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HEALY'S LETTER.

THE GOVERNMENT

INTIMIDATING POPULAR LEADERS.

The Four Coming Trials.

HOW MEN ARE "TRIED" AND COMMITTED UNDER THE CRIMES ACT.

THE CASTLE AND THE PRESS

While other men were enjoying the season which is supposed to bring peace on earth and good will to men, the authorities of the Crown in Ireland, were serving summonses. On Christmas eve United Ireland was seized by the police, and its editor, Mr. William O'Brien, cited to judgment for a "false, malicious and seditious libel." On Christmas Day Mr. T. Harrington, Secretary of the National League, who had gone home to Treleo for the holidays, received the Queen's commands to attend before the crimes act magistrates at Mullingar, County Westmeath, on Saturday next. Next day Mr. Biggar's turn came, and the landlord press, which had spread and smeared over the rumor that he had fled to England, was obliged to record that he was served at Waterford, where his speech had been made and where he was staying with a relative. The same week, the Mayor of Wexford, Mr. Edward Walsh, got his notice of a prosecution, and he will appear before the stipendiaries to-morrow at New Ross. It is not without some difficulty that the machinery under which all these proceedings are taken, and their subsequent operation, can be understood by American readers. You have no crimes act and (unhappy republic!) know not of seditious libel or two for speeches, and there are two distinct methods of procedure employed, the one for the common law. One writer and one speaker are to be prosecuted under the crimes act and one writer and one speaker proceeded against at common law. The Mayor of Wexford for his newspaper publication, and Mr. Harrington for his speech are favored with the crimes act, while Mr. Biggar's speech and Mr. O'Brien's writings are to be pronounced upon by judge and jury. The editor of United Ireland, however, gets a taste of both methods of procedure, as it was under the crimes act that his journal was seized. He and Mr. Biggar will now enjoy the "benefits" of trial by jury because of the manner of their indictment, while Mr. Walsh and Mr. Harrington will be summarily dealt with by two paid castle magistrates. The Government apparently hesitates to deal with the more prominent men under the coercion act, and it is for this reason Mr. Biggar and Mr. O'Brien are to be permitted to put themselves on their country; in other words, the proceedings may wear a semblance of fairness, as their guilt or innocence will be decided by twelve of their countrymen, "indifferently chosen" (morally). When the crimes act is availed of in the case of a press or a platform prosecution it is always done, as Mr. Trevelyan has announced, by the sole direction of himself or the lord lieutenant, and as the resident magistrates who try under it are their mere creatures pulled by wires from Dublin Castle, sentence is practically pronounced beforehand by their masters. For instance, under a recent crimes act prosecution at Kilmashomas, where twenty respectable farmers were sent to jail with hard labor for stopping the landlords from poisoning their lands, the warrant and committal were discovered on the bench by the prisoners' counsel already made out before the case was heard at all, with the sentences filled in opposite each name and all awaiting signature. Hence, were Messrs. Biggar and O'Brien to be tried under the crimes act, it would be patent that their sentence (since conviction would be inevitable) must be the direct expression of Mr. Trevelyan's will, and of this he wants to avoid the odium. The same feeling doubtless operated when a few weeks ago Mr. Davitt and myself were cited before the Queen's bench judges, who do not appear to be so directly the creatures of the Castle. But for Mr. Harrington and the mayor of Wexford.

THE ROUGH AND READY CRIMES ACT is handy and sufficient, and whatever their sentence may be, their conviction and sentence are absolutely in the discretion of the government. The "offences" committed by the four culprits are curiously diverse. Mr. O'Brien wrote an article complaining of the jury-packing system under which so many capital sentences have recently been secured, and alleged that the exclusion of Catholics from the panel, coupled with the dying protestations of innocence made by many of the condemned men, gave ground for a belief in their declaration. Mr. Biggar was still more outspoken. He declared, in a speech at Waterford, that Lord Spencer was a bloodthirsty peer who was convinced of the innocence of Hynes and Myles Joyce when he allowed them to perish. The Mayor of Wexford is proprietor of four newspapers, and in one of these, the New Ross Standard, he printed, on November 15, in his news columns, a resolution of the local ladies' Land League as follows: "That we are sorry to say that John Murphy of Bathnasee still holds the grabbed farms from which Hynes was evicted twelve months ago, and other land grabbers (viz), John and Nick

Gill, Ballylismuck." Mr. Harrington made a speech at Mullingar, county Westmeath, on December 14, but on reading it one is at a loss to discover what the government find fault with. It contains a suggestion to farmers to find work and pay better wages to their laborers during the winter, and this is actually tortured into "intimidation" of the farmers "with a view to cause them to do certain acts which they have a legal right to abstain from doing." Of the quartette of prosecutions this last is decidedly the most monstrous, the least justifiable and the meanest. There is not a trace or flavor of "intimidation" or violence in Mr. Harrington's language, and the sole object of the government in prosecuting him is to create and accentuate a difference between farmers and laborers, to give grounds for the pretence that they are

TWO BODIES AT WAR WITH EACH OTHER, that the National League is the champion of the laborers and the enemy of the farmers, that the latter stand in need of the protection of the crimes act as much as the landlords, and that the government are impatiently employing it in their interest. A shabby, more malicious or more insidious trick, was never resorted to by a gang of sharpers. The chief result for Mr. Harrington, as soon as he sets out of jail, will be that the farmers of Westmeath, whom he is alleged to have so "intimidated," will triumphantly return him to Parliament as their representative. Mr. Gill, their present member, intends to resign when the House meets in February, as being the head of the well-known publishing firm, his business will no longer permit him to give up the necessary time to attendance at Westminster. The fact that the secretary of the National League has been sent to jail for a speech in the county will be quite sufficient credentials to insure his success. The entire set of prosecutions, however inconvenient to the individuals concerned, tend only to embarrass and discredit the government, but prove utterly every one is in their power at the present time. The fate of Messrs. Harrington and Walsh will be forthwith made known, but the trials of O'Brien and Biggar cannot be had for a couple of months. Meantime the Mallow election will occur, and the editor of United Ireland will be degraded into a "parliamentarian." He last summer issued his address to the electors of the county, which has now been vaunted by the promotion of the Queen's Bench, which post has been kept awaiting his convenience for over a twelvemonth. While a National candidate in counties like Westmeath is certain of a "walk over," small boroughs like Mallow are bitterly contested. There are only 239 voters there altogether, so limited is the franchise, and at the last contest the attorney-general polled 201 out of these.

