

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.

- Coloured covers /
Couverture de couleur
- Covers damaged /
Couverture endommagée
- Covers restored and/or laminated /
Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée
- Cover title missing /
Le titre de couverture manque
- Coloured maps /
Cartes géographiques en couleur
- Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black) /
Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire)
- Coloured plates and/or illustrations /
Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur
- Bound with other material /
Relié avec d'autres documents
- Only edition available /
Seule édition disponible
- 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.

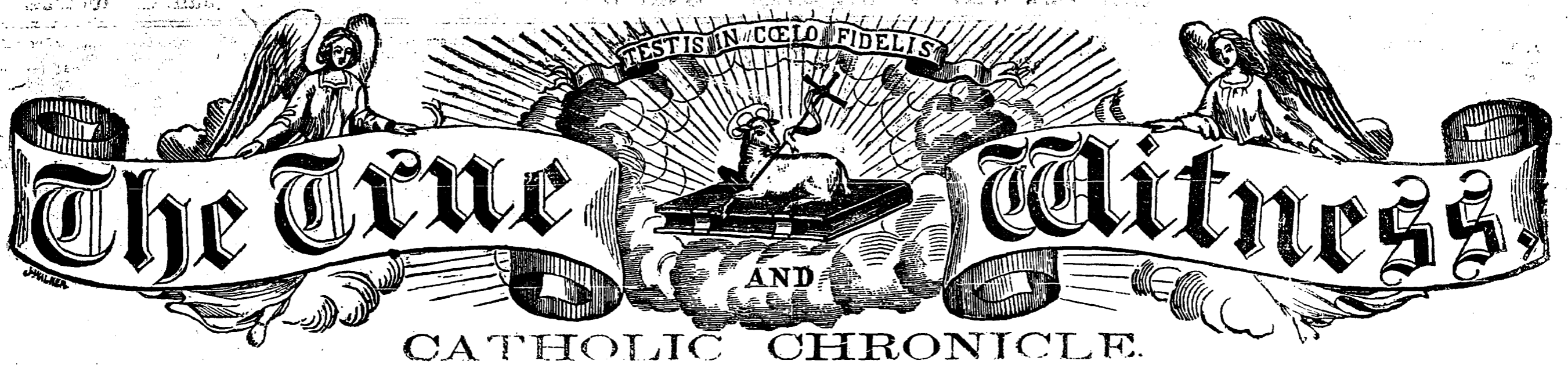
- Additional comments /
Commentaires supplémentaires:

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 pages / Pages de couleur
- Pages damaged / Pages endommagées
- Pages restored and/or laminated /
Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées
- Pages discoloured, stained or foxed /
Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquées
- Pages detached / Pages détachées
- Showthrough / Transparence
- Quality of print varies /
Qualité inégale de l'impression

- Includes supplementary materials /
Comprend du matériel supplémentaire

- Blank leaves added during restorations may
appear within the text. Whenever possible, these
have been omitted from scanning / Il se peut que
certaines pages blanches ajoutées lors d'une
restauration apparaissent dans le texte, mais,
lorsque cela était possible, ces pages n'ont pas
été numérisées.



POLITICS IN GREAT BRITAIN.

SITUATION IN EGYPT.

Khartoum to be immediately evacuated—French intrigue at Cairo—The Country in the hands of an English Cabinet—Bad feeling in Upper Egypt—Arab's Recall Advised—Subsiding English Writers—The French Press—The Liberal and the Franchise—The Sudan—The Transvaal—British Journalism.

New York, Jan. 13.—The *Sum's* cable says the success of Gladstone's policy in Egypt practically depends on the immediate future on the fate of the garrisons in Khartoum, Sinaï, and other towns. Gladstone's critics maintain that these garrisons should be defended, and will be considered because deserted. Able English officers in Cairo, on whose advice Mr. Gladstone has acted, declare that the garrisons must find escape now or never. With regard to the general policy there is a strong feeling that the era of makeshift and make-believe ought to be finally abandoned, and that England should assume direct control over Egypt. The present plan is that Nubar and other ministers should resign, while Clifford Lloyd and the English under-secretaries should govern. This means two sets of salaries, divided purposes and probably no reform. The feeling here may be summed up as one of suspended judgment. People think the ministry have made the

best of a bad job, but final judgment is reserved until events shall decide, while all dread that any day may bring news of a hideous disaster. The French press is exultant and vituperative, and the French representative intrigues incessantly at Cairo. Another special cablegram says Khartoum is now considered lost to Egypt. Col. Coetlogan, commanding the forces there, again telegraphs to the Khedive for immediate orders to retreat. The Mudir of Khartoum has returned from a tour of inspection of the country towards Sennar, and reports that all the tribes of the provinces around Khartoum have declared for El Mahdi. The Berber tribes are also raising El Mahdi's standard. The Mudir has advised the immediate withdrawal from Khartoum of the Christian population, European or native, on the ground that El Mahdi's followers will massacre all unless they embrace Mohammedanism. Nubar Pasha, the Egyptian Prime Minister, yesterday telegraphed from Cairo an order that all the Christian population should leave Khartoum, but that the garrison should remain until further news is received relative to the advances of the forces under El Mahdi. Col. Coetlogan's spies from El Mahdi bring reports that the body of El Mahdi's forces has been provisioned for a long march, and that it is

ADVANCING UPON KHARTOUM

in numbers variously estimated at from 7,000 to 90,000. Large crowds of Copts, including women and children, are preparing for a journey to Khartoum to Berber under guard of troops. The Mohammedan rabble of Khartoum threaten to pillage the houses and plunder the baggage carried by the fugitives. There is disaffection in the garrison of Khartoum, which has been increased by the fact that their pay is in arrears and numbers are already deserting. The fidelity of the troops detailed to guard the fugitives is very doubtful, and it is feared that they may join the Mohammedan plunderers and massacre the fugitives. Several Sheiks who declared for El Mahdi have sent to the Mudir of Khartoum a summons to surrender the city. Mudir referred their demand to Col. Coetlogan, who is negotiating with the Sheiks in order to prevail upon them to refrain from molesting the retreating parties if Khartoum is evacuated. Several bands belonging to

EL MAHDI'S ARMY

have appeared around Assouan, and his emissaries are fomenting the populace as far north as Soud, urging the people to submit to the prophet. Arab mobs are attacking the Copts throughout the provinces of Upper Egypt, and the Copts have sent to Cairo for arms and protection. Everything throughout Upper Egypt denotes the spread of the insurrection to Lower Egypt, and it is feared that when the retreat from Khartoum begins, Col. Coetlogan will be out of and massacre will be the result. All European and Coptic merchants evacuated Berber on Wednesday, going to Assouan. The Arabs attacked stragglers en route, and it is reported plundered and killed several Europeans. Abdel Kader, the new Egyptian Minister of War, who was a late Governor of the Sudan, opposes the evacuation of Eastern Sudan, and urges upon the Khedive the necessity of holding Khartoum at all risks.

BAKRA PASHA

has fallen in his negotiations with the Abyssinian leader Ras Aloula for assistance in his efforts to relieve Sinaï and Toka, as Aloula made the surrender of the port of Massawa the initial step to an agreement. Aloula is reported to be beyond Karenk with his forces, aiming at a seizure of the stores of Egyptian war material in Kassala. Capt. B. Burton advises the recall of Arabi Pasha and the use of his services to suppress the Mahdi's revolt. Captain Burton writes:—The Sudan once thoroughly aroused, the light of the fire will inflame the whole Kosaiya world. Arabi Pasha has already proclaimed El Mahdi, of Sudan, an impostor, urging that the saviour of Islam must come from the Arab Tribes Korish to which Arabi Pasha belongs. Arabi Pasha would proclaim

A BRIGAND WAR

against the impostor, causing all the Bedouin tribes to forsake El Mahdi. The *Poet's* cable correspondent says:—At the Army and Navy Club I met a Colonel of the artillery who

went through the Abyssinian campaign with Lord Napier of Magdala. He told me that opinion in the army was, on the whole, favourable to the government policy in retarding British interference to Upper Egypt. The only question, he said, was whether the Eastern Sudan should not have been included, where troops could have a base for supplies. War in such a district, except at certain times, is destructive to European life, and Indian troops must be employed.

The French press this week is very severe on the proposed policy of the English Government in abandoning the Sudan. The *Journal des Debats* maintains that England abandoned not only her own interest, but that of civilisation. The district, it says, was rescued from barbarism by the late Khedive, and the germs of civilisation introduced into the country. All this England abandons at the dictation of her own interests.

New York, Jan. 13.—London despatches say the Conservative papers express strong hopes that there will be a dissolution before the end of the session. Liberal opinion seems likely to split up on several very important points. One of these is the representation of minorities, which has always been a bone of contention between the Whigs and the radicals. It is now believed that the Government will introduce a franchise bill only, without a measure dealing with the distribution of seats. A leading feature of the politics of the week is the formation of a liberal group to oppose the county franchise bill, unless it shall be accompanied by a scheme of redistribution of parliamentary seats. Lord Grey, Albert Grey, William M. Marshall, member for Brighton, and other Whigs lead the movement.

The arrangement of M. de Lesseps with the British shipowners is again before the Government, the parties bargaining on one side for a Government loan and for the Khedive's sanction of the new works, and on the other hand, for a larger representation of England on the canal directorate. Mr. Childers is prepared to recognize in the budget arrangements for a loan.

Reports of last week respecting the Transvaal settlement were too confident. True, Lord Derby adheres to the exclusion of the great trade routes from the Transvaal; on the other hand the delegates demand the whole countries of their friends, Massow and Mosette, through the heart of which the trade routes run. To concede this would be vital injury to Cape Colony. Public opinion consequently demands that Lord Derby should stand firm, more especially as the Boers have got everything else for which they have asked.

THE BELLEVILLE HORROR.

Twenty-six bodies recovered—Thirty-seven have perished.

St. Louis, Jan. 9.—The dead list of the Immaculate Conception convent fire grows in size as the search continues; it is now said that thirty-seven women and children lost their lives by the fire. The missing list was small at first, for the reason that the parents of many of those burned live in distant cities and villages, and were slow at hearing of the fire. Now that all the returns are in, however, it is known that the list is larger than at first announced. By dusk last evening the bodies of twenty-six victims had been recovered from the ruins, and one of the Sisters stated that only two were missing, but according to the testimony of Sister Eleutheria, who seems to be the best posted inmate of the convent about the number of persons in the building when the fire broke out, thirty-seven perished, and eleven are still among the missing.

The search for the missing bodies still buried in the ruins was prosecuted vigorously. A force of thirty men arrived at the ruins, and with picks and shovels commenced turning over the debris under the large dormitory. The ruins were smoking, greatly adding to the disadvantages under which the men are working, and necessarily impeding their progress. The skull of a grown person was found by one of the workmen, and immediately afterward a heap of charred bones, burned flesh, and partly consumed clothing was unearthed. A rosary, from which depended an unusually large cross, a portion of a sleeve, and half a pair of spectacles were found under the bones.

The remains were piled in two small boxes and carried to the temporary morgue on Race street. Fathers Giff and Gier closely examined the contents of the boxes and pronounced them the remains of the Mother Superior. Sister Eleutheria, after a careful examination of the rosary, pronounced it that of the Mother Superior, identifying it by the steel beads and a peculiar link which fastened the beads together.

The backbone and portion of the limbs of another victim were recovered under the west wing; but nothing was found near the remains of the body by which it could be identified. The gang of men working under the large dormitory found a pile of bones and burned flesh, which is supposed to represent two bodies; one a very small child, the other a well developed person. Each corpse, or portion of a corpse, is placed in a small box as soon as found and taken to the temporary morgue to await identification or remain till the unclaimed bones will be buried by the Sisters. The fifth body found yesterday was taken from the ruins at noon, but it was nothing except a few bones, pieces

of charred flesh, a small quantity of clothing and a rosary, and is supposed to be the remains of one of the Sisters. Mr. Bromberg states that it would require several days yet to recover all the bodies, as the work is very tedious.

St. Louis, Jan. 14.—The coroner's jury on the victims of the Belleville convent fire returned a verdict that the fire department did all that could be done under the circumstances; that the use of dormitories above the second story in such buildings be discontinued; that there should be a legislative enactment on the subject; that the blame rests upon the management of the institution for not taking precautions which the size and character of the building and number of inmates required. Sister Eleutheria has been appointed Mother Superior of the order in Belleville, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Sister Mary Jerome.

O'DONOVAN ROSSA WINS.

He got hold of the "Ski-mingling Fund" and "the Law helps the Diligent."

O'Donovan Rossa and his confederates scored a judicial victory yesterday in the Superior Court, a judgment being rendered for the defendants by Judge Trux in the suit of Dennis D. Mulcahy against Rossa, Thomas C. Luby, Thomas F. Bourke, John J. Breslin, John Davoy, William Carroll and James Reynolds, trustees of the so-called Irish "skirmishing fund." Mr. Mulcahy complained that Rossa received from people who desired to advance liberty in Ireland and to honor Irish patriots, during the month of March, 1876, upward of \$23,000—the money to be known as the "skirmishing fund" and to be used by Rossa at his sole discretion, to advance liberty in Ireland and to keep in active operation the party which favors "Irish liberty."

In February, 1877, Colonel John O'Mahony, who was head center of an Irish organization died in this city. The enthusiastic Rossa, as the complaining Mulcahy further avers, in order to "arouse the feelings of patriotism in an ardent people," resolved to have O'Mahony's remains conveyed to Ireland to be interred. In furtherance of this design Rossa requested the plaintiff to accompany the remains to Ireland and look after and superintend the funeral. The plaintiff was to receive \$1,000 out of the skirmishing fund for his expenses. He says Rossa did pay him \$300, and subsequently paid him \$237 more, but has failed to pay him the balance. He says that since the agreement referred to the other defendants named here, at the request of Rossa, assumed control of the fund, but how or in what way he does not know. Claiming that Rossa was responsible and that there was danger that the funds would be carried out of the jurisdiction of the Court, the plaintiff asked that the money due him be declared a lien on the fund, and that the defendants be restrained from transferring the fund until the plaintiff's claim was paid.

IRISH AFFAIRS.

DUBLIN, Jan. 9.—At the weekly meeting of the Irish National League, T. D. Sullivan, M.P., in a speech said the Orangemen who attended the recent meeting at Dromore were imported hirelings. He deplored the death of one of those Orangemen, but laid the man's blood at the door of the landlords, who, he said, had brought ignorant rascals to Dromore to assault a peaceful meeting.

DUBLIN, Jan. 9.

A meeting held yesterday in furtherance of the proposed testimony to Lord Rosemere agreed, in compliance with a letter from him, not to present him with a testimonial, but merely an address, and give the money subscribed for the testimonial to the relatives of the Orangemen who died from the effects of wounds received at Dromore.

Conk, Jan. 9.—The system of boycotting has been revived in the County Mayo, where an unaccountable system of signalling during the night-time is doing on in country districts. The signals are watched by the police, and an additional force has been despatched for duty there. The sheriff has been threatened, and is guarded day and night.

DUBLIN, Jan. 12.—It is reported that the Nationalist meeting, announced to be held at Boyle, County Roscommon, will be proclaimed, and that the delegates will therefore assemble in the Black Lion Hotel.

The garrison of Ennistullen has been ordered to make preparations to accommodate one thousand additional troops which are to be sent there in view of the Nationalist meeting announced for the coming week.

The Limerick Branch of the National League has passed a resolution in favour of conferring the freedom of the city upon Michael Davitt and Gray and Dawson; members of Parliament, the presentation to be made the occasion of an extensive demonstration and banquet to be given in honour of the three gentlemen.

A balliff has been shot near Tullamore, Ireland.

HONORING THE CARDINAL.

HIS FIFTY YEARS' SERVICE IN THE HOLY OFFICE.

Ten Thousand People Attend the Anniversary Services at St. Patrick's Cathedral Yesterday—Addresses and Congratulations—His Drawing Room Filled with Flowers and with Presents from Far and Near.

New York, Jan. 13.—Thousands upon thousands of men and women in the City of New York, Roman Catholics and Protestants, and others of other religions hailed yesterday as one to be marked in a manner to separate it from other days. Fifty years ago yesterday, Cardinal McCloskey, Prince of the Church, entered upon the holy office of the priesthood which he has honored by a life of purity, energy and piety. St. Patrick's Cathedral, the fitting scene of the celebration, was crowded to excess with eager well-wishers of the good Cardinal, and the tones of the swelling organ found happy ears in their hearts; they loved the man, and the services in his honor drew forth the deepest reverence.

The drawing room of Cardinal McCloskey's home at Madison avenue and Fifty-sixth street, was an unworldly appearance when the Cardinal descended from his private apartments, Flowers decorated the tables, the windows, and even the corners of the room, and freighted the air with their fragrance. The flowers were tributes from well-known Catholics in remembrance of the attainment by the Cardinal of the golden jubilee of his priesthood—the fiftieth anniversary of his ordination. The Cardinal's eye was bright and his step was light as he passed admiringly from one beautiful floral creation to another and read on the cards that were attached the names of almost countless friends.

Then his secretary, Father Farley, drew his attention to other less perishable gifts. Foremost among them was an autograph letter of felicitation from Leo XIII., accompanying a superb golden chalice. Another was the design of a pulpit that will be erected by the clergy of the Diocese in St. Patrick's Cathedral as a memorial of the Cardinal's jubilee. The architect is James Henwick, who superintended the building of the Cathedral. The design showed that the pulpit will be composed of marble, with highly-polished pillars, and elaborate panels with bas-reliefs. The height from base to pinnacle will be fifteen feet. The pulpit will be ready in six months, and the cost is set at \$10,000, which has been contributed by clergymen of the archdiocese.

Next the Cardinal saw among the gifts a bust of himself, by Robert Ouching, from laymen of the archdiocese. The gift of the Franciscans was a crucifix, ten feet in height. It is made of olive wood, cut in the Garden of Gethsemane. Inlaid medallions depict the fourteen stations of the cross, or the events of the Saviour's progress to Calvary, and the base is set with representations, on a mother-of-pearl ground, of the Annunciation to the Virgin Mary, the birth of the Saviour, and His resurrection from the grave. The crucifix was made by Franciscans in Bethlehem.

On an address was a richly-framed congratulatory message from the clergy of the archdiocese. The illumination in the margin is a series of portraits of events in the long priesthood of the Cardinal, beginning with his ordination in St. Patrick's Church in Moit street, the old Cathedral, on Jan. 12, 1834. Among the other gifts was a statue of St. John, the patron saint of the Cardinal, and head and basket work from the descendants of Indians in the northern part of the State to whom he ministered early in his priesthood.

