Tory Orange gaug that they cannot with impunity carry out their savage and diabolical plans in this country as they have done in the "Dear Old Land," that, indeed, "your frien s in Ottawa were much aunoyed." I want to see our friends stand by you, and show the Citizens and Muil that the extent of their sympathy for the Irich is well known, and that their efforts to

make this question a race and compared the prove an egregious faiture.

Brave to the noble, bold, fearless and independent spirit shown by The Post and London Catholic Record.

Yours, truly,

JOHN KENNEDY,

427 Nepean street.

Send Along the Brave Paper.

OTTAWA, Dec. 9, 1885. DEAR SIR,-Please send us along your brave paper. Your plucky action is worthy of en-couragement and support. Address: A. F. Mointere, Barrister at Law, Ottawa; P. J. CAFFEY, Grocer, Ottawa; MICHAEL O'LEARY, Contractor, Nicholas street,

> The Best of Canadian Papers. WESTVILLE, Picton County, N.S., Dec. 4th, 1885.

DEAR SIR,-Enclosed p'ease find my subscription. Continue to send me the best of Canadian papers, the Terr Witness, and oblige, Yours, etc. Patrick Makony.

Thirty-two Years a Subscriber.

DEAR SIR.—I see by the slip of paper on the wrapper of my TRUE WITNESS that my subscription for the current year expires this month. Therefore, ere is close, I wish to renew the same, thus commencing my 32nd year as a subscriber thereof. Yours respectfully, Rev. J. S. O'CONNOR, Parish Priest of Pesth, Ont.

The Opposite of the Cabinet Minister's Wife. OTTAWA, Dec. 9th, 1885.

DRAR SIR,-Be good enough to send me your paper. The Citizen here declares that you have taken a mistaken course, but I think you have taken a noble stand in poor Riel's b half.

It is the Citizen and the Conservative party who have lost ground and they will find it out

too late. -- Address : MRS. JOHN RYAN, P.O. Box 388.

The Blackest Hatred.

Aurora, Ont., Dec. 1, 1885. DEAR SIR,—Allow me to congratulate you most sincerely on the firm and most emphatic which THE COST has denounced the perpetrators of so foul a deed as the execution of Louis Riel. I also sympathize with the Irish and French portion of the population of Quebec in the most unwarrant ble act of violence which has been committed against them. But if you can fo m an idea of the feeling of the fanatics towards us merely from what you read in the public press, how much more plainly are made to feel those who reside amongst them. I speak from experience, not from hearsay. Those who would outwardly profess to be your friends, let them speak with regard to Riel, and it is with the blackest hatred they will mention his name. But Riel is not the arst man who has been secrificed by the savage and bloodthirsty Orangemen. Hoping you will pardon my intrusion on your valuable time, I am yours, de-A Subscriber.

votedly. may the Cause Never Fail.

EGANVILLE, November, 1885.

Sin,—We will do our best in the interests of your paper. We wish you success in the noble stand any large taken. stand you have taken.

May your Cause or Paper never fail, Bold champion of Imsfail.

Yours in spirit,
Howard & Co.

May its Principles Prevail.

ORILLA, Ont., Dec. 1, 1885.

DEAR SIR,—I received copy of The Post.
Rev. J. F. Lynett, of Midland, who was here yesterday, offered to become a surscriber. We both agreed that The Post should be sustained that present invature. The point and tone at the present juncture. Its spirit and tone have our hearty approval. You will please find our two subscriptions for one year. May THE Post prosper and may its principles prevail.

I am your obedient servant.
R. A. CAMPBELL, Priest.

A Noble Stand—Stick to It. UPTERGOOD, Ont., Dec. 2, 1885. DEAR SIR,-Please find enclosed subscriptions

for present year and for 1886. F. J. GILLESPIE.

and then hang or commute is an act unworthy of Canada. That the Metis had sore greevances no sone man can deny. Then in the name of Heaven why not remedy them without torturing the poor struggling fellows into rebellion? The Indians had sore grievances too. What about for those on top, and to-day, after a sharp, him, because he promised to be an ornament to the Irish in Canada. Let him be a mad in this him party are on top. The success which the Irish in Canada. Let him be a man in this crisis. The French and all honest men ought to unite and drive from office men so base and incapable. I would, of course, counsel moderation and endorse your good sense in resorting to tion and endorse your good sense in resorting to lake St. Louis above Lachine, lig. In the North-West. This solemn utterance of the weary round goes on, year by year, and shores of Lake St. Louis above Lachine, lig.

their own. The regular meeting unanimously | it and you are bound to win. Edward Blake is Owing to factious opposition set up in the His Grace has been to them as so much hand- as their numbers increase, their toils and Those were dark days for the fate of Monta a man of justice and a lility. His speech on the Irish question aught not to be forgotten. Am sorry for Langevin; he is a man of executive ability.

Yours, &c., F. J. G.

Spirit of Independence and Justice.

KINGSEY FALLS, P.Q., Dec. 2. DEAR SIR-Please fi d enclosed subscription for The Post. It is the spirit of independence and of justice which you have shown in the Riel question which has det-rinined me to become a subscriber. Continue in the same

Let There Be Union.

St. JOHNSRURY, Vt., Dec. 6, 1885.

DEAR Sir,—Last week a dozen of priests assembled here to attend the Forty Hours' Devotion. Naturally we discussed the Riel question, and we were happy to see the position you took in that unfortunate affair. The reveral gentlemen requested me to tender you their felicitations, and to express their satisfaction with the course of THE POST. We all regretted we were compelled to consider had taken their in-pirations on the appreciation of French Canadians from the columns of fanatical English papers of Canada. Here in Vernant we have Irish and French Canadians. I have 300 Catholic families in my parish, of which 80 are Irish, and for the twelve years I have been here I have always remarked that the most cordial

union existed between the two peoples.
Yours respectfully,
J. A. Borisonault, Priest.

One Canadian Paper.

DUNLAP, Iowa, Nov. 30, 1885. DEAR SIR -I am glad to see that one Canadian paper takes part against the murder of Louis Riel. Yours sincerely, WALTER KAVANAGH.

Why He Renewed His Subscription.

Manitick, Ont., Dec. 3, 1885. DEAR SIR,—Enclosed you will please find amount of subscription for another year. If you had taken any other course in the Riel question I would not have renewed my subscrip-Yours truly, STEPREN DOYLE,

Once a Supporter of Sir John.

Ватн, Dec. 4, 1885. SIR,-Please send me five extra copies of last week's True Witness, and oblige a once sup-porter of John A., but now quite the opposite. EDMUND MCKENTNY.

No More Banquets to Sir John. HALLS CORNER, Co. W. ntworth, Ont., November 30th, 1885.

SIR,-I must congratulate you on the manner in which Sir John A. Mactonald has returned you and the citizens of Montreal his thanks for the magnificent banquet tendered him about ten months ago on the 40th anniversary of his entry into public life. Being a constant reader of your paper, I saw an account of that great Pow-wow. It was a great demonstration for the Catholics of Montreal to give an Orange bum mer; he was John A. then, and he is John A. now. The Hon, Edward Blake by giving one vote for the Orange bill could get all the Orangemen, to vote for him; but all honor to him, he did not do it. I suppose you know John "Our Chieftain" voted for the Orange bill. Sir John hanged Riel to suit the Orange rifraf o this Province and now he has fled the country. I suppose "Our Chieftain" will be banqueted

John McGann.

Best Wishes for the Paper's Prosperity.

BROOME, P.Q., Dec. 9th, 1885.

DEAR SIR,—Enclosed please find my subscription for 1885, which I send you with my best wishes for the prosperity of your valuable Yours truly JOHN COLLIER

Best Catholic Paper in Canada. ST. DAVID DE L'AUBENIERE, P.Q., Dec. 8th,

Sir,—I enclose amount of my subscription to the weekly paper, The True Witness. I think that it is the best Catholic paper in Canada. I

remain yours truly,
Rev. FATHER J. G. GOUDREAU.

He Likes the Paper. ROCK ISLAND, P.Q., Dec. 11th, 1885. DEAR SIR.—I have received your papers, and like them very much. I enclose subscription for True Witness. Yours respectfully,

Eli Eusinell.

The Preference of a Septuagenarian,

PALMERSTON, Ont., Dec. 3rd, 1885. Sin,—I request you to forward my paper, as I understand the smallpox is dying aw y. I receive the Montreal Herald, King ton Chroni le and the News, but I prefer yours. I consider it better than the others. From an old reader of 72 years of age.
PHILIP P. SHEVLIN.

Cannot Well Live Without It.

DURHAM, P.Q., Nov. 30th, 1885. Sir,—Enclosed you will find my subscription for another year 1 cannot well live without the TRUE WITNESS. I will take i. as long as I can see to read. I could not be content without Yours truly. JOHN RONAYNE.

FROM PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND. To the Editor of THE POST :

SIR,-Enclosed you will find the sum of

\$1 50, being my subscription to THUE WITness for one year. I am happy to congratulate you upon the fearless manner in which you conduct your paper. I feel confident in stating that THE

Post stands prominently amongst the foremost journals in Canada. The bold stand taken on the Riel affair is highly endorsed by the Irishmen of this community, and the trickery of Sir John A. Macdonald's Government is condemned by justice loving people, whilst your fidelity to "Faith and Fatherland" is highly appreciated by our generous hearted countrymen here, and I hope that you may receive such support fro.n Irishmen

as you unremittingly deserve.

J. T. GARLAND, Fort Augustus, Lot 36. Fort Augustus, P.E.I., Dec. 8, 1885.

THE PARLIAMENTARY FUND.

THE treasurer of the Montreal branch of the Irish National League, Mr. T. Buchauau, ight-minded man will agree with you For as Government to first weight the political results and dollars contributed to the Irish Parameter to first weight the political results thousand dollars contributed to the Irish Parameter to first weight the political results thousand dollars contributed to the Irish Parameter to first weight the political results thousand dollars contributed to the Irish Parameter to first weight the political results. liamentary Fund. Dr. O'Reilly says it looks as if English Commoners will allow the Irish members "breathing room" in the coming Parliament. There is always breathing room

mark the era of Ireland's liberty.

"THE ENGLISH MINORITY IN ABJECT SLAVERY TO THE MAJORITY."

THE Victoria Warder, the Tory organ in Lindsay, Ont., entertains some rather startling ideas of the relations which exist between the Euglish speaking Canadians and the French Canadians of the Province of Quebec. To judge from the tone of that and other Tory Orange papers one would imagine that Ontario was a neighbor of Timbuctoo instead of Quebec, so little knowledge do its public writers display of our Provincial institutions, laws and customs. The ignorance or the malice, or both, of the Victoria Warder goes so far as to say that the English minority in Quebec are in abject slavery to the majority, who are in turn enslaved to intolerance, bigotry and superstition. The loyal citizens of Ontario are then asked if they are going to suffer their brethern of Quebec to continue in such a state? It is worth while quoting the ipsissima verba of the Victoria Warder:-

The Globe and the Post boast that, in the rebellious meetings in Montreal and throughout Quebec, there was no breach of the peace True—but is not a mad dog orderly so long as left alone. The Protestants there know a trick worth two of opposing a Quebec mob. They have not forgotien how thousands of those heroes boldly attacked a delicate young man named Hackett, a few years since, and made mince meat of him. They attack one or two defenceless fellows whenever found, but skulk off when opposed by even half their numbers. The people of Ontario may as well awaken themselves to the fact that the great mass of Quebec's citizens are enslaved, the greater portion to lintolerance, bigotry and superstition; and the minority, the English part, in abject slavery to the majority. Shall the loyal citizens of Ontario suffer their brethren, fellow mortals in Quebec, to continue in such a state? Or shall we ever have a more fitting occasion than the present to wipe out the religious and race prejudices?"

The Warder acts too much like a snarling cur, and, we have no doubt, is hideously offensive to the vast bulk of the people on whose behalf it officiously takes up the cudgels. The Warder, and all those like it, would do well to bear in mind that nowhere is a minority so well, so tolerantly and so generously treated as the Protestant minority in this Province of Quebec. All their religious and civil rights are abundantly protected, and their share in the public honors and places of trust is more than what strict numbers would entitle them to. In this respect they are 100 per cent. better treated in Quebec than the Catholic minority in Outario.

We see here as Mr. Tarte pointed out in his letter to the Mail, what cannot be seen in any of the other Provinces; constituencies exclusively or largely Catholic and French returning members to the Legislatures who are English Protestants. The cities of Quebee and Montreal and olsewhere have elected and will elect their English Protestant show us an English or Irish or French Catholic ever elected in Coronto or any other large city of Ontario to similar positions.

Whereve intolerance and bigotry may flourish, they are not flourishing plants on soil where Catholics are in the majority, no matter of what nationality.

The Warder talks of the English minority being in abject slavery to the French! This abuse of the truth would be unworthy of notice or contradiction only that there are lots of gomes in Ontario who, not knowing the difference would be ready to swallow such rubbish. For their benefit we may tell them that the entire English speaking minority only form about a fifth of the population of the Province; and yet of the six members which constitute the Provincial Cabinet two are Protestant representatives -- Messrs. Lynch and Robertson-and one Irish representative in the person of Mr. Flynn. They also send some fifteen English speaking member both to the Local and to the Federal Houses, and the small Protestant minority of the Province has a representative in the Dominion Cabinet.

That does not look like exclusion or slavery.

Then in the distribution of public offices, the minority more than holds its own, which cannot be said of the Catholic minority in Ontario. For instance, in the fifteen departments of the Provincial Civil Service the French Canadian employees draw salaries to the amount of \$110,456, while the salaries of the English-speaking employees amount to \$42,750, or exactly twice the amount more than what their numbers entitle them to.

After digesting these facts and figures we would strongly recommend the Victoria Warder and its other Tory Orange chums to leave well enough alone in Quebec, and if they want to wipe out any religious or race prejudices to take a survey of their own dirty interiors and the dark smelling corners that still linger in Ontario, and they will find a nauseous coating of prejudice, national and religious, which will take all their time and good will to wipe out forever.

ARCHBISHOP TACHE AND THE MINIS-TEBIAL ORGANS.

Irish constituencies, the League at home has | writing on the wall, and in consequence their | sufferings are intensified." been compelled to spend enormous sums of perturbation of mind and despair of political money to return the Nationalist members, redemption have been greatly increased. The even where the so-called Loyalists had not very circumstance which has drawn this a ghost of a chance. The League treasury unassailable testimony to the truth and to has, in consequence, been severely taxed, justice, from the pen of the great archbishop and the Irish people abroad owe it to of the Northwest, is enough to shatter their the Irish party to give it their odious and unpatriotic efforts to whitewash a financial support during the coming criminal administration. His Grace, in open-Parliament until the Br tish House of Com- ing his letter, declares that, notwithstanding of the children crying-men and women, mons has granted self government to Ireland. | the cruel anguish, the painful emotions and Many of the Irishmen of Montreal have still the mental suffering which he has experienced to contribute their share towards this worthy | at the sight of the distress and ruin around

and patriotic object. We hope they will not him, he would still have kept silent the object of my visit, gasping for breath shirk their duty in this crisis, which may | if certain partisans and organs "had not " used his name in a manner equally unjust "and disloyal" in the discussion on North-West affairs, and had not persisted in "forc-'ing upon him ideas which he never enter-' tained and feelings which he repudiates."

> The Montreal Gazette this morning approaches the formidable pronouncement of Mgr. Taché in a two column article, which breathes neither defiance nor triumph. It could muster up neither sufficient andscity nor perversity to throw the document back in the Archbishop's face, as Sir John Macdonald did with the arraignment of the Government's policy in the North-West by Edward Blake on the floor of the House. Nor does the Gazette utter a triumphant cry that the Government has been vindicated by His Grace, and that opposition to them is treason and means a reeled under the staggering blow delivered by the Archbishop in the following words:---

Minds too superficial, alas! or too interested to take a serious and impartial view of our difficulties, consider that they have of the Confederation may do something to accomplished their duties as citizens by exclaiming: "Riel is trade. The degradation of these women and the cause of all the harm, it was children is to a great extent a matter belonghe who did all, he has paid for it, the country is safe now." This explanation is so unreasonable that, it it were accepted, we might expect new disturbances in the near future. * * Therefore it is deceiving one's selt, or striving to decrive others, to throw on one man alone the causes of the misfortunes which we all deplore.