MALLOW HAS NEVER RETURNED A NATIONALIST, and, therefore, if Mr. O'Brien does not carry it, there could be no real defeat, as it would simply be a case of the Government holding their own in a Government stronghold. But it is believed that the land agitation on the one hand and the coercion policy of the authorities on the other have changed the feelings of very many of the electors, who, up to this, have supported the Whigs, and it will be also likely to be degraded into a "parliamentarian." He last summer issued his address to the electors of the county, which has now been vaunted by the promotion of the Queen's Bench, which post has been kept awaiting his convenience for over a twelvemonth. While a National candidate in counties like Westmeath is certain of a "walk over," small boroughs like Mallow are bitterly contested. There are only 239 voters there altogether, so limited is the franchise, and at the last contest the attorney-general polled 201 out of these.

THE NATIONAL CANDIDATE IS BEING CRIMINALLY PROSECUTED by the law officers whom he is fighting. In all Ireland I know of no man worthier of public honor or of private esteem than this William O'Brien. Both because of weak health and a natural repugnance to appearing in public, it was only with the greatest reluctance that he yielded to the pressure put upon him to stand for Parliament, but, if elected, Mr. Parnell's party will have had since its formation no such accession of strength. Mr. O'Brien never delivered a public speech until his appearance on the hustings at Mallow, but as a brilliant journalist his name has long been familiar to the Irish public. It is now not much of a

LATEST IRISH NEWS.

BY CABLE.

DUBLIN, Jan. 9.—Mr. Leamy, member of Parliament for Waterford, and Mr. O'Brien, editor of the United Ireland, who is the Nationalist candidate for the seat in the House of Commons for Mallow, addressed a large number of the Mallow electors on Saturday. A letter from Archbishop O'Roke was read at the meeting, endorsing the candidature of the "fearless and uncompromising editor of the United Ireland."

Moynihan, the captain of the Mill street moonlighters, has been convicted in Dublin, but sentence was deferred. Connell, the informer, was the principal witness against the prisoner.

A farmer, named O'Seane, has been beaten to death near Strinford.

On Jan. 9.—John O'Brien, charged with using intimidating language against landlords while establishing a branch of the Irish League, has been convicted and sentenced to two months. Ex-suspects Hodnett and Glibbo, arraigned on the same charge, were also convicted and sentenced, the former to two, and the latter to three months.

Stigo, Jan. 9.—A meeting announced to be held at Clifflough, under the auspices of Sexton and Healy, has been proclaimed, and a large force of police drafted into the district.

LONDON, Jan. 10.—Davitt speaking at Birkenhead last night referred to distress in the West of Ireland. He said it was humiliating that Ireland should stand before the world from time to time as a mendicant. The people of Ireland had had enough of futile agitations and semi-insurrections. They were going to fight it out this time.

DUBLIN, Jan. 11.—To-day Healy and Quinn attended court to answer to a charge of inflammatory speeches. Davitt, summoned for a similar offence, was absent. The prosecutions were postponed till next week.

LONDON, Jan. 11.—The linen factory of Richardson & Niven was burned to-day; damage £30,000.

DUBLIN, Jan. 11.—A lively correspondence is again progressing between Egan and Pigott concerning the Land League funds. Pigott desires that £100,000 has not been accounted for.

GALWAY, Jan. 11.—Marwood, the hangman, has arrived for the execution of the Huddy murderers.

MULLINGAR, Jan. 11.—Harrington, Secretary of the Organizing Committee of the National League, has been convicted of using intimidating language at a public meeting and has been sentenced to imprisonment for two months without hard labor. He appealed and was bailed.

LONDON, Jan. 11.—Sexton departs immediately for the United States in response to a request of Parnell, who received a cable from President Moorey of the American Land League, asking him to send Sexton to attend the convention to be held in the United States in February, for the purpose of reorganizing the American Land League into the National League.

LIMERICK, Jan. 12.—A parcel of dynamite was mailed to the post office to-day. No damage was done. The police are investigating.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 12.—Davitt, in a speech last night, referring to the proposal that the Land League funds should be appropriated for the relief of the distress in Ireland, said that those funds were forwarded from America for the removal of the landlords, who were the cause of the existing famine. When England was engaged in war with a powerful foe that might be Ireland's opportunity.

The Irish News Agency furnishes the following:—Earl Spencer continues to wage vigorous war against the National Land League. There is an evident resolution to prevent the propagation of the doctrine enunciated in the platform of the League. Speeches are doctored by the official reporters as in the days of the existence of the Land League. Three prominent citizens of Cork are on trial for advising the people not to take farms from which tenants have been evicted nor to pay rack rents. Nearly a dozen meetings in connection with the League have been suppressed within a fortnight.