At 9 o'clock the doors of the Cathedral were opened, soon the pews overflowed and chairs were placed in the aisles. Two front pews were occupied by Chief Justice Charles P. Daly, John Kelly, Wm. and James O'Brien, Eugene Kelly, John E. Devlin, James Lynch, ex-Mayor Grace, and other well-known Catholic laymen. Each wore a red rose on the lapel of his coat. In the organ loft there was an instrumental chorus. About the chorists of the Cathedral. The light of many tapers, twinkling in goldenandelabra, fell upon the reredos of the high altar. (Ohole blooms in golden vases, and their hues to the rich mass of coloring made up by the contrasting marbles. The table of the altar was hung with silver-bordered lace. The basten railing of the altar was draped with folds of crimson caught up with cords of gold.

At 10 o'clock the door of the sacristy swung open, and the procession entered. It contained 300 pastors and assistant pastors of New York and neighboring cities, with surplices of their black soutanes. Representatives of Benedictine and Franciscan communities, in their hooded white or brown habit, girt at the waist with white cord, followed these. In picturesque contrast with the plain garb of the Brothers was the attire of Monseigneur Quinn, Preston, Doane and Beton, who wore next. They wore soutanes and mantillas of purple silk, edged with red silk, and fastened with many tiny red silk buttons. Fecoral crosses hung from their necks by chains of gold. Upon their heads were purple velvet berettes. They proceeded the suffragan prelates of the province—Archbishop Corrigan, and Bishops McNierney, of Albany, McQuaid, of Rochester, Ryan, of Buffalo, Wadhams, of Ogdensburg, Wiggan, of Newark, O'Farrell, of Trenton, and Conroy, Bishop in curiam. Over their soutanes of purple silk the Bishops had surplices of lace and copes of white watered silk encrusted with embroidery. Their

heads were covered with jewel-tipped mitres of cloth of gold. At the left of each Bishop, holding up the weighty folds of his cope, was his chaplain. They were followed by Fathers Donnelly of St. Michael's, Priest and McHynn of St. Stephen's, and MacDowell of St. Agnes's, respectively deacon and sub-deacon of the mass, in dalmatics of emerald-colored cloth of gold. They escorted the celebrant of the mass, Bishop Loughlin, of Brooklyn, whose chasuble was weighted with gold and silk embroidery. The priests separated to the right and to the left of the sanctuary gates, making way for the Monseigneur and Bishops, who passed by the oaken seats of state on either side of the altar.

A pontifical mass was celebrated. Just before the last gospel Cardinal McCloskey appeared in the doorway of the sanctuary, preceded by his cross bearer and acolytes. The Cardinal's face was bright, and he moved with unaccustomed vigor toward his throne. His trailing soutane was of red silk, overlaid with surplice of lace, and bound at the waist with a broad sash of red silk, fringed with gold. His capes magnificence of red watered silk flowed from his shoulders in glistening folds yards behind to the gloved hands of the white-cassocked clerics. His head was covered with a red silk coronet. Pages bore the Cardinal's mitre of cloth and gold, and his missal, bound in red silk, upon crimson silk cushions, and still others carried the lighted taper that signified the light of faith that is spread by the prelates near whom it is borne, and the Cardinal's golden crozier.

Bishop Loughlin, when he had concluded the mass, delivered an address to the Cardinal on behalf of the suffragan Bishops, and Monseigneur Quinn read an address from the clergy. A paragraph of the latter address said:

Fifty years ago there was in this city but six churches; now there are sixty. There were but twenty priests in the diocese; now there are three hundred and eighty. At that time there were in the whole United States only nine bishops; now there are fifty-nine. Then there was but one archbishop; now there are eleven, one of whom has been elevated to the Great Senate of the Universal Church. There is, perhaps, no city in the whole world more Catholic, when measured by the standard of the number of its pastor communions, than the metropolis over which you preside as Catholic Archbishop.

There was an address on behalf of the Christian Brothers, and then Mr. John E. Devlin, flanked on either hand by Mr. William O'Brien and Mr. Eugene Kelly, passed within the sanctuary, where Mr. Devlin read an address to the Cardinal. At its conclusion, Mr. Devlin and his associates knelt before the Cardinal, kissed his signet, and returned to their pews. The Cardinal was deeply affected. He put his handkerchief to his eyes for an instant, and then, rising, said:—Most Reverend, Right Reverend, and Very Reverend Brethren of the Clergy, and dearly beloved brethren of the laity, the congratulations which come to me from the Bishops of this province, most of whom it was my happiness to consecrate; from the priests, most of whom, also, were promoted by me to holy orders, and whose zeal and labors have effected so much for religion; from the devoted laborers in the great work of Christian education, and from the faithful laity, all my heart with joy on this, the fiftieth anniversary of my ordination. At that time I would have thought that I, so feeble in health, would survive all those who were my contemporaries in the priesthood, and whom, shortly after my ordination, I went to Europe for the advantage of additional study, my friends supposed I would not return. But Providence spared me far beyond my expectations. The progress of the church referred to in these addresses, has indeed been great, and so great that it is clearly the work of God, and not man. Whatever of success may have attended my efforts must be attributed to the good will, zeal, and generous co-operation of the clergy and the laity.

On this occasion I cannot but contrast the scene of to-day with that which occurred fifty years ago in St. Patrick's old cathedral. There were but one bishop and two priests in the sanctuary and not many people in the church. The bishop was Bishop Dubois, who elevated me to the priesthood, and the two priests, one his Vicar-General, the Very Rev. Dr. Powers, and the other the Rev. Dr. Place. To-day, the fiftieth anniversary of the event, I behold this sanctuary filled with the bishops of my province, and the venerable clergy of my diocese, and this great cathedral filled with overflowing with my faithful people. For all this I have only to thank God, who has spared me, in His goodness, to witness the glory of this day. There is only one thing we desire—that you be united, for in the union of brotherhood there is strength—one with another, the clergy with their people, the people with their clergy and Bishops, who preside over them; all under the Vicar of Christ—the Pope, the viceroy of Christ on earth. This is my prayer, and my hope, and my faith.

The Cardinal bestowed his benediction, and Monseigneur Quinn announced from the steps of the throne an indulgence of one hundred days to those who comply with the conditions. Then the Te Deum was sung. After the ceremonies in the cathedral there was a banquet in the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum. Telegrams of congratulation from prelates in all parts of the world were read. Bishop Loughlin proposed, as the first toast, the health of Cardinal McCloskey. Responding briefly, the Cardinal gave the health of Leo XIII., as his toast. Among the congratulatory addresses sent to the Cardinal was that of the alumni of St. John's College at Fordham, of which the Cardinal was the first President.

The report of the pork packing in the west shows for all points to date, from November first, a total of three million eight hundred and forty-five thousand hogs, being a deficiency of a hundred and eighty thousand compared with a year ago.

FREEZING AND STARVING.

The Horrors of Manitoba Life—Trying to Keep their Blood in Circulation.

Yesterday afternoon, says the *Winnipeg Times* of January 1st, the Mayor and a number of aldermen visited the city emigration sheds for the purpose of inspecting the destitution lately reported upon to the City Council by Manager Jackson, of that institution. He entering the building the whole party were at once forcibly struck with the scene of misery and poverty. Around a large stove in the corridor sat two women, a number of small children and several men. Without exception, they looked half starved and frozen, and the misery that they are compelled to endure by day and by night could easily be imagined.

THEIR UNFORTUNATE CREATURES

are not more than a few feet away from the stove for any length of time, or they are in danger of freezing; one of the women having her feet frozen only last week, and a child was also injured by the frost. By continued sitting and standing, without exercise, and the stove, a dangerous swelling has commenced on their legs. They have been attended by Dr. Neilson, but on account of the unfavorable surroundings, very little good can be derived from medical treatment. There are two families,

BOYS WITH SMALL CHILDREN,

in the sheds at present. These have been inmates for some time past, and previous to that were patients at the hospital. One woman stated that her husband had received an offer of a house free of rent in return for taking care of a horse. In view of this fact an impromptu subscription was started, Aid. Ovens offering a barrel of biscuits and Aid. Burridge a stove, but on enquiring into the matter it was decided that they would be better off by remaining in the sheds where firewood was provided for them. The visitors then visited the other end of the shed where the room generally used as a kitchen in the summer time was packed with a number of men, all endeavoring to

KEEP THEIR BLOOD IN CIRCULATION.

Manager Jackson informed the visitors that as many as seventy and eighty men nightly slept in that small room, 12 x 26 feet in size. They have no blankets, and owing to the large number it is impossible for them to even lie down to sleep. Aid. Nixon questioned them as to the cause of their destitution, and elicited the reply that some of them had been working during the summer on the Souris and Rocky Mountain Railway, and never received their money. Others alleged that they had been engaged by the North American Construction Co. to work on the O.P.B. in the Rocky Mountains, but shortly after arriving at the work, operations were stopped and they were left, to use their own expression,

"DEAD BROKE."

The temperature in the room must have been somewhere in the neighborhood of zero, and the members of the visiting party admitted that they had never felt the cold so much before. Manager Jackson stated that he did not believe there was ten dollars in the crowd of men who call the sheds their home. They travel around the city doing odd jobs, such as cutting wood, but other than this allege that they have been unable to find employment. How they live is a mystery, and Mr. Jackson believes that before long they will be compelled to resort to theft. The visitors walked through the corridors and inspected the "state rooms" on either side, the temperature in which was several degrees lower than outside. Even in the corridor where the stove is located

SEVERAL INCHES OF FROST

could be scraped off the walls and ceiling, and the many drafts which came rushing through the cracks and crevices in the walls made the scene one of the most profound misery that the reporter ever witnessed. A consultation was held, and it was decided to give Manager Jackson power to purchase the lumber necessary to make the building air-tight. A number of the partitions will be pulled down and the whole double floored and sheeted. Blankets are also to be purchased for those who are without them.

REPAIRING IMPROBALLY

to the destitution the *Times* says:—It is useless for the people of Winnipeg to conceal the fact that there is destitution here. Patriotic suppression of the truth does not pay in the long run. The half-starved have a bad habit of writing letters to the outside world; and unless they can be broken of it, we must expect to learn that there is a sprinkling of paupers among our numerous boom millionaires. At the city immigration shed, seventy or eighty persons are being housed. They are literally starving. To subsist on the offerings of charity, and to sleep on hard planks, while the thermometer is down among the thirties and forties, is a much more uncomfortable method of prolonging existence than going into an English work-house or doing a term in the Stony Mountain penitentiary. These unfortunates cannot be left to die. Men, women and children are hugging a stove in a barn of a place and looking to the Almighty God for the next meal. Some of them have not been able to get employment; others have been defrauded of their wages by their employers; but all are suffering, and four months of hard weather confront them. The well-to-do citizens, who are giving grand balls and parties, should visit the sheds. Let them have a talk with the inmates, especially the women and children; and if they do not think it is somewhat unseemly to be feasting while these poor wretches are fasting, it must be recorded, that charity has fed the human heart.

TOUT SORT DE CHOSES.

The capital required to build the proposed ship canal to Manchester, England, is £8,000,000.

DR. LOW'S WORM SYRUP will remove Worms and Cause, quicker than any other medicine.

The quantity of ice shipped from Norwegian ports in 1882 was 227,000 tons, the largest known.

The most discouraging cough, as well as Bronchitis and Hoarseness, yield at once to the influence of DOWN'S ELIXIR.

The city authorities of New Orleans are discussing the propriety of taxing telephone poles \$5 a year apiece.

NATIONAL PILLS purify the Blood, regulate Stomach, Liver and Bowels.

The export of diamonds from the Cape between Aug. 1 and Nov. 30, inclusive, amounted in value to less than \$5,000.

Holloway's Pills—The stomach and its troubles cause more discomfort and bring more unhappiness than is commonly supposed.

It is charged in New York that frauds have been perpetrated in the grading of wheat, both at that city and at Toledo.

From the published reports of the various asylums in the United States, it appears that within the last ten years the number of insane persons has nearly doubled.

A GREAT SOURCE OF EVIL. Every farmer will admit that one of the most destructive evils to good crops is that of worms or parasites that prey upon vegetable life.

FOR NETTLE RASH, Itching Piles, Ringworm Eruptions, and all Skin diseases, use Prof. Low's Sulphur Soap.

A traveler remarks that he knows "lots of American ladies that happen to prefer Paris without a husband, to any American city with one."

The sudden change in temperature from a heated ball room to the chill midnight air has to account for many serious pulmonary ailments.

At Dayton, Ohio, Daniel Saunders cut a cherry tree and took it into the house for a Christmas tree.

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

Two weeks more and the comet of 1812 can be seen with the naked eye. It is now nearly as bright as any of the fourth magnitude, and is rapidly growing brighter.

Pleasant as syrup; nothing equals it as a worm medicine; the name is Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator.

In Salt Lake the sidewalk are twenty feet wide. This, the Troy Times, thinks, is to permit a man's widow to walk abroad instead of in couples when going to his funeral.

"American bars" are everywhere taking the place of the wine shops. Even of the ordinary cafe in Paris, just as they have taken the place of aristocratic ones.

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

A Maine priest was made to pay duty the other day on his cassock, which he bought in Canada. Had his church ordered it, it would have come in free.

THOPEA AND BILIOUSNESS, yield when war is waged against them with Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure.

A remarkable result. W. A. Edgars, of Frankville, was a terrible sufferer from Chronic Kidney and Liver Complaint, and at one time was so bad that his life was despaired of.

The prohibition of American bacon is producing a scarcity of the meat supply in France.

A COMMON ANNOYANCE. Many people suffer from distressing attacks of sick headache, nausea, and other bilious troubles, who might easily be cured by Burdock Blood Bitters.

A tumult was created in the Spanish Cortes yesterday a member declaring that the Republicans would not support the monarchy.

DO NOT BE DUPED. A recently advertised and highly puffing remedy for deafness has lately been exposed as an unmitigated fraud.

HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE FOR SICK HEADACHE. Dr. N. S. Head, Chicago, says: "I think it is a remedy of the highest value in many forms of mental and nervous exhaustion."

A firm in Denver a few days ago purchased 29,000 head of cattle and 400 horses for \$800,000 cash.

Loss and Gain. CHAPTER I. "I was taken sick a year ago with bilious fever."

"My doctor pronounced me cured, but I got sick again, with terrible pains in my back and sides, and I got so bad I could not move."

From 228 lbs. to 120! I had been doctoring for my liver, but it did me no good. I did not expect to live more than three months.

A woman, of Sharon, Ga., has actually laughed herself to death.

Ayer's Hair Vigor improves the beauty of the hair and promotes its growth. It imparts an attractive appearance, a delightful and lasting perfume.

Two things, says King Alfonso, are deeply rooted in the Spanish character. They are antipathy to France and hatred of the Moors.

The Denver newspapers have opened war on the Chinese there.

One voice all over the land goes up from mothers, that says, "My daughters are so feeble and sad, with no strength, all out of breath and life at the least exertion."

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

The most recent scientific discoveries have shown that Fruit Juices are beneficial, if not necessary, to the human system.

Oscar Wilde is said to have met his fiancée at one of his lectures in Liverpool, she being one of the dozen people in attendance.

We advise all who are afflicted with a cough or cold to beware of opiates and all medicines that smother and check a cough suddenly, as serious results surely follow.

It is charged in New York that frauds have been perpetrated in the grading of wheat, both at that city and at Toledo.

From the published reports of the various asylums in the United States, it appears that within the last ten years the number of insane persons has nearly doubled.

A GREAT SOURCE OF EVIL. Every farmer will admit that one of the most destructive evils to good crops is that of worms or parasites that prey upon vegetable life.

FOR NETTLE RASH, Itching Piles, Ringworm Eruptions, and all Skin diseases, use Prof. Low's Sulphur Soap.

A traveler remarks that he knows "lots of American ladies that happen to prefer Paris without a husband, to any American city with one."

The sudden change in temperature from a heated ball room to the chill midnight air has to account for many serious pulmonary ailments.

At Dayton, Ohio, Daniel Saunders cut a cherry tree and took it into the house for a Christmas tree.

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

Two weeks more and the comet of 1812 can be seen with the naked eye. It is now nearly as bright as any of the fourth magnitude, and is rapidly growing brighter.

Pleasant as syrup; nothing equals it as a worm medicine; the name is Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator.

In Salt Lake the sidewalk are twenty feet wide. This, the Troy Times, thinks, is to permit a man's widow to walk abroad instead of in couples when going to his funeral.

"American bars" are everywhere taking the place of the wine shops. Even of the ordinary cafe in Paris, just as they have taken the place of aristocratic ones.

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

A Maine priest was made to pay duty the other day on his cassock, which he bought in Canada. Had his church ordered it, it would have come in free.

THOPEA AND BILIOUSNESS, yield when war is waged against them with Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure.

A remarkable result. W. A. Edgars, of Frankville, was a terrible sufferer from Chronic Kidney and Liver Complaint, and at one time was so bad that his life was despaired of.

The prohibition of American bacon is producing a scarcity of the meat supply in France.

A COMMON ANNOYANCE. Many people suffer from distressing attacks of sick headache, nausea, and other bilious troubles, who might easily be cured by Burdock Blood Bitters.

A tumult was created in the Spanish Cortes yesterday a member declaring that the Republicans would not support the monarchy.

DO NOT BE DUPED. A recently advertised and highly puffing remedy for deafness has lately been exposed as an unmitigated fraud.

HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE FOR SICK HEADACHE. Dr. N. S. Head, Chicago, says: "I think it is a remedy of the highest value in many forms of mental and nervous exhaustion."

A firm in Denver a few days ago purchased 29,000 head of cattle and 400 horses for \$800,000 cash.

Loss and Gain. CHAPTER I. "I was taken sick a year ago with bilious fever."

"My doctor pronounced me cured, but I got sick again, with terrible pains in my back and sides, and I got so bad I could not move."

From 228 lbs. to 120! I had been doctoring for my liver, but it did me no good. I did not expect to live more than three months.

A woman, of Sharon, Ga., has actually laughed herself to death.

Ayer's Hair Vigor improves the beauty of the hair and promotes its growth. It imparts an attractive appearance, a delightful and lasting perfume.

Two things, says King Alfonso, are deeply rooted in the Spanish character. They are antipathy to France and hatred of the Moors.

It is stated on the authority of Mr. Brodley, the eminent English lawyer who defended Anabi Zasha, that Messrs. Bennett and Barnum actually offered £200,000 for him, the Egyptian rebel to get £1,000 to himself.