No. the country is not now safe because Riel is in his grave; it will be safe only when the men who brought the rebellion about by their misgovernment will have been hurled from power and chastised for their sins against the country and the people. The organs and partisans of the Government cannot deceive an entire people. These have eyes to see and ears to hear, and they will not remain deaf or blind to the cries of the oppressed population of the North-West. The cause of the misfortunes of the half-breeds and Indians was not annihilated on the scaffold at Regina.

THE WHITE SLAVES OF LABRADOR. THE "great North-West" and the "West" in general monopolizes so much attention in parliament and press that people have little time to give much attention to what lies in glorious days in the past history of our the east. Yet it seems that there is existing at the present moment on the eastern coast tending over one thousand miles in length of Canada a condition of things which are simply terrible, cruel and disgraceful, and their number, manfully facing every invasion demand immediate remedy. Most people borders! The story or the sketch of some of have read of the slave ships and the miseries the deeds of our fathers will, assuredly, of their wretched inmates at sea and their strike some chord in the "peace bound sufferings when handed over to the pulses" of the young Camadian heart. tender mercies of their purchasers. But these horrors, so often described, can, it appears, be witnessed at our own Talavera, to protect and cover the retreat of doors, and the color of the victims is not the British army under Lord Wellingtonblack, but white. For half a century past a latter that terrible fight, which Wellington had won but was obliged afterwards to remayors and other municipal officers; but system of female labor has been cultivated in treat or fall back and to take up another connection with the Labrador fisheries, which, | position-is familiar to everyone the least when investigated, is something terrible. None too soon an agitation has been commenced in Newfoundland, having for its object the suppression of what is nothing more than an outrage on civilization. The press has taken up the subject, in consequence of a reference in no measured terms to the matter by the Chief Justice of the island. The grand jury have endorsed his opinions. and now, the ball set rolling, it is probable that some benefits may come. So far so good. but it is terrible that a condition of affairs of the nature in question should have been tolerated for so many years. The discoveryfor it appears that this old evil is to some extent a discovery to a large proportion of the community-has revealed a sad condition of things. It appears that during the fishing season women are shipped to Labrador under very innuman circumstances, and the whole traffic is of a character quite as bad in degree as the now criminal slave trade. An idea of the evils which are crying for remedy may be gleaned from the following passage extracted from a Maritime paper :--

"It is calculated by competent judges, that not less than 4,000 women are every year carried to Labrador in wretched small vessels, fearfully overcrowded, without any attention to comfort or accommodation—any separation of the sexes, any means even of cooking, in many instances. The women and children are packed together in the dark, pestiferous holde, where scenes of suffering occur reminding us of what we have read regarding the prore of "the middle passage" in the palmy days of slavery. The voyage averages from ten days to a fortnight. To crown the horrors, it is a common practice for whole families to embark carrying with them their domestic animalspoultry, goats, pigs, dogs-if left behind these would periah by hunger. Fancy the condition of a vessel carrying such a human and animal cargo. Imagine the sufferings of these poor souls during a storm; and bad weather going to Labradorand returning home, in October and November, is the rule along these rugged. storm-beaten abores. On arriving at their destination, after the sufferings endured on board, they have to set to work, in the first place, to clear out the huts which have been filled with snow and ice during the winter, and these are still unmelted, In these huts, built of sods, saturated with moisture, they find shelter; and for four months they toil hard catching and curing the cod. When

Another gentleman describes as follows the condition of one of the vessels he was called on to visit. He writes :-

I was requested to visit a poor woman dying of consumption. My guide took me down the hatchway. I had to crawl on my hands and knees. Here I saw, by the dim light of a lantern, men, women and children stowed away in every hole and corner. The noise some scolding, some singing, was enough to drive any one insane; not to speak of a mother who only two days previous had given birth to a child; and the poor creature, upon a bed fixed between two boxes, there only being about six inches between her and the deck of the vessel. But the stence was something more fearful than the noise, and this was owing to dogs, goats, etc., being in close proximity. When I got back on deck I was thankful. The deck, I should add, was lumbered up with puncheons, casks and punts, so that a female or a child would have a poor chance to got out of the hold in a case of emergency. And on that vessel, as on others, the hatchway was covered up, when out at sea, unless the time was very fine, which is an exception in the fall. I will let the reader imagine the hold of that vessel during a storm at sea. That vessel is not an exception. You may guess why so many women and children were lost during the late storm on Labrador.

This horrible condition of society exists in the midst of our civilization! Here are human beings every year treated in a manner which the law does not allow to be extended war of races and of creeds. The Gazette to the cattle which leave our ports, and until having many times previously faced the dannow it does not seem to have been anyone's gers then shead of them. business to interfere or investigate the subject. Newfoundland is not in the Dominion, but Labrador is, and so the press and people ing to this country as well as to Newfound-

> THE MARCH OF THE SIX HUNDRED MACDONNELL MEN.

A LEAF FROM THE WAR OF 1812.

BY JOHN FRASER, MONTREAL.

No. 17.

The march of the Macdonnell men! They were not all Macdonnells, neither were they all Glengarrians, nor even Scotchmen. In that brave little band of 600, led Red George-Colonel George Macdonnell of the Glengarries, the hero of Ogdensburg! The officers were nearly all Scotchmen, or at least bore Scotch names, but fally five-sixths of the men were sturdy young French voyageurs and hardy shanty men. The woodman's axe and the boatman's oar or naddle were as playthings in their hands. They were just such kind of men as had lately served in the Canadian contingent under General Welseley in the land of the Pharcahn

Come, young Canadian readers, let us go back some three score years and ten, to the month of October, 1813; to those dark but country-to those days when our noble and brave ancestors had to defend a frontier exagainst the assaults of an enemy ten times

The celebrated march of sixty two English miles in twenty six hours by the Light Division, under Crawford, to reach the field of acquainted with the marches, the counter-

marches, and the battles of the Peniusular The writer, as a boy, was intimate with many of the men of the 95th Rifles, one of the Regiments of that Light Division, and he now recalls the delight with which he listened to the stirring stories of the old soldiers. Only seventeen men, we believe, fell out of the two miles. Nearly at every league of their advance, cavalrymen from the field of Talavera met them, reporting progress of the action, and then conveying back to Lord Wellington the welcome news of the steady and sure advance of Crawford and his men to his support The excitement pervading all ranks was intense! Every man knew the distance ahead to be reached, and he could count, almost to a certainty, the very lou of the arrival of the division on the field to join in the fight or to cover and protect the rear of the now retreat-

ing British army,

The formation of military camps close by the Canadian frontier, extending from Plattsburg to Detroit, during the animer and autumn of 1813, gave evidence of impending coming events, the sum and substance of which was to strike a decided blow for the reduction of Canada before the close of that year. The Americans had made themselves masters of the whole Western Amherstburg frontier, having dispersed the British force under General Proctor. Only a few hundreds of Proctor's men escaped by falling back and retreating through the then dense forests of western Canada by way of Ancaster to the entrenched position at Burlington us erect a simple Maypole, or a Cross, after Heights. Fort George, at the mouth of the the Canadian custom, or better still, a Scotch Niagara, was still in the possession of the enemy.

To our story or sketch :- " The march of the Macdonnell men." It was not altogether a march. It was partly a march and partly a suil-a sail of 170 miles down the rapids of the St. Lawrence, from Kingston to Beauharnois, and a march of some 20 miles from Beauharnois through the backwoods to theadvance of Dearborn's army at Stoney Creek join and support the rear DeSalaberry's small force then facing, watching and disputing the advance of Hampton's army of twenty times their number. This extraordinary sail and march of 190 miles was performed in the almost incredible short space of time of sixty hours of actual travel after leaving Kingston until they reached the

battlefield of Chatcaugusy!
Sir George Prevost, the Commander inChief of the British army in Canada, was at Kingston on the 20th of October, 1813. The American army of some 10,000 strong was then concentrating in the neighbourhood of Kingston, making preparations for a descent of the St. Lawrence to attack Montreal. Hampton's army of about the same strength, watched by DeSalaberry, was advancing on Montreal by way of Chateau vegetable blood purifiers, with the lodide of guay, to form a junction with Wilkinson on the Potassium and Iron, ever offered to, the pub-

Preveat mounted his horse at Kingston to proceed by re-lays of horse with all possible epeed by land to the threatened points in Lower Canada. Before starting he sent for Macdonnell (Colonel George) who had lately been appointed to the command of a battalion of French Canadian Fencibles Macdonnell was then at Kingston, organizing and drilling that newly raised regiment. Prevost asked him if his men were fit to proceed to Chateauguay, and how soon.

Macdonnell's reply was :- "That his men were ready to embark so soon as they had dinner!" Plucky boys, such was the material our Canadian army of 1812 was composed of. Prevost gave him carte blanche, simply enjoining on him to throw his whole force in tront of Hampton's advance.

If we may use a vulgar term, Macdonnell found himself in "a fix." He had not only to find boats, but to secure pilots to conduct his force down the dangerous rapids of the St. Lawrence. These preparations, fortunately, did not take much over three hours. Every man was then on board. That sail of 170 miles down the St. Lawrence from Kingston to Beauharnois, in open boats, was quite a different undertaking to a sail nowadays in one of our well-built and well-equipped lake steamers.

Macdonnell and his six hundred had only batteau and common flat bottom boats or scows, row boats, with paddle and oar to propel them, to face the dangers of the Long Sault, the Coteau, the Cadars and the Cascade rapids; the breaking of an oar or the loss of a paddle would be a serious matter to them. But these boats contained not only brave men, but men skilled in the dangers of the navigation through which they had to pass: a goodly number of them were old voyageurs,

It was just 53 years before that time, in 1760. when General Amherst passed down these same rapids from Oswego with his army of about 10,000 mer, advancing on Montreal, losing in one of these rapids-the Coteau-68 batteaux and 88 men. Macdonnell did not lose one boat or one man in his

Besides the dangers of the rapids, this little force after leaving Kingston had to work its way through the gunboats and the armed schooners attached to Wilkinson's force, and on their onward course through the Thousand Islands and down the St. Lawrence they were exposed at all points to the enemy's marksmen and to the guns at the various fortified posts as they passed, causing them to be on their guard the whole way and to hug closely the Canadian shore, out of the reach of the enemy's bullets.

They reached Besuharnois on the evening of the 24th October, 1813, (having encountered a fearful storm on Lake St. Louis, after clearing the Cascades Rapids,) thence from Beauharnois, by a midnight march, in Indian file. of 20 miles, through the backwoods, arriving at DeSalaberry's rear at early morning of the 25th-ever-to-be-remembered 25th day of October, 1813, in advance of Sir George Prevoat, who had ridden down by relays of

On Prevost meeting Macdonnell, he exclaimed in a tone of great surprise:—"And where are your men, Maodonnell?" "There," said Macdonnell, pointing to six hundred worn out men sleeping all around on the ground, not one man missing! Thus accomplishing the distance from Kingston to the battlefield of Chateauguay, 170 miles by water and 20 miles by land, in sixty hours of actual travel!

What a timely arrival was Macdonnell's force to DeSalaberry, whose whole force pre-vious to this did not exceed four hundred men. That same day, the 25th of October, Humpton's advance was arrested, and then began a retreat, an ignominious retreat, before a force now increased to about one thenand men, not one tenth of the invading army-that is, counting, all their ranks, regulars and militia.

It is not our intention to chronicle many during feats of DeSallaberry's little band of Canadian voltigeurs and the hardships they had to endure for weeks in watching and dis puting the advance of Hampton's army, but simply to record, as at the head of this arti-cle: "The march of the 600 Macdonnell men," and we have done this to the best of our humble ability.

Seventy-two years have come and gone since the meeting of Macdonnell and De-Salaberry on the battlefield of Chatesuguay! This was a meeting of two kindred spiritsbrothers in arms! Macdonnell was a true representative of the Highland gentleman of the old time, descended from a family of soldiers. War, for centuries, had been their trade or profession. The same might be said of all Highlanders at the beginning of the last century. Scotch names could then be found in every army of Europe. France can boast of her celebrated Marshal Macdonald. DeSalaberry was a true type of a French nobleman, a worthy representative of an old French family. The DeSalaberrys were early settlers in French Canada.

The most striking historical feature of these two Canadians is this :- They were representatives of two noble families which, seventy years before the meeting of these two men at Chateauguay, were in arms against the crown of Great Britain. The Macdonnells were all out in the re-bellion of 1745, closing with fatal Culloden. DeSalaberry's ancestors were then soldiers of old France. We may here add that in religion they belonged to the same church, the Church of Rome. If we mistake not, there were two D-Salaberrys at the storming and fall of Cuidad Rodrigo, in January, 1812, one in the British the other in the French

We, as Canadians, are allowing our old landmarks to pass out of remembrance or to fall into decay. Would it not be a fitting tribute of respect to the memories of those two noble Canadians to mark the spot where they first met? If nothing better, let Cairn, composed of loose stones, headed with the following inscription :- "This is the spot where DeSalaberry and Macdonnell met on " the 25th day of October, 1813."

Stoney Creek and Chatcauguay will ever be noted as turning points in the war of 1812. Harvey, with his soven hundred and four unloaded muskets and flintless looks checked on Sunday morning, the 6th of June, 1813, Harvey's force was composed of fully three fourths regulars. DeSalaberry, with his small force of voltigeurs, consisting of nine tenths of young French Canadian boys and voyageurs, watched for weeks, and finally arrested and checked the advance of Hampton's army, then on full march to Montreal. This is a bright feather, gracing for all time the bonnets of our young French Cana. dian boys, les bonnets rouge, and the tuques bles of Lower Canada.

No other medicine has won for itself such universal approbation in its own city, state and country, and among all people, as Ayer's Sarasparilla. It is the best combination of vegetable blood purifiers, with the lodide of

Mr. Girouard, M.P., Publishes a Crushing Reply to the Memorandum of Fir Alexander Campbell.

To Sir Alexander Campbell, K C.M.G. (Minister of Justice during the proceedings against Kiel).

SIR,-I have read with attention the Memorandum which, as "Minister of Justice du eg the proceedings against Riel," you he was inhighed in defence of the Government, en i demorandum respecting the case that The Queen v. Riel, prepared at the deriver of the Privy

First, let me congratulate you upon having presented to the public the case for the Government with so little delay. This course, it is true, was not strictly parliamentary. Usually the Government accounts to the House of Commons and the members of the House account to the people; but in this of the Go case the decision of the Government had condition. created so much public excitement that it would not have been wise to await the opening of Parliament.

istry had not given that serious consideration to this unfortunate affair which its importance required.

In your Memorandum you altogether fail save his life? to notice the most important reasons against the prisoners execution.

General Middleton, on the battlefield of Batoche, when the result of the fight was still uncertain, sent a written invitation to Riel to surrender, together with his Council. Upon this invitation Riel gave himself up, although he might have escaped just as easily as did Dumont and Dumais. Did not this invitation imply a promise on behalf of Canada that Riel should be treated with humanity?

To hang an enemy giving himself up under these circumstances is an act of cruelty unprecedented amongst civilized nations. How does it happen, sir, that you have omitted to consider this important fact in your Memorandum? As it purports, on the face of it, to be prepared at the request of the "Committee of the Privy Council," it follows that this argument against Riel's execution was not even discussed in the Council.