Parnell has received £395 from the Ancient Order of Hibernians of the city and county of New York for the relief of the suffering peasantry in the North and West of Ireland. He has sent £1,000 to Eithers Gallagher and Flynn at Donegal. Other sums will be sent immediately to other distressed districts. It is circularly requested to tenants, public works and allow the guardians to grant outdoor relief will be withdrawn. His action has been strongly condemned in England. Mr. Trevelyan's tour through Donegal is said to have been undertaken to afford the Irish Government an excuse for rescinding the Act. John Dillon and Harris and Father Sheehy have completed the audit of the accounts of Treasurer Egan of the National Land League in Paris. The two latter are now actively engaged in auditing and League accounts. Mr. Sexton, M.P., has been presented with a purse of 500 guineas by his 51,000 constituents.

DUBLIN, Jan. 10.—(Special.)—A deprivation of Catholic privileges waited on Earl Spencer, Lord Lieutenant to-day. They pointed out the present privations of the people in the West of Ireland, and represented that severer distress was impending in the future. They suggested that the Board of Works should advance loans to all holders of land in order to enable them to improve their farms. They said it would be expedient to establish arterial drainage for the reclamation of waste lands. They deprecated emigration, and pointed out the repugnance of the people to enter the workhouse. Earl Spencer promised to give the matter earnest consideration.

society had resolved to assassinate certain members of the police force, fifteen arrests were made last night and this morning under the Crimes Act. Most of the prisoners are artisans, and, when arrested, a number of them had weapons on their persons. Carey, a member of the Municipal Council and a prominent Nationalist, was arrested at midnight in his own residence and conveyed to the station under a strong escort. He had been previously arrested under the Coercion Act. It is not believed he is connected with the assassination party. The prisoners were privately examined to-day, the charge being that of conspiring to commit murder. The magistrates refused bail. Carey said conspiracy was on the bench, and threatened an action for false imprisonment. Two of the conspirators have turned approvers.

Later—Carey and twenty others were charged with conspiracy to murder Government officials. They were remanded. It is understood that the arrests were the result of a private investigation at the Castle. Seventeen of the persons arrested had been examined at private investigations at Dublin Castle. Some of them have signed depositions; others were asked to sign, and some were sworn. Several of them have been imprisoned under Rowlett's Act on suspicion of being concerned in the murder committed here, two of them for the Phoenix Park crime. The knives used in the Phoenix Park murder were found behind the house of one of the prisoners. The authorities, finding that there was no chance of bringing home the guilt to any of them, decided to group all the men alleged to be the informers in a general charge of conspiracy. It is rumored that the accused will be examined next week. The knives supposed to have been used to fit the cuts in the clothes of Cavendish and Burke. The authorities are convinced they are the identical weapons with which the murders were committed. Efforts are being made to procure a description of the purchaser of the knives in the Strand, London.

The police have a clue to the purchaser of the revolver with which the attempt was made on Judge Lawson's life.

A riot occurred to-night on Arne Street, where police and marines were mobbed. The police last night fruitlessly searched a number of places for arms and ammunition.

DUBLIN, Jan. 14.—A dozen rifles and revolvers and a quantity of ammunition were to-day discovered under a heap of rubbish in a low quarter of the city.

LONDON, January 14.—A Dublin despatch says Carey has long been suspected as being concerned in some of the worst proceedings of the revolutionists.

DUBLIN, Jan. 14.—The knives supposed to have been used by the Phoenix Park assassins were found near the premises of Carey, the member of the municipality who has been arrested.

The Lord Lieutenant has decided that the law must take its course in the case of Patrick Higgins, one of the Huddy murderers.

LONDON, Jan. 13.—The police made a raid for arms here last evening.

DUBLIN, Jan. 13.—The destination is some of the western districts of Ireland is the subject of much concern to the Poor Law Guardians. The Government are persistently urged to provide employment by public works. In a few instances emigration is viewed with favor, and a number of people have applied to the Ballinacree Guardians for help to emigrate to America.

LONDON, Jan. 14.—Many laborers in the west of Ireland desire to emigrate to Queensland. Steps will be taken to ascertain the views of the Colonial Government on the subject.

LONDON, Jan. 14.—When Davitt appeared before a meeting at Oldham last evening to deliver an address on the Irish question, he was howled down by an organized gang, who attempted to storm the platform, but were repelled with chairs by the occupants of the platform. A free fight ensued, in which chairs, brass knuckles, &c., were used. Many persons were hurt. Davitt called the disturbers a cowardly crew, and declared that if 20 men would follow him he would clear the hall of the gang. He advanced toward the latter for that purpose, but was restrained by a policeman. Addressing his opponents again, Davitt said they were miserable, contemptible, cowardly dogs. When they were sitting in taverns he was fighting the British Government. They were drunken blackguards and a disgrace to the name of Nationalist. If Ireland were made of such, she would earn the contempt of the civilized world. He travelled throughout England, and Eglonsham, although his enemies, gave him a hearing. What a spectacle for the English was afforded by these professors of blackguardism at a time when Ireland was seeking for self-government! The police finally succeeded in removing the disturbers. A vote of thanks to Davitt was then passed.

DUBLIN, Jan. 15.—Three further arrests for conspiracy to murder officials have been made to-day. The accused were remanded. It is said the police purposely left to some persons named Higgins an opportunity of quitting the country.

Four of the informers will be examined on Saturday. Evidence will be given of the extent of the Fenian armory; also of the formation of the plot to murder Cavendish, Spencer and other Government officers. Proof will be submitted that the conspirators were the prisoners with persons found guilty of murder on outrages. There is a perfect panic among the conspirators.

LONDON, Jan. 15.—Patrick Higgins, one of the murderers of the Huddys, was hanged in jail this morning. Few persons were outside the jail. Higgins also had a hearing before a coroner. After Marwood had plied the prisoner, the latter walked firmly to the scaffold. He was in his shirt sleeves and bareheaded. He looked when he first caught sight of the gallows very heavy, but he died without a struggle, repeating the responses to the service for the dying, and continued going so after his legs were strapped and the cap adjusted. He was still speaking when Marwood drew the bolt and Higgins disappeared through the drop. The strain on the rope was very great, Higgins being heavy, but he died without a struggle.