OUR HABITS AND OUR CLIMATE. All persons leading a sedentary and inactive life are more less subject to derangements of the Liver and Stomach.

Carrier's Little Liver Pills have no equal as a prompt and positive cure for Sick Headache, Biliousness, Constipation, Pain in the Side, and all Liver Troubles.

The great rural park of the City of Boston will be completed by the purchase of the remainder of the 600 acres, if the City Council grants the Park Commissioners the \$500,000 they ask for the work.

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

The "homeless metropolis" is the name given New York by the Pittsburg Dispatch.

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

THE HON. BILLIA FLINT, Life Senator of the Dominion Parliament Belleville, Ontario, Canada, writes: "I tried St. Jacobs Oil for a sore throat and toothache. It acted like a charm."

The Duke of Albany has composed a waltz, which was included in the programme of the recent tenants' ball at Sandringham.

A REMARKABLE RESULT. W. A. Edgars, of Frankville, was a terrible sufferer from Chronic Kidney and Liver Complaint, and at one time was so bad that his life was despaired of.

The prohibition of American bacon is producing a scarcity of the meat supply in France.

A COMMON ANNOYANCE. Many people suffer from distressing attacks of sick headache, nausea, and other bilious troubles, who might easily be cured by Burdock Blood Bitters.

A tumult was created in the Spanish Cortes yesterday a member declaring that the Republicans would not support the monarchy.

DO NOT BE DUPED. A recently advertised and highly puffing remedy for deafness has lately been exposed as an unmitigated fraud.

HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE FOR SICK HEADACHE. Dr. N. S. Head, Chicago, says: "I think it is a remedy of the highest value in many forms of mental and nervous exhaustion."

A firm in Denver a few days ago purchased 29,000 head of cattle and 400 horses for \$800,000 cash.

Loss and Gain. CHAPTER I. "I was taken sick a year ago with bilious fever."

"My doctor pronounced me cured, but I got sick again, with terrible pains in my back and sides, and I got so bad I could not move."

From 228 lbs. to 120! I had been doctoring for my liver, but it did me no good. I did not expect to live more than three months.

A woman, of Sharon, Ga., has actually laughed herself to death.

Ayer's Hair Vigor improves the beauty of the hair and promotes its growth. It imparts an attractive appearance, a delightful and lasting perfume.

Two things, says King Alfonso, are deeply rooted in the Spanish character. They are antipathy to France and hatred of the Moors.

sayest, let us go. But ah, how's this?—art thou weeping too?—O, no; it was only some foolish thought," he replied, raising his still bleeding hand to wipe his cheeks.

"To Upton, I suppose. There's an Irishman there who'll take us in—once Jimmy McCarthy, an uncle's son 'f mine."

"Ah, that's Houghton; he's in search of us—come, let's steal down by the garden wall."

"Niver mind the books, sir; we'll find them the morrow."

"O dear me," ejaculated the old man sadly; "must every tie be broken? Is there nothing left to me of all I once loved?"

"Come," said Reddy, forcibly dragging the knight away; "come, sir, think of Mistress Alice, and don't be lookin' back that way. Share 's God's will, and it can't be helped now."

CHAPTER XXXVII. As the Lord James Stewart, the far-famed Prior of St. Andrew's, advanced to the bar of the council board, with a slow and steady step, his eye was busy scanning every face in the assembly, from under his grim and bushy eyebrows.

He was now about his thirtieth year—a tall and powerful man—with shoulders broad and square, and a chest full and round as that of a Hercules.

Every voice in the council chamber hushed as he approached. Even those of the cabinet who stood highest in the queen's confidence, and were therefore most likely to be best informed of his true position and standing with her majesty, instinctively drew back in their seats, as if they would retreat as far as possible from so awesome and dangerous a presence.

CHAPTER XXXVIII. The answer I expect from thee, my lord, is not intended to prejudice thy suit, for on that point we have already decided.

"I myself, your grace, was the first to conceive this project. Others, whom I may not here name, have afterwards become my associates and abettors."

"From whence didst thou obtain money for the expenses of this unjust and most wicked undertaking? Listen, my lords, and weigh well his answer," she added, looking towards the foreign ambassadors.

"We needed not much more of gold, please your grace, the country itself was willing to sustain so holy a cause."

"Nay, answer me roundly, Sir Earl. Hath this rebellion received foreign aid, money, and from whence?"

"From the Netherlands, your majesty."

"None whatever," replied the earl, without the slightest change of countenance.

"Neither in gold, nor by letter?"

Here there was a general movement amongst the members of the council; and their long-drawn breaths were distinctly heard, as if each one had just felt the oriel's hand passed.

"My good lords," she said at length, looking up tearfully, "we are but a woman, and must naturally feel aggrieved by such foul charges against our honor."

"Under your majesty's favor," observed the latter, "I see not what higher or surer grounds your grace could expect his lordship to sue for protection."

"It can never be the right of a subject to levy war against his sovereign," contended Elizabeth; "and thou knowest that well, Sir Nicholas, for thou'st taught it in thy philippic."

"Especially to levy war, at the instance and under the direct encouragement of the rival and enemy of that sovereign," muttered a voice that seemed to proceed from the direction of the door near which Melville was standing, surrounded by half a dozen foreign ambassadors.

"The grounds on which thou canest justify rebellion against thy lawful sovereign, or claim exemption from its penalty, must be stronger than these, my Lord Murray," replied the queen, turning to Sir Nicholas Bacon, as if she wished to hear his opinion of the matter.

"Under your majesty's favor," observed the latter, "I see not what higher or surer grounds your grace could expect his lordship to sue for protection."

"It can never be the right of a subject to levy war against his sovereign," contended Elizabeth; "and thou knowest that well, Sir Nicholas, for thou'st taught it in thy philippic."

"Especially to levy war, at the instance and under the direct encouragement of the rival and enemy of that sovereign," muttered a voice that seemed to proceed from the direction of the door near which Melville was standing, surrounded by half a dozen foreign ambassadors.

"The grounds on which thou canest justify rebellion against thy lawful sovereign, or claim exemption from its penalty, must be stronger than these, my Lord Murray," replied the queen, turning to Sir Nicholas Bacon, as if she wished to hear his opinion of the matter.

"Under your majesty's favor," observed the latter, "I see not what higher or surer grounds your grace could expect his lordship to sue for protection."

"It can never be the right of a subject to levy war against his sovereign," contended Elizabeth; "and thou knowest that well, Sir Nicholas, for thou'st taught it in thy philippic."

"Especially to levy war, at the instance and under the direct encouragement of the rival and enemy of that sovereign," muttered a voice that seemed to proceed from the direction of the door near which Melville was standing, surrounded by half a dozen foreign ambassadors.

"The grounds on which thou canest justify rebellion against thy lawful sovereign, or claim exemption from its penalty, must be stronger than these, my Lord Murray," replied the queen, turning to Sir Nicholas Bacon, as if she wished to hear his opinion of the matter.

"Under your majesty's favor," observed the latter, "I see not what higher or surer grounds your grace could expect his lordship to sue for protection."

"It can never be the right of a subject to levy war against his sovereign," contended Elizabeth; "and thou knowest that well, Sir Nicholas, for thou'st taught it in thy philippic."

"Especially to levy war, at the instance and under the direct encouragement of the rival and enemy of that sovereign," muttered a voice that seemed to proceed from the direction of the door near which Melville was standing, surrounded by half a dozen foreign ambassadors.

"What, in our very hearing? By our royal word, sir, thou dependest much on thy sacred privilege."

"I echoed but the general rumor, please your majesty," replied the ambassador, bowing respectfully.

"Truly, yes," continued Melville; "report saith, my lord earl here hath not only been encouraged to join the Lords of the Congregation, in levying war against the Queen of Scots, but hath also been supplied with gold from her majesty's coffers, for that purpose."

"A right weighty charge, my lords," said Elizabeth, smiling, and looking round at the members of the privy council.

"And the presence here of the arch rebel himself, to claim a private audience of your majesty, would seem to confirm the report," persisted Melville.

"And pray what hath given rise to this rumor?" demanded the queen.

"Doubtless the supposed hostility of your majesty to the Queen of Scots, and the frequent visits of Sir Thomas Plimpton, your majesty's confidential servant, to the Earl of Murray."

"As also," pursued Melville, "the fact of the English ambassador at the Scotch court, one Master Thomas Randolph, having been convicted of plotting the overthrow of the marriage of the queen with the Lord Darnley, that same being the very cause for which my Lord Murray is now a rebel and an exile."

"By our royal faith, this doth look somewhat suspicious, my good lords," said Elizabeth, smiling, as if she felt amused at the reasons advanced, for these charges against her honor.

"No doubt there be letters also, and other such proofs of encouragement. Hath report not yet spoken of such? He, that shouldst search, sir, thou shouldst search, and bring all thy proofs of our guilt together. But what say my good Lord De Foy's and the learned Marquis of Queensbury, concerning my hostility to this protegee of France and Spain?"

"That the intercourse between your graces majesty and this rebellious earl hath given our respective sovereigns much cause for evil thinking," replied De Foy's.

"The queen nodded slightly, as if she thought the remark too insignificant for a verbal reply.

"And sincerely I regret to say, that the mutual hostility of your majesty and the Earl of Murray to the French interests in Scotland," pursued De Foy's, "have not tended to alter public sentiment on the subject."

"During all this by-play, no one seemed disposed to interrupt the speakers. Perhaps they awaited the termination of her majesty's questions and answers before they interposed to settle the difficulty; or, it might be, they suspected the queen had come to some private understanding with the earl touching the matter. Be that as it may, the members of the council sat silent, and looked like men who were quite satisfied to leave the affair to the queen's own management."

Murray, the while, stood before them firm and collected—his dark, dreamy eye wandering lazily from face to face, as if he were calculating at his leisure the amount of support he might promise himself from each individual round the council board.

At last, after a dead silence of a few seconds, the queen suddenly turned to speak to Murray.

"My lord earl," she said, "we would fain terminate this foolish display of questions and answers; first, because it fatigues us, and secondly, because it seemeth hardly respectful to our royal self. And yet, much as we are dissatisfied with thy conduct in this affair of Dunferm, where thou hast appeared in open arms against thy lawful sovereign, the which no earthly cause can justify, we nonetheless must prevail over our sense of dignity, to address thee a question in our own defence."

The earl bowed his head reverently and listened.

"The answer I expect from thee, my lord, is not intended to prejudice thy suit, for on that point we have already decided."

"I myself, your grace, was the first to conceive this project. Others, whom I may not here name, have afterwards become my associates and abettors."

"From whence didst thou obtain money for the expenses of this unjust and most wicked undertaking? Listen, my lords, and weigh well his answer," she added, looking towards the foreign ambassadors.

"We needed not much more of gold, please your grace, the country itself was willing to sustain so holy a cause."

"Nay, answer me roundly, Sir Earl. Hath this rebellion received foreign aid, money, and from whence?"

"From the Netherlands, your majesty."

"None whatever," replied the earl, without the slightest change of countenance.

"Neither in gold, nor by letter?"

Here there was a general movement amongst the members of the council; and their long-drawn breaths were distinctly heard, as if each one had just felt the oriel's hand passed.

"My good lords," she said at length, looking up tearfully, "we are but a woman, and must naturally feel aggrieved by such foul charges against our honor."

"Under your majesty's favor," observed the latter, "I see not what higher or surer grounds your grace could expect his lordship to sue for protection."

"It can never be the right of a subject to levy war against his sovereign," contended Elizabeth; "and thou knowest that well, Sir Nicholas, for thou'st taught it in thy philippic."

"Especially to levy war, at the instance and under the direct encouragement of the rival and enemy of that sovereign," muttered a voice that seemed to proceed from the direction of the door near which Melville was standing, surrounded by half a dozen foreign ambassadors.

"The grounds on which thou canest justify rebellion against thy lawful sovereign, or claim exemption from its penalty, must be stronger than these, my Lord Murray," replied the queen, turning to Sir Nicholas Bacon, as if she wished to hear his opinion of the matter.

"Under your majesty's favor," observed the latter, "I see not what higher or surer grounds your grace could expect his lordship to sue for protection."

"It can never be the right of a subject to levy war against his sovereign," contended Elizabeth; "and thou knowest that well, Sir Nicholas, for thou'st taught it in thy philippic."

"What sayest thou to that, Sir James Melville?" demanded the queen.

The latter bowed, and said the earl's answer was just what he had expected.

"Nay, perhaps thou hast thyself some questions to put to his lordship," she observed, with a triumphant sneer, which all her efforts to affect the humble and injured woman could not entirely suppress.

"Nay," responded the young but crafty courtier. "I did think of begging the noble earl to tell us whence came the bags of gold which Sir Thomas Plimpton conveyed to a certain house in Dunferm, not many weeks ago, and if he hath yet recovered a straying letter addressed to him by a good friend at Hampton Court, touching the arrest and imprisonments of one Mary Stuart, and intrusted to this same messenger, Sir Thomas Plimpton; but I fear me the questions would so discredit the noble earl as to make him trip in the answering."

"I know of no gold conveyed to me by Sir Thomas Plimpton," replied the earl, "nor heard I ought of letters from a good friend at Hampton Court. And I do further declare, that her majesty of England hath given no encouragement, directly or indirectly, to me or any other of the Scottish lords, in so far as his majesty's name is touching this late brawl; and herein I call God and my conscience to bear witness to the truth."

This was the declaration Elizabeth longed to elicit; but which she feared to press for, lest the earl might happen to hesitate, and thus mar her plan. From the beginning she was fully satisfied he would readily exculpate her from all direct interference; but respecting the secret overtures made him through Plimpton, she was not so sanguine.

It was therefore with a feeling of inexpressible satisfaction she heard him boldly and unreservedly exempt her from all participation in the odious rebellion. Seeing he was now fairly caught in the trap, she suddenly rose up, and to the astonishment of all present, deliberately ordered him to quit her presence, as a traitor and a rebel.

Murray stared at her in amazement. Melville laughed, and De Foy's and Queensbury raised their eyebrows and shrugged their shoulders.

"Begone," cried Elizabeth; "we have suffered thee to remain here till we almost staked at thy sight—away, rebel and traitor, and pollute this court no longer with thy loathsome presence."

"May it please your majesty," began the astonished and crestfallen Puritan, drawing down his bushy eyebrows, and cowering from beneath them; for, notwithstanding his instructions from Plimpton, he was entirely unprepared for this unmeasured denunciation—"may it please your sacred majesty—"

But the queen stopped him short, and, stamping with her foot, ordered him to be removed, and instantly banished the court.

"Gad's death, my lords," she cried in a passion, which she well knew how to affect, "we know not how we could so long have borne the sight of this unnatural and remorseless man. And now, in dismissing this assembly," she continued, "we must pray our good neighbors of France, Spain and Scotland to be less ready in future to credit evil reports of our dealing with our royal cousin. We give ye good day, my lords, and may fair thoughts attend ye."

She then descended from the chair of state, and left the council room by a private door, preceded by Bowyer, Sir Christopher Hatten and others, who had entered on a signal from an adjoining apartment.

Hardly, however, had she reached the private door when some thought appeared suddenly to cross her mind, and turning half round, she commanded Sir William Cecil to attend her instantly in her cabinet.

The secretary hurried to obey the royal order, and the assembly then broke up, and quitted the council chamber.

CHAPTER XXXVIII.

The Earl of Murray was the first to leave the council chamber. He came forth leisurely, and walked at a slow pace along the hall of passage, and through crowds of gentlemen, pensioners, and attendants of the privy chamber, who had gathered there in groups, to talk over the late events in Scotland, and speculate on their things were likely to take in the audience room. As he made his way to the great staircase leading to the lower halls of the palace, he drew his black cap down over his forehead, and belted his short sword, which he had laid aside on entering the royal presence, round his waist, in a manner as quiet and collected as if he had been leaving his dressing room for an evening ramble.

gentling in most grotesque fashion, as he repeated some exquisite verses on the beauty and grace of those identical royal dimples, in the praises of which he had once been so unceremoniously interrupted by Nell Gower. The portfolio, covered with black serge, and tied up securely by knots of white ribbon—the ends of which hung far down by his side—was there still to be seen under his left arm, whilst the right kept waving in graceful motions to and fro in accordance with his theme.

themself under the black banner of the Lord; to pursue, even unto the shedding blood, this Moabitic woman, who sitteth on the shittim wood, and drinks of the wine of Shihmah." "Perdition take this jargon," cried the earl, turning away impatiently from the enthusiast; "reserve it for the rabble as thou like it; but for me, I'll permit thee to embroil me no further in thy mad enterprises."

delay; and then another half hour had well nigh worn away, and yet there was no sign of the queen. "It's not possible she could have forgotten the appointment," thought he. "It's entirely of her own making; and, besides, the danger she dreads so much is pressing. Lenox is the husband of Mary Stuart, and may soon be offered the crown matrimonial. Doubtless he shall, for he hath powerful influence in Spain, France and England, not to mention that of the Hamiltons and the Seaton, and so forth, in Scotland. Should his influence be suffered to unite with that of the Guise round Mary's throne, I fear me the crown of England might sit but unsteadily on Elizabeth's head, and the friends of the Cardinal of Lorraine look round for the apostate of Scotland, to revenge on him the injury he hath done the queen regent. Nay, nay, she forgets not the appointment, and for reasons that weigh heavy with her. She hopes to make me instrumental in bringing about the overthrow of the Queen of Scots, her rival and supposed enemy, and the total extinction of French interests in Scotland; and by my faith, she hath met with one who will be hard not to disappoint her. She is well assured that, with the way I exercise over the Scottish reformers, I can easily raise a force sufficient to cope with all the Catholic armies. Mary can gather around her, especially since Catharine de Medici would hold back France from interfering for the present, now that the cautious old diplomatist begins to look across the channel, and to lay her plans for wheeling Elizabeth into a marriage with Anjou. Ay, grammarcy, as she knows, too, I wear not these russet garments, nor crop these once shining locks, without a purpose. And what thinks she may that purpose be? Humph! marry, ay, the destruction of Catholicity, the establishment of the kirk, and the ruin of my royal sister. Ha, ha! jealousy of Mary's charms hath made her short-sighted. I care not for the woe or woe of either a bodie's worth, but inasmuch as they may become stepping stones to a position, whence I can strike down monarchy at a single blow. Ha! a time may come, when Elizabeth herself will discover that she is not the only royal bastard who hath successfully won his way to sovereign power. Ay, and when that hour doth come, she may have reason to regret the scorn and contempt with which she once banished the exiled Calvinist from her court. It was then meek and humble, nay, a very synochant—ha! But when the tide turns, when the crop-haired, heavy-browed, scowling Calvinist shall stand on his native heather, surrounded by his countless followers, with their long spears in their hands, and their helmets on their heads, and the black banner of the Lord before them, they, mayhap, the world shall learn of the deep and damning thoughts that once lay hid in the breast of the wandering exile, when he stood a pining suppliant at the English council board. But let her use me as she will, even to her soul's damnation and mine, it will go hard or I shall satisfy her—ay, even to detronement of her rival, were the rival ten times my sister. Detronement! ah, fit it were to stop there; but no, no; her face would lose none of its angelic loveliness, nor her form any of its beauty, by the loss of the sceptre or the crown. O jealousy, thou first of hell-born spirits, how useful I shall make thee in this my last struggle for power! Ha, ha! thou wilt help to win me gold from the English coffers, and willing arms from the scandal-seeking followers of John Knox. Thou shalt make Elizabeth furnish the altar, and Morton the victim for the sacrifice. And yet the thought is damnable. Her innocence and purity ever look me mildly in the face and appeal me. To plot her ruin thus is to send my soul down to the lowest depth of hell. O, if I could but think her only half so innocent, methinks my arm would feel stronger to strike the blow. But 'tho' what's here! here! I hear a rustling—hush! the queen! And hurrying across the graves, he entered the old walls, and there stopped for an instant to look about and listen. He was now within the shadow of a high gable wall, which was still covered with thickly-matted ivy, except indeed at the edges, where the fire by which the building was consumed had bared the tendrils of their leaves. Truly, it was as dreary and lonely a spot as could well be found for a rendezvous of the dead below, and the cold, cheerless moon above; nor did the form of the earl, standing dimly visible within the dark shadow detract aught from the solemnity of the scene.