But this is not the greatest omission. In carrying out the verdict, an essential partthe recommendation to mercy—has been ignored. The jury said "the culprit's life should be spared," and the Government hangs him. Can a single case be found, in a country under the rule of the English criminal law, where a political offender recommended to mercy by the jury has been executed? This ground, set forth in so many petitions sent from all parts of the country, also escaped the attention of the Cabinet. Not a word is said about it in your Memorandum, and it must, therefore, be assumed that it was equally overlooked in Council.

Again, why this silence as to the last respite, ordered on the very day fixed for the execution (November 10th), for reasons known only to the Government, and which it does not make public? Was the object of this last respite simply to add six days of torture and agony to the terrors of the

But you tell us you do not wish to examine the political question connected with the North-West rebellion, and which, you say, belongs to the jurisdiction of Parliament, but, in the meantime, you affirm that Riel was neither a hero nor a patriot. This may be. But even so, was that a reason for hanging him?

You tell us, again, that Riel was a bad man, more disposed to sell than to defend his countrymen, and that he incited the Indians truth of all this, does it constitute a sufficient is, should Rose Lynam remain in a lunatic reason for setting aside the verdict of the jury, who must be taken to have considered all the circumstances of the case in arriving

Is it, however, proved that Riel was willing, as you say, at any moment " for the "ers?" The evidence quoted by the Government is not conclusive. "He said" (to quote from page 8 of your Memorandum) that if he got the money he would go to the "United States and start a paper, and raise "the other nationalities in the States." Why did he propose to raise the "other national-Canadian Government and on behalf of his people?
This is the evidence upon which you base

your charge that Riel was not a patriot, and that he cared more for himself than for his countrymen, a serious accusation against the memory of a man who, if sane, had many faults, but who was, at least, never suspected of venality. In 1870 and during the recent establish that he was a prophet. History rebellion he was always found in destitution, and caring nothing for himself.

But, you say, Riel incited an Indian war and is responsible for the depredations and massacres committed by the savages. Was he tried for this? Was he charged with the murder of the Catholic missionaries and the white settlers at Frog Lake? No, you dared not do this, and it is a strange reason to give for Riel's execution, that it was necessary in order that you might hang the Indians. Their lives should have been all spared. Horrible as were their crimes in our eyes, their degree of civilization must be the stand point from which to judge of their criminal intentions. In their eyes, these massacres were only accessories incident to war.

The Government of the United States acted on and recognized this principle, when they set free Sitting Bull and his warriors, after the Minnesota massacres. Has the memory of Custer, to which you refer, left deeper feelings of revenge amongst us than amongst our neighbors, that it should induce us to hang Riel and the Indians? Will not our country henceforth deserve to be called "the country of the gallows?"

"Finally, sir, you tell us that it was Riel's second offence. You, at least, do not revive the memory of Thomas Scott; this was left for one of your colleagues, a French-Canadian, in his address to his constituents at Terrebonne. But was Riel ever convicted of Scott's murder? Is it not a fact that in 1874 he was condemned to banishment for five years by the High Court of Parliament as a punishment for everything connected with the soco cd first rebellion? Is it not a fact that tos was done against the protests of the "ment of 1869-70) constituted themselves a " government, and that an unfortunate act. done under the authority of that Govern. "ment, was the execution of one of Her Majesty's subjects; " " that the people have seen with sorrow and surprise

"that proceedings have been taken against

certain persons implicated in these troubles,

charging them with murder for acts pro-

ceeding from the authority of the Govern- THE PRESIDENTS MESSAGE. ment created during the movement.

Who were the real effenders in the troubles of 1869-70 in Manitoba? Was it Riel or the Canadian Government? During the debate, which took place last session on the North-West rebellion, Conservative members, and, among others, the member for Provencher and myself, asserted that the blame lay with the Government, and no one denied our statement. The Government of President Hendricks. He congratulates the Canada was, in fact, responsible for the people on the friendly relations existing bethe vested rights of the population, and even before the deed of transfer from the Hudson's Bay Company to them had been oxecuted. This was the reason why the Canadian Government promised afull amnesty, and allowed Riel and his friends to remain at liberty. So complete was the pardon supposed to be that in 1872 the same Louis Ricl, hearing of Sir G. E. Cartier's defeat for Montreal East, retired in his favor, and procured his election by acclamation for Provencher, the only constituency where the French halfbreeds could express their gratitude.

We have now only to deal with the action of the Government regarding Riel's mental

You say, sir, that the jury, in finding Riel "guilty," also found him sane. Should it not rather be concluded that, as the plea of The publication of the Memorandum leaves insanity was the only defence set up at the it no longer open to question that the Mintrial, the recommendation of the jury to mercy expressed some doubt in their minds as to his mental state, not strong enough to justify his acquittal, but strong enough to

Whilst admitting that the six jurors were the legal judges of his mental condition, it cannot be fairly argued that they were actually competent to decide so difficult a question. Can it even be said that the sources of territory already committed opinions of the Manitoba judges, quoted by you, were enough to convince the public that justice was done in this respect. Tehuantepec route perfectly feasible and In a case which recently attracted much attention in Montreal, where a much less complicated question of insanity presented itself-I refer to the Lynam case-the judge, after hearing a mass of evidence, felt compelled to refer the case to an expert, Dr. Vallee, superintendent of a lunatic asylum. The jury had no legal power to refer the case of Louis Riel to experts, but in presence of the evidence of educated people given at the trial of the opinions of such medical men as Dr. Roddick-in face of the testimony of Dr. Clark and Dr. Roy, the only alienists examined at the trial, and who were all of opinion that Riel was not responsible—in the face of the fact that for months he had been confined in the lunatic asylums of the Province of Quebec, at a time when he had no motive for feigning lunacy, was it not the imperative duty of the Government to order a thorough investigation by experts?

The Government saw the weakness of the evidence as to his sanity, and, at the last moment, as you say, had him examined " confidentially."

But the circumstances of the case demanded an official inquiry, not a "confidential one." Who were the experts employed? Were they competent and impartial? Where and how long did they sit? Did they hear evidence? Where is their report? The answer to all these questions is silence.

This was not the medical commission demanded by the whole Province of Quebec and the half-breeds of Mani-oba and the North-West in numerous petitions sent in from August 10th till the day of execution. This was not the full inquiry promised by the Government to members and among others to the undersigned. Such a mockery was this so-called commission that the Government has imposed absolute silence upon its nominees and call it "confidential.

When it is a question of personal liberty only, the law provides for a genuine exwhen, for instance, amination: asylum or not, an expert is publicly named by the Court, lawyers and wit-nesses are heard, and the experts' report is immediately made public. But when the question is whether a man should be hanged or not, no precautions are necessary, and the sake of gain to desert his deluded follow public must take your word, sir, that everything is all right. You will never be able to remove the conviction that Riel was a lunatic from a large portion of the population. Some days before his execution (Nov. 3rd), when he wrote to his lawyer, Mr. Lemieux, he spoke of visions of angels. did he propose to raise the "other national"ities," and against whom, if not against the ing of his execution, and in his farewell letter to his mother and wife, he adhered to his signature of Prophet, Louis "David" Riel. A few minutes before he left the jail to ascend the scaffold, observing one of the veius of his head, he said that the spirit was telling him that he was destined to reign over the North-West. Finally, it is in evidence that he wished to make a speech from the gallows to will not fail to record that our Government has hung a man, who was, most likely, insane.

1 cannot close this review of your Memorandum without calling attention to certain pussages in the evidence quoted by you and referring to the engagement at Duck Lake (p. 6). You say that "it was part of his plan to capture the police force, or some ' high Government official, in order to com-" pel negotiations;" and referring to the second engagement, which took place at Fish Creek (p. 6), that Riel, being urged to negoiate, answered "that they must have another victory first, when they would be able to make better terms with the Govern-

ment. General Middleton has also written from Batoche, on May 13 :- "I find from papers captured at Batoche, yesterday, that the number of rebels at Fish Creek was 280, under Gabriel Dumont; that they intended to let me enter the ravine or creek, and destroy us, taking me prisoner and holding me as a hostage to assist them in muking better terms with the Government at Ot-

tawa." The English Statute of Treasons, under "If a man levy war against our said Lord the King, in his realm, or be adherent to the enemies of our Lord the King in the enemies of our Lord the King in the distribution of extradition have which Riel was indicted, is in these words :realm, giving to them aid and support in his realm or elswehere, and thereof be attainted upon due proof of open deed by people of their condition," he is guilty of treason.

Do not all the facts alleged by the Government itself rebut the idea of levying war tas was done against the protests of the against Her Majesty, which is the crime for whole Conservative party of the Province which Riel was hung? On the contrary, has of Quebec, expressed both in the House of not the Government itself shown by the Commons and in the Provincial Assembly:
On December 17th, 1874, Mr. Chapleau simply wished to redress what they commoved, in the Quebec Assembly, an sidered grievances, real or imaginary, address to the Governor-General, in which the to arms in 1885 at most a riot, in following expressions occurred:—"That the History will, perhaps, say that Riel has been executed for a crime which he did not commit and that we have been guilty of a judicial

murder. I have the honor to be, sir, Your obedient servant, D. GIROUARD. M. P. for Jacques Cartier. Montreal, Dec. 7th, 1885.

HIS OPINIONS ON CITIZENSHIP AND NATURALIZATION-THE "JAY" TREATY -HE DISCUSSES THE QUESTIONS OF FREE TRADE AND PROTECTION.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8 .- In his annual message to Congress, President Cleveland refers in fitting terms to the death of late Vice-President Hendricks. He congratulates the events of 1879-70, because they attempted to tween the United States and all foreign take possession of the territory, regardless of powers. There are no questions of difficulty pending with any foreign government. The Argentine government has revived a long dormant claim against the United States for indemnity for their loss of the Falkland Islands, but the President considers the claim wholly groundless. He refers to the appointment of Kieley as Minister to Austria, and the request of the Austrian Government that his nomination be withdrawn, and states that to have complied with this request would have been to violate his oath of office. The Austrian Government refused to receive Mr. Kiely, that gentleman resigned, and the post has since been left vacant. He refers to the action of the United States during the recent troubles on the Isthmus, action in which he says was highly appreciated by the Government of Columbia. The treaty with Nicaragua for the construction of a canal at the expense of the United States, submitted by President Arthur, is withdrawn, the President believing that the precedents established proscribe entangling alliances with foreign states. The President does not favor the policy of acquisition of new and distant territory or incorporation of remote interests with those of the United States, contending that the present duty of this Government is to address itself mainly to the development of the vast re to its charge. He favors connecting the two oceans by canal and believes the urges its advantages over others more remote from the axial line. Whatever highway may be constructed across the barrier dividing the two greatest maritime areas of the world must be for the world's benefit. Harmony with China has not been interrupted by the recent attacks on Mongolians in this country.

The President admits that, despite restrictive legislation, the Chinese question is far from satisfactory. The President says the recent disturbances were the result mainly of race prejudice, which exists in a large part of our domain, jeopardizing the domestic peace of the good relationship of United States with China. The admitted right of a govern-ment to prevent an influx of elements hostile to its internal peace and security, may not be questioned. That the exclusion of Chinese labor is demanded in other countries where like conditions prevail is strongly evidenced in the Dominion of Canada, where China's immigration is now regulated by laws more exclusive than our own. If existing laws are inadequate to compass the end in view the President says he will earnestly consider any further remedial legislation within

the treaty limits. The creation of the Congo state under the sovereignty of the King of Belgium is referred to in fitting terms of approbation.

The restrictions upon the importation of just attitude of the United States with regard to such questions will lead to a satisfactory understanding with Germany as to the proper interpretation of existing naturalization treaties, of which he says the Imperial government has shown a tendency to extend the scope of residential restrictions to which returning naturalized citizens of German origin are asserted to be liable. The President says :-

The marked good will between the United States and Great Britain has been maintained during the past year. The termination of the fishing clauses of the treaty of Washingon, would have resulted in an abrupt cessation on the first of July of this year in the midst of ventures of operations of citizens of the United States engaged in British American waters, but for the diplomatic understanding reached with Her Majesty's Government in June last, whereby assurance was obtained that no interruption of those operations should take place during the current fishing season. In the interest of good neighborhood and of commercial intercourse of adjacent communities the question of North American fisheries is one of much importance. Following out the intimation given byme when the extensory arrangement above described was negotiated, I recommend that Congress provide for the appointment of a commission in which the Governments of the United States and Great Britain shall be respectively represented, charged with the consideration and settlement, upon a just, equitable and honorable basis, of the entire question of the fishing rights of two governments and their respective citizens on the coasts of the United States and British North America. The fishing interests being intimately related to other general questions dependent upon contiguity and intercourse, the consideration thereof, in all their equities, might also properly come within the purview of such com mission, and the fullest latitude of expression or both sides should be permitted. Correspondence in relation to fishing rights will be submitted.

The Arctic exploring steamer Alert, which was generously given by Her Majesty's Government to aid in the relief of the Greely expedition, was, after the successful attainment of the humane purpose, returned to Great Britain.

The inadequancy of existing engagements for extradition between the United States and Great Britain has been long appar ent. The tenth article of the treaty of 1842, one of the earliest compacts in this regard entered into by us, stipulated for surrender, in respect of the limited number of offences, that other crimes less inimical to the social welfare should be embraced and a procedure of extradition brought in harmony been pending since 1870, and I entertain strong hopes that satisfactory results may soon be attained.

The frontier line between Alaska and British Columbia as defined by the treaty of cessation with Russia allows the demarkation assigned in a prior treaty hetween Great Britain and Russia. Modern exploration discloses that this ancient boundary is impracticable as a geographical fact. In the unsettled condition of that region the question has lacked importance, but the discovery of minereal wealth in the territory the line is supposed to traverse admonishes that the time has come when accurate knowledge of the boundary line is needful to avoid jurisdictional complications. I have invited her Majesty's Government to consider with us the adoption of a more convenient line to be established by meridian observation or by known geographical features without the necessity of an expensive survey of the whole.

with Mexico may not be long delayed. The 'passage."

new treaty with Spain has been found inadequate and another has been prepared. The President favors an international

copy-right and assents to the termina-tion of the commercial treaty of 1862, with Turkey, he points out the inadequacy of existing legislation, touching citizensnip and naturalization, which, he contends, should be extended only to those who intend in good faith to assume its duties and responsibilities when attaining its privileges and benefits. It should be withheld from those who merely go through the forms of naturalization with inient to escape the duties of their original allegiance without taking upon themselves those of their new status, or those who acquire rights of American citizenship for no other than a hostile purpose towards their original government. These evils have had many flagrant llustration. Referring to his withdrawal for further consideration of treaties with Spain and Sante Domingo, the President comments: It is evident the tariff regulation by "Jay" treaty diminishes the revenues which are essential for the safety and welfare of any government. An emergency calling for an increase of taxation may at any time arise, and no engagement with a foreign power should exist to hamper the action of the government. By the fourteenth section of the Shipping Act, approved June 26th, 1884, certain reductions and contingent exemptions from tonnage dues were made as to vessels entering United States ports from any foreign port in North and Central America, the West India islands, the Bahamas and Bermudas, Mexico and the Isthmus as far as Aspinwall and Panama. The Governments of Belgium, Denmark, Germany, Portugal and Sweden and Norway have asserted, under the favored nation clause in their treaties with the United States. a claim to like treatment in respect of vessels coming to the United States from their home The government, however, holds that privileges granted by the act are purely geographical, and no warrant exits under the most favored nation for the extension of the priviclause leges in question to vessels sailing to this country from parts outside the limitation of the act. Undoubtedly the relations of com morce with our near neighbors, whose territories form so long a frontier line, difcult to be guarded, and who find in our country and equally offer to us natural markets, demands special and considerate treatment. It rests with Congress to consider what legislative action may increase the facilities of intercouse which contiguity makes national and desirable. The President refers to the report of the Secretary of the Treasury and says the fact that the revenues are in excess of the actual needs of the Government justifies a reduction in the amount exacted from the people for it to support. The question of free trade is not involved nor is there now any occasion for a general discussion of the wisdom or expediency of the protective system. Justice and fairness dictate that in any modification of our present laws relating to revenue, the industries and interests which have been encouraged by such laws, and in which our citizens have large investment, should not be ruthlessly injured or destroyed. We should also deal with the subject in such a manner as to protect the interests of American labor which pork by European countries have not is the capital of our workingmen. Its been removed and there is no present stability and proper remuneration furnish prospect of a reasonable change. The the most justifiable pretext for a protective President hopes that the temperate and policy. Within these limitations certain reductions should be made in our customs revenue. The amount of such reduction having been determined, inquiry follows where can it best be remitted, and what articles can best be released from duty in the interest or our citizens, I think a reduction should be made in the revenue derived from the tax upon imported necessaries of life. We thus directly lessen the cost of living in every family of the land and release to the people in every humble home a larger measure of he rewards of their frugal

The president favors the amendment of the present compulsory silver coinage law and suggests that it be left discretionary with the officers of the government as to theamcunt

Referring to the report of the secretary of the navy, the President says: All must admit the importance of an effective pavy to a nation like ours, yet we have not a single vessel of war that could keep the seas against a firstclass vessel of any important power.