LONDON, Jan. 15.—Sexton, speaking at Mallow yesterday, said the day was coming when Parnell's party would be supreme in Ireland. At the next election of members of the House of Commons they would have two-thirds of the

seats, which would make British rule in Ireland impotent.

At the Assizes Assizes Judge Barry, in the case of two persons convicted of shooting with intent to murder, passed sentence of penal servitude for life and for twenty years respectively.

The Court of Queen's Bench has refused the application of O'Brien, editor of United Ireland, for a mandamus compelling the magistrates to receive evidence showing that the "editions libel with which O'Brien was charged was true. The judges held that it would be dangerous for the Court to compel a magistrate to accept evidence of the truth of a statement made with the intention of bringing the administration of justice into contempt. The effect of the decision will be that O'Brien will be committed for trial.

IRELAND'S DISTRESS AND ENGLISH COERCION.

A pitiful appeal to the Lord-Lieutenant in Dublin—Pleading for succor for the starving thousands in the West—The temperance of the Government—Speech at Birkenhead—O'Brien in Mallow—The Crimes Act in working order—Wholesale arrests.

[By Cable from Irish News Agency.]

LONDON, Jan. 11.—There can no longer be question of the deplorable condition in which Ireland is placed. Present distress and impending famine may be summed up as the position and prospects of the country. The statements of agitators might be set down as extravagant, and the newspaper representations taken with a grain of doubt, according to their political tendencies; but when even the Catholic hierarchy of Ireland, living among the people and knowing their wants, make formal pronouncement on the subject, there is no longer room for doubt. Yesterday a deputation of bishops waited on the Lord Lieutenant at the official residence of the Viceroy, Upper Castle Yard, Dublin. They were introduced by the Chief Secretary, Mr. Trevelyan, and the Rev. Dr. Duggan, on the part of his brethren in the Episcopacy, stated that the special object of their visit was to lay before the Irish Executive the sad condition not only of the peasantry, but of all classes in the West of Ireland. Dr. Duggan said that bad as was the condition of the Province of Connaught now, the prospects, with a long winter-time yet before them, was such that records of famine and fever death would probably be as fearful as in the disastrous years of '46 and '47.

Earl Spencer, who received the deputation with much courteous attention, asked if their lordships the Bishops had any special suggestion to make in the direction of remedy. Dr. Duggan, in reply, proposed that the Board of Works Department, which was empowered to do so by statute law, should make loans to the proprietors and holders of land with a view to improving the drainage, sub-soiling, &c., of their lands. This would not only be a permanent benefit to the land, but would promote much needed employment among the laborers in the present, and by the expenditure of money benefit the trading and working classes generally. The reclamation of waste lands, undertaken directly under Government supervision, would also be a great remedial agency.

Rev. Dr. Conway supplemented Dr. Duggan's statement by observing that the emigration facilities provided by the Arrears Act, even if efficacious for the desired end of sending the Irish people out of Ireland, would be the ruin of the country, and there was, he said, no justification for expending a large amount of money in the depopulating process when the same expenditure would not only enable the people to stay at home but materially, and for all time, develop the resources of the country. The Bishop also referred to the Government circular making the workhouses the test of destitution, and said there was nothing an Irish parent so much loathed as the expedient which would cause the breaking up of homes, poor though it might be, and the separation of husbands and wives and parents and children which the Poor Law system of discipline enforced.

The Lord Lieutenant, in a brief reply, acknowledged the strength of the points made by the Bishops; he expressed gratification that their lordships had shown their confidence in the Executive by appealing to it, and promised to give the subject prompt and earnest consideration.

DAVITT SPEAKS HIS MIND.

There was a large gathering at Birkenhead last night to hear a lecture by Mr. Michael Davitt on "The Condition of Ireland and the Duty of Her People." There were large contingents of the Irish elements from Liverpool present, and the towns along the Mersey in Cheshire and the City of Chester contributed largely to the audience. Mr. Davitt's speech was a strong and earnest one. He drew a picture of Ireland, already in the flames throes, and unreservedly condemned the "linking of Dublin Castle" in its proposed remedies for the plant evil. Where, then, was the remedy to be found? It might seem ridiculous or romantic to suggest, in the deplorable condition of the country, the doctrine of self-reliance; but without a recognition of this duty the Irish people could never be saved from present ills or perpetual misgovernment. Among the present ills there was none so great as the eternal dependence on outside aid. Foreign nations might be humored, but only at the expense of Ireland's honor, and it was time to cast aside the reproach that in a period of difficulty she placed her dependence on charity, and posed before the world as the mendicant of nations. Many efforts at amelioration have been made from time to time. Agitation was regarded as the universal panacea, and ill-directed uprisings of the people had but left them hitherto more down-trodden than before; but happily the people had first step to real effort, and this time the people were going to fight out their own battles in the right way. Immense cheering followed the expression of this sentiment, but Mr. Davitt did not clearly indicate the direction

of the fight, or whether the people's weapons were to be of moral or physical coercion. Repression, not remedy, is still the practical policy of Dublin Castle. To-day Mr. Healy, M.P., and Mr. Quinn, a prominent member of the Irish National League, appeared in the Queen's Bench division of the High Court of Justice, to answer six fictitious charges made by the Irish Attorney-General for making inflammatory speeches at recent League meetings. The speeches were legitimate criticisms on the administration of the Crimes Act, and of a character that would be considered mild if addressed to an English audience on English soil on the subject of English mal legislation. Mr. Davitt was included in the summons to answer, but that gentleman did not "put in an appearance." After a short preliminary discussion between counsel for the Crown and the traversers, the trial was postponed for a week in order that the case may be brought before the full court. The general opinion is that the Crown would not be displeased to find a way out of the prosecution without the self-admission of ineptitude.