SCOTCH NEWS. EDINBURGH.—FALLING TO EDUCATE CHILDREN.—At the Edinburgh Sheriff Summary Court on Saturday several persons whom the Edinburgh School Board had resolved to prosecute for having failed to provide elementary education for their children were brought before Sheriff Rutherford. The first case was that of Daniel Milligan, a hawker, who was sentenced to 7 days' imprisonment for neglecting to educate his two children. Milligan had been twice previously convicted of a like offence. Rose Ann Cassidy or Fee, who had also been formerly before the Court, received a similar sentence to that passed upon Milligan, for neglecting the education of her two boys, aged 8 and 12 years respectively. In two other cases the Sheriff granted a delay for a month to see whether the defaulters would keep their children in regular attendance at school during that period; and his Lordship adopted the same course in regard to the two other cases brought before him by the Common School Board.

PRELATES BACK FROM ROME. What the Bishops Accomplished in the Eternal City. THOSE SCHOOLS UPON THE "MEDIEVAL" PLAN. NEW YORK, Jan. 11.—At the marble Episcopal residence adjoining the Cathedral of St. Patrick, which he had just returned from Rome, was yesterday afternoon entertaining some intimate friends. For the gratification of the reading public, by giving them some account of his mission to the Eternal City, the Archbishop left his friends and graciously yielded to the interviewer. He received the reporter in the scarlet drawing-room, which is on the southern side of the residence, the windows opening on Madison avenue and Fifth-street. The ornamentation of this room is simple and classic in design, and the furniture is costly and elegant, but without the slightest trace of that loudness or vulgarity too often to be found in private New York drawing rooms. The talented young prelate looked handsome than ever, the two trips across the briny ocean having bronzed his features and added a lustre to his dark eyes.

THE GREAT DR. DIO LEWIS. His Outspoken Opinion. The very marked testimonials from College Professors, respectable Physicians, and other gentlemen of intelligence and character to the value of Warner's S. & F. E. Cure published in the editorial columns of our best newspapers, have greatly surprised many. Many of these gentlemen I know, and reading their testimony I was impelled to purchase some bottles of Warner's S. & F. E. Cure, and analyze it. Besides, I took a course, awaiting three times the prescribed quantity. I am satisfied the medicine is not injurious and will frank you that if I did myself the victim of a serious kidney trouble I should use this preparation. The truth is the medical profession stands dazed and heaped in the presence of more than one kidney malady, while the testimony of hundreds of intelligent and very reputable gentlemen hardly leaves room to doubt that Mr. H. H. Warner has fallen upon one of those happy discoveries which occasionally bring help to suffering humanity.



FROM THE PRESIDENT OF BAYLOR UNIVERSITY. Independence, Texas, Sept. 25, 1883. Ayer's Hair Vigor. Has been used in my household for three seasons:— 1st. To prevent falling out of the hair. 2d. To prevent too rapid change of color. 3d. As a dressing. It has given entire satisfaction in every instance. Yours respectfully, WM. CARLY CRANE. AYER'S HAIR VIGOR is entirely free from uncleanly, dangerous, or injurious substances. It prevents the hair from turning gray, restores gray hair to its original color, prevents baldness, preserves the hair and promotes its growth, cures dandruff and all diseases of the hair and scalp, and, at the same time, a very superior and desirable dressing. PREPARED BY Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Sold by all Druggists.

and smite without ceasing all who enroll not

the hour after midnight had passed, and the earl began to grow impatient of further

and seen nothing of the rest of the man.

will draw.

24

24

THE TRUE WITNESS
IS PUBLISHED BY
The Post Printing & Publishing Company,
761 CRAIG ST., Montreal, Canada.

Subscription, per annum, \$1.50
paid strictly in advance.
TO ADVERTISERS.
A limited number of advertisements of approved character will be inserted in THE TRUE WITNESS...

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.
Subscribers in the country should always give the name of their Post Office. Those who remove should give the name of the old as well as the new Post Office.

The Post Printing & Publishing Company,
MONTREAL, CANADA.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 16, 1884.

CATHOLIC CALENDAR.
JANUARY, 1884.

THURSDAY 17.—St. Anthony, Abbot.
FRIDAY 18.—Chair of St. Peter at Rome. St. Prisca, Virgin and Martyr.
SATURDAY 19.—St. Canute, King and Martyr. SS. Martin and Companions, Martyrs.
SUNDAY 20.—Second Sunday after Epiphany. Feast of the Holy Name of Jesus. SS. Fabian (Pope) and Sebastian, Martyrs.
MONDAY 21.—St. Agnes, Virgin and Martyr.
TUESDAY 22.—St. Vincent and Anastasius, M.

WEDNESDAY 23.—Espousals of the B. V. M. and St. Joseph. St. Emerentiana, Virgin and Martyr.
THURSDAY 24.—St. Agnes, Virgin and Martyr.
FRIDAY 25.—St. Agnes, Virgin and Martyr.
SATURDAY 26.—St. Agnes, Virgin and Martyr.

ABONOR LINDSAY, of Toronto, was an invited guest to the dinner given, last night, to His Excellency the Marquis of Lansdowne at the Government House, on the occasion of his first visit to the Queen City.

HON. DAVID MILLS has been declared the duly elected member for Perth, Ont. John Joseph Hawkins represented the constituency during the last session by favor of the returning officer, and who so doing earned for himself lasting contempt, especially on account of his support of Orange incorporation.

The election to fill the vacancy in South Renfrew in the Ontario Legislature will be held Thursday next, 17th inst. The candidates are Dr. Dowling, Liberal, and Patrick Devine, Conservative.

In the American House of Representatives a resolution calling on the Postmaster-General for information as to whether a British spy named O'Brien had been allowed to tamper with American mails, was introduced and adopted. This official is connected with the New York Post Office, and serious charges have been brought against him by prominent Nationalists.

With the disappearance of Hon. Mr. Mousseau from the scene of provincial politics, the county of Jacques Cartier is left without a representative in the Local Legislature. This makes the fifth vacancy. The other four constituencies that remain unrepresented are the counties of Chateauguay, Laval, Three Rivers and Two Mountains.

Steps are being taken by Congress to protect the forests of the United States. The way our neighbors propose to do it is by admitting Canadian lumber free of duty. A bill abolishing all duties on lumber, timber and other products of the forest has been introduced, and will be adopted without any serious objection or interference.

Mr. HENRY GEORGE achieved a triumph in London last week, of which any public speaker or author could well feel proud. He delivered a lecture at St. James' Hall on "Progress and Poverty."

long to other creeds or no creed. What does the Daily Witness think of these figures and of the results of the municipal elections? Will our contemporary please tell us of a city or of any municipality where the Catholics, being in a similar minority as the non-Catholics are in Ottawa, enjoy such a disproportionate share of popular representation as is accorded to non-Catholics in the capital?

A NOTABLE event, in the archdiocese of New York, was the celebration, on January 12th, of the fiftieth anniversary of Cardinal McCloskey's ordination as priest. His Eminence is now seventy-three years of age, having been born in 1810, in Brooklyn. He was ordained priest in 1834, and was appointed coadjutor to Archbishop Hughes in 1844, and bishop of Albany in 1847. He became Archbishop of New York in 1884 and Cardinal in 1875.

Decidedly there must be a screw loose somewhere in the Witness' sanctum or in the Witness' granum—perhaps in both. Just read the following specimen of its incomprehensible ravings, and say if there is not a regular "Longue Pointe" ring about it.

Catholic affinity with the weird and the mysterious has doubtless a good deal to do with the vagaries of Irish crime. A system of signaling incomprehensible to the uninitiated is doing the imaginations of people who had better take their sleep of nights.

Can any one tell us what is it, for we give it up in despair!!!
The Gazette said the other day that our plous contemporary was "simply incorrigible," and the Gazette was right.

A Parisian journal has been giving some statistics to show that France is now governed by an actual minority of the people. At the last general election, August, 1881, the number of electors on the list was 10,352,724; the number of votes cast for those elected, 4,548,476. It thus appears that the rulers of the country are elected by less than half of the citizens entitled to votes.

A GREAT Liberal meeting is to be held at Manchester, England, in a few days. The member for the constituency, Mr. Bright, was naturally asked to preside, but he has declined the honor.

The total number of immigrants who arrived in New York in 1883 was 390,400, or about fifty thousand less than for the two preceding years. The number in 1882 reached 448,450, and in 1881 it was 441,064.

The political condition of Manitoba is far from being sound and encouraging, if the Premier of the Province is to be believed. At a banquet given Dr. Orton, M.P., in Winnipeg, the Hon. John Norquay ventured to assert that at present the people of the Province were on the verge of a crisis, from which they must emerge in better or worse condition.

At a banquet given Dr. Orton, M.P., in Winnipeg, the Hon. John Norquay ventured to assert that at present the people of the Province were on the verge of a crisis, from which they must emerge in better or worse condition.

tonness and cowardliness were on the side of the Roman Catholics."
The Canadian may be Orange, but it certainly is not truthful. Perhaps we expect too much, in the line of fair and impartial comment and honest statement, from even an ex-Orangeman.

NEITHER DYNAMITE NOR MEDIEVALISM.

When the Conference of American Archbishops was opened in Rome in November last, our readers will remember the burdens of bombast and speculative rubbish that the ingenious cableman transmitted to this country...

CABINET REPRESENTATION.

This morning's despatches from Quebec bring the news that, in the end, there is to be a Cabinet shake up, and that the reins of government are to fall into new hands. There seems to be more truth in this latest batch of rumors than there was in the chit-chat that enveloped the political atmosphere four weeks ago.

It is highly desirable, therefore, that in the reconstruction of the Cabinet or in the formation of a new one this principle be not overlooked, and that the representatives of the English-speaking Catholics be given all due consideration in the matter.

A NEW ORANGE BLOSSOM.

The transformation of the Toronto Canadian is now complete. To read its columns one would imagine that he was reading a fac simile of the Orange Sentinel. It is wonderful how the mighty in Israel do fall, but they do.

The Canadian, to save itself from being branded as a common perverter of the truth, half admits the case made out by its correspondent and half doubts the rest. It pleases and helps our contemporary out of the situation by saying "prosecessionists do not seem to have been armed."

stood and practised. If Lord Lansdowne is here to pave the way for the accomplishment of the Home Government's designs of depopulating any portion of the United Kingdom, he would do well to abandon the task at once.

PRIVATE AND CONFIDENTIAL.

More light is being let in on the situation in Ulster. The success of the National party in that province has been much greater than the English correspondents and cable have been willing to admit.

Now that their Lordships have returned home, these elaborate, fine-spun theories have received a rude demolition at the hands of Archbishop Corrigan of New York, who has been "interviewed" on the objects of the Conference.

While in Toronto the Governor-General was tendered a dinner by the Toronto club, at which he delivered a speech that shows him to be a man of considerable literary and even oratorical attainments.

LANSDOWNE AN APOLOGIST OF PAUPER EMIGRATION.

While in Toronto the Governor-General was tendered a dinner by the Toronto club, at which he delivered a speech that shows him to be a man of considerable literary and even oratorical attainments.

"Nothing has been further from the thoughts of the Imperial Government or of the private promoters of emigration than the idea of sending to this country persons who are not able to take their place as useful members of society in the land of their adoption."

People do not generally judge a government by "its thoughts," but by its acts. And what have been the acts of the Imperial Government? Let Conway street of Toronto echo the answer, where numbers of English subjects have been suffering from cold and hunger, unable to obtain employment, and, consequently, unable to take their places as useful members of society in the land of their adoption.

about two offices to every office-holder; these paupered individuals who are supposed to work gratuitously pocket the handsome sum of \$41,528,750.00. Finally, the earls who are more numerous and who number 200, have secured 5,983 offices for 3,391 of their relatives, for filling which they have drawn upon the exchequer to the extent of \$240,908,010.00.

The families of the Marquises are somewhat less exacting in their demands upon the National purse. The Baringfords only reach the million limit, and this is mainly due to the position of two members of the family in the Irish Established Church.

OMAGH, December 21st, 1883.
DEAR SIR,—At a meeting of the County Grand Lodge a committee was appointed and a resolution proposed and adopted to collect contributions to defray the expenses of securing the attendance of loyal men to counteract any invasion by the rebels or so-called Nationalists in any part of our county.

It has been proposed by the rebels to hold a meeting in Drogheda on Tuesday, 1st January, 1884, to promote, as we believe, sedition and disloyalty in our county, and we have been directed to apply to you for a subscription to defray the expenses and transport of loyal Protestants, Orangemen and others, who will attend to demonstrate our antagonism to any scheme calculated to effect the separation of Great Britain and Ireland.

ROBERT S HAMILTON, D O G M
HURV W CHAMBER, O G S
CHARLES A ALEXANDER, W M L O L
THOMAS A WOODHEAD, W M L O L
No 860

Please address replies to Captain the Hon O Alexander, Mountjoy, Omagh.

So, no pay, no loyalty. No money, no Orange meeting. No funds, no resistance to the "rebel invasion," no counter demonstrations, no Orange enthusiasm, nor Orange anything. It was ever thus.

A HIGH SALARIED PEERAGE.

The Financial Reform Almanac, an English publication of recognized authority in Great Britain, contains a most valuable and instructive statistical paper on the relations of the British aristocracy to the public service.

These are the Marquises who are supposed to work gratuitously pocket the handsome sum of \$41,528,750.00. Finally, the earls who are more numerous and who number 200, have secured 5,983 offices for 3,391 of their relatives, for filling which they have drawn upon the exchequer to the extent of \$240,908,010.00.

The families of the Marquises are somewhat less exacting in their demands upon the National purse. The Baringfords only reach the million limit, and this is mainly due to the position of two members of the family in the Irish Established Church.

THE LONDON ECHO, commenting on the paltry pecuniations of the order, which proclaim as ostentatiously, noblesse oblige, says "it would be a partial set-off, at any rate, if the great landed families contributed their fair quota to the revenue, but it is notorious that they do not."

THE GLOBE, LORD LANSDOWNE AND HIS IRISH ESTATES.

The Toronto Globe has, in its issue of Tuesday, made a few statements concerning Lord Lansdowne's "rent" relations with his Irish estates, which are founded more on fancy than on fact, and which are meant to create the erroneous impression that the many Canadian journals which had made disclosures damaging to his Excellency's character as an Irish landlord and legislator, did him an injustice, and were in the wrong by so doing.

"Much has been said of the manner in which his (the Marquis of Lansdowne's) Irish estates were managed in his father's time and in his own early years. It is gratifying to learn that to-day the rents on these estates are lower than what is known as the Marquis's valuation, and the tenantry are so contented that no application has been made to the Courts to fix a judicial rent."

We would wish, both for the sake of the Globe and of His Excellency, that the above was true, but unfortunately for both, the reverse is the case. The Globe's statements are untrue, and we cannot allow any organ of public opinion to bolster up any public man's character at the expense of truth and justice—not even that of a Governor-General.

His views are quite at sixes and sevens. At Signalstown lately, for instance, a large number of cases from His Lordship's estates in the Queen's County were adjudicated on by the Land Commissioners. It appeared, in the first place, that the noble Marquis had borrowed a lot of money from the Board of Works for drainage and reclamation purposes. The Board lent it to him at three and a-half per cent.; but it appeared quite the proper thing for him to charge the tenants five per cent. for the same money. When cornered on the subject Lord Lansdowne's agent admitted that the tenants had a right in the improvements to the extent of the difference between these rates of interest. When the Commissioners came to consider the rents charged, they found it necessary to reduce a total rent-roll of about £392, roughly speaking, to about £210, or close on 20 per cent. The Commissioners in giving judgment remarked on the exceptional amount of money which had been laid out on this estate, in improvements, but they could not say that the money had been wisely spent; on the contrary, the so-called improvements had in some cases resulted disastrously for the cultivator. But the general tone of the Commissioners leaves on the reader's mind the impression that they believed that the Lansdowne estate was a well-managed one. When after careful consideration they strike off 20 per cent. of his lordship's rents, we can imagine what must be the position of tenants on estates which are not well managed. The noble marquis held out for long against any abatement of his tenantry. If he were wise in his generation he would have taken another course at all events he would have done well to have held his tongue on the beatitudes of peasant proprietary until after this judgment had been delivered. He may be a very eloquent man as a governor general, but a tabulated statement of old rents as compared with new ones would take a good many more gushing metaphors than he is able to command to get over.

We do not suppose that the Globe will find much "gratification" in this clear, unqualifying and dispassionate exposition of Lord Lansdowne's real relations with his Irish tenantry, but it has laid itself open to a charge either of writing from ignorance, which is unjustifiable in a journal that pretends to a leading position, or of writing intentionally with the object of misinforming and misleading its readers, which would be contemptible and unworthy of all honest journalism. As to the facts concerning the reduction of the exorbitant rents by 20 per cent, and the loaning of money to the tenants at five per cent, which the Government loaned to the Marquis of Lansdowne at three, and-a-half per cent., we have no comments to make; they speak for themselves, and they fully corroborate every statement we have made in the past concerning His Excellency as an Irish landlord.