Taking up the report of the Secretary of the Interior, the President deals at length with the question of the treatment of the Indians, and recommends the passage of a authorizing the appointment of six commissioners, three of whom shall be detailed from the army, to be charged with the duty of a careful inspection from time to time of all Indians upon reservations or subject to the care and control of the government, with a view of discovering their exact condition and needs, and determining what steps shall be taken on behalf of the government to improve their situation in the direction of their self support and complete civilization.

Referring to laws directed against polvgomous practices in Utah, the President says there should be no relaxation the firm but just execution law now in operation; I should be glad to approve such further discreet legislation as will rid the country of this blot upon its fair fame. I recommend that a law be passed to prevent the importation of Mormens into the country.

Referring to the civil service the President

says: I am inclined to think there is no sentiment more general in the minds of the people of our country than the conviction of correct ness of principle upon which the law enforcing civil service reform is based. Experience in its administration will probably suggest the amendment of the methods of its execution, but I venture to hope that we shall never again be remitted to the system which distributes public positions purely as rewards for partizan service.

The President concludes his first annual nessage in the following words: "I commend to the wise, care and thoughtful attention of Congress the needs, welfare and associations of an intelligent and generous nation. To subordinate these to the narrow advantages of partisanship or the accomplishment of selfish aims is to violate the people's trust, and betray the people's interests. But an individual sense of responsibility on the part of each of us and a stern determination to perform our duty well, must give us a place among those who have added in their day and generation to the glory and prospeaity of our beloved land.

Pain from indigestion, dyspepsia, and too hearty eating is relieved at once by taking one of Carter's Little Liver Pills immediately after dinner. Don't forget this.

It is said that Longfellow and Fields were making a short pedestrian tour some years ago when, to their surprise, an angry bull in the pathway, evidently determined to demo-lish both poet and publisher. "I think," said Fields, "that it will be prudent to give The President hopes that the needed legis-lation to put in effect the commercial treaty plied the poet, "it appears to be a disputed but Riel dead, his name became the

MEETING AT ST. HYACINTHE. and justice. (Cheers.) Riel's name will THE EXECUTION OF RIEL STRONGLY DE-NOUNCED.

leading citizens from Montreal proceeded to convictions. the pretty little town by the morning train, and the delegation was reinforced by detachand the delegation was reinforced by detachments at the various stations. The meeting defending the rights of the Province, which was held in the skating rink and was one of the most enthusiastic yet held. On the seeking to secure for Quebec the same rights platform were noticed the following which were not denied to any other portion of wentlemen :- Hon. Senator Armand, Hon. the Dominion. The time was past now when Senator Beilerose, Hon. P. B. de La French Canadians could be induced to quar-Council; Hon Francois Langelier, MP rouge or bleu. Ho was satisfied that the for Megantic and Mayor of Quebec; Mr R Fontaine, Q C, warden of the County of St Hyacinthe; Mr M E Bernier, M P for St | rights would be recognized by the whole Hyacinthe; Hon, Louis Beaubien, MPP, Mr J G H Bergeron, M P. Mr A Casavant, M P P for Bagot, Alderman Prefontaine, ex M P P for Chambly: Alderman Beausoleil, Mesers A Denis, of the Union, of St Hyacinthe; P M Sauville, of the Patrie; A E Porier, Ernest Trembly, H J Cloran, I A Beauvais, O Desmarais, Beaudry, Dr St cheers. Germain and many others.

Warden Fontaine occupied the chair, and after his opening remarks, letters of regret were read from the following gentlemen: Mayor Cote, Mr A Desjardins, MP; Hon W Laurier, MP; Hon P Garneau, of Quebec; Mr B Beauchamp, MPP, Two Mountains; Mr E Guilbault, MP, Joliette; Mr G Marion, MPP; Hon Senator Trudel, Mr G Amyot, M P; Hon Senator Baillergon, Hon H Mercier, MPP; Mr P B Casgrain, MP; Mr George Duhamel, Hon Senator Pelletier, Mr Trudel MPP; Mr C E Gagnon, M P P, and others. Mr. Bernier, M.P. for the county, then de livered a few welcome remarks, during which he thanked all present for their attendance, and signified his intention of not delivering speech because of the large number of speakers present.

Mr. Casavant, M.P.P. (Conservative), fol lowed in a forcible address, in which he loudly condemned the execution of Riel, which was the only instance on record for the last sixty years of a hanging for a political crime. He instanced the manner in which the United States had treated their political prisoners as a very strong example which the Government should have followed out in the case of Riel. Hon. Mr. de Labruere, a strong Conserva-

tive, Speaker of the Legislative Council, and chief editor of Le Courrier de St. Hyacinthe, the former Government organ in the district, also addressed the gathering, dwelling upon the fact that, after a lifetime of struggle and combat with political opponents, they all found themselves united under one flag and standing on one platform. He did not appear before them as a member of the Legislative Council, because the Quebec Government had nothing to do with the case, but as a citizen of the Province who had her interests at heurt. He came forward to protest in the most solemn manner against the execution of Riel, which had wounded the French Canadian people at heart. He came to vindicate in common with his former political opponents the sacred rights and privileges of a common nationality. wanted to give the rulers at Ottawa, of whatever party they belonged to, or whatever may be the colors they wore, that they could not play wantonly with sentiments and rights of a whole people. They wanted justice and fair play for all, and they were decided that the cause of humanity would not be set at defiance.

break up the present movement, and thus de 3,000 British and Indian troops. Caliph prive the Province of the just rights to which she was entitled. He also cautioned them not to take any stock in the documents which are being circulated broadcast throughout the country to prejudice the public mind on the great vital issues now at stake. The present movement was not a provocation, nor was it a war of races. He had supported the Government for years but now he would do so no longer. In fact, he had not done so for a considerable time past. (Cheers). The Government had trampled under foot the most sacred rights of the people of the Province. The speaker then proceeded to review the career of Sir John Macdonald from the burning of the Montreal Parliament through the various phases of his potitical life with Sir Allan McNab and Sir George Cartier to show that he had ever been deceitful, unjust, and unpatriotic. He related the attempts made by Sir John to cheat Sir George and Lower Canada out of her just rights in the treaty of confederation, and also of his action in seeking to deprive New Brunswick of separate schools. All this career of deceit was fittingly culminated in the disgraceful crime of Regina. It was now the duty of all parties to unite to drive him from power. In conclusion he discussed Mr. Chapleau's letter and Sir Alexander's memorandum, and pointed out that in numerous instances the statements made were false and misleading. Hon. François Langelier said Riel's crime

was not an ordinary one; his offence represented the cause of a whole people, and when he was hanged the sentiments of a whole people were most wantonly assailed and insulted In the present movement French Canadians would have the sympathies and support of the best people of all nationalities. The English people had everywhere been known as the staunchest champions of liberty, and in this instance he had faith they would not be found wanting. If the English people had suffered the injustices that the Metis suffered, they also would have taken up arms. The Metis had been contending for the most sacred of rights, and the best proof of the sanctity of their course was that 2,500 claims of theirs had been granted and not one refused. They had done all they could to obtain justice, and had employed all constitutional means at their command, but all justice had been denied them. Riel and his comrades had been driven to rebellion. They had done this in the New England States. The only difference was that success crowned the efforts of the one who had achieved success, while those of the others had met with failure. He (the s peaker) had been in communication with leading men throughout the Dominion, and everywhere he had been assured of sympathy and support in this movement.

Hon. Mr. Beaubien, M.P.P., also delivered an interesting address. He said that at all the meetings he had attended the people were unanimous on the question. It was a movement which united all irrespective of nation. ality or politics. They had asked for clemency, but it had been refused, and now they were avenging the violation of the laws of humanity. Riel had been executed in spite of the recommendation of the jury and in defiance of all constitutional laws. Kiel rallying point for all friends of liberty overhoard.

be respected and honored when those of the tyrants will long have been forgotten, (Cheers.) Speaking of Mr. Chapleau's letter NOUNCED.

The third of the series of the meetings statement made in the Legislative Assembly under the auspices of the new National in 1874, that Riel was not to be held guilty party was held on Tuesday afternoon at St. | for the death of Scott, who had been a dis-Hyacinthe, and was attended by about three turber of the peace, and his present state. thousand people. The meeting was called ment that he was and must be held responsi-by a committee of leading citizens of St. ble. He would ask Mr. Chapleau which of by a committee of leading citizens of St. ble. He would ask Mr. Chapleau which of Hyacinthe and surrounding country of those two statements they were to believe. all political parties, and was in every He would ask his hearers to crush the respect a gathering of the most representative character of the counties of St. Hynchite, Rouville and Bogot. A number of he asked all to remain firm in their present

Mr. J. G. H. Bergeron, M.P., followed, had been most wantonly denied. They were Speaker of the Legislative rel and fight one another under the guise of stand they had taken would be approved of by the whole Province, and that in time their Dominion.

Mr. H. J. Cloran, Alderman Prefontaine, Alderman Beausoleil, and Messra. Sauvalle, Poirier, Tremblay and Brodeur then delivered addresses in the same strain, after which the Champ de Mars resolutions were put to the meeting and unanimously adopted amid

WRECK OF THE MAXWELL. GALLANT SERVICES BY THE CREW OF THE LIFE BOAT.

Goderich, Ont., Dec. 9 .- At an early hour this morning the captain of the life boat atationed here received word that a vessel was astore about four miles below Goderich, The alarm was sounded, and, in a short time, the life boat was on the way to the wreck, which proved to be the American schooner A. C. Maxwell, laden with iron ore, bound from Marquette to Cleaveland; she was in tow of the steambarge B. Swaine, During the terrific gale of Friday night the Maxwell broke away, while off Point aux Barques. Owing to the enowetorm which prevailed the barge was unable to give any assistance. Captain Packer, of the Maxwell, gave up all hopes of being saved, expecting every hour the vessel wound founder. The crew stuck to the pumps until they were completely used up. The men suffered terribly and are badly frost bitten. Every attention is being paid them. The vessel's boat, rudder, steering gear, both anchors and sails were carried away. The hull is in good condition and by the aid of steam pumps it is expected she will be saved if the weather permits. This is the first time the lifeboat has been called into service and the rescued sailors are loud in their praise of the kindness rendered them.

AN EXPEDITION TO THE SOUDAN. LONDON, Dec. 11.—The activity and daily increasing strength of the rebel forces have attracted the attention of the Government to the serious state of affairs in Egypt and to the fact that the present British force in Egypt is totally inadequate to cope with the formidable army of the new Mahdi. Hence it is announced to day that the Government has decided to send a new expedition to the Soudan and it is being prepared for immediate departure for Egypt. The frontier field force in Egypt consists of about 6,500 men under command of Brigadier-General Grenfell, one-half of the force being British and the remainder Egyptian. The force in Egypt proper, which, with the above field force, constitutes the command of Lieut. Gen. Stephenson, consists of about 8,000 British speech which lasted an hour. He cautioned his hearers to be careful of the attempts being made by the Government's subsidized and the caution of the attempts being made by the Government's subsidized and the caution of the attempts being ments at Assiout, Suez and Port Said Transfer and the caution of the Abdulla has ordered every man over the age of 46 years to join the army of the Soudan. The natives are readily obeying the order. Orders are expected for the reoccupation of Dongola. There is continuous desultory tiring at Koshay. Four British soldiers have

FIFTH ANNIVERSARY.

CELEBRATING BISHOP CLEARY'S CONSECRA-TION WITH GREAT POMP.

been wounded.

Kingston, Dec. 10.—At eight o'clock yester-day morning St. Mary's Cathedral contained a very large congregation to take part in the Pontifical High Mass, to be sung in honor of the fifth anniversary of the consecration of Dr. Cleary, Bishop of Kingston. About 8.15 a procession from the palace to the Cathedral took place, and in it were the various bishops, pricets, Christian brothers and a large number separate school pupils. The procession which was very long and corgeous, occupied considerable time in reaching the chancel. On the Mass being concluded, Bishop O'Mahoney, of Toronto, ascended the pulpit and preached a sermon of an hour's duration.

A PRESENTATION The service concluded, the procession of clergy, etc., reformed and proceeded to the palace, where a pleasing incident occurred. When the bishop entered the building, he was surrounded by the acolytes and, before the had time to get for explanations. before he had time to ask for explanations, Master Frank Crtmmens stepped forward and read a brief congratulatory address, at the con clusion of which Master H. McGuire handed the prelate a box of handsome writing materials valued at \$15. The bishop replied, giving the boys good advice and telling them that he would never use the materials without thinking of the donors. The presentation was a genuine surprise.

The clergymen who were present at the service, which was conducted by Bishop Cleary, with the Rev. Fathers Murray as deacon and sub-deacon, are as follows: Archbishop Lynch, Bishop O'Mahoney and Vicar-General Rooney, Toronto: Bishop Duhamel, Ottawa; Bishop McQuaid, Rochester; Bishop Walsh, London; Mgr. Farrelly, Belleville; Father Keilty, Ennismore; Father Coffey, editor of the Catholic Record, London; Father Dan O'Connell, Drure; Eather McAyey, Fenlon Falls: Father Murray, THE VISITORS. Father McAvey, Fenlon Falls; Father Murray, Cobourg, and all the priests of the diocese of Kingston. They all partook of dinner in the

palace at one o'clock.

The Rev. J. S. O'Connor, of Perth, is attending the services in Mary's cathedral.

The most of the visiting priests and bishops returned to their homes this afternoon.

Rev. Father Higgins was present. His hands

were nearly shaken off by members of the congregation. The bishop attended a reception in the convent of the Congregation de Notre Dame this afternoon, prepared in honor of his anniversary.

A professor of dentistry has been appointed for the schools of Surrey, England. His business is to look after the teeth of the pupils.

A lady who received through the post office a postal card containing 1,530 words, written by a gentleman, replied on a card containing 1,040 words.

A New York woman laid a diamond ring on the bracket shelf in a big transatlantic steamer. The state-room steward threw it

PRESENTATION BY THE INDIANS OF CAUGHNAWAGA TO THEIR PRIEST, THE REV. N. V. BURTIN.

Tuesday last being the 26th anniversary of the Rev. Father Burtin's labors as missionary to the Indians of Caughnawaga, the tribe decided on celebrating it in a befitting manner. A anbscription list was opened and although the time was short, only two days elapsing from the organization until the presentation, set everyone responded as best they could. The schoolroom was handsomely decorated by the ladies of the village, who also preby the ladies of the village, who also pre-pared a very nice assortment of refreshments. The Rev. Father knew nothing of what was going on until the deputation waited upon him and requested his presence at the schoolhouse. On entering the school, the children, under Mr. Roy's (the master) direction, sang appropriate choruses. On taking his seat the Rev. Father was presented with two addresses in Indian, one on behalf of the school children, by Master Joseph Foster, and the other on behalf of the tribe, by Frank Sky, both congratulating him on the occasion and wishing him continued health and happiness, to which the Revd. Father suitably replied, after which he was requested to approach a table on which was get a handsome choice dinner and tea set, also a magnificant arm chair, a large photo of himsell and several bouquets of flowers. The Rev. Father was so taken by surprise that he could scarcely thank the donors, and in replying said that he' did not know what he hal done to deserve such handsome gifts. He had done his duty only as others had done befor him, yet this was the first occasion of a oresentation of this nature taking place in Caughnawaga, and he would remember it ail his life. After doing justice to the good things provided, those present were entertained with music by the choir of the church, and after short speeches hy Mr. Brousseau, agent, Chief Jocks and W. McLea Walbauk, to which the Rev. Father Bartin happily replied when the pleasant party broke up.