The Nationalists do not indulge in too extravagant hopes with respect to the issue of the Mallow election. The constituency only numbers two hundred and sixty, of whom seventy are Tories who will vote in the Whig interest. At the last election the National candidate polled only fifty-four. If there are three candidates William O'Brien will win; but Moriarty, the second Whig candidate, will probably be required by the Government.

THE LITTLE BIDEAU TRAGEDY.

MAN COMMITTED FOR TRIAL.

EFFECT OF THE TRAGEDY.

LITTLE BIDEAU, Jan. 9.—It is reported that the proceedings at L'Original on Saturday were irregular in some points, and that two at least of those who arrived on the scene of the murder first were not examined, and that one of them was not subpoenaed to appear at all. The carelessness shown by the magistrates in not pursuing the murderer, the day he committed the horrible crime, is also being freely discussed both here and throughout the country at large. The two constables, one from L'Original and the other from Leobate, were called into requisition as soon as possible, and both are said to have returned to their respective homes the evening of the murder, when they should have followed up the murderer. After the reward was offered, it is said they went to work with a will, but it is more than probable the accused would not be in custody now had not the farmer, Mr. Nichols, given information that two suspicious individuals had slept at his house on the night after the murder was committed. Mr. Nichols was so certain that he was harboring suspicious characters that he kept strict watch upon them all night, and with he and his wife were so uneasy after they had consented to allow the constables that they could not sleep. Time, they had heard of the horrible murder of the Cooke family, but they never for a moment thought that the diminutive looking lad, Mann, could murder four persons. He seemed to them, as he did to all who have seen him, an innocent-looking country lad of about 16 or 17 years of age.

L'ORIGINAL, Ont., Jan. 12.—The preliminary examination in the case of Frederick Mann, charged with the murder of the Cooke family, at Little Bidau, on the 27th of December, has been resumed to-day before A. T. Johnson, J. P. The prisoner, on entering, wore the same indifferently air and attitude as when Mr. Maxwell appeared for the prisoner. Randall stated he was born at Stockholm, Sweden, and that he came to this country two years ago with \$500 in his pocket. He has worked about the United States until several months ago, loading a disheveled life, until he had squandered his wealth. He spent some time at St. Paul, Minn., in New Mexico, where he enlisted in the 19th U.S. Infantry. He remained here but two weeks when he grew tired of military life and deserted, going back to his native place, where he earned a livelihood as a laborer, saying that he had no bearing upon the question. He also lived in St. Paul, Minn., for a short time, but did not intend to give any information of his doing. He executed satisfactorily of his meeting with the murderer. In answer to a question as to whether Mann had any reasons for his conduct, he stated that he had been approached by a driving party, Mann had run into the bush, and, on being interrogated as to his motive for so doing, said he had been in a crack that morning and was afraid that he had put an end to his existence. Mann was committed for trial at the next assizes.

The Ottawa Valley can best be judged by the fact that since the perpetration of the terrible crime several measures have been decreed with nervousness, two of whom, at least, are not expected to survive. A little girl, aged ten, a distant relative of Cooke, died yesterday from inflammation of the brain, produced by fright. It appears that a man rapped at the door of Mr. Barrow's residence, an uncle of deceased, to enquire the way to his home, and the child, in answer, said he had been in a crack that morning and was afraid that he had put an end to his existence. Mann was committed for trial at the next assizes.

THE ARCHBISHOP OF HALIFAX.

HALIFAX, N. S., Jan. 15.—A committee of twenty-four members of the Catholic hierarchy of the city has been appointed to elect Rev. Dr. O'Brien, Archbishop-elect of this diocese, at Trevo and escort him to Halifax. The consecration, which takes place on the 15th, will be taken part in by all the Catholics of the province of Nova Scotia, and many from the other maritime provinces are expected to present.

THE DOWRY'S SECRET.

CHAPTER IX.—Continued.

Benard possessed in a rare degree the quality of a reception. Inferior to many as a consulting lawyer, little versed in the intricacies of law, he had a perfect passion for difficult, intricate or dramatic cases, upon which he often threw a sudden light, and solving the more human side of the case, dwelt upon it with the skill of some of a novelist and a lawyer.

His whole appearance had contributed to the success to which he had already attained. He had a finely formed head, regular features, pale complexion, and large, brilliant eyes. His finely modulated voice had chords in it that went to the heart. He had a knack of using unexpected expressions and producing spontaneous effects. If he did not carry the judge with him, at least he made a deep impression upon the jury, and the opposing lawyer dreaded so formidable an opponent. He feared him all the more that the young lawyer always adhered strictly to oratorical and parliamentary forms. None knew better than he how to pay a tribute to the talent or experience of his adversary, and to wind up by showing in the most conclusive manner that he was wrong both in fact and in point of law. When Benedict Pomeroy went to ask Benard to undertake Xavier's defence the young lawyer held out both hands to him.

"Have no fear," said he; "skill will be of little avail in such a case as this; heart must win the victory, and, thank God! I have one in my breast. Certainly the case seems almost hopeless, and the unfortunate boy has got himself into the meshes of a net, which snatches him on every side, but we will find means to break the net and let the poor fellow out. How often I have seen him, gay, careless, light-hearted! How he did throw his life to the four winds of pleasure! What a prodigal youth has he been! What mad dissipation! The handsome gambler, the agreeable loon companion has come to this! An accusation which incurs capital punishment! I will see him this very day, and I swear, Benedict, that as surely as God has given me some talent I will use it to defend him."

"Thanks," cried Benedict, "thank! I not only regard Xavier as the friend and companion of my youthful days, the son of my benefactor, but almost as my brother."