TRYING TO CREATE SECTARIAN STRIFE.

The Montreal Daily Witness, always senseless in its exhibition of bigotry, is at present apparently beginning the trade of insane abuse of Catholics and the Catholic Church which usually precedes its periodic appeals for aid to the Protestant churches. In its issue of Saturday last it published a stupid and untruthful article in reference to the vacant Registrarship of the County of Peterboro, Ont., in which it represents the opposing religious elements in that County as about engaging in sectarian warfare. The Witness says that the Liberal member for East Peterboro nominated two men for the vacant Registrarship, neither of whom has been accepted by the Government, because of the opposition of Roman Catholics, and that Ecclesiastics have nominated a man for the office whose only fitness for the position is that he is a Roman Catholic. The Witness is either ignorant of the case or wilfully mistakes it. The County of Peterboro is one of the most Catholic of Ontario constituencies, and the Catholic electors justly contend that they should receive a share of the offices in the gift of the Government. One of their number, who is and has been an influential supporter of the Mowat Government, made application for the vacant Registrarship, not on the ground of religion, but of his fitness for the position and his services to the party. His application was endorsed by his bishop and by a number of the Catholic laity. No appointment has, as far as we are able to learn, yet been made, as there are several applicants for the office and the Government has delayed in order to make the best selection.

We feel satisfied that whether the successful applicant be a Catholic or a Protestant there is little danger of the peace of the community being disturbed, notwithstanding the ranting of the Witness. As an evidence of the absence of sectarian animosity in the matter, we may mention the fact that one of the Catholic applicants has the approval of the member for East Peterboro, who is an Orangeman. The Liberals of Ontario are not of the stripe of the Witness, and the Protestants of Peterboro will, we are satisfied, treat its efforts to create sectarian strife with deserved contempt.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS BLAZING.

The wholesale destruction of property and loss of life by fire both here and in the United States is at present attracting widespread attention. The sacrifice of life recorded in New York, Boston or Chicago may take place any day or any hour in Montreal. The burning of the convent of the Immaculate Conception at Belleville, Ill., on the 5th inst., and the awful holocaust of innocent young lives, together with the good sisters in charge of them, should convey to us a never-to-be-forgotten lesson of premonition

and warning. The appalling scenes witnessed on that occasion should make a lasting impression on the minds of all those charged with the safety of public school buildings, whether secular or religious. That fire has been described as the most heart-rending ever witnessed. "Great sheets of flame enveloped the entire structure, and the cracking and roaring of the fire, combined with the shrieks of the frantic children and women in their efforts to escape, together with the shouts of the firemen and the shrieks of townspeople who had turned out of their beds en masse, produced an uproar utterly indescribable. At the windows of the burning building the girls, dressed only in their night-dresses and crazed with terror, shrieked piteously for help, while all human assistance seemed impossible." Just think of those children, some of them flinging themselves from the windows of the third story to meet certain death below, while the majority preferred to group themselves around the Sister Superior and with her to perish in the pitiless flames. The means of escape from the building were either wholly insufficient or absolutely wanting. The extreme cold retarded the work of the firemen; there were no ladders in the fire department, and no provisions for such an emergency had been made by the managers of the institution. Thus in a few moments of time over 30 precious lives, including five Sisters and the Superior, were needlessly sacrificed. We say needlessly, because if proper precautionary measures had been taken no lives need have been lost. If the building had been furnished with proper means of escape and a sufficient number of exit doors, and if it had been made a part of the training of the pupils to vacate the premises once, say, every three months, as rapidly as was consistent with their personal safety, all might have escaped from that burning building with their lives intact.

As regards our public buildings, churches, theatres, concert-halls, convents or school-houses, can we here in Montreal say that they are abundantly provided with accessible means of escape, and that, in case of fire, there will be no unnecessary sacrifice of human life? Let anyone contemplate the surging, struggling, straining mass of humanity slowly issuing from any one of our churches at the end of an early morning service in the densely populated parts of the city; or coming out of a theatre after a night's performance, crawling along at a snail's pace, and finally pressing through one small exit door in front by two or three at the most—and then say that in case of fire there will be no danger. We say there is great danger not only in the case of the buildings mentioned, but in the case of convents and public schools, where the exits, as a rule, are fewer and narrower than in churches and theatres. And we contend that it is the duty of the press to sound the note of warning, and to tell the managers of public institutions that a serious and solemn responsibility rests upon their shoulders in this matter, and that the public will not rest satisfied with anything less than the best and most effective means of escape in such moments of peril. Other cities have had their holocausts of human life, their wholesale slaughter of innocents, and Montreal has no guarantee that her day of calamity will not arrive. Let us then be wise in our generation, and be convinced that forewarned is forearmed. Let our corporations, building inspectors, superintendents of convents and public schools do their full duty in this matter, both to themselves and to the public, whose lives are so largely entrusted to their keeping. Let them, from time to time, make their audiences, whether adult or adolescent, familiar with all the means of exit, and practise them occasionally in vacating the premises with order and rapidity, so that when the real danger comes there need be no panic, no wild scenes of confusion, and no needless sacrifice of life.

ARCHBISHOP LYNOCH ABSENT FROM A DINNER GIVEN TO THE MARQUIS OF LANSDOWNE.

(Special To THE POST.) Toronto, Jan. 10.—Last night, His Excellency the Governor General was entertained at a dinner tendered to him and suite at the Government House in this city. A few prominent citizens and public men were invited; among the number was Archbishop Lynch. But when the time came to take their seats at the table, it was found that His Grace was conspicuous by his absence, as he declined to attend.

PARNELL.

"Erin" contributes an article to L'Etendard upon Parnell, from which we take the following extracts: "Three years ago Mr. Parnell declared war against the British Government. At first they laughed at him; and when he advocated his rights in the House he was treated with that traditional contempt with which England treats her adversaries, especially those who have the misfortune to be weaker than she. The only right that Ireland had was to suffer, that is, provided she suffered in silence, for when she attempted to protest, endeavors were made to gag her. Ireland had the courage of standing that Ireland had suffered long enough, and that hope dawned in the future, were thrown into prison. Parnell's confinement in jail was a great mistake, and scored a victory for the National Party. A Government less blind than the British Government to all things Irish, would have seen that by sending Parnell to prison because he dared to openly speak of the wrongs that Ireland has suffered for the past seven hundred years was to make him a hero and a martyr. At present all the bayonets of the United Kingdom, all the coercive measures that the English Parliament can invent, cannot make Parnell descend from the high position he now occupies."

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

CATHOLIC NEWS.

Abbe Loranger, cure of Lamorne, is convalescent. The first Grand Mass was said in the new church at Fraserville on the 1st of January. St. Hypolite, another northern parish, will possess the finest church, when completed, in that district. Mr. Thomas Norman has been appointed warden of the Fabrique of the parish of Three Rivers. It is said that a new Catholic Cathedral will be built at Westminster, Eng., at a cost of \$2,500,000. Abbe Bouillon, of the diocese of Ottawa, has arrived in Quebec from a prolonged voyage to the Holy Land. A deputation of the Irish residents of St. Onégondo have waited on Bishop Fabre and asked for a separate congregation. It is said that the nuns of the General Hospital, Quebec, have consented to take charge of the Marine Hospital at Chicoutimi. We are sorry to learn that the Rev. Mr. Loranger, cure of Lamorne, had a relapse, and is in a critical state, and unconscious. A party of religious ladies from the General Hospital, Quebec, will take charge of the new Government Marine Hospital at Chicoutimi. At Annonciation, a parish north of St. Jerome, containing 319 inhabitants, the question of building a chapel is occupying the attention of the people. Cardinal Manning is in a precarious state of health. He will apply for the assistance of a coadjutor to administer the affairs of the large diocese of Westminster. A letter from Archbishop Gibbons states that the National Council of the American prelates will be opened on the 9th of November next at the Cathedral at Baltimore. During the year 1883, there were 180 baptisms registered in the town of Joliette, parish of St. Charles Borromeo, and 30 marriages were solemnized. There were 126 interments. The Rev. Mr. Ladriere, (Augustin), cure of Notre Dame du Sacre Coeur, diocese of Rimouski, who expired on the 4th inst., belonged to the Society of One Mass, provincial section. The embellishment of the parish church at Three Rivers is progressing rapidly, says La Concordie; \$4,000 have been already expended, leaving a balance of \$500 to complete the work. The Rev. Daniel O'Sullivan, vicar of the church of St. Antoine, East Minneapolis, says La Canadian, has just been made cure of the church of Assisi, in room of Rev. P. O. Oenis, who is called to Joliette. On Sunday, the 20th, His Excellency the Apostolic Commissioner visited the church of St. Joseph in the city of the Gesu. After dinner the members of the Union Catholique and the pupils of St. Mary College will be presented to Mgr. Smendler. A letter dated 22nd of December, from the Seminaire Francaise, Rome, states that Abbe Dominique Pelletier, of Riviere du Loup (en bas), has been ordained priest on the 29th of December, at the Basilique Saint Jean de Latran. He will return to Canada in a year and a half hence. Cardinal McCabe has refused to accept the vice-presidency of the International Peace Society. He says that he deeply deprecates war and the causes which lead to it, but until the Christian world retraces its steps and once more accepts His Holiness the Pope as the supreme arbiter in vexed international questions, wars will be waged and human blood spilt. A Quebec paper has received a letter from the Archbishop of Paris, dated 21st of December last, His Excellency Mgr. Jean-Baptiste Lemy, Archbishop of Santa Fe, raised to the dignity of priest Senior Don Antonio Henrique Fanni, formerly of the Seminary of St. Germain de Blonouki, and also Mr. Francois Gatignol, recently arrived from France. His Eminence Cardinal Guibert, Archbishop of Paris, attained his eighty-second year on the 13th ult. The venerable prelate, whose health is excellent, was born at Aix, in 1802, consecrated bishop of Viretors in 1842, he was transferred to the archbishopric of Tours in 1857 and occupied that position till 1871. After the assassination of Mgr. Darboy by the Commune, M. Trochu's government called him to the archbishopric of Paris. He was on the 22nd of December, 1873, made Cardinal with the title of Saint Jean de la Porte-Latine. News received from La Montagne de la Fortune, dated 25th November last, states that Mgr. Marthe, Bishop of Dakota, during a pastoral visit confirmed 114 Meets and two whites. After the ceremony, Mgr. accompanied by the Rev. Father Malo, dined at the house of Mr. Bruno Charbonneau, and the next morning he left for Pembina Mountain, while the Rev. Father Malo quitted the place for a four months' tour through the New England States and Canada. He will be replaced by the Rev. Father Brunelle. PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 12.—Monsignor ORCORAN, who recently returned from Rome, says the Pope has determined to appoint seven Italians to the Cardinalate and more of other nationalities. Another American Cardinal or two may be created after the holding of the Baltimore Council. WEDDING CHIMES. One of the joyous events which from time to time excite social circles, and which join two hearts together whose pulsations throbb as if but one, was witnessed at the Bishop's palace yesterday morning, when Mr. J. J. McConniff, general railway ticket agent at the Windsor Hotel, was united in marriage to Miss Theresa A. Wheelan, daughter of the late Mr. John Wheelan, contractor, and sister of Mr. John P. Wheelan, managing director of THE POST. The Rev. E. Ozeau, S.J., officiated, and despite the unostentatious character of the ceremony, the sacred edifice was filled with a goodly assemblage. At the conclusion of the interesting ceremony, the happy couple repaired to the residence of the bride, where the wedding breakfast was partaken of, at which the relatives and attached friends of the contracting parties were present. After receiving cordial congratulations and good wishes for their safe return, future happiness and prosperity, the newly wedded couple left by an early train for New York, Boston and Philadelphia on their honeymoon trip. The wedding presents were many and of the most elegant and costly description. CATSKILL.—A new treatment whereby a permanent cure is effected in from one to three applications. Particulars and Treatise free on receipt of price. A. H. DIXON & SON, 205 King street west, Toronto, Canada. 13-41 Laura Kinhard, daughter of a root doctor in Prosperity, S. C., has been found dead in a fireproof box recently burned. Kinhard bears a resemblance to the girl, and it is supposed that he murdered the girl, who was heir to considerable property.

FATAL RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

BRADFORD, Pa., Jan. 15.—A train on the Erie narrow-gauge system ran into a pool of oil at 9.45 this morning. A spark from the engine ignited the oil, which caused a panic among the passengers, who jumped through the doors and windows. Three women were killed and fifteen men were burned, and others were badly wounded. Four or five of the injured will die before night. The burning train as it dashed down the mountain was an appalling sight, almost unnerving those who witnessed it. MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS. The results of the municipal elections in various places yesterday are as follows:— ST. ANDREW'S.—The municipal election here resulted in the election of the three retiring councillors, Messrs. Nelson Albright, Charles Albright and H. Poirrier. Mr. George Simpson was re-elected mayor. BRIMMON.—Joseph Bedard, O. A. Bangs and L. Decelle were elected councillors for the town. BULL.—At the nominations for aldermen the following were nominated in the wards mentioned, there being no opposition:—Ward No. 1, Dr. O. E. Graham; ward No. 2, Joseph St. Marie; ward No. 3, E. B. Eddy; ward No. 4, Damien Bohard; ward No. 5, Ernest D'Orsonnes. The Council met to-night and elected E. B. Eddy Mayor. SOREL.—The following gentlemen were nominated for the coming municipal election for the mayoralty:—Er. A. Germain and Hoc. J. B. Guvernment. Councillors—Messrs. H. Beauchemin and John Mathien, Champlain Ward. Those elected by acclamation are:—Mr. J. A. Chenevert, Etchellen Ward; P. Haulpus, Champlain; D. Page Lavallee, St. Lawrence. ST. SCHOLASTIQUE.—Dr. L. A. Fortier and Mr. Brassau, High Constable, were today elected councillors for the village of St. Scholastique, and Mr. J. B. Berthelot, Prothonotary, was re-elected. STS. CUSCOUMS.—Mr. H. Morin was returned to the West Ward by acclamation, and Mr. T. Delisle in the same manner for East Ward. In the South Ward there was a contest Mr. H. Hanzell opposing Mr. Fortin. There are 214 votes in the ward to be polled, and when the poll closed for the day, last night, Mr. Hanzell was 46 ahead. MATTAWA, Ont.—Municipal organization has been established, and the first council elected, as follows:—J. A. Fink, E. J. Smith, Wm. Murphy, A. M. Earle. The defeated candidates were:—E. Jodoin, Wm. McDonnell, E. McDonnell, Reeve, Wm. Hogarth, elected by acclamation last Monday. QUINCY.—Elections in the various adjoining municipalities took place yesterday. There have been several changes in some of the parishes, and on the whole more interest than usual seems to have been taken in these elections. FANSEWICK, N. B.—Geo. Fensley, Queen's Printer, was elected Mayor yesterday, defeating Ald. Wilson by 218 majority. THE DOMINION LICENSE ACT. OTTAWA, Jan. 13.—A proclamation will appear in the Canada Gazette to-morrow putting in force the Dominion Liquor License Act of 1883. Ontario is divided into 46 districts, Nova Scotia 19, New Brunswick 16, Prince Edward Island 3, British Columbia 5, Manitoba 5 and Quebec into 63, as follows:—Electoral districts of Argenteuil, Bagot, Beauport, Beauport, Bellechasse, Bonaventure, Berthier, Brome, Chambly, Champlain, Charlevoix, Chateaugay, Chicoutimi and Saguenay, Compton, Dorchester, Drummond and Athabaska, Gaspe, Huntingdon, Hochelega, Iperville, Jacques Cartier, Joliette, Kamouraska, La Prairie, L'Assomption, Laval, Levis, L'Isle, Lotbiniere, Montcalm, Maskinonge, Megantic, Missisquoi, Montargis, Montserrat, Naperville, Nicolet, Ottawa (not including City of Hull), Pontiac, Portneuf, Quebec, Richelieu, Richmond (not including Wolfe), Rimouski, Rouville, St. Hyacinthe, St. Johns, St. Maurice, Sherbrooke, Soulanges, Stanstead, Temiscouata, Terrebonne, Two Mountains, Vaudreuil, Vercheres, Wolfe (not including Richmond), Yamaska, and the cities of Hull, Montreal, Quebec and Three Rivers. OTTAWA, Jan. 14.—In addition to the districts created under the authority of the Dominion License Act for the Province of Quebec telegraphed yesterday, the following are those in the Province of Ontario:—Brant, including the City of Brantford, Bruce, Carleton not including the City of Ottawa, Dufferin, Dundas, Durham, Eglar, Essex, Frontenac not including the City of Kingston, Grey, Halton, Hamilton, Hastings including the City of Belleville, Huron, Kent, Lambton, Lanark, Leeds and Grenville, Lennox and Addington, Lincoln including the City of St. Catharines, Middlesex not including the City of London, Norfolk, Northumberland, Ontario, Oxford, Peel, Perth, Peterboro, Prescott, Prince Edward, Renfrew, Russell, Simcoe, Stormont, Victoria, Waterloo, Welland, Wellington, Woodworth not including the City of Hamilton, York not including the City of Toronto, and the electoral district of Algoma for representation in the Parliament of Canada, and also the cities of Hamilton, Kingston, London, Ottawa and Toronto. WHAT DOES IT MEAN? ANOTHER IMPERIAL TOURIST.—THE EMPEROR OF AUSTRIA TO PAY A VISIT TO ROME. NEW YORK, Jan. 9.—A Rome despatch says the Emperor Francis Joseph, of Austria, it is announced officially, will make a visit to the Pope and will accept official receptions in Turin, Milan and Rome. In the Italian capital the Emperor will become the guest of King Humbert and will reside at the Quirinal. The programme for this imperial visit is so similar to that which was made for the recent official visit of the German Crown Prince as to impress Italians with the conviction that his inspiration also originated at Friedrichshagen. The Roman officials of the Italian temporal power have, however, made haste to deny publicly that they entertain any fears as to the possible political effects of Francis Joseph's visit. The irretractable, on the other hand, have called meetings to arrange for hostile demonstrations against the Austrian Emperor because of the persecution and execution of Oberdan. The most notable of the Italian politicians do not hesitate to declare their belief that it will be unwise, and possibly perilous, for the manager of the imperial journey to carry out that part of the announced programme which arranges for demonstrations in Turin and Milan in honor of the Austrian Emperor. The Turinese and Milanese are excited over the proposed visit, and in a mood to resent it as an insult to Italian unity. The editors of Turin and Milan have already inaugurated a hostile agitation by reminding the people of the bitterness of the forgotten struggle between the Northern Italian States and Austria, and it would surprise no one who well knows the people of Northern Italy if they should in their treatment of Francis Joseph greatly outdo the Parisians who insulted Alfonso.