THE PRICES OF FARM PRODUCE. WASHINGTON, Dec. 10 .- The crop report of Department of Agriculture for December gives the farm prices of the principal crops. The increase in the product of corn has reduced the average value of the crop to thirtythree cents per bushel. The average value of the previous crop in D combor was thirtysix cents. The reduction is the largest in the thio valley and the Southern States. West of the Mississippi the increase of stock feeding has corrected the tendency to exthemely low prices. Compared with former years corn values are very low. The pace of wheat, though still low, is considerably above last December's average, which was sixty-five cents. The present is seventysight and seven tenths. The average price or barley is tifty-six ecuts, an increase of even cents: of buckwheat fitty-six cents, a decrease of three cents; of potatoes fortyive cents, an increase of five cents; of hay \$5 62 per ton in place of \$8.16 last year. the average price of oats is twenty-eight cents, the same as last December. The price of cetton averages S.Se per pound, which is nine mills less than the December price last

ST. PATRICK'S, OTTAWA. DEDICATION OF THE NEW SACRISTY-AN IM-

PRESSIVE CEREMONY -A GRAND BANQUET. the refectory of the Catholic orphanage. Hon. John Costigan, Minister of Inland lievenue, presided, and spart from their Lordships the Bishops of Ottawa and London, there was a large number of the clergy of Ontario present. Amongst the dictinguished laymen that occupied seats of honor at the priests' table were Hon. Mr. Thompson, Minister of Justice, Mr. J. J. Curran, Q.C.,

THE BLOODS THREATENING. THE POLICE AT FORT M'LEOD SAID TO BE INTI-MIDATED BY THE INDIANS.

M.P. Several eloquent speeches were made

in reply to the toasts.

REGINA, N. W. T., Dec. 9.-A troop of Mounted l'olice has left in a special train for Fort McLeod. It is stated on good authority that the Blood Indians have assumed a threatsuing attitude toward the officials, and have taken two hundred horses which the police are afraid to take from them. The reinforcements are to enable the police to restore

"Of the wealth of the world," says a fanci-in statistician, "\$730,000,000 is owned by four men, as follows: Mackay, \$275,000,000: Rothschild, \$200,000,000: Vanderbilt, \$175,000,000, and the Duke of Westminster, \$96,-000,000. Their income per minute is \$25, \$20, \$18, and \$7 respectively.

FROST BITES or Chilblains require similar treatment to a Burn. There is no heater remedy for either than Hagyard's Yellow Oil. the well known household remedy for Pain, Rhaumatism, and all Inflammatory Com-

The rector of a fashionable church in Utah is spoken of as the "Apostle of the

You INVITE DISEASE when you neglect a egular action of the bowels, and incurable disease may result. Regulate the bowels and the entire system with Burdock Blood Biters, which act upon the Bowels, Stomach, Liver and Blood.

The Woman's National Industrial League has organized an opposition to Chinese laun-

TO REMOVE DANDRUFF.—Cleanse the ser'p with Prof. Low's Magic Sulphi. Scap. A delightful medicated soap for the Toilet.

Capital punishment has been abolished in Pekin, and instead of being decapitated culprits are sent into the Amoor Province to till

BRONCHITIS. Bronchitis comes from Colds and irritations of the Throat ; Hoarseness, Cough and Sore Throat are its characteristics. These troubles may be remedied by a timely use of Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam.

WONDERFUL REMEDY.

The value of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, E. M. Sargent, 41 Andover 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 Ayer'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 ail 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: "Ayer's Cherry is a wonderful medicine for Influenza. Pectoral is the best Cough preparation I Too much cannot be said in its favor." ever saw. It gives instant relief."

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

his cared a Cough in a few doses. It always relieves irritation of the langs of throat, and arrests the tendency to inflammation. It strikes at the foundation of all Palmonary diseases, is without a rival as an expectorant, and is a sure cure for the to at obstinate Courbs and Cobbs. L. Garrett, Texana, Texas, writes: "I have view Ayer's Cherry Pectoral in my family for twenty years. For throat and lung ills rises. I consider it a wonderful remedy."

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., (Analytical Chemists), Lowell, Mass. For sale by all Images .

IRISH HOME RULE, AN ENTRUSIA TRUMERTING IN ST. CATHMANUS. ST. CATHARDSES, Dec. 10.-A largely attended and very cothesiascle meeting in favor of Irish Beine Rule was held in Carmin Hall this evening. The chair was carmin Hall this evening. The coair was occupied by Mr. S. Montgomery, and muon the platform were a number of the leading Concilerand Protestant pentlemen of the city, builts the Hon. T. W. Anglia and the Vinerable Coevalier Macdonald, Thromo. The address of the evening, which was be and exhaustive, on the Loren coe than and the work of Procedure. the Irra question and the work of Parcell and the Nationalists, was collected by Mr. Anglin, who was rejectedly chared. Specifics, open points and in sympathy with Ireland, were also made by the Rev. Dean Harris, Capt. das Nanis, Mr. J. G. Carrle, Mr. J. M Koone, Alastia in Bonnan, Mr. Kement, and De. Partison. The following resolution was manipuously adopted: Moved by Rev. Dean Harris, seconded by Mr. J. G. Currie, "That on the 20 to y of April, 1882, an addens to our S. veneral Lady Queen Victoria was corried in the H. u. of Commons of Consels, in which, emeng other things, the following sentiment is expressed: "That, as Canada and its inholitants had prospered exceeding yunderal ederal system, allowing to each Province of the Dominion considerable powers of self-povernment, some norms—a'l day provident being made for the main temperator of the inclusive of the inclusive of the mine of,—

might be found of granting the copy and desire of the Islan people so class account Offiawa, Dec. 8 —The principal event here might become a source of strong h to the coday was the dedication of the new sacristy. Empire at home and abroad, and night at St. Patrick's Church. The editice was feel the same police in the grantees of the stand profession was performed by His Lordship Ridge. Deband registed by a standard for the justice of her rule, and the Ridge. Deband registed by a standard for the justice of her rule, and the Bishop Duhamel, assisted by a number of the rev. clergy of the diocese. The Right Rev. Bishop Walsh, of Kingston, treached the sermon. A very large collection in aid of the building fund was taken up. After the service a grand banquet was held in the refeators of the Catholia probates. above set out, and hereby extures to the hish propio an expression of its hearty sympathy in their conditional struggle for such a just and substantial measure of edif government as will not be in any way prejudicial to the integrity of the British Empire." The meeting was formally closed with three cheers for Mr. Parnell and Mr. Anglin, after which a Home Rule Association was formed, with a large membership, A very handsome collection in eash, besides a large subscription list, was taken up to assist the Irish members in their constitutional battle.

THE MORMON PROBLEM.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10. - Senator Edmunds has devised a bill to put the Mormons in Chancery. It proposes that the act of the Legislature of the State of Deseret, under which the "Church of Jesus Christ of the Latter Day Saints' was incorporated shall be repealed and annulled and that the temporal affairs of the church shall be managed by a board of trustees to be appointed by the President of the United States, with the consent of the Senate, and shall close up the institution as rapidly as possible under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior. The Attorney-General is directed to institute and prosecute proceedings to forfeit and escheat to the United States all of the property owned by the Mormon Church, with the exception of buildings used for public worship, and the Secretary of the Interior is directed to sell it and invest the proceeds for the benefit of public schools. The laws organizing and eneating a perpetual emigrant fund are also annulled, and the Attorner General is directed to dissolve the corporation, to pay its dears, to dispose of the property and devote the proceeds to the benefit of the schools. The Legislarure is forbidden to create any company or association for the purpose of bringing emigrants into the territory. This bill, if passed, will do more to suppress Mormonism, it is claimed, than any other means that can be adopted, as the church is known to be a very wealthy corporation, and money causes a very close adhesion among the saints.

St. Louis, December 10.—Bishop H. J. Fanst, of Salt Lake City, one of the leading lights in the Mormon church, arrived here yesterday. He was asked what his views were on the recent troubles at Salt Lake and replied;—"I think the concentration of troops at Fort Douglass and Salt Lake City is an outrage. We have been too meek and have been trampled under foot by the United States authorities. Many influential Mormone have been ruined and driven from Utah on perjured testimony introduced in the United States Court. Many of the Mormons are not polygamists. Now there is Mayor Sharp of Salt Lake. Although he is a Mormon he is not a polygamist. The United States marshals are responsible for all the trouble. They hound the Mormons, arrest them on trivial charges and either kill them

PARNFLES FRIENDS.

Quanto, Dec. 8 .- At a recent meeting of the Irisa National League it was resolved to celebrate the triumph of the Irish perliamentmy party by a concert, to take place on or about the 28th instant, when resolutions will be read by the P. sident of the League and



PREDMAN'S WORM POWDERS.

Are pleasant to take. Conicin their own Percetive. Is a safe, sure, and effectual nestroyer of worms in Children or Adulta.



MEALTH.



Unlocks all the clogged at cauca of the liowels, Kidneys and Liver, carryungoil gradually without weakening the ing of gradually without weakening the system, all the impurities and foul humors of the secretion; at the same time Correcting Actity of the Stomach, curing Bill susness, Dyspepsia, Headaches, Dizziness, Meartburn, Constipation, Dryness of the Skin, Dropsy, Dimness of Vision, Jaundice, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Scrofula, Fluttering of the Heart, Nervousness, and General Debility; all these and many eral Debility; all these and many other similar Complaints yield to the happy influence of BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS.

T. MILETEN & CO., Proprietors, Toronte





CURE not be a control and the control of inches that is not to a control of the contro

GICK

the least in the and it will reflie are equally an error part of the area presenting to a most or the correct of the area of the correct of the area of the area of the area of the only cared only cared

Ache they would be kinoat priceless to those who kinds that the detressing complaint; but fortunctely they good ess does not end here, and those who care thy them will find these little pills valuable in no knay ways that they will not be willing to so wedges mem. But after all sick head

bithe bane of no many lives that here is where we sake our great boast. Our pills cure it while there do not.

Carter's Little Liver Pills are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills makes dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not grips or targe, but by their gentle action please all who are thorn, in vals at 25 cents; five for \$1. Sold by druggless everywhere, or sent by mail.

CARTER MEDICINE CO. New York City.

Dirgative and anti-bilious medicine; they are mild and thorough.

A high medical authority says people living in pine forests have immunity from climatic and contagious diseases. They have never been known to have cholera, small-pox or yellow fever.

Or send them to the penitentiary. I know of many cases in Utah where Mormons have Mormons have States marshals without cause. These cold blooded crimes have aroused the Mormons and they are disposed to strike back when attacked. They or only to have asserted themselves long ago, and contagious diseases. They have never a committee to investigate matters out ther

HEALTH FO ALL

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

This Great Household Medicine Ranks Amongst the Leading Necessa-ries of Life,

These Famous Pi Purify the BLOOD, and act most powerfully, yet soothingly, on the LIVER STOMACH KIDNEYS&BOWELS Giving tone, energy and vigor to these great MAI SPRINGS OF LIFE. They are confi-

MAI SPRINGS OF LIFE. They are coundently 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 Gencial Family Madisius are unsureassed. eral Family Medicine, are unsurpassed.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT

tts Searching and Licaling Properties Known Throughout the World,

FOR THE CURE OF Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Old Wounds

Sores and Ulcers! It is an infallible remedy. If effectually rub bed on the Neck and Chest, as salt into aceat, it Cures Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, Gures Sore Lucoat, Droncinus, Congus, Cones, and even Asthma. For Glandular Swellings, Abscesses, Piles, Fistulas, Gott, Rheumatism, and every kint of Skin Disease, it has never

and every kind of Skin Disease, it has never been kn 'n to fail. Both ru and dintiment are sold at Professor Holloway's Establishment, 533 Oxford street London, in boxes and pots, at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 6d., 4s. 6d., 11s., 22s. and 33s. each, and by all predi-sing conduct the administration of the civilinal conduct cine vendors throughout the civilized world.

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

DROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF PROVINCE OF QUEITLU, DESTRICT OF A 6-ONTREAM. Superior Court. No. 1217.

16-ONTREAM. Superior Court. No. 1217.

16-Dame lossine St. benis, wire of deat-logists Wighten and the startland for deciding the startland of startland for the startland for the startland for the startland for the startland of the startla

WANTED FOR SECTION No. 2, COMMON SCHOOL, a Roman
Cothod: Gradieman feech reholding a second-class conLifeate. Scite Salary and second-class acts
MAUGIC, DALTON, KIRARI P.O., Ontaclo 163

WANTED-FORTBER, C. SEPARATE Sch of a Relieville, a File and Female Tucher, tonies to commence on the linear Jamery, 1886. Applications starting salary and Testimonia. In he made to Believille, N w. 16, 1885. P. P. 4XNCH, Sec. Street, 1994.

Strategy and the strate DROVINGE OF CUFFIELD DISTRICT OF MONTRIED. Superior Court. No. 1306. Rame on some Hennerion of the entry of Montrial in a the off one of Engineering wife of Amortic parameter for the office of Engineering wife of Amortic parameter, in the office of Engineering wife of Amortic parameter, in the office of Engineering for the said Amortic of the party has been in Courts during our separation as to properly has been in Courts during a court of the rate of 1885. It illustrates for the Marketine of Engineering Courts during the Engineering Courts during the Engineering Courts of the Engine

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL. Superior Court No. 1214, bame Fravie Lavigne, of the try of Mentre L. in the firstnet of Montre L. water to the tree to the same place, where the French Redien we have the same place, and a first houser, the whole are free planning, vs. the said Pferre houser, the wholt are taken to said place has properly has been as muted in the caster. We treat, flewanter 4th, 1885, DUHANGLE RANNILLE & MARCCAU, Allower stored dutth.

ANTED-AGENTS, WIFT CAN MAKE YV from 85 to 810 a day selling Calainst Photographs and Large Colored Pictures of CARONAL Methodicat. Samples and Forms 21.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and martition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavored heverage which may save us many heavy doctor's bills. It is by the fudicious use of such articles of fifter that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong emough to resist every tendency to disease. It go druds of subtle maiadies are thoating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fanal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortilied with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—Cril Service Gazette.

Made simply with holling water or milk. Sold only in packets by Grocers, labelled thus:

JAMES EPPS & CO., Home-pathic Chemists, London, England.

A Beautiful Present for a Lady.

We will send a SPLENDID CASKET containing 119 Seedies and our Manmoth Catalogue, FOR 25 CENTS.

BENNET & CO., 453 ST., PAUL STREET MONTREAL The supplier of the second of

REV. FATHER LABELLE'S National Lottery OF COLONIZATION.

Established under the Provincial Act, Quebec, 32 Viet., Cap. 36, VALUE OF LOTS:

FIRST SERIES - - - \$50,000.00 HIGHEST LOT - - - \$10,000.00 SECOND SERIES - - - \$10,000,00 HIGHEST LOT - - \$2,500.00 THE FOURTH DRAWING

Cabinet de Lecture Paroissial. (Opposite the Montreal Seminary.) WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 10 1886. AT 2 P.M. Secure Tickets at Once.