"You are to marry Sabine Pomeroy?" said the lawyer.

"Her father gave his consent to our engagement the night before his death. Since then, though, I do not know what Sabine has in her head, but she avoids me. Yesterday she refused to receive me, sending word that her meaning did not permit her to see any one. Her mourning! If I had no part in it, she has no right to deprive me of being with her, and trying to console her, once she has placed her hand in mine and said, 'I will be your wife! You must save Xavier Pomeroy. Then I shall have my hopes for the future.'"

"Yes," said the lawyer, "I understand what Mlle. Pomeroy has not yet told you. Young, wealthy, of high social position, she was willing to become my wife; but if Xavier Pomeroy be condemned, the poor girl will wear all her life two-fold mourning for the honor of her family and her love for you."

"Yes, yes, you are right, Leon," said Benedict; "procure the brother's acquittal and the sister will be restored to me. Sabine must be the guardian angel of my life. Ever since I remember, whilst the father gradually developed my intellect and my artistic sentiment, whilst Sulpice placed my inspiration under the guidance of faith, Sabine has seemed to me the very personification of domestic virtues."

"Well," said Leon Benard, "this is another powerful incentive for me to espouse her brother's cause with all possible zeal."

The young man parted at the prison gate. Benedict went home, and the lawyer was admitted to the cell of his client. He found him utterly prostrate. The occurrence of the past two days had broken him down both in body and mind. His paroxysm of rage once passed, he began to remember Sulpice's words, and to repeat to himself that the murderer of his father was in Paris, and that one word would be sufficient to bring him to justice and restore himself to liberty, but he remained as if stricken by a sudden blow. Hitherto he had struggled against the accusation and protested his innocence; but now his courage seemed utterly to fail him. Where was the use of his case already lost? The sight of his lawyer seemed to arouse him from his stupor. This handsome, brave young man, so full of life and vigor, who declared himself his champion, was his heart, and finding the lawyer convinced of his innocence he blushed at his own weakness.

For the first time he opened his heart, displayed his wounds, and related even the smallest details of the drama which seemed so incomprehensible, look at it as he would. Whilst Leon Benard took notes and classified the facts, he became more and more convinced that his client had never even handled those bank notes, which in a moment of frenzy he had dreamed of appropriating. But still the difficulties were many and serious. Would his own conviction influence the jury? In presence of facts, would presumption in favor of Xavier have any weight? Certainly he had never undertaken so difficult a case, and the battle would be greater than any as yet lost or won by the young lawyer. Public opinion ran strongly against Xavier.

At the time instances of wild and dissipated sons were becoming every day more frequent. Some robbed their father, others ended their career of folly by a cowardly suicide. Xavier capped the climax in the long list of those who ended a precocious youth spent in extravagant folly by a terrible crime. Of him an example must be made for other young men. Society had long been crying out that the new generation was rotten; therefore a gangrened member must be cut off. Arrayed against Xavier were the envious whom he had outshone in extravagance and luxury, the rivals in his successes of the court, or at the theatre, fathers of families, and magistrates. They raged the changes in every key on the fact that an example was needed. Benard knew all this, and knew that it was harder to struggle against public opinion than to carry the jury. He did not conceal this from Xavier, but he used the very difficulties which lay before them to stimulate his courage.

"Alone I can do nothing," he said, "but with you I am strong. Your attitude in the court, your replies, will assist me greatly. Between this and the great day of our struggle collect your thoughts and take note of everything that may be useful to me. Meanwhile, I will see the Abbe Sulpice."

me; while I was with them they played a sacrilegious farce, made use of a base subterfuge to force me to silence."

"But who will believe so dark and mysterious an act in this drama which seems devised on purpose for my ruin?"

"It will be believed, because your brother will declare it," said the lawyer; "his reputation for honesty will leave no room for doubt. However brief his testimony it will suffice. The presiding judge, jury, etc., will divine the truth; when it is forbidden the ministry of God to reveal, they will understand that the real culprit exists, and that nothing remains for them but to release you."

"You are right," cried Xavier, "and I will cling to this hope. If you believe in me, I must not lose faith in myself. I owe it to Sabine Benard, and the few friends who refuse to believe me a ruffian."

"Well, keep up your courage," said Benard; "the battle has commenced. I will come every day."

Whilst Sabine went daily to console and encourage the prisoner, whilst Leon Benard endeavored to keep up his strength, and whilst Xavier alternated between hope and despair, Sulpice was scouring Paris for the escaped convict who held in his hands the destiny of his family. It seemed to him that God must put the murderer in his way, and that he must conquer him by gentle persuasion. It seemed that his sufferings were great enough to merit such a reward. Every day he set out and wandered hap-hazard through the streets, having but one object in view. He visited the prisons, the lowest parts of the city, scanned every group, peered at dark figures by night, and followed man whose gait or appearance reminded him of Jean Machu. He was forever consumed by this burning thirst. His nerves seemed strained to the utmost, like the cords of an instrument where the tension is so great that but little more will suffice to snap them. He returned home late at night utterly exhausted, his head burning, his feet swollen and painful. Prayer seemed to refresh him unexpectably. He found in it, not indeed, fortitude, but strength; and the next day, sustained by his brotherly affection, he set out again on his wearisome quest, ever hoping and expecting to find himself, some midnight, perchance face to face with his father's murderer.

One day he went to the quay. It was full of gaudily dressed, showy looking people. The day was one of bright sunlight. Every one seemed happy in the very fact of existence, though the political news was anything but hopeful. A declaration of war, however, seemed to every one the sure precursor of victory. No one feared for the future of that great army. The past was the best guarantee for the approaching struggle. When the sound of trumpets or the measured tread of a battalion struck upon the ears of the crowd, dispersing their right and left, a murmur of delight greeted the soldiers. Their imposing appearance and martial men were freely admired; already the people saw them returning as conquerors, and bouquets were often showered upon them as they passed.