Telegraphic Summary

FOREIGN AND CANADIAN NEWS. Socialism is rapidly spreading in Bussals. Serious troubles are reported in the Liverpool corn trade. Severe shocks of earthquake were felt on Saturday on the Island of Sicily. New York State made a profit of nearly \$1,000,000 out of its prisons last year. The Pope, it is reported, will shortly issue an encyclical regarding the Free Masons. The town of Prescott has been reunited with the counties of Leeds and Grenville. Herr Sonnenthal, the Austrian court actor, is to make a tour of America next summer. A hitch is reported to have occurred in the negotiations between the Vatican and Prussia. A U. S. naval officer is in Dundee looking for a vessel for use in the Greely relief expedition. Cleveland, Eng., iron producers are to limit production in the hope of strengthening prices. Three Salvation army soldiers have been fined at Bridgeport, Conn., for parading the streets. The Quebec Government has so far refunded over \$45,000 on account of the insurance stamps. Two Liverpool corn dealers are being prosecuted for hypothecating the same grain bills to two parties. Affairs in Spain are reported to be assuming an ugly look, and a revolution is feared to be imminent. The Marquis of Sontay thinks the capture of Sontay by the French has increased the war party in China. Harvard College authorities are raising objections to some of the practices of the students' athletic clubs. The Upper House of the Hungarian Diet has rejected the bill legalizing marriage between Jews and Christians. A bill providing for the establishment of a postal telegraph service has been introduced in the United States Congress. The total subscriptions received by the Mayor of Toronto to date for the Humber accident fund amount to \$4,270. The C. P. R. has made arrangements for special reductions for the carriage of frozen wheat from Manitoba to the east. Owing to the threats of American Fenians against Judge Denman, he is surrounded by a police guard while on the bench. There were 333 failures in the United States and Canada reported during the past week, compared with 348 last week. The strike of sailors at Marseilles continues with renewed vigour. Fifty-six steamers have been abandoned by their crews. The barque Turo, from Rotterdam to New York, has arrived at Halifax in distress, having lost two men from exposure and cold. A large granary and a portion of the Great Belgian Railroad station at Ostend have been burned; one man was killed and three injured. The Quebec Corporation of Pilots are going to petition the Government for a continuation of last year's increase in the pilotage tariff. The Democratic caucus, in secret ballot last evening, at Columbus, O., nominated H. Payne to succeed Pendleton as U. S. Senator. The operatives at the cotton factory at Halifax, have received notice of a general reduction of wages, to take effect after the next pay day. A diocesan synod is at present in session at La Paz, Bolivia. One hundred and thirty years has elapsed since a similar assemblage met there. De Lesseps and Rivers-Wilson have agreed on a convention to be submitted to the British Government in regard to the Suez Canal tolls. It is intended to hold a series of meetings in the County of Carleton during this month, with a view to submitting the Scott Act to the electors. The cutting of a diamond, believed to be the largest ever cut in this country, has just been completed at Boston after more than a month's labor. The article for which Talandier's paper will be prosecuted was written by Michael Murphy, an Irish anarchist, who has been expelled from France. It is reported that owing to Fenian threats, the garrison at Windsor Castle has been ordered to be held ready to turn out at a moment's notice. The most remarkable snowstorm for years is prevailing throughout the valley of Virginia. The snow is already 10 inches deep and travel is impeded. British trade reports for December show a considerable increase in the exports and decrease in the imports compared with the same month last year. A letter has been received by Count Tolstol, Russian Minister of the Interior, announcing that he has been condemned to death by the nihilists. Hugo Schencke, an engineer, has been arrested in Vienna on a charge of murdering four girls after having obtained their money under promise of marriage. The Washington Academy of Science has made a report finding that sugar grape sugar, glucose nor corn starch, contain anything injurious to health. Negotiations have been opened by Lord Granville for a settlement of the French Shores claims in Newfoundland on a basis of England purchasing France's rights. Four Quebec pilots were carried to sea last fall by outward sailing vessels, having been unable to land owing to prevailing high gales. Three of them have just returned home. The authorities of the War Office have required "Chasse" Gordon to surrender his commission as an English officer upon taking service under the King of the Belgians. The Cumberland County Council, in session at Amherst, N. S., after a lengthy discussion almost unanimously passed a resolution granting free right of way to the Chignecto Railway Co. The annual report of the Chief of the Fire Brigade, Ottawa, shows the number of fires during the past year to have been 117, being 19 more than during the previous year. The losses amounted to \$26,000. A machine has been invented for manufacturing hot nails, hitherto done by hand, and a factory will shortly be established at Pittsburgh. The machine, it is claimed, is capable of doing the work of 100 men. Leon Chateau calls for America to prevent, if possible, the United States Government from adopting retaliatory measures on account of the refusal of France to permit the importation of American salted meats.

THE FEDERAL SESSION.

The Minister of Tuesday says:—"The session of the Federal Parliament opens on Thursday next, and promises to be lively and interesting. It would be a mistake to believe that it will last less than three months, even if the Government desired to shorten the session. The Opposition would not allow it. Sir Richard Cartwright and Hon. David Mills of themselves would prolong the session for a fortnight. The principal questions to be discussed are the Pacific Railway, the Crown lands, the tariff, the frontier between Ontario and Quebec, the electoral franchise and the license law. It is certain that an effort will be made to defeat the power of the Federal and Local Legislatures. The debate on the address will, as usual, create much discussion, and will give occasion to the new members to express their views on the questions of the day. In the Commons Mr. D. MacMaster, member for Glenora, will move the address, seconded by Mr. Bellau, member for Lewis. In the Senate the Hon. Mr. Lacoste will move the address, seconded by Hon. Mr. Turner, and the discussion on the address promises to be interesting. The opposition will be as helpless as it was last session, there being only seventy-two members in its ranks, while the government counts one hundred and forty partisans. There are two vacancies to fill yet, which will not alter the position of the respective parties. The contest of power seems to cause the liberal party to stand at a distance, which is all the better for the general good."

NEWS FROM ROME. THE O'CONNELL CHARGE.—THE NATIONAL PILGRIMAGE. ROME, Jan. 12.—The N. Y. Herald correspondent has shown the autograph letter in which, as he promises the Irish deputation, the Holy Father approves and blesses the scheme for the erection of a church at Cahirciveen in memory of the late O'Connell. It runs in the original Latin as follows:—"LEMUS VATICANUS. EX EDICTO VATICANO. 17 Januarii, 1884. Consultum novi templi eo loco edificandi que religio Catholicorum strenuus vindex, Daniel O'Connell, iustus et pius, apostolicis benedictionibus et munusculis honoris vel operam suam in id contulerit liberum in Domino impetrans. "LEO P. P. KILL. The above letter has just been posted to several Irish ecclesiastics. Father Brogan, the parish priest of Cahirciveen, in answer to whose petition the above letter was written, will shortly visit America and assist the Archbishop of Boston in his efforts to raise the money for erecting the National Council at Baltimore. He left Rome yesterday morning. THE NATIONAL PILGRIMAGE. The so-called national pilgrimage has proved a terrific success. So far, the fourth part of the pilgrims expected have arrived in Rome, although the railway companies and the Government had made every effort to tempt them to induce them to come. The Catholic party are naturally jubilant. The newspapers, even those devoted to the Ministry, make no effort to deride the pilgrims, and instead of the recent Catholic demonstration at St. Peter's. There is no truth in the report that threatened letters had been sent to the Pope or to Mgr. Boccchi, the Papal private secretary. IRISH FRANCHISE. THE DEMANDS OF THE NATIONAL PARTY.—A NEGRO'S VAIN THREAT.—ORANGEMEN AND LOYALTY DECLARED INCOMPATIBLE. LONDON, Jan. 10.—The Parnellite party state that they will vigorously oppose any measure of franchise reform in Ireland, no matter how near it may approach to universal suffrage should it at the same time contemplate a reduction of the number of Irish members. They insist that the franchise should be made to serve the preservation of the present Irish representation under the Redistribution Act. English Radicals have declared that they will support the present franchise, and that they will not be coerced into inaction or submission by the brazen eloquence of the anti-Catholic party. Lord Rosebery has made a speech at Dublin last night, and that it was only idle village ruffians and cranks who desired the lowering of the franchise, and that if their wish was granted, it would be a national disgrace. THE ORANGE AGITATION. The agitation in Ireland based upon Lord Rosebery's recent Orange protest is briskly maintained. Three-fourths of the magistracies have already resigned, and themselves upon record in opposition to the protest. Lord Rosebery has laid down as the only one on which loyal Irishmen stand. In the County Cork alone the magistracies have resigned, and loyalty and Orangism are incompatible, and that they will not be coerced into inaction or submission by the brazen eloquence of the anti-Catholic party. Lord Rosebery has made a speech at Dublin last night, and that it was only idle village ruffians and cranks who desired the lowering of the franchise, and that if their wish was granted, it would be a national disgrace. BUDGET OF IRISH NEWS. THE ARBITERS OF THE SITUATION.—HARD ON THE ORANGEMEN.—A WAK N. P. GONS.—PCWTS SUBBED.—HARRINGTON'S RELEASE. (By Special Cable from Irish News Agency.) LONDON, Jan. 17.—The Egyptian muddle overshadows all domestic news. So far, the difficulties of Ministers. It means a long debate on the address and the consequent disturbance of Gladstone's arrangements for the session, when the Irish party will again become arbiters of the situation. THE HAYDONED ORANGEMAN. The death of the Orangeman stabbed by the military in Dromore brings events in Ulster to a crisis. Earl Spencer is reported to have received full powers as the recent Cabinet Council to deal with the Orange issue. Preparations continue for more Nationalist demonstrations in Ulster. Should there be a repetition of Orange rowdies, vigorous action will be taken to meet it. The great reception given to Michael Davitt and William O'Brien, at Clonmel, decides the fate of Arthur Moore's nominal Orange Ruler. A FRENCH FIGHT AHEAD. The resignation of Daly, in Cork, removes a weak link in the Orange chain, and the Whigs and Tories being willing to combine against Parnell. BUCKSHOT SUBBED. The feelings with which Buckshot Foster is regarded among English Radicals may be inferred from the fact that Jacob Bright refused to preside over his late meeting in Manchester. AN INFAMOUS ACT. The Echo, describing the release of Mr. Harrington's brother says that a more infamous act of arbitrary power than the imprisonment of that gentleman by the Orange Council never in Ireland. This is one among many indications that the tide of English public opinion is turning against the combining brutality and cowardice of Spencer and Trevelyan.

GOLDEN FRUIT BITTERS. INVIGORATE & PURIFY THE WHOLE SYSTEM. We used the medicinal action of Pure Fruit Acids in our system, and their cooling, cathartic influence, to cure indigestion, biliousness, cure indigestion, liver and kidney complaints, loss of appetite, biliousness, general debility or weakness, and all complaints arising from impure blood or torpid bowels. H. HASWELL & CO., MONTREAL.

IRELAND AS SEEN BY A CANADIAN

The Fac-Simile of India.

IRON RULE OF OPPRESSORS.

The Country Emerging from a State of Feudalism.

DESERTED VILLAGES, SUFFERING TENANTS AND CRUEL GRASPING LANDLORDS.

The following is an extract from a letter written by a Scotch Canadian, who is at present sojourning in Ireland, to a relative here in Montreal. The letter is dated from Belmullet, Co. Mayo:—

As to-day is comparatively an idle day with me, I shall endeavor to give you a sketch—simply an outline—of the aspect Ireland presents to one who has never before come in contact with its problems, social and political. As it is from the pen of "one of ourselves," let it remain among ourselves. I think nothing would strike you as a Canadian and living amid institutions so different as this one, Ireland, as represented in the distresses of the tenant, emerged from a state of feudalism.

The Lord of the Manor seems still to be in some measure the personage he was three or four centuries ago, and to adopt the adage, carry it into practice, that the tenant lives only for his master. No sadder state of things exists, I should say, in Christian Europe, than exists in this same County Mayo.

"Wretched master he must be who preys upon so wretched tenants." But I am anticipating, and must first give a brief description of the country. I will select County Mayo, as it is typical of the other distressed districts.

The land, by Nature, is poor, very poor. It is mostly one extent of bog, six to ten feet of peat, and then underneath loose gravel or limestone, with no natural soil to work upon. Large tracts of it in the West are doomed to hopeless sterility, swept as they are by the almost constant Atlantic gales, which have such a deterrent effect on vegetation, that the more exposed grounds are blighted and bare, not even the hardiest shrub managing to grow there.

Nothing could be more bleak or dreary than to jog along hour after hour and see but an expanse of peat bog with the same prevailing aspect of sterility, broken only by an occasional potato patch, that seems itself to struggle for an existence among the universal quagmire. There is not a tree, there is not even a green bush to relieve the monotony.

Out of hovels indistinguishable from the bog itself, for they are simply dens scooped out in it, despairing, poverty-stricken glances glance upon you with timid suspicion as you pass. They live the lives of brute beasts, and as cheerless and hopeless, "wearing out life," as the saying is. For, out of such a soil only the most untiring perseverance and enterprise, aided by a just recognition on the part of the landlord, of whoever exerts those qualities, could ever hope to thrive on it. But look, and you see deserted hovels at every turn of the road—sometimes whole villages of them—their lands gone back to the primeval bog, as if never heard had tried to reclaim it. And, indeed, only a despairing hand ever tried it. A little patch was drained and cleared for potatoes, for that was quite a necessity if life was to be supported. Maybe the tenant had some pluck and spirit, and he improved upon his patch—drained and manured enough to grow a little barley and oats as well.

For two or three years he might continue to do this and begin to feel it was possible to make something out of his ground after all—if only he would be left alone. But, alas! factor, or landlord himself, will not allow this opportunity to pass. He, poor landlord, has been sorely tasked and worried in trying to keep up his claim to the ranks of the "True Blue" by the exorbitant demands he makes upon the owners of the potato patches, many of whom have not been able to pay rack-rent for their wretched holdings, but have been giving their labor instead, that is, they have given time and services to their lord and master without remuneration, and are supposed on this account to be allowed to retain the den they hollowed (or burrowed) in the wet bog, where cows, pigs, poultry, peeps, mamma and bairns, all seek a common shelter, for aught I know wiped not objecting to occupy the same straw as quadruped.

But to the story. Landlord quietly takes notice of increased capabilities of the land thus improved by his more enterprising tenant, quietly reflects his rental has need of replenishing, and some fine day informs the unfortunate one that land so good is worth, say 50 per cent more than the rent paid for it, and that as a reward for his own industry said tenant must consider his rental as raised by that amount. What can he do? Before he only managed to live, and for his patience, time and trouble he has thus only reaped—increased rent. He sinks into the same lethargic hopelessness as the others, his land speedily collapses into its old worthless state (for all agricultural purposes), and finally when rent day comes round he does not appear; further notices and threats have no effect, for he remembered this saying is a true one, "Ye cannae take the breaks from a Hielisman," neither is it difficult to understand how an Irishman's rent is not forthcoming when even a reduction of 50 per cent would still leave him "less than nothing." The story is soon told. Cattle are saleable—though tenants are not. Sheep thrive well on the bog pasture, and landlord has now his chance. The sheriff and bailiffs are quite familiar personages here, and eviction has come to be regarded as quite a chronic state of matters. But to the evicted there is still one hope left, one shelter—the workhouse; he cannot be expelled, he may rent there.

Your true born Celt, however, has an instinctive horror of that very name. Though born in poverty, nursed and maintained in it, he yet regards the portals of the workhouse as the entrance to disgrace and shame, and too often does double mischief by quartering himself upon his poor friends who are hardly able to support themselves. But for a few months back one other refuge has been offered him, thanks to the awakening (so it is called) of the Government. Those evicted tenants are the class we are engaged sending from here to Canada and to the United States. The Government drafts their passage money and gives for each a sum to be paid to them on landing abroad. Philanthropic committees see that they are fed, clothed and sheltered until ready to be dispatched, which they are weekly; so many are evicted that we can sometimes count on 300 for one vessel.

A few miles from Belmullet there is the remains of a "deserted village," the street is grass grown and overrun with weeds. The hoot of the owl is heard among the ruined walls, and sometimes a hare starts out at the approach of the visitor.

I counted at least the remains of thirty houses, which in Ireland would represent about 250 persons, and on enquiring how it had become a veritable "Auburn" I was struck with the reply.

The landlord after a life of squandering and dissipation in London and the continent, and after squaring his tenants until he could squeeze them no tighter, suddenly seemed to be struck with an idea, and forthwith acted upon it. It had been pointed out to him that if he reserved his land for grazing purposes he would be able to make more from it than he could possibly get from his tenants. At the first opportunity he turned every soul of them out, fathers, mothers, children; some of these possessors of holdings handed down to them on generations. No more melancholy sight could be witnessed than an Irishman turned away from the home of his fathers. The Celt has the most passionate attachment to the spot on which he was reared, and gives vent to his sorrow when forced to leave it with tears and lamentations. And in this case it must have been doubly hard for he had always been able to meet the demands of the landlord, however exorbitant, and was only turned away because, in that worthy's opinion he was an article of less value than—cattle.

Probably you will say, "but this is an isolated case." I wish for the sake of justice, I could say it was. But it is not. Everywhere you find traces of it, people turned away from their homes, as if their claims to live were less than the brute beast.

Grazing farms are all the rage hereabouts now, so that actually quadruped, backed by landlord, seems destined to usurp the place of the peasant, and leave him not a rood to stand upon.

For a distance of 10 miles, with comparatively good land on each side, I met with almost a continuous line of ruined homesteads, and was informed that years ago a thrifty population inhabited them, but that during the general rage for stock farms, all these good grounds were taken up for cattle, and the people either turned adrift or put back to the bog-land, not worth a cent an acre, where they now miserably eke out an existence, poorly protected from the wind and rain by wretched thatched huts, amid such dirt and equator, that the wonder is they do manage to live, and not die off, as perhaps they were intended to do.

One is undoubtedly struck by the number of petty proprietors which exist. The land is all broken up into small lots, which have each their "big house" as they say in Scotland. The well-to-do farmer at home here develops into a landlord, who as the owner of half-a-dozen tenants assumes the bearing and importance of a feudal baron. He is "His Honor" whose wish is law, and it is curious to see with what abject servility his tenants approach him, however much they may detest him.