Will take place at the

PRICES FIRST SERIES...... \$1.00

The official list of prize-winning numbers will be forwarded after the 18th February to all applicants on receipt of a 3c stamp. Send 5 cent stamps for mailing and register-ing the Tickets asked for. (8 cents United

To obtain tiekets, apply personally, or by letter (registered) addressed to the Secretary, S. E. LEFEBVRE, No. 19 St. James Street, [13] Montreal.

Mibley's Tested Seed Catalogue free on application. Send for it.
HIRAM SIBLEY & CO.,
BOGHESTER, N. Y. AND CHIDAGO, ILL.

ALLAN LINE.



der Contract with the Government of Canada and New foundland for the conveyance of the CANADIAN and UNITED STATES Notis.

1885 - Winter Arrangements - 1886 This Company's lines are composed of the following Pouble-Englind, Clyde-built IRON STEAMSHIPS. They are built in water-tight compartments, are unsurpassed for strength, speed and confort, are fitted up with all the motion in prevenients that gracinal experience can suggest, and have made the fastest time on record.

essels.	Tannage.		Commanders.
icanidian	6,160	********	Bullding.
arisian	5.400	Cartain	James Wylie.
dlyuesian	4.1110	- 44	J. Ritchie.
armatian	3,600	44	John Graham.
Treassian	1.000	14	W. Richaruma.
eruvian	3.100	**	R. H. Haghes.
iova Scotlan	3.300	46	Hugh Wylle.
arthageman		41	A. Macuicoi.
lberian	d.r.bo	61	E. P. Moore.
forwegian	3.533	13	J. G. Stephen
libernian	3.4.6		John Brown.
Lustran	2700	44	
Sestorian	2700	- 0	 Ambury, Dalriell,
mssian	2 000	41	
er Primavan	2 (3)		Alex, Seimugal.
Buenos Ayreau		41	dolin l'ark.
Maries Myreall	1.000	64	dames Scott.
`orean	4.44.000	15	C. J. Menzies.
revian			C. F. Lettallals.
lanitoban			R. Carruthera
anadian	2.000	-	John Kerr.
hornician		64	D. McKillon,
Kalbason			D. J. Jan et
Her rife	2,:00	·	W. S. Main.
ev/fotailland		**	C. Mylins.
(C 1:318L	-1.550	41	E Méditaib.
erantan	4,6560	I lout.	V.H.Smith, R.N.
as; iah		44	R. Barrett, "

THE STEAMERS OF THE

Liverpool Mail Line Salling from Liverpard on Thrusbaye, from Portland on first pays, and from Holian on Syrundays, culture of the color of toyle to receive on board and fined Mads and the receive and from Ireland and Scattand, are not to a be deepatched.

FROM HAMFAX: Circussion Saturior, Nov. 27

Cardinian Saturior, Nov. 27

Cardinian Saturior, 100. 11

atradian Saturior, 100. 12

Atradian Saturior, 100. 12

Atradoction Saturior, 100. 11

Or on the arrival of the recommend integral to an integral to a the West.

ULOM PORTSAND TÖ LIVERLOOL GA PARIFAN Commission of the Commission o

Hates of possesse from stoneral, a collect Calen, \$62,565,568 and \$55 proceeding to a cornoslation of Intermediate, \$30,560 proceeding to a cornoslation of the foreign at lower to Rates of Passesse from Mondrad, visitoral and Colon \$57.5 \(\second \) \$77.50 and \(\second \) 770 are oming to be commoda-tion (Intermediate, \$55.50) (Steepher, at lowest rates.

Newformuland Line.

Rates of proceed between Helifex and St. Johns Calun, \$20,000, Intermediate, \$4,000; of erage, \$6.

Glasgow Line.

FROM BOSTON: FROM 2005FON:
Photographs and Large colored Pictures of CAMBEAS
Method with Figure 1 (Annual Carthagonian And 2005FON)

Carthagonian And 2005FON:
Prossion Prossion And And Nov. 20
Prossion Prossion And And Dec. 10
Prossion Prossion And And Dec. 10
Prossion Prossion And And Dec. 10
Prossion Carthagonian And Prossion And Dec. 10
Prossion Prossion Prossion And Prossion And Dec. 10
Prossion Carthagonian And Prossion Carthagonian Carthagonian And Prossion Carth

Signature will be added the will give a strong the state of the natural laws whit is given the operation of diagration of the state of the adding the state of th

H. & A. ALLAN, I india Street, Portland, 80 State Street, Roston, and 25 Common Street Montreal.

November 21, 1885.

FARM FOR SALE 300 acres (90 of which are under cultiva-tion), 3 miles from Roman Catholic Church, Parns, Dwelling Houses, and Saw and Grist Mills.

ESTERMS EASY, TO Particulars at 249 COMMISSIONERS STREE

 $\mathbf{W}^{ ext{ITH}}$

TYOU CAN SECURE A WHOLE Ducal Brunswick Government Bond These bonds are shares in a loan, the interest of which is paid out in premiums three times yearly. Every bond is entitled to

THREE DRAWINGS ANNUALLY, until each and every bond is redeemed with a larger or smaller premium. Every bond MUST draw one of the following premiums, as there are NO BLANKS.
Reichmarks

60,000 12,600 10,800 9,000 7,500 6,000 3,000 3,600 3,600 3,600 9,000 1,125 1,080 527,160

Together 7,700 premiums, amounting to 900,495 REICHSMARKS. The next Redemption takes place on the

FIRST OF NOYEMBER. And every Bond bought of us on or before the 1st of November, until 6 p.m., is entitled to the whole premium that may be drawn thereon on that date. Out-of-town orders sent in REGISTERED

LETTERS, and inclosing \$5, will secure one of these bonds for the next drawing. Balance payable in monthly instalments.

For orders, circulars, or any other information, address

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CO. 160 Fulton St., cor. Broadway, New York City ESTABLISHED IN 1874.

The above Government Bonds are not to be compared with any Lottery whatsoever, as lately decided by the Court of Appeals, and do not conflict with any of the laws of the United

States.

N.B.—In writing please state that you saw his in the TRUE WITNESS 25-12

Graveyards are full of people who believed they could be cured by dosing the system! with poisonous drugs. If you are ailing and have tried medicine without being cured, do not be discouraged, but take advantage of the offer we make you. We will send you, on trial, one of our Electric Medicated Appliances to suit your ense, provided you agree to pay for it if it cures you in one month. If it does not cure you, it costs you nothdoes not cure you, it costs you nothing. Is not this a fair ofer I Different Appliances to cure Dysper-SIA, RHEUMATISM, LIVER AND KID-SIA, RHEUMATISM, LIVER AND KID-SIA DISEASES, PULES, LUNG DIS-EASES ASTIMA, CATARRI, LAME BACK, AGUE, DEBILITT, and P many other Diseases. Rememmany other Diseases. Remen-ber, we do not ask you to buy to them blindly; but merely to try them, at ear risk, 125,000 Cures made during 1884, in the cures where all other treatdelses where all other treat-pointed in the field. Prices of the prices of the trate-thack of giving full particulars, is and blank for statement of your care, will free Address at once, the statement of the Pail Wilson. tric Paci M Terron, 5. 2 State St. Drookly B.M. 74 Market State of State 4 vist

Salah Persia dan Managaran

WG PEFFOR ARE S5 to SS person case WG PEFFOR ARE SOME unit PREE. Address 1 (2) A STATE AND STATE MAINE.

MEETLELY BLIE COMPANY. Can Process G. of Said British Pells. Streated Experience. Larges Trade.

Illustrated Cotslague mailed free CHA TON H. MING THE PEMACOMPANY Sect N. S.



The same of the contract of the same of th N. 198 M. C. W. G. HET. Cincinnali, O.

WHEELLY & COMPANY MAST TROY, R. Y., DELECTOR Annual to the public since Section 1. Cheef, Section, the Alarm Mark Benst may, Car ex and Part.



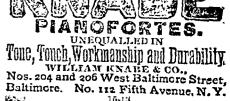
RETAILED EVERYWHERE None genuine without the trade mark on



That farmers may come to know America's best national farm, garden and home weekly without cost. THE RURAL NEW-YORKER

vill be sent to all applicants free for

IVE WIERS, and promptly storred at condof that time. 84 Park Row, N. Y. 13-6 PIANOFORTES.



A DVERTISING Contracts made for THIS PAPER which is kept on file at office of LORD & THOMAS McCorwick Block, Chicago III.

And STEREOPTICONS, all prices. Views illustrate in greaty subject for PUBLIC EXHIBITIONS, etc. Lanterin for Home Amusement. 136 page Catalogue fre. MoALLISTER, Optician, 49 Nassau St., N. Y. 13-4eow

DR. J. L. LEPROHON

street, opposite Colborne street.

OFFICE AND RESIDENCE 237 ST ANTOINE STREET

DR. KANNON C.M.M.D., M.C.P.S Late of Children's Hospital, New York, and St. Peter's Hospital, Albany, &c., 219 St. Joseph

GORPULENCY Becipe and notes how to harmlessly, effectively ally and rapidly ourse sarvation, flotary, etc. European Mail, Oct. 24th says: "Its effect is not merely to reduce the amount of tat, but by affecting the source of oberity to induce a radical cure of the disease. Mir. R. makes no charge wantever; sany person, rich or poor, can obtain his work; gaste, by sending 6 cts. to cover postage to F. C. RUSSRIL, Esq., Woburn House, Store St., Bedford Squitoudon Eng.

NEGATIVE CONTRACTOR

IKELAND'S NEW MEMBERS.

COMPLETE LIST OF THE MEN ELECTED TO THE BRITISH PARLIAMENT—A COMPLETE SWEEP OF THREE PROVINCES BY THE NATIONAL-

DUBLIN, Dec. 14.—The following is the com-plete list of the members elected by the Irish constituencies in the general elections, with the names of the members, the constituencies they represent, and political party to which they belong, N. meaning Nationalist and C. Conserva-

Antrim, North—E Macnaughton, C.
Antrim, South—W E Macartney, C.
Antrim, East—Captain C McCalmont, C.
Antrim, Mid—Hon R C O'Neil, C.
Armagh, North—Major Saunderson, C. Armagh, North—Major Saunderson, C. Armagh, South—Alexander Blane, N. Armagh, Mid—Prof McKane, C. Belfast, North—W Ewart. C. Belfast, South—W Johnson, C. Belfast, East—E S W Dc Cobain, C, Belfast, West—J Haslett, C. Cavac, East—T O'Hanlon, N. Cavan, West—T G Biggar, N. Donegal, North—J E O'Doherty, N. Donegal, South—B Kelly, N. Donegal, East—Arthur O'Connor, N. Donegal, East—Arthur O'Connor, N. Donegal, West—O'Neill, N. Down, North—Col Waring, C. Down, Soath—J F Small, N. Down, East—Col Forde, C. Down, West—Lord Arthur Hill, C. Down, Sorth—J. F. Sman, A.

Down, East—Col Forde, C.

Down, West—Lord Arthur Hill, C.

Fermanagh, North—W. H. K. Redmond, N.

Fermanagh, South—Henry Campbell, N.

Londonderry County, North—H. Mulholland, C.

Londonderry City—C Lewis, C.

Monaghan, North—T. M. Healy, N.

Monaghan, North—T. M. Healy, N.

Monaghan, South—Sir J. N. McKenna, N.

Newry—J. H. McCarthy, N.

Tyrone, North—Cork Ernest Hamilton, C.

Tyrone, Mid—M. M. Kenny, N.

Tyrone, East—Reynolds, N. Tyrone, East—Reynolds, N. Tyrone, South—W O'Brien, N.

LEINSTER

Carlow—E D Gray, N.
Dublin City, College Green—T D Sullivan, N.
Dublin City, Harbor—T Harriugton, N.
Dublin City, St. Stephen's Green—E D Gray, N.
Dublin City, St. Patrick's—W M Murphy. N.
Dublin County, North—J J Claney, N.
Dublin County, South—Sir T H G Esmonde, N.
Kildare, North—J L Carew, N.
Kildare, North—J Leahy, N.
Kildare, South—J Leahy, N.
Kilkenny, North—E M Marum, N.
Kilkenny, North—E M Marum, N.
Kilkenny, South—P A Chance, N.
King's County, Birr—B C Melloy, N.
King's County, Tullamore—Dr J F Fox, N.
Longford, North—Justin McCartby, N.
Longford, South—Thomas Quinn, N.
Louth, North—J Nolan, N.
Louth, South—T P Gill, N.
Meath, North—Dr K I O'Doberty, N. Carlow-E D Gray, N. Meath, North-Dr K I O'Doberty, N. Meath, North—Dr K I O'Donerty, N.
Meath, South—Shiel, N.
Queen's County, Ossory—A O'Connor, N.
Queen's County, Leix—R Lalor, N.
Westmeath, North—J Tuite, N.
Westmeath, North—D B Sullian, N.
Wexford, North—J E Redmond, N.
Wexford, South—J Barry, N.
Wicklow, Ea-t—W J orbett, N.
Wicklow, Ea-t—W J orbett, N. Wicklew, West-G M Byrae, N. MUNSTER

MUNSTER.

Clare, East—J E Cox, N.
Clare, West—J Jordan, N.
Cork City—M Healy, N.
Cork County, North—J C Flynn, N.
Cork County, South—Dr J E Kenny, N.
Cork County, East—W J Lane, N.
Cork County, West—J Gilhooly, N.
Cork County, North East—E Leamy, N.
Cork County, Mid—Dr C Tanner, N.
Cork County, South East—J Hooper, N.
Kerry, North—J Stack, N. Cork County, South East—J Hooper, N. Kerry, North—J Stack, N. Kerry, South—J O'Connor, N. Kerry, East—W J Doherty, N. Kerry West—E Harrington, N. Limerick County, East—J Finucane, N. Limerick County, West—W Abraham, N. Limerick City—P J Gill.

Tipperary, North—P J O'Brien, N. Tipperary, South—J O'Connor, N. Tipperary, East—P J Condon, N. Tipperary, Mid—T Mayne, N. Waterford County, West—P J Power, N. Waterford County, West—P J Pyne, N. Waterford City—R Power, N. CONNAUGHT CONNAUGHT

Galway County, North—Col Nolan, N.
Galway County, Sout.—David Sheehy, N.
Galway County, Eist—M Harris, N.
Galway County, Eist—M Harris, N.
Galway County, West—P J Foley, N.
Galway City—T P O'Connor, N.
Leitrim, North—M Conway, N.
Leitrim, South—L P Eayden, N.
Maya, Nortu—Daniel Crilly, N.
Mayo, South—J F H O'Brien, N.
Mayo, East—JShn Dicon, N.
Mayo, West—JShn Dicon, N.
Roscommon, North—Dr Cummins, N.
Roscommon, South—J J O'Kelly, N.
Sligo, North—P McDonald, N.
Sligo, South—Thomas Sexton, N.

DUBLIN UNIVERSITY. Hon T Plunket—C. Attorney-General H lmo—U.

LIVERPOOL.

Scotland Ward-T & O'Connor, N. BECAPITULATION.

Nationalists from Irelan 1.. Nati nalists from England Total....

THE BRITISH CABINET

TO SUBMIT A PROGRAMME OF LEGISLATION TO THE NEW PARLIAMENT.

LONDON, Dec. 14.—The Cabinet to-day decided to meet the new Parliament and submit a programme of legislation, including a bill dealing with the subject of county government in England and Ireland. The ministers were ununimously confident of Whig support. The Cabinet will reassemble to-morrow. The Cabinet unanimously refuse to receive or make overtures for an alliance with the Parnellites. They will meet Parliament with a programme of English Church reform and land tenure amendment bills.

RADICALS WILL HELP THE TORIES.

London, Dec. 14.—Sir Charles Dilke. speaking at Chelsea to-day, said that the Radicals would not obstruct but would endeavor to shape the Tory policy. He de-clared the reoccupation of Dongola to be a

ANXIOUS TO KNOW THEIR POSITION. LONDON, Dec. 14.—The press association states that it has been officially informed that the vovernment will take the earliest occasion to see whether it enjoys the confidence of the House of Commons.