Sulpice loitered about that portion which lies near the prison. All along the quay dealers in second-hand books displayed their wares to the passers-by. At some little distance from the last book-stall a crowd were surrounding a man who stood behind a wooden table, so formed that he could close it up and move it at will. This table served as a balustrade, keeping the juggler apart from the crowd. Dressed in a sort of dark velvet blouse, holding in his hand a black felt hat, the actor, who seemed to be remarkably dextrous, changed the expression of his face with wonderful art, and with astonishing rapidity. The hat was twisted into every variety of form, and each one being accompanied by appropriate movements of the muscles of the face, the man was rendered almost unrecognizable. If you have read Ponsard's *Etudes sur les Passions de l'Amour*, you can form some idea of this man, reproducing by turns the most opposite expressions with a skill which was really artistic. Children laughed till they cried; nurses forgot their errands, and the crowd grew greater till it became impossible to pass. The policeman, attracted by the spectacle, forgot to cry "Move on," and Sulpice, about to cross the street, found it impossible. Seeing that he could not get on, he remained unwillingly enough, waiting till some movement of the crowd might permit him to pass. By the merest chance he glanced at the performer. Life a flash came a memory to him. Yet at first sight there was nothing about this man to disturb Sulpice; he was a mountebank exercising his profession with the ease of long habit. He laughed, he made jokes and grimaces, his countenance seemed open and simple as a child's, and yet Sulpice was involuntarily convinced that this face with its multifarious expressions belonged to Jean Machu, the convict. The intensity with which the Abbe Pomeroy regarded him seemed to have a certain fascination for the performer, and the priest noticed a slight twitching of the eyes, and saw that he seemed to lose something of his animation. In fact there was a sinister gleam of feared defiance in the mountebank's eyes which would have dispelled all doubt as to his identity, if doubt had remained in the abbe's mind. A sort of struggle began at once between Jean Machu and the priest. The former sought to escape the latter. Sulpice, thinking God for having at last brought him face to face with the murderer, was resolved to follow him wheresoever he went, and to wait as long as he might be inclined to exhibit himself to the public.

Jean Machu felt his vivacity dimmed as his irritation increased. Whatever the Abbe Pomeroy might have to say, he dreaded an interview with him. Finding no further inspiration for the performance with which he had hitherto regaled the crowd gratis, Jean Machu brought his hand down from the shoulder of a boy of fourteen or thereabouts, in whom it was easy to recognize Pomme d'Api.

"Play an air," he said, roughly. "I want to bring out my soap."

While the boy struck up an air upon the organ as a sort of overture, Jean Machu, still keeping his eyes fixed upon the Abbe Sulpice, drew from the table some green phials wrapped in gilt paper. He seemed to find less difficulty in pronouncing his customary panegyric on the articles in question than in improvising the jokes which preceded each of his facial changes. The overture ended, the farce had to be played, the receipts taken in, and then to get away from the place, or discover, if he could, what M. Pomeroy's son might want with him.

offering to your enlightened appreciation, has been patronized by all the crowned heads of Europe. Her Britannic Majesty, Queen Victoria, the King of Prussia, for shaving. It is infinitely superior to the ordinary soap which housekeepers employ in washing, to carbonate of soda, Panama soap, and all such. Come here, my beautiful lad," continued the charlatan, "bring upon a jawed who was listening, through your mouth. You have received, through your mother's goodness, a new vest from the shop. The price is still on it—thirty francs fifty-five. Why, you got it for nothing! Now, ladies and gentlemen, you see the freshness of this stuff. I will just spill this little phial of it upon it; like that—"

And the rogue actually did spill the oil upon the poor boy's vest, while the latter made desperate efforts to escape from the charlatan's grasp, and only succeeded in splitting his coat.

"Have patience, good youth," said Jean Machu, with a sardonic laugh. "I would surely not destroy such a costly vest, had I not the means of restoring it to its pristine splendor. You see the stain, ladies and gentlemen; it has visibly increased; it has now spread over the entire back of the garment. Well, I will now rub it with my soap, my incomparable cleansing soap, and immediately it grows paler, becomes effaced, disappears entirely, without leaving a trace. I thank you, worthy youth, for having lent yourself with such good grace to scientific experiments. If your mother should not be pleased, go fearlessly to the shop at the *Poissard*. Your money will be returned. And now for some music!"

Pomme d'Api played a waltz, and meanwhile twenty hands were outstretched for cakes of soap.

"Order, order! have some order!" cried Jean Machu. "Two cakes of soap for you, madame? One for that pretty little cock? And you, brunette? Come, come! only twenty-four cakes remain at sixteen cents a cake."

Machu displayed his merchandise under the very eyes of the police, to whom he showed a license from the prefect of police which seemed perfectly regular. Meanwhile, the Abbe Sulpice continued looking over the books. At last Jean Machu thought he could escape those watchful eyes. Hastily he refolded his table, gave it to Pomme d'Api, whispering, "Go to the right; I will go to the left. Get back as quick as you can to Methusalem's."

But this movement had not been lost upon the abbe. He had made up his mind to speak to Jean Machu, but he had also to consider his promise. His conscience would not permit him to compromise the ruffian in any way, nor say or do anything which might betray the secret. He feigned, therefore, to have lost sight of him; but scarce had Machu gone round the nearest corner than the abbe followed him. Jean Machu turned once, but the crowd of vehicles prevented him from seeing the priest, and supposing that he had eluded him, he rushed down the Rue Gît-le-Coeur. When he reached Methusalem's house he turned again, but saw no one. The Abbe Pomeroy had hidden himself in an alley way. He determined to wait till nightfall, and then have a decisive interview with the murderer. He leaned against the wall, perfectly motionless. He could easily see from his post of observation what manner of customers entered Methusalem's shop. They were not mere chasers of his wares, for some came once that he was in the vicinity of a most dangerous den, where a visit from the police would result in the arrest of many others as well as his father's murderer.