Your true specimen still wears the tight-fitting knee-breeches as his haughty fathers did of yore, so that this must be taken as a token of his aristocratic descent. He passes his time generally in idleness as he is his land, so that beyond the attending of fairs and markets, his life may be said to be spent in utter vacuity. Poor society there is none out on those wilds. In his own way he is exceedingly polite and hospitable to a stranger, and ever ready to recount to him the hardships of his fate in being doomed to live amid such monotony, and in dread of his life from every exasperated tenant. This may be true, but a look into his larger seldom fails to prove that "His Honor" is living on the fat of the land, with pretty few luxuries that he does not possess, while his tenants are depending on outdoor relief, or literally starving from day to day around him. That larger, one may say, has to be filled by their agencies. So plausible and polished is he, one can hardly fall at first to sympathize with him, and it is not difficult to see how Land Commissioners and other interested strangers, who come to study Irish problems, are won away by his bland manners and hospitable geniality, when contrasted with the reserve and dogged, sullen suspicion with which the tenants commonly receive them. Moreover, the landlord generally gets himself appointed as J.P. for his county; he also may compose one of the Grand Jury (wholly composed of landlords), who have so much to say and so much to do with the social interests of their respective counties, of which the best proof may be the fact (I was myself a witness of it) that seldom on any measure which has a semblance of being in the interests of the poor people obtain their sanction. The Grand Juries of Ireland are undoubtedly the opponents of social reform; they are intensely jealous of their own interests, and tend to retard the progress and well being of three-fourths of the population of Ireland. Justice and common sense have no part in their considerations when it is found they would clash with landlord supremacy and cherished traditions.

I doubt I am exceeding the limits of a letter, and I did not intend to write an epistle. As I write midnight is tolling from the old fashioned chapel tower out on the moor, and lights may attract some strolling party of "Moonlighters"—may, but not very likely, I hope, having so far come through the arduous campaign without a scratch—but I could not close without mentioning what has struck me very forcibly, and is the best comment on the state of feeling in Ireland, viz.—that it presents the appearance more of a conquered country than of a component part of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland. It is the exact fac-simile of India, at our own doors, both as to its political and social aspects. Like India, it is overburdened with English officialism, which here assumes also the same haughty, domineering spirit for the "native." It is sad to remark, too, that the local laws are those which belong to a country kept under subjection by force; they are not the laws of free countries like England and Scotland, or perhaps any other nation in Europe. They are the same laws which England enforces in dealing with semi-barbarous races whose country she has conquered and annexed to her Empire. They are laws as rigorous as those which prevailed in India immediately succeeding the mutiny. The armed police and soldiers often double the population of the smaller towns, indeed all over the country are scattered police stations and barracks; a continual reminder to the people, that by the "fear" and "terror" of England they are governed, not by respect for its institutions, admiration of its principles, or hope for its future, which only can make a people healthy, prosperous, and free.

Young, middle aged, or old men, suffering from nervous debility and kindred weaknesses, should send two stamps for large treatise giving successful treatment. World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

HOW LANSDOWNE IS TO BE RECEIVED.

(To the Editor of the Evening Canadian.)

Sir,—The Kerry immigrants of Conway street are preparing to accord Lansdowne a grand reception. They know him better than the citizens of Toronto. They desire once more to take a glance at this Nero of the nineteenth century, who has immortalized himself by razing to the ground many an humble out in Kerry, and casting on the roadside to die of starvation many a poor Irish peasant. His own Kerry people are determined to contribute a share in his reception. They will form a grand procession. Their misery, their moily appearance, their haggard looks, and poverty-stricken features will tell the history of the glorious career of Lansdowne. Let the people of Toronto gaze upon them as they march through the city on the day of the reception and Lansdowne's history will be revealed.

His history is written in the ruins of many an Irishman's home in Kerry, and his character is impressed on the mind of Canada by the voice of many an expatriated man.

Yours truly,
ONE FROM CONWAY STREET.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla is the most potent blood purifier, and a fountain of health and strength. Be wise in time. All baneful impurities are promptly removed by this unequalled alterative.

"THE PRINCESS IDA."

GILBERT AND SULLIVAN'S NEW OPERA—IT IS PRO-NOUNCED A FAILURE.

NEW YORK, Jan. 7.—The Herald's London despatch regarding the production on Saturday night of Gilbert and Sullivan's new opera, says:—Despite the organized claque, Gilbert and Sullivan's new work, "Princess Ida," failed to please at the Savoy Theatre. That portion of the audience which was not bribed to applaud was amused to find that Mr. Gilbert had reproduced his old Olympic burlesque, adding nothing but a few patter songs of the regular burlesque type. All the originality of "Patience" and "Pinafore" had vanished. "Princess Ida" was as abundant as the Gale of extravaganzas. Even Sullivan's music nodded, and, though the score showed great scholarship, it is quite unfitted to a play of a light order. There were two rattling military pieces, one antique ballad, and one classical parody. The rest was emptiness. Mr. D'Oyly Carte is master of the "puff preliminary." Through the press he had raised expectations that the audience would be unusually brilliant. As a matter of fact, nobody of high distinction was present. Nor was the mounting or performance of the play worthy of the theatre. In the final scene the electric light shone brilliantly on the glittering mail of the girl graduate, but the court costumes in the prologue were as ordinary as the caps and gowns of the girls in the first act. Mr. George Grossmith in the small part of King Gama had no opportunity to display his vein of peculiar humor. Leonora's Brahmin sang well, but was physically unfit for the part of Princess Ida, which was originally destined for Lillian Russell. Miss Brandram was excellent as Lady Blanche, though her metaphysical conceits were lost on the audience. But the hit of the play was made by the three knights in armor, Arac, Gron and Sycynthus, who brought down the house with their song running:

For a month to dwell
In a dungeon cell,
Growing thin and wizen
In a solitary prison
Is a poor lookout
For a soldier stout.
Who is longing for the rattle
Of a complicated battle—
For the rum-tum-tum
Of the military drum,
And the guns that go boom! boom!
Boom! boom! boom! boom!
Ram-tummy-tummy-tum,
Boom! boom! boom! boom! boom!
This refined song is a fair specimen of the humor of the latest Gilbertian effusion. The respect due to its music helped to save the piece from utter collapse. The author and composer were summoned before the curtain without enthusiasm. Their productions are in London a species of cult, but in America "Princess Ida" would probably be summarily damned.

THE MAHDI'S LIEUTENANT.
The Paris Figaro gives some interesting details respecting a Frenchman named Bonlie, who is believed to be the Mahdi's right-hand man, and to have taken a leading share in the defeat of the Egyptian force under Hicks Pacha. Bonlie is described as having haunted the cafes and beer-shops of the Quartier Latin some seven years ago. He was then a young fellow of about 24 years, very dark and wiry, loud in talk, and exuberant in gesticulation. He was born at Algiers, where his family still reside. When the war broke out his family, dreading lest his adventurous spirit should lead him into danger, summoned him home to the Algerian Capital, where he does not appear to have pursued any settled occupation.

Devoured with impatience, restless from inaction, he endeavored to find a vent for the fury of his temperament by the most perilous exercises of the acrobat and the circus rider. On his return to Paris about seven years ago he attended to lectures of the School of Mining Engineering, and studied law; but quiet life did not suit him, and he returned to Algiers, whence he wrote letters to friends in Paris breathing a violent hatred to England and the English, whom he conceived to have used Germany as an instrument to "crush France."

One fine morning he disappeared, and his friends were at a loss to know what had become of him, when they suddenly heard that he had joined Arabi, to gratify his passion by fighting the English. After the collapse of Arabi he migrated to Kairovan, and subsequently joined the False Prophet, in whose operations he is believed to have taken a leading part. The story, as told by the Figaro, may be pure romance, but there is this foundation for it, that there are many adventures with the False Prophet, and that among them there is a Frenchman named Bonlie, whose name beyond a doubt.

The colonel Sartorius whose name is now so prominently before the public in connection with the operations at Suakin and the opening campaign against the False Prophet must not be confounded, says the Withall Review, with the officer of the same rank and name who so distinguished himself in the Ashantee war. The Sartorius of that campaign, who gained his Victoria Cross on the west coast of Africa, is at present with his regiment in India. A third Colonel Sartorius, and also a Victoria Cross man, is brother of the Ashantee hero, both being sons of our senatorial friend of the fleet.

Boss Bonheur's legion of friends and admirers must be prepared for the worst in respect to the great artist, says a recent Paris letter. She has obtained temporary relief from the malady which carried off her mother and which afflicts her in its worst form, but she is now over 60 and cannot withstand another attack.

THE TRIUMPH OF THE VATICAN.

The Visit of the Crown Prince of Germany to Pope Leo XIII.

SIGNIFICANCE OF THE EVENT.

BOMB, Dec. 21.—The correspondent of the Liverpool Catholic Times writes:—Many on the continent who make it their chief object of their life to do battle with Catholicism, and are not very choosy as to the selection of the weapons which they use, have been much chagrined at the news that the Crown Prince of Germany would visit the Pope on his arrival in Rome, and some industriously circulated a rumor to the effect that the notification of the approaching visit was a canard. Others endeavored to minimize the importance of the event by assuring the public that it would simply be of a private nature, and would have very little significance. These venacious chroniclers and prophets have been sadly disappointed. The visit took place on Tuesday, and was invested with all the eclat and circumstance which a state ceremony of the first importance demanded. The Prince and his suite drove, about 11 a.m., in the Royal carriages to the Palazzo Caffarelli, to lunch with the German Ambassador. After remaining there about two hours, His Imperial Highness, Dr. Von Dolzger, and the sides-de-emp, all in full uniform, the Prince himself wearing the dress of a general officer in the German army, with the Grand Cross of the Black Eagle and other decorations, entered three private carriages and drove to the Vatican. A number of persons were gathered at the Piazza of St. Peter's, who uncovered as the party passed through it. At the carriage gate called that of the Zoccola, i.e., the Mint—the Swiss Guards, in full uniform, and in the Court of St. Damsacus, the Pontifical Gendarmes, were drawn up to render the usual honors. At the foot of the great staircase the Prince was received by Monsignor Calodi, Prefect of the Pontifical Ceremonies, who accompanied him, preceded by the bussolanti and palafrenieri of His Holiness, in their crimson damask dress, and attended on each side by Swiss Guards. At the door of the great hall of St. Clement the Prince was met by the Maggioromo of His Holiness, Monsignor Theodoli, together with the chief ecclesiastical and civil dignitaries of the Pontifical Court in their respective costumes worn on occasions of grand formality, and by them he was conducted into the first antechambers whence the Pope's Maestri di Camera, Monsignor Maechi, who was in waiting there, introduced His Imperial Highness into the Pontifical apartments. His Holiness advanced into one of the outer rooms to meet him, and led him into his private apartment. There the Pope and the Prince remained alone together for 50 minutes. Their conversation ended, the door was opened, and the Prince presented the members of his suite. Leaving the Pontifical presence with the same ceremonial, the Prince ascended to the apartments of Cardinal Jacobini, the Pontifical Secretary of State, where he was received with all the formalities due to royal personages. With the Cardinal he remained in conversation for twenty minutes, and then, accompanied by his Eminence, walked through the library, the Stanzas of Baphael, the sculpture galleries, the Sistine Chapel, and St. Peter's, and left the Vatican at a quarter past three. The Prince's visit will not be returned by Cardinal Jacobini for the reason that the formalities observed have been those followed when Sovereign Princes go to the Vatican. On such occasions, the visit having been announced in person by a representative of the Sovereign, the Cardinal Secretary of State has immediately returned the representative's visit, to express the satisfaction felt by His Holiness, and to present his own homage, and that has been the course followed on the present occasion. Later in the afternoon the Crown Prince drove in the same carriage with the King and Queen of Italy, and Prince Amedeo, through the Corso, and to the Villa Borghese. The visit to His Holiness is looked upon in Catholic circles in Rome as a sign that the Royal Family of Germany recognises the influence for good which is due to the action of the Vatican not only from a religious but also from a temporal and civil point of view; and that it is ready to pave the way for a kinder treatment of German Catholics. This view is confirmed by an important article which has appeared in the Kreuz Zeitung. That journal states that the Crown Prince, having formed the intention of paying a second visit to the King of Italy, was given to understand that he could not well re-visit Rome without also paying his respects to the Pope. He was told at the same time that his calling on the Pope would gratify the Emperor, and also the Chancellor to whom the visit seemed opportune and calculated to promote the pending negotiations between the Vatican and the Prussian Government. The Crown Prince then intimated his readiness to pay the visit. It is to be hoped that it will bear fruit in the complete abandonment of the Kulturkampf.

LONG JACK, Mo., Sept. 14, 1879. I have been using Hop Bitters, and have received great benefit from them for liver complaints and malarial fever. They are superior to all other medicines. P. M. BARNES.

PROGRESS AND POVERTY.

LONDON, Jan. 10.—In Mr. Henry George's lecture at St. James' Hall, on "Progress and Poverty," Henry Labouchere, M. P. presided. Michael Davitt, Henry Broadhurst, M. P., and Rev. Stewart Headlam were on the platform. Mr. George was loudly cheered. In the course of his lecture he said the struggle for equal rights in land must come in England, as it was sure to come in America. Davitt, in response to calls from the audience, said that Henry George was not more appreciated in America and England than he was in Ireland. Labouchere, who introduced Mr. George, dwelt particularly on the phenomenal favour with which the lecturer's theories had been received, both in his own country and abroad. It was evident that the majority of the audience were republican in their sympathies, and willingly approved of the liberal sentiments which Mr. George portrayed. At the outset several interruptions were attempted by a small opposition clique, but they soon became interested, and remained to applaud with the rest.

Fifty tame ducks were recently removed in a close box from Short Beach to Babylon, L. I. The next morning they were found at their old home on the beach, waiting to be fed. As the wings were clipped they must have swam the entire distance, nearly nine miles, in a heavy sea and on a dark night.

PARSONS' PURGATIVE PILLS

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

DIPHTHERIA

JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT. An English Veterinary Surgeon and Chemist, now traveling in this country, says that most of the Horses and Cattle Fowders sold here are worthless trash. He says that the only reliable Condition Powders are absolutely pure and immediately available. Nothing on earth will make them any like Sheridan's Condition Powders. These Condition Powders are sold everywhere, or sent by mail for 10 letter-stamps. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., BOSTON, U.S.A.

MAKE HENS LAY

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

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

Is a highly concentrated extract of Sarsaparilla and other blood-purifying roots, combined with Iodide of Potassium and Iron, and is the safest, most reliable, and most economical blood-purifier that can be used. It invariably expels all blood poisons from the system, enriches and renews the blood, and restores its vitalizing power. It is the best known remedy for Scrofula, and all Scrofulous Complaints, Erysipelas, Eczema, Ringworm, Blotches, Sores, Bolls, Tumors, and Eruptions of the Skin, as also for all disorders caused by a thin and impoverished, or corrupted, condition of the blood, such as Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Rheumatic Gout, General Debility, and Scrofulous Catarrh.

Inflammatory Rheumatism Cured. "AYER'S SARSAPARILLA has cured me of the Inflammatory Rheumatism, with which I have suffered for many years." W. H. MOORE. Durham, N.H., March 2, 1882. PREPARED BY Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Sold by all Druggists; \$1, six bottles for \$5.

A WHOLESOME CURATIVE. NEEDED IN Every Family.

AN ELEGANT AND REFRESHING FRUIT LOZENGE FOR Constipation, Biliousness, Headache, Indigestion, &c. SUPERIOR TO PILLS and all other system-regulating medicines. THE TASTE DELICIOUS. Ladies and children like it. Price, 30 cents. Large boxes, 60 cents. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS. 67-26 N. W. CORNER W-3.

WELLS' RICHMOND IMPROVED BUTTER COLOR. A NEW DISCOVERY. For several years we have furnished the Dairywomen of America with an excellent artificial color for butter so meritorious that it met with great success everywhere, and is now the highest and only prize at all International Dairy Fairs. It is by patent and scientific chemical research we have improved in several respects, and now offer this new color as the best in the world. It will Not Turn Rancid. It is the Strongest, Brightest and Cheapest Color Made. If used, while prepared in oil, is so compounded that it is impossible for it to become rancid. BEWARE of all imitations, and of all cheap colors, for they are liable to become rancid and spoil the butter. If you cannot get the "Improved" write us, where, where and how to get it without extra expense. WELLS, RICHMOND & CO., BURLINGTON, VT.

HEALTH FOR ALL HOLLOWAY'S PILLS. This Great Household Medicine Bank Amongst the Leading Necessaries of Life. These Famous Pills Purify the BLOOD, and act most powerfully, yet soothingly, on the Liver, Stomach, Kidneys & Bowels. Giving tone, energy and vigor to these great MAIN SPRINGS OF LIFE. They are confidently recommended as a never-failing remedy in a case which is the result of indigestion, or any other ailment of the stomach, bowels, liver, or kidneys, and in all ailments incidental to Females of all ages, and as a GENERAL FAMILY MEDICINE, are unsurpassed.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT. (So Searching and Healing Properties are Known Throughout the World.) FOR THE CURE OF Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Old Wounds, Sores and Ulcers! It is an infallible remedy. If externally rubbed on the Neck and Chest, as well as into meat, it cures SORE THROAT, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, and even ASTHMA. For Glandular Swellings, Abscesses, Erysipelas, Gout, Rheumatism, and every kind of Skin Disease, it has never been known to fail. Both Pills and Ointment are sold at Professor Holloway's Establishment, 535, Oxford Street, London, in boxes and pots, at 1s. 1d., 2s. 6d., 11s., 21s., and 31s. each, and by all medicine vendors throughout the civilized world. N. B.—Advice gratis, at the above address, daily, between the hours of 11 and 4, or by letter.

"THE POST."

The Catholic daily newspaper of Canada. LIVE! SPIOY ENTERTAINING! Contains the latest news from all over the world. Called to Subscribers for \$3 per annum. Single copies, 1 cent. Address all orders to The Post Printing & Publishing Company

MONTREAL 113 1/2 Bells, &c.

BUCKEY BELL FOUNDRY. Bells of Pure Copper, and Tin for Churches, Schools, Fire Alarms, &c. FULLY WARRANTED. Catalogue sent Free. VANUZZEN & TIFE, Cincinnati, O.

WHEELER BELL FOUNDRY. Bells of Pure Copper, and Tin for Churches, Schools, Fire Alarms, &c. FULLY WARRANTED. Catalogue sent Free. KENEVELY & CO., WEST TROY, N. Y.