THE IRISH QUESTION. LONDON, Dec. 15 .- Mr. Gladstone, as a Privy Councillor, has written to the Queen on the subject of a parliament for Ireland. The Daily News believes that Lord Ashbourne compiled a scheme for Irish home rule, which was rejected by the rest of the Cabinet.

Scott's Emulsion of Pure

Cod Liver Oil, with Mypophosphites. Its Use in I una Troubles.

Dr. HIRAM CADORETTO, of Jacksonville, Fla., says':- 'I have for the last ten months prescribed your Emulsion to patients suffering from lung troubles, and they seem to be greatly benefited by its use."

9.6

THE BANE AND CURSE OF CANADA. To the Editor of the TRUE WITNESS.

SIR,-I heartily sympathise with the French Canadians in all that concerns the North West. I quite agree that the hanging of Riel for a political offence, after inviting him to lay down his arms and surrender, was an act of barbarism unworthy a civilized age or people, and that it is the duty of all citizens, without distinction of race or creed, to join in driving from power the men who have brought such disgrace and humiliation on Canada. If the leaders of the new movement in the province of Quebec be firm and temperate, and keep within the constitution, they will be able to vindi-cate the honor and fair fame of the Dominion and they can laugh at the impotent rage of the Toronto Mail and its allies. I must say, right here, that in all my experience I never knew or heard of a semi-official journsl, in a constitutionally governed country, make use of threats similar to those uttered by the Mail against citizens who, in the exercise of their constituional rights, have resolved to withdraw their support from the government of the day; and it is, in my opinion, an additional reason why there should be a change in the personnel of the Gov ernment, and why those who have undertaken the task should act with increased vigor and

determination. is due to our own negligence, selfishness, and want of forethought. I believe Mr. Alexander Mackenzie is a good, honest man, but I fear much of the evil that is now upon us I was far from approving all his public acts and measures; nevertheless, I gave him all the support I could because I thought by keeping him in we kept worse out. I thought if we kept the Liberals in power five years longer we would break up and starve out that longer we would break up and starve out that insolent, bigoted, and worthless crowd of old Tories, U. E. Loyalists, and Orange roughs that form the backbone of the Conservative party in Ontario, and that have been the bane and the curse of Canada during the last sixty

AN IRISH CANADIAN.

THE IRISH SITUATION.

BY A DONEGAL MAN. DEAR SIR,-I promised several weeks ago that I would, through your columns, make known my views on the Irish land question, coupled with home rule. A subsequent thought of this matter brought me to the conclusion that present issues were more at stake. First of all, I must congratulate the TRUE WITNESS for its encouraging articles on the Irish question; also the Irishmen of Canada, who are doing well, from the fact that I see a new list of subscribers in every issue. In my view of the present crisis some thing serious is going to happen. Charles Stuart Parnell's manifesto created a consternation in both Tory and Liberal circles. But to give Gladstone the merit due to him, he has infinitely done more for the Irish people than any of his predecessors for 700 years, which the history of to day can prove. The land act of 1870, passed by the Gladstone Government, was a serviceable step towards the solution of the Irish Land Question. The disendowment of the Church in 1871 was received with heartfelt gratitude by the Irish people, inasmuch as dissatisfaction had always prevailed at an alien church holding per care and acquaintance with the laws. sway over an alien people, and in consequence the Irish people were left to worship God according to the dictates of their own conscience. Those are the only two acts of note that were strongly supported, with the exception of the notorious coercion acts of ISS2 83. Parnell seems to have all his plans fully modelled. Not only has he gained the East, South, and West, but that Orange stronghold known as Ulster, or the North, has concuded to follow him in the present campaign. It is evident that Parnell in the coming Parliament, with his host of followers, will sway the balance of power over Liberal and Tory, and definitely accomplish his well laid plans. The immortal Henry Grattan said he followed the hearse of Ireland to the grave. Daniel O'Connell said he came to sound the trumpet of her resurrection. The latter did not prove true, though we must admit that the illustrious O'Connell in his repeal agitation paved the road for Parnell to walk on in his present agitation. To day I am sure there are 15,000,000 of Irish people and of Irish descent in the United States and Canada who are anxiously awaiting to see the words of O'Connell verified by Charles Stewart Parnell, and not only see Ireland take her stand among the nations of the earth, but see her Celtic language spoken on every hillside. After Greece had slept twenty one hundred years in her classic tomb, as Byron had said: "Tis Greece but living, Greece no more," she sprang to life again, and her children now converse familiarly in the language of Pericles. Fitteen centuries after the Barbarian had made a manger for his steed in the Golden House of Nera, and a hundred spoilers had been foraging on the dead eagle of Rome, Italy rose from her ashes, and for the third time became queen of the world. Who shall say that Ireland shall not yet regain her liberty. Many a wilder dream than this has by the magic fingers of destiny been wrought into history. Hoping I am not encroaching on your valuable space, I have the honor to remain your servant,

JOHN O'GORMAN. Crow Island, 25th Nov., 1885,

The decided beneficial effect of ROBIN-SON'S PHOSPHORIZED EMULSION in the treatment of female weakness, and nevous prostration, has given it a wide spread reputation, and in every case the story is the same : " My health is so improved since using it," "I am like a new woman," that we do not hesitate to recommend it to everyone in need of a health restorer.

PARNELL'S POWER.

ENGLISH PRESS OPINIONS ON THE POSITION OF THE NATIONAL PARTY TO THE WHIGS AND TORIES.

LONDON, Dec. 14.—Mr. Gladstone has written a letter thanking those persons who have congratulated him upon the results of elections. He has been receiving an average of 3000 letters

LONDON, Dec. 13.—Herbert Gladstone has written a letter in which he says: "Nothing could induce me to countenance a separation of Ireland from Great Britain. But if five-sixths of the Irish people desire a parliament in Dublin to manage local affairs, in the name of justice

and wisdom let them have it." LONDON, Dec. 14.—The Standard this morn ing for the first time is outspoken in urging s refusal of Mr. Parnell's demands. To acquie in them, it says, would be suicide; to compromise folly.

LONDON, Dec. 14.—The News this morning says instead of coveting the presence of the Par-nellites in London the one thing desired is that they will take themselves about their business

in Cublin.

The News believes Salisbury is opposed to a conference of the leaders. Perhaps the best beginning, it says, would be to leave the Im-perial Parliament untouched, and etablish a purely Irish Parliament to des) with Irish affairs with limitations to its authority as a safeguard against the legislation violating the rights of individual classes, or the destruction of social

a basis for joint action when Parliament meets, but that up to the present nothing definite has been settled.

The News declares that the parliamentary system is at stake. It is overborne by what is practically foreign dictation. The Parnell crisis, as it is called, is the absorbing topic among all classes.

READ THIS.

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

BOOK NOTICES.

I'me Student's Handbook of British and American Literature, with selections from the writings of the most distinguished authors. By Rev. O. L. Jenkins, A. M. S. S. Edited by a member of the Society of St. Sulpice. Third Edition—Revised and brought to date. Published by John Murphy & Co., Baltimore.

This valuable work has been rendered much nore so by a careful revision, and by the addition of a number of selections from prominent Catholic writers. As its name implies, it literature from the days of the early Saxons, with extracts from their productions, and short criticisms of their various styles. The work will be a welcome acquisition and aid

"THE GHOST OF A DOG."-Mr. J. Phillips, a well known Canadian journalist and author, has just added another to his works of fiction. He has already won a fair reputation founded on the stories Bad to Worse," "Hard to Beat," "Thompoon's Turkey," "The Christmas Anthem," etc. His latest production, "The Ghost of a Dog," or "A Christmas story in four acts, with a prologue and epilogue," is interesting and not without many merits. A "prologue" explains how the story came to be told, and "epilogue' winds up the history of the dog's ghort. The novelty of the work is that it pretends to be a dog story, when a perusal shows that there is neither much dog or ghost in it after all. It is closely constructed, and is told in a crisp and original manner. Mr. Phillips has given his readers a first-class Christmas story and one that ought to increase the number of his patrons and ad-

mirers. DIGEST OF LAWS. - Messrs. S. A. Kean & Co., bankers, Chicago, have published a valuable work entitled a "Digest of Laws," governing the issue of municipal bonds in a large number of the Western States. The work will prove very useful to all investors. In an experience of nearly twenty-five years no one in investing through them (S. A. Kean & Co., bankers, successors to Preston, Kean & Co.) has ever lost a dollar through them in default of either principal or interest of municipal bonds. They claim that ninetyfive per cent of the few losses that have ever occurred might have been prevented by pro-

"THE ENGLISH ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINE." -Among the many beautiful attractions of the December five art number of the English Illustrated Magazine is a "Study of a Head," Mustrated Magazine is a "Study of a Head," by Sir Frederick Leighton; "Fortune," also a "Study of a Head," by E. Burne Jones; "My Sweetheart," by G. L. Seymour; the "Wife of Pygmalion," by G. F. R. A.; the "Confession of Love," by F. A. Delobbe, and a "Scene in Heligoland," by Hamilton and a "Scene in Heligoland," by Hamilton Macallum, The illustrated articles comprise a story by the author of "John Halifax, Gentleman," with five illustrations, by F. Noel Paton; "A Day with Sir Roger de Coverley," with twelve illustrations, by Hugh Thompson; "Through the Cotes du Nord." with nincteen illustrawith nineteen illu the Cotes du Nord. tions, by H. R. Robertson; and "The House of Lords," by Henry W. Lucy, with fourteen illustrations, by Harry Furniss. Mrs. Oliphant contributes a novelette. "The Lady-Birds of Court," by S. J. Weyman; "Disk Willem-zoon," by the Bishop of Ripon; "From Dawn to Dawn," by George L. Moore. The number is exceedingly rich and handsome. MacMillan & Co., publishers, 112 Fourth avenue, New

York.

CANADA'S CHRISTMAS — This is a beauti-York. fully illustrated Canadian Christmas paper, published by the "Grip" Printing and Publishing Co., Toronto. It contains 16 pages, 8 of which are filled with magnificent lithographic illustrations of Canadian Christmas Scones and Winter Games. The double page lithographic cartoon, by Bengough, contains correct portraits of a hundred well-known Canadian politicians. It is, alone, worth the whole price of the paper. The other 8 pages are filled with entertaining reading matter. Buy your own Canadian Christmas paper, only 15 cents; for sale by all booksellers.

LITERARY NOTES.

Miss Mary Anderson will contribute to the January number of Lippincott's Monthly Magazine, a paper of reminiscences of her recent trip to England, giving her impressions of London audiences and of London society.

A notable article in the January Lippincott

will consist of a series of criticisms by George Eliot upon Dickens, Tennyson, Carlyle, Kingsley, Browning, and others of her noted contemporaries, resuscitated from the pages of the Westminster Review. As these criticisms have not been included in any edition of her miscellaneous works, they constitute an important literary find, and will be looked for with great interest.

Josiah Allen's wife (Miss Marietta Holly), has been for some time, and still is, soriously She corrected on her sick bed the proofs of her book, Sweet Cicely, just issued by Messrs. Funk & Wagnalls. Her publishers have received a note from the physician in attendance upon her in which he pronounces her quite ill. Miss Holly, like many authors, has formed a deep attachment for the various characters in her books, her mind children, as she calls them. Cicely, the heroine of her last book, she says is as real a personage to her as a child is to its mother. She is certain that the verdict of the public will be that this last book is her best, and it is a satisfaction for her to know that the advance orders for this book were over 5,000, and that a large second edition was put to press before the first was

Spurgeon has now completed his "life work," as he calls it, the "Treasury of Davio." The work is composed of seven large octavo volumes of about 500 pages each. He has been ongaged for many years preparing this great work. The sixth volume was published four years ago. The completion of the seventh volume has been much delayed by the frequent sickness of the author and his multifarious labors. In a letter to his American publishers, Messrs. Funk & Wagnalls, he says that the delight he felt in completing the work was beyond expession. Instead of the sterotyped word "Finis," Spurgeon has had printed in large capitals at the end of the at 10c, the different prices being ruled by seventh volume the significant word " Halle-

Irish Nationalist party with a view to arrange he has been permitted to live to complete the work

Joaquin Miller is still annoyed by a persistent publication of the report that the play "49," now issued as a novel, was written by Mr. Rankin, the actor. Mr. Rankin claimed the authorship, but the Court decided against his claim. Mr. Miller has just written to his publishers, Messrs. Funk & Wagnells, in reference to the reported renewal by Mr. Rankin of his claim to the at 10s to 10ge, small tins at 10ge to 11c per authorship :-

"I doubt if poor, ignorant Rankin so much as knows that you have published my story '49.' I will not further answer him than to say that his claim was brought before the good to fine, 1685 growth, have been bought Supreme Court in New York and it was decided against him. Yes, the realistic story '49,' which you have published for me, and the play which the Supreme Court has decreed to be my work, along with many thousand dollars damages against Mr. Rankin for claiming it, are one and the same, only the story is not mutilated and is of course, for that reason, far better than the play. "JOAQUIN MILLER.

"Washington, D.C."

Horsford's Acid Phosphate For Women and Children.

Dr. Jos. Holl, New Orleans, La., says "I have frequently found it of excellent ser-vice in cases of debility, loss of appetite, and in convalescence from exhaustive illness, and particularly of service in treatment of women and children,'

Weekly Review of Montreal Wholesale Markets.

Now that there has been such a marked decrease in mortality returns, business anticipations for the coming spring trade are favorable. A satisfactory movement is noticed in groceries. The local stock market was strong

to-day. FLOUR.—The market during the past week has been replete with grumbling on the part of sellers. The demand has been disappointing for all grades. Considerable flour has of late been received from Manitoba mills, and it seems that the product is gaining patronage in this market. We quote:—Patents, Hungarian per brl, \$5 50; do, American, \$5 50 to 5 75; do Ontario, \$4 50 to 5 00; Strong Bakers', American, \$4 90 to 5 05; do, Manitoba, \$4 85 to 4 95; do, Canada, \$4 25 to 4 40; Superior Extra, \$4 20 to 4 25; do, choice, \$4 30 to 4 40 : Extra Superfine, \$4 15 ; Fancy, \$4 05 to \$4 10; Spring Extra, \$4 to 4 05; Superfine, \$3 75 to 3 90; Fine, \$3 60 to 3 70; Middlings, \$3 25 to 3 35; Pollards, \$3 00 to 3 10; Ontario bags, strong, b.i., \$2 to \$2 05; de, spring extra, \$1 90 to 1 95; do, superfine, \$1 80 to 1 85; city bags, delivered, \$2 45.

OATMEAL.—Several hundred barrels of or

dinary oatmeal have been placed at \$3 90 to \$4.00 per bbl. during the week. Granulated has sold at \$4 20 to \$4.35 per bbl. Moullie \$23 00 to \$24 50 per ton. Pearl barley \$6 00 to \$6 25 per bbl, and pot barley \$4 25 per bbl. Split peas \$3 50 to \$3 75 per bbl.

MILLEED -Bran is not as plentitul as it was a few weeks ago, and prices have stiffened materially. Shorts are quiet but steady at \$15.00 to \$18 00 per ton as to quality.

WHEAT. - Receipts of Manitoba wheat have shown fair proportions. Quotations are nominally as follows:-No. 2 red winter 94c to 960; No 2 spring 94c to 96c, and No. 2 white winter 91c to 93c.

Conn.-The only business is in car lots of Ontario, and prices are nominally quoted at 51e to 52e in bond, and at 61e to 62e duty paid.

PEAS.—Sales amounting to between 20,000 and 30,000 bush are reported along the line at 60c to 601c per 60 lbs. OATS .- In this market there is a very

limited business, prices are more or less nominal at 30c to 31c per 32 lbs. RYE.—The market is quiet at 63c per bushel.

BARLEY.-A few cars of malting barley have been bought at 58c to 60c, feed barley being quoted at 48c to 50c per bushel.

Malt.—The enquiry is light, Montreal is

quoted at 80c to 90c. BUCKWHEAT .- The supply is ample for all

SEEDS .- A few small lots of red clover seed have been brought in by farmers. Here there is no particular change, and prices are more or less nominal, red clover being quoted at \$6.50 to \$7 per bushel, and timothy seed \$2.25

to \$2 50 per bushel. PORK, LARD &c .- Since last report business has been confined to the retail city and country trade. Lard is in good supply but prices are steady under a pretty fair enquiry. There is some demand for green hams and flanks. Pailow is quiet. Montreal short cut pork per bbl, \$1300 to 1350; Morgan's short cut clear per bri, \$13 50 to 14 00; Burkhardt's do do, \$13 50

to 1400; Mess pork Western per hrl. \$1250 to 1275; India mess beef per tee, \$2200 to 2250; Mess beef per bbl, \$1400 to 1450; Hams, city cured per lb, llc to 121c; Hams and flanks, green, per lb Sc to 81; Lard, Western in pails, per lb, 91c to 91; Lard, Canadian, in pails per 16. 92 to 94c; Bacon, per 16, to 102 to 11; Tallow, common refined per lb, 5 to 6.

DRESSED HOGS-A little firmer feeling has been manifested in this market during the past few days. Three cars have just changed hands at \$5.50.

BUTTER .- Dullness has characterized the market throughout the entire week, the principal outlet being the local trade. A new feature in the situation is the shipment of ereamery from this city to the American market. Sales of creamery have been made in the country during the week at 17c to 19c. A mixed lot of Morrisburg and Brockville was sold at 14gc, and a lot of really fine to the east continue to be large. We quote Morrisburg is being offered at 16c. For jobbing lots our prices are exceeded:

Brockville.....11 — 16 Western...... 8 — 14
Chrese.—The market remains in about the

same inactive condition as reported last week. One or two lots of September goods have been taken for this week's shipment at within range of quotations. Prices are quoted as follows: -- Western-Fine to Enest September and October 8½ to 8½c; do August 7½ to 8½c. French—Fine to finest September and October S to 81c; do August 61 to 71c; earlier makes 4 to 63c. The shipments this week via Portland are about 8,000 boxes.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Eggs. -- There is a scarcity of strictly fresh eggs, and sales have transpired at 230, quotations ranging from 22c to 23c, Held stock are quoted at 20 to 21c,

DRESSED POULTRY .- Receipts during the past week have not been large. Sales were reported within the past few days of 700 lbs of turkeys at 90 per lb, 150 lbs of fine birds at 91c, 200 lbs at 8c, 200 lbs at 91c, and 100 quality. Chickens have also met with mode The Post (Lord Salisbury's organ) says communications have been exchanged between the leader of the Opposition and the leader of the Spurgeon who will join in a hallelujah that Ducks are scarce and wanted. Prices are

quoted as follows :- Turkeys 8c to 10c; ducks So to 10c; geese 6c to 7c; chickens 6c to 7c. GAME. A good demand for partridge has continued since last report, and the few nice lots arriving have been readily disposed of at 50c to 55c per brace. Deer carcases are slow sale at 6c to 7c per lb. Venison saddles have been placed at 8c to 81c per lb for good.

Honey.-The demand for strained honey is by no means active, a few lots have been sold

Hors. -The market fails to evince the least sign of life. Several small parcels of old hops have changed hands at 31c to 41c per lb., and at 6jc to 7jc.

FRUIT AND VEGETABLES.

APPLES. -- Another quiet week has passed in the apple trade, the demand being purely of a jobbing character. In round lots prices of winter fruit range from \$1.90 to \$2.25. ORANGES & LEMONS .- Under increased receipts of Valencia oranges prices have given

way and sales have been made at \$4 50 to

\$5 50 per case. Lemons—There is not much change, sales of the ordinary run of fruit being mentioned at \$2 50 to \$3 per box. DRIED FRUIT. - Market quiet. Valencia raisina 81c to 90; Eleme do 71c to 72c; Sul-Valencia tanas 51c to 7c; currante 31c to 5c. Prunes 4c to 5c. Figs 11c to 13c in boxes. New dates 6c to 7c in boxes and layers. Evaporated apples 9c in 50 lb. boxes. New dried apples 5c to 6c, and old do 31c to 4c per lb.

GRAPES. - Malaga grapes meet with moderate enquiry, and sales are reported at \$4.50 to \$7, as to quality and weight of kegs.

VEGETABLES.—There is a good demand for potatoes both in New York and Boston at the ate advance there. Here the market is quiet but steady, at 50c to 60c per bag. Onions are steady at \$2 25 to \$2.50 per barrel. Cabbages

GENERAL MARKETS

\$2.00 to \$2.50. Sweet potatoes \$3.00 to \$4.00

SUGAR-A fair distribution has been experienced in refined angar, round lots of granulated having been sold at 6jc to 6gc per Yellows are steady at 510 to 6c. MOLASSES-Barbadoes is quiet but steady

at 29c to 30c, and Trinidad is quoted at 23c SALT .- The market is unchanged at the following quotations:—Elevens, 55c; twelves, 52½c; factory filled, \$1.15 to 1.20; Ashton's and Eureka, \$2 40; Turks Island, 30c per bushel; rock salt, 40c per cwt., special quo-

tations for ton lots. HIDES.—The market is still firm with a scarcity of supplies. Here prices are: -No. 1 Toronto 10c to 10to; No. 2 do 91c to 93c; No. 1 Hamilton 10c; No. 2 do 9o; Chicago buff 1040 to 110; bulls, 80 to 810; green butchers, 90 to 91c.

LAATHER -Business is fair at the advance, Prices are now as follows :- Ordinary No. l sole leather 22c to 23c per lb. Choice B. A. sole 24c to 26c. Waxed upper 33c to 38c as to quality, and splits 220 to 26c.

THE TORONTO WHOLESALE MARKETS.

A fair business is being done in all lines, and there are still signs of improvement in the markets.

BOOTS AND SHOES .- There are numerous orders from the country boot and shoe dealer for overshoes, rubbers and felt boots. Staple leather goods are for the most part neglected. Furs.-There are but few furs of any kind coming in at present. Those most in demand are beaver, otter and bear. Muskrat, 5 to 7c; mink, 25 to 50c; coon, 20 to 60c; skunk, 25 to 75c; beaver, \$2.30 to \$3.50 per pound; otter, the range is wide, say from \$2.50 up to \$10 00; bear, large, \$10 to \$15; small, \$6 to \$10; cubs, \$3 to \$5; red fox, 65c to 900; cress fox, \$1.50 to \$4; lynx, \$1.50 to \$4;

Fisher, \$1 50 to \$4. GRAIN.—A steadier market is reported in wheat, and we make a slight advance on last week's figures for No. 1 fall, 87 to 88c: No. 2, 86 to 87c; No. 3, 83 to 84c; spring No. 1, 89c to 90c; No. 2, 87 to 88c; No. 3, 84 to 85c. Not much is offering. Quotations wants and prices are unchanged at 46c to 48c for barley are unchanged. Oats are firm at per bushel, but some holders demand 50c.

33 to 34c. Peas are unaltered at 61 to 62c. 33 to 34c. Peas are unaltered at 61 to 62c, but steady.

GROCERIES. -Sugars have a better tone than a few days ago. Our prices are still held. Canned goods are still scarce. HARDWARE AND METALS .- Trade is fairly

active, principally in heavy goods. Prices are unchanged. PROVISIONS.—Receipts of butter have been larger during the past week, really choice tub brings 15 to 16c. There is a fair supply of

roll and values are lower, say 12 to 13c. The feeling throughout is weak. N_0 changes are reported in hog products, the demand is of a trifling character. In dressed sales have been made at \$5.25 to \$5.50, al though packers will not pay over \$5. Eggs are easier at 200 for fresh and 17c for packed In cheese there is no movement, and business is very dull. HIDES AND SKINS-Prices of hides remain

as formerly quoted. The demand is active. Steers quote at 9c; cows (green) 84c; cured and inspected 9½c to 10c. Sheepskins still command 95c, with all offering readily taken at this figure. Tallow is very dull.

Wood. -- Very little is now doing in fleece. The price is still 17c to 20c for ordinary and 24c to 25c for Southdown. Extra 25c to 27c.

COAL, COKE AND WOOD.

in coal the bulk of the large orders have heen filled for the winter, but there is a fair demand for smaller supplies. At the mines the authracite coal trade is a little more active on line and city orders, and shipments American anthracite in ordinary distributing lots, stove, \$6 50 to \$6.75; chestnut, \$6.25 to \$6 50; egg and furnace, \$6 to \$6.25. Lower ports, steam, \$3 75 to \$4.25; grate, \$5.50; Scotch steam, \$4 25; grate, \$6 to \$6.50, in Petail lots.

A steady demand is experienced for coke at the following quotations: \$2 50 per chaldron (36 Imperial bushels), \$1.25 per half, and 75c per quartor, delivered; \$2.40 per per chaldron, \$1.20 per half, and 65c per quarter, undelivered.

Cordwood is dull. Yard prices per long cord (cartage 50c extra) are as follows: Maple, \$6; birch, \$5.50; beech, \$5; tamarac, \$4.50; hemlock, \$4. Wharf prices are about 50c lower.

A clear head is indicative of good health and regular habits. When the body feels heavy and languid, and the mind works slug-gishly, Ayer's Cathartic Pills will wonderfully assist to a recovery of physical buoyancy and mental vigor. The constipated should

SELECTIONS!

Street rumor has it that S. CARSLEY is solling goods below actual cost price. If such is the case, all the worse for S. C., but all the Letter for the public.—"Copied."

Wherever you go in the city, the talk is about S. Carsley's extraordinary move of selling goods below prices now in the best part of the season when it is understood that tradesmen get their best profits.—"Daily Paper."

OTHER SELECTIONS.

The following goods have been specially selected and marked down in price to sell to our Justomers for Christmas Presents. S. CARSLEY.

A SUITABLE PRESENT. A DOWN QUILT makes a very suitable 'Kmas Present, and will wear for generations.

S. CARSLEY. HANDSOME PRESENTS.

A Winter Mantle is a Handsome Xmas Present. How is the time to buy Mantles during our clearing

A PLEASING PRESENT.

8. CARSLEY.

A very pleasing Kmas Present is a pair or a package of Kid Gloves. We are selling Kid Gloves at reduced price now, during the clearing sale. S. CARSLEY.

A WELCOME PRESENT. A Silk Dress is always a welcome Xmas Pres nt. Every piece of Silk in the Store is reduced in price for the present clearing sale.

S. CARSLEY. A DESIRABLE PRESENT.

A Cashmere Dress makes avery desirable Xmas Present. All Cashmeres, both Colored and Black, are reduced in price for the grand clearing sale.

SEASONABLE PRESENTS.

A Blanket Suit with Sash and Tuque to match is the Seasonable Christmas Present. Blanket buits made to order and in Stock at reduced prices for the clearing sale.

S. CARSLEY. POPULAR PRESENT.

The Popular Xmas Present of late years, is a Sitk Umbrella with name, monogram or initials on the handle. The correct place to buy Umbrellas, is S. CARSLEY.

S. CARSLEY.

1765, 1767, 1769, 1771, 1773. 1775 and 1777 NOTRE DAME STREET.

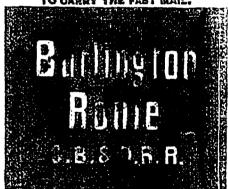
WANTES—For S. S. No 6, in the Tewnships of Monteagle and Wicklow, a R. C. Male or Female Teacher, holding a second or third-class certificate. Duties to commence on the 3rd of January. State salary, and sind testimonials. Addross, EDWARD LEVECK, Secretary, Greenview P.O., County Restings, Ont. 19-3

MONTREAL

TEACHER WANTED-For the Catholic Separate School of Brockville. A Teacher bolding at least a second-class certificate. References required. Apply to the Rev. Father MAGCARTIX.

19-3

THE LINE SELECTED BY THE U. S. COUPT TO CARRY THE FABT MAIL.



It is the only line with its own track from CHICACO TO DENVER. Either by way of Omaha, Pacific June., St. Joseph, Atchison or Kansas Chy.

It connects in Union Bonets with through trains from NEW YORK, PHILADELPHIA, BOSTON and all Eastern polets. It is the principal line to SAM FRANCISCO, PENTLAND & CITY OF MEXICO It traverses all of the six great States of ILLINOIS, NUM, AUSSOUMI, NEBRASKA, KANSAS, COLORADO with branch lines to all their important cities and towns.

From CHICAGO, PEORIA or ST. LOUIS. It reas

From CHICAGO, PEORIA or ST. LOUIS, It runs

From CHICAGO, PEORIA or ST. LOUIS, it runs every day in the year from one to three elegantly equipped through trains over its own tracks between Chicago and Denver,
Chicago and Omaha,
Chicago and Council Bluffs,
Chicago and St. Joseph,
Chicago and Atchison,
Chicago and Kansas City,
Chicago and Topeka,
Chicago and Codar Rapids,
Chicago and Codar Rapids,

Chicago and Sloux City, Poorla and Council Bluffs, Fooria and Council Bittis,
Fooria and Kansas City,
St. Louis and Omaha,
St. Louis and St. Paul,
Kansas City and Donver,
Kansas City and St. Paul,
Kansas City and Omaha,
For all points in Northwest, West and Southwest.

its equipment is complete and first class in every particular, and at all important points interlocking Switches and Signals are used, thus insuring comfort and safety.

For Tickets, Rates, General information, etc., regarding the Eurlington Reute, call on any Ticket Agent in the United States or Canada, or address

T. J. POTTER for M.P. & Cen. Man., CHICAGO.
HENRY B. ST 1007. GEN. Mon., CHICAGO.
PERCEVA! GEN. PASS. AGT., CHICAGO. ANTENTED TO SEC IN 16 The Cold.

EVANTED TO CIP CHEE SAU RESCOTT.

taking orders for our of the test off portroits. Provious
knowledge of the business manocessary. St. 25 Statist

Free Thougent realizes Sci profit our week our city a

orders per day. Reilly Bros. & Co., 44 Broome St., N. Y.

16-4 & 2eow

BIRTH. HAMILTON .- At 151 Ottawa street, on the 9th inst., the wife of John Hamilton, of a son. FOLEY-At 45 Belmont Park, on the 10th inst., the wife of M. S. Foley, of a son. 138-2 MORGAN—At 154 Ottawa street, Dec. 5, the wife of Jno. Morgan, of a son. 135 2

DALY.—In this city, on the 9th inst., of consumption, Esther Daly, aged 22 years and 9 months.

FURLONG.—At the Montreal General Hospital, of apoplexy, on Tuesday, the 8th instant, Michael Furlong, aged 70 years, a native of Co. Wexford, Ireland. RYAN—At Petite Cote, on Sunday, Dec. 6th, Daniel Ryan, farmer, aged 67, native of Knockanay County, Limerick, Ireland.

McMAHON.—In this city, on the 10th inst., Herbert Michael, third son of James McMahon, aged 5 years and 1 month.

SOLD BY ALL THREE VALUABLE PERIODICALS. CENTS EACH.

Johnston's Journal, Industrial America, The Electrical World,

An Illustrated Magazine for the An Illustrated Popular Record of An Illustrated Review of Current People. Estab'd 1872. Issued every of Progress in the Arts and Sciences. Progress in Electricity and its practicities will be present the Children and its practicities and its practicities and the January of Issue, in which begins a powerful new serial story, interesting but not sensational. The Current numbers of both Industrial America and The Electrical World are also very attractive. Postage in U. S. of Canada Person. Agents Wanted. Any dealer will take your order or subscription; or address, W. 31.5481870N, Publisher, B. Muerray Street, New York; 48 Congress St. Boston; or 23 Borden Block, Chicago. ा, का का नहाँ, यह हो कि समितिको । जान अस्ति