THE TROY MENEELY BELL FOUNDRY. Manufacture a superior quality of Bells. Oldest Workmen. Greatest Experience. Largest Stock of Special Castings. Give us your orders. Illustrated Catalogue mailed free. TROY, N.Y. Clinton H. Meneely Bell Company.

McSHANE BELL FOUNDRY. Manufacture those celebrated Bells and Chimes for Churches, Schools, Fire Alarms, &c. &c. &c. and Catalogues sent Free. Address: 109 H. McSHANE & CO. Baltimore Md.

HARBOR GRACE RIOTS.

were no threats used by the Orange Society against the opposite party.

DOYLE HAD NO WEAPON

of any kind. Before the guns were fired there was no pistol fired.

Here, in answer to a question from the Court, witness said the two shots fired came from the westward.

He was not aware that either side had guns. His partner was at his right side when he fell.

When Harper fired Martin fell. He was going to the eastward when he saw him fall beside him.

He was the only one of the procession that fell. He did not hear any other shots after Harper fired.

The distance between Martin and Harper when the latter fired was about the width of the street, say sixty feet.

He saw no flag with the River Head party and did not see any guns in the River Head party except those already identified.

Brown was the name of his partner, who fell just opposite the engine house on Harvey street.

This closed Hawkins' testimony.

The sworn testimony of Police Sergeant George Whitlow is as follows:—I received orders from Constable Doyle to accompany the procession and kept sight of the procession for a time whilst it was moving west along Harvey street.

It turned down to Water street, when I met a man who said that the River Head party were coming down to meet the procession.

THE PROCESSION WAS NOT ARMED.

It carried a long staff, banners and flags. The two leading men had swords. The band was in the middle of the procession but not playing tunes such as are objectionable.

When I arrived west of Stephenson's premises I saw the River Head party moving east on Harvey street, until it came opposite the railway engine house.

It carried an old green flag. Head Constable Doyle went up to the procession. Constable Thayer and Mackay remained with me.

There were great noise and confusion at this time. The two parties being close to each other.

The River Head party suddenly ran back about 100 paces west of the engine house.

The procession moved after it. I went up to where Doyle was speaking to the River Head party and I drew my sword.

After Doyle spoke to the River Head party he went to the Orange party, they were then 8 or 10 yards apart, both seemed determined.

I saw Doyle turn back three of the River Head party who had advanced towards the processionists.

I saw five men at first with either party, the River Head men had pickets. After Doyle turned back the three men, three guns were almost immediately fired.

Shortly after two more were fired. These five guns

CAME FROM THE RIVER HEAD PARTY.

Then there were two guns fired from the left bank of the Orange party.

At second gun fired from the Orange side, I saw a man kneel and take aim, and one of the River Head party fell.

I afterwards saw this man apparently dead. I also saw another of the River Head party fired at, but missed.

I made after the party who fired with my sword; the man dropped his gun and ran back. This gun (here produced) is the same.

I can't identify any of the accused as being present. I do not know the Orangemen who fired. When the firing ceased both parties retreated.

I saw five men apparently dead, three of whom I thought belonged to the River Head party. The dead and wounded were removed by friends.

Seven guns were fired altogether. Doyle had no weapon. I heard no pistol shots before the guns were fired.

I expected there would be a collision, but did not suspect that the parties had guns. Doyle told me in the morning to have a party of police in readiness to preserve order along the line of the procession.

Glavin, one of the 23 prisoners, was discharged at noon to-day, the evidence against him having completely broken down.

Counsel for the prisoners asked the court to-day if the investigations now proceeding were private.

The Court answered in the affirmative. A newspaper counsel requested the judge in the interests of order, justice and fair play to the prisoners the results of these investigations should not be published.

The Court ruled that it was better the truth should be widely and publicly known.

St. John's, Nfld., Jan. 11.—Edward Pippy and Alfred French, the two witnesses on whom the Crown chiefly relies for the prosecution of the prisoners, were sworn and heard in evidence.

Edward Pippy deposed that: On the twenty-sixth day of December I saw the River Head party come up the lane which passes my house.

While passing they took off their jackets and threw them into Donnelly's yard.

I recognized Coady, Walsh and Harper. Further up the lane they took their pistols from my fence.

Every man had a pocket. My father said "Don't fear the fence down." Coady replied "Get out of that. I will beat your brains out."

"The crowd that halted on Harvey street, planted a green flag and gave three cheers. Coady then came to me and asked if I had any guns, saying "I fear all of us will be shot, if the row takes place."

I have come here to-day to die or to turn the Society down the lane. We are bound to do it." He then went back to the crowd on Harvey street.

I saw Bradbury with a gun. He took it from Parson's. Fleming and others also had guns.

As the Society approached the crowd stones were thrown at it. I heard the first gun fired from the River Head party.

I saw William French fall thirty yards from me. French was not a processionist.

I heard a second gun fired and saw a second man fall. The procession now broke up. I next saw Callahan, of the River Head party, fall by a gun from one of his own crowd.

Up to this gun was fired by Orangemen. When Callahan fell the River Head men retreated. I went up to the scene of the affray and saw Callahan, Jaynes and French apparently stone dead.

I am sure none of the police fired pistols. When Coady was passing through the lane, near my house, he said, "Murder we'll have to do."

French was shot in the breast, Jaynes through the forehead and Callahan through the side.

Alfred French deposed almost similarly to Pippy; he said: I was not in the procession. When the opposite parties met I saw Russell, Wade and Coady with guns in front of River Head men.

I saw Coady fire at Frank Martin. I stayed till the affray was over. When the River Head men killed Callahan one of their own party, they turned and retreated from the scene.

After a volley was fired Russell retreated and fired the last shot as the Society retreated eastward.

The first shots came from the River Head party. Francis Martin and Archibald French were also sworn and examined for the crown.

Their evidence was simply corroborating that given by the first two witnesses.

St. John's, Nfld., Jan 12.—Aaron French, of Courage's Beach, witness against the River

TRUSTWORTHY TESTIMONY.

FINDS MODERATE OPINIONS UPON AN IMPORTANT SUBJECT OF GREAT VALUE TO EVERY READER.

The day for pretenses has passed. Men are judged by what they can do, not by what they say they can do.

The reading public of to-day is too discriminating to be long deceived by the spurious. If an article has merit it will become popular; if it is unworthy it will sink into oblivion.

For years the people of England and America have put to the severest tests a compound regarding which most ambitious claims have been made.

Under such ordeals as it has been subjected to, nearly every known preparation would have failed, but this one did not.

In England and the United States to-day, it is the most widely known and popular of all public preparations.

In verification of which note the following:—In September last, one of the English forerunners of India returned to London, Eng., utterly broken down and debarrd from further service by reason of what the examining physicians pronounced incurable kidney disorders and dropsy.

He was comparatively a young man, and felt depressed over the situation. Incidentally learning, however, of the power of Warner's Safe Cure, which has attracted so much attention of late, he began its use.

Within three months he was thoroughly restored to health, passed medical examination as a sound man, and is to-day discharging his duties as well as ever in the trying climate of India.

J. D. Henry, Esq., a near neighbor of the late Thomas Carlyle, Chelsea, S. W., London, Eng., became very much emaciated from long continued kidney and liver disorders; the treatment he had sought from the vast medical authorities working only temporary results.

He then began the use of Warner's Safe Cure, and in May 18th last declared, "I am now feeling physically a new creature. A friend of mine to whom I recommended the Safe Cure, for kidney, liver and various diseases, also speaks of it in the highest terms."

B. C. Sowerby, Heleneburg, N. B., was obliged to relinquish his professional duties because of a severe kidney and liver complaint. After using a dozen bottles of Warner's Safe Cure he says: "I am to-day better than I have been for twenty years and I cheerfully recommend the Safe Cure to all who are suffering from these diseases."

Mr. William Jones, 16 Wellington street, Cambridge, Eng., says that he was thoroughly treated in St. Bartolomew's hospital, London, Eng., for urinary disorders and weakness. He used Warner's Safe Cure, and says "I am like a new man."

It cured him of indigestion, troubles of the bowels, excessive urination and nervous prostration. He adds: "I was taking various medicines for over two years from the best doctors, and all in vain, but after taking Warner's Safe Cure for only four weeks I was brought from death to life."

Mrs. E. Game, 125 Broad street, London, W. Eng., suffered for years from female weakness, skin eruptions and impure blood, but after using Warner's Safe Cure, she says: "My health is better now than it has been for years."

H. F. West, Esq., 16 Burton Crescent, W. O., London, from his own experience "strongly recommends Warner's Safe Cure to all persons suffering from kidney and liver complaints, as the best remedy known."

Mr. Henry Masted, 1 Pennsbury Private Road, Wadsworth Road, London, Eng., was cured by Warner's Safe Cure of enlarged liver which produced numbness in his left leg, with a dead heavy feeling and dizziness on the right side of his head.

"I have recommended it," he says, "to several of my friends, most of whom have derived great benefit from it."

Mr. W. Clarkson, Hartington Villas, Spital, Chelsea, Eng., used Warner's Safe Cure for liver complaint, dyspepsia, flatulency, vomiting of bile, and mental depression. January 15, 1883, he writes: "After using the eighth bottle I feel better than for many years. It is an invaluable medicine."

Mr. J. Hiscock, station-master, Taff Vale railway, Navigation station, was cured of abscess of the kidney, calculus or stone, discharge of pus, etc., by thirteen bottles of Warner's Safe Cure.

"I had long and faithfully tried some of the ablest medical men in South Wales, in vain, one of them remarking that medical science has failed to find a remedy for confirmed kidney disease. The Safe Cure dissolved and brought away about two ounces of stone. I can never praise the Safe Cure too highly."

Mr. Robert Patten, New Delamere, Eng., was much overcome by severe inflammation of the bladder. "I had to urinate about every five or ten minutes with great pain and suffering. My water was full of matter and blood. Both kidneys and liver were affected, and in addition I had a bad cough and heart trouble, (all presumably the secondary effect of the kidney and bladder disorder.) He says that after curing his bladder, kidney and liver trouble by Warner's Safe Cure, his cough and palpitation are quite gone."

William Simpson, Esq., Daughy Mill, Kirkcaldy, N. B., suffered for years from Bright's disease of the kidneys and consequent dropsy. His body was dreadfully swollen. His appetite was sickle, he was full of rheumatic pains, his urine burned in passing and was full of mucus and brick dust sediment; his pulse was weak, his heart was irregular in its action, his breathing was very much impaired, in short he had all the painful symptoms of that dreadful disorder.

He spent 17 weeks in the Royal Infirmary, of Edinburgh, under the skill of the best physicians who, having exhausted all agencies at their command, discharged him "as incurable." He says: "I passed water every hour, day and night, having great pain while doing so. It was nearly white as milk with albumen, and when it stood for an hour, the deposit was a quarter of an inch thick in the bottom of the vessel." When in this desperate condition, he began to use Warner's Safe Cure—the only known specific for Bright's disease of the kidneys—(I have used twelve bottles,) he says, and his health is so restored that he adds: "I bless the day when I read that Bright's disease was curable and for so little cost."

The following persons of quality in London and other parts of England, are a few of the thousands who have used and have commended Warner's Safe Cure, the great specific for kidney, liver, urinary, female and Bright's disease:—

Hon. Freeman H. Morse, 8 Park Villas East, Richmond.

Captain F. L. Norton, Gilgall Villa, Lee Road, Blackheath, Kent.

Hon. S. B. Packard, 14 Alexandra Drive, Liverpool.

Hon. A. D. Shaw, United States Consul, Manchester, Collier.

The Rev. O. G. Squirrel, Stratton-under-Fosse, Rugby.

Such testimonials, from such unquestionable sources prove the value of this remedy, which is sold in every drug store, beyond the shadow of a doubt. They prove that it is the greatest of all modern medicines for these terrible kidney and liver diseases. What it

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

FINANCIAL.

TRUSTWORTHY TESTIMONY.

TRUSTWORTHY TESTIMONY.

TRUSTWORTHY TESTIMONY.

TRUSTWORTHY TESTIMONY.

TRUSTWORTHY TESTIMONY.

TRUSTWORTHY TESTIMONY.

TRUSTWORTHY TESTIMONY.

TRUSTWORTHY TESTIMONY.

TRUSTWORTHY TESTIMONY.

TRUSTWORTHY TESTIMONY.

TRUSTWORTHY TESTIMONY.

TRUSTWORTHY TESTIMONY.

TRUSTWORTHY TESTIMONY.

TRUSTWORTHY TESTIMONY.

TRUSTWORTHY TESTIMONY.

TRUSTWORTHY TESTIMONY.

TRUSTWORTHY TESTIMONY.

TRUSTWORTHY TESTIMONY.

TRUSTWORTHY TESTIMONY.

TRUSTWORTHY TESTIMONY.

TRUSTWORTHY TESTIMONY.

TRUSTWORTHY TESTIMONY.

TRUSTWORTHY TESTIMONY.

TRUSTWORTHY TESTIMONY.

TRUSTWORTHY TESTIMONY.

TRUSTWORTHY TESTIMONY.

TRUSTWORTHY TESTIMONY.

TRUSTWORTHY TESTIMONY.

TRUSTWORTHY TESTIMONY.

TRUSTWORTHY TESTIMONY.

TRUSTWORTHY TESTIMONY.

TRUSTWORTHY TESTIMONY.

TRUSTWORTHY TESTIMONY.

TRUSTWORTHY TESTIMONY.

TRUSTWORTHY TESTIMONY.

TRUSTWORTHY TESTIMONY.

TRUSTWORTHY TESTIMONY.

TRUSTWORTHY TESTIMONY.

TRUSTWORTHY TESTIMONY.

TRUSTWORTHY TESTIMONY.

TRUSTWORTHY TESTIMONY.

TRUSTWORTHY TESTIMONY.

TRUSTWORTHY TESTIMONY.

TRUSTWORTHY TESTIMONY.

TRUSTWORTHY TESTIMONY.

TRUSTWORTHY TESTIMONY.

TRUSTWORTHY TESTIMONY.

TRUSTWORTHY TESTIMONY.

TRUSTWORTHY TESTIMONY.

TRUSTWORTHY TESTIMONY.

TRUSTWORTHY TESTIMONY.

TRUSTWORTHY TESTIMONY.

TRUSTWORTHY TESTIMONY.

TRUSTWORTHY TESTIMONY.

TRUSTWORTHY TESTIMONY.

TRUSTWORTHY TESTIMONY.

TRUSTWORTHY TESTIMONY.

TRUSTWORTHY TESTIMONY.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

FINANCIAL.

TRUSTWORTHY TESTIMONY.

TRUSTWORTHY TESTIMONY.

TRUSTWORTHY TESTIMONY.

TRUSTWORTHY TESTIMONY.

TRUSTWORTHY TESTIMONY.

TRUSTWORTHY TESTIMONY.

TRUSTWORTHY TESTIMONY.

TRUSTWORTHY TESTIMONY.

TRUSTWORTHY TESTIMONY.

TRUSTWORTHY TESTIMONY.

TRUSTWORTHY TESTIMONY.

TRUSTWORTHY TESTIMONY.

TRUSTWORTHY TESTIMONY.

TRUSTWORTHY TESTIMONY.

TRUSTWORTHY TESTIMONY.

TRUSTWORTHY TESTIMONY.

TRUSTWORTHY TESTIMONY.

TRUSTWORTHY TESTIMONY.

TRUSTWORTHY TESTIMONY.

TRUSTWORTHY TESTIMONY.

TRUSTWORTHY TESTIMONY.

TRUSTWORTHY TESTIMONY.

TRUSTWORTHY TESTIMONY.

TRUSTWORTHY TESTIMONY.

TRUSTWORTHY TESTIMONY.

TRUSTWORTHY TESTIMONY.

TRUSTWORTHY TESTIMONY.

TRUSTWORTHY TESTIMONY.

TRUSTWORTHY TESTIMONY.

TRUSTWORTHY TESTIMONY.

TRUSTWORTHY TESTIMONY.

TRUSTWORTHY TESTIMONY.

TRUSTWORTHY TESTIMONY.

TRUSTWORTHY TESTIMONY.

TRUSTWORTHY TESTIMONY.

TRUSTWORTHY TESTIMONY.

TRUSTWORTHY TESTIMONY.

TRUSTWORTHY TESTIMONY.

TRUSTWORTHY TESTIMONY.

TRUSTWORTHY TESTIMONY.

TRUSTWORTHY TESTIMONY.

TRUSTWORTHY TESTIMONY.

TRUSTWORTHY TESTIMONY.

TRUSTWORTHY TESTIMONY.

TRUSTWORTHY TESTIMONY.

TRUSTWORTHY TESTIMONY.

TRUSTWORTHY TESTIMONY.

TRUSTWORTHY TESTIMONY.

TRUSTWORTHY TESTIMONY.

TRUSTWORTHY TESTIMONY.

TRUSTWORTHY TESTIMONY.

TRUSTWORTHY TESTIMONY.

TRUSTWORTHY TESTIMONY.

TRUSTWORTHY TESTIMONY.

TRUSTWORTHY TESTIMONY.

TRUSTWORTHY TESTIMONY.

TRUSTWORTHY TESTIMONY.

TRUSTWORTHY TESTIMONY.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

FINANCIAL.

TRUSTWORTHY TESTIMONY.

TRUSTWORTHY TESTIMONY.

TRUSTWORTHY TESTIMONY.

TRUSTWORTHY TESTIMONY.

TRUSTWORTHY TESTIMONY.

TRUSTWORTHY TESTIMONY.

TRUSTWORTHY TESTIMONY.

TRUSTWORTHY TESTIMONY.

TRUSTWORTHY TESTIMONY.

TRUSTWORTHY TESTIMONY.

TRUSTWORTHY TESTIMONY.

TRUSTWORTHY TESTIMONY.

TRUSTWORTHY TESTIMONY.

TRUSTWORTHY TESTIMONY.

TRUSTWORTHY TESTIMONY.

TRUSTWORTHY TESTIMONY.

TRUSTWORTHY TESTIMONY.

TRUSTWORTHY TESTIMONY.

TRUSTWORTHY TESTIMONY.

TRUSTWORTHY TESTIMONY.

TRUSTWORTHY TESTIMONY.

TRUSTWORTHY TESTIMONY.

TRUSTWORTHY TESTIMONY.

TRUSTWORTHY TESTIMONY.

TRUSTWORTHY TESTIMONY.

TRUSTWORTHY TESTIMONY.

TRUSTWORTHY TESTIMONY.

TRUSTWORTHY TESTIMONY.

TRUSTWORTHY TESTIMONY.

TRUSTWORTHY TESTIMONY.