The day slowly waned, and night came—a dark night, moonless and starless. One by one Methusalem's customers quitted the bar, cigar in mouth, and went on his way to Chatelat to exercise his calling of opening carriage doors, in front of the theatre. Fleur d'Echauffé next appeared arm in arm with a showily-dressed young man. Soon afterwards a heterogeneous party issued, in every variety of costume.

Jean Machu came out last. The searching glances which he cast round did not penetrate the abbe's hiding place, and just as he passed the dark alley way he made a gesture which seemed to say, "All's well; why should I be uneasy?" Jean Machu went through St. Michel's square, and proceeding along the quay, passed the Hotel Dieu and Notre Dame.

He seemed lost in the deep shadows of the night, when a footstep close behind him caused him to turn his head. He waited a moment to see whether it was simply a passer-by, or whether some one was following him of a set purpose. As he did so, a hand was suddenly laid upon his shoulder, and he barely suppressed a cry.

"You are not mistaken, Jean Machu," said a voice, which trembled with excessive emotion; "it is I."

"You promised to forget," cried he. "I swore that I would not betray you." "But don't you understand that your being seen with me is dangerous?" "Yes; otherwise I would have addressed you to-day, in front of the prison, upon which your gaze was fixed, as if you feared lest its walls should claim their prey. You know, then, Jean Machu, the result of your crime, and of your diabolical ingenuity."

will be outside the prison every day, and you will not follow me any more. I will be present in the court on the day of the trial, and you will be silent."

"But if I were to give you the means of flight, of going to America? If I were to double the amount of money which you stole, would you confess your crime?" "A letter from you to the magistrates would procure an acquittal, and you could save my brother, without endangering yourself."

"I could not," said Machu, "on account of the extortionist."

"Then my brother is irrevocably lost?" "Why, I thought," said Bat de-Cave mockingly, "that you depended on the justice of God."

"To it I submit," said the priest; "nor do I question it."

Jean Machu stopped.

"See here," said he, "there is no use prolonging this interview. You are sworn to silence. Keep your promise."

"I swore to be silent before the people, before the magistrates, the judge and jury, and that oath I have kept in spite of all my sufferings. But I did not promise that I would not make a last appeal to him who alone has power to release me from this oath. Listen, Jean Machu, the religion which I teach and profess must indeed be great and sublime to bind me to such obedience. Then, in the name of that faith, in the name of the God whom I serve, I promise you complete forgiveness, the pardon of my Divine Master, and even the indulgence of man. My brother is only twenty-three. He bears a name hitherto honorable. My sister is an angel upon earth, and we are all disgraced for you."

"Oh, yes, I understand perfectly," said Jean Machu; "it matters little for me, the escaped convict, the hardened criminal, who will fall into the clutches of the law sooner or later, for some other crime; who has passed through the galleys, and belongs in advance to the gallows. Ah, well, perhaps that is just why I cling so fiercely to the few years or months or days of life which yet remain to me. I have more money than I ever had in my life. I want to enjoy it, to wallow in luxury like a hog, to revel in pleasure. After that, Charlot can do what he likes with me, and then it will be time for your sermons. Till then, to be plain with you, Mr. Priest, you must not know me."

Sulpice clung to the wretch's clothes.

"Ah," said he, "it must be my fault. I have not explained things clearly. You do not understand my terrible anguish, the struggle which is consuming my very soul. Have pity, have pity on me! I do not think I ever injured any one in my life. I have lived for the poor and for God. Ah, see I am at your feet, praying, weeping; give me my brother's life, my brother's life!"

Jean Machu tried to extricate himself from the priest's grasp, but the latter, knowing well that no second opportunity would ever occur, held on with the energy of despair.

But every one knows very well that it was not an accident. As soon as he came to, he questioned him, but he only said, "I fell." Since then his brain has been wandering, and he raves, or keeps such a silence that it is sadder than any ravine."

"There seems to be some misfortune in that family," said an old man.

"Just think what a burden Mlle. Sabine has to bear. She watched beside her brother every night except two, when M. Pomeroy's former secretary took her place. I used to think that young chap selfish; but since his master's death he is all devotion. It is true, besides thanking him, they presented him with six months' salary; but even so, it is not every young man in M. Mandu's place that would take such trouble about the abbe's health."

"But won't his testimony be needed, and wouldn't it help his brother?" said a woman.

"Well, well, God wants to keep the secret to Himself, I suppose," said Blanc-Oudet. "But if I was the judge, I'd do as I have read in books they used to do in old times. I'd bring the man on the woods into court."

"Lipp-Lapp?" said a child, eagerly.

"Yes, Lipp-Lapp," said the old man. "You've got his name sure enough. A worthy beast, who was almost killed defending his master. The doctor who cured him is an excellent man, and if I belonged to the Society for Protection of Animals, I'd give him a medal, so I would. But, as I say, I'd bring Lipp-Lapp into court. He show him the knife which the murderer used, and I'd say to him, as they say to the hounds, 'Catch him.' And if, when he came face to face with the prisoner, the man of the woods didn't strangle him, I'd swear that M. Xavier was innocent!"

"Ha, ha!" laughed a bystander, "that would be too funny. It reminds one of Jacko, or the monkey of Brazil."

"It would be contrary somewhat to the dignity of the court," said another.

"Oh, well," said Blanc-Oudet, "the dog of Montargis disturbed the dignity of the judgment of God." And that was as good a case as this any day. I maintain that if Lipp-Lapp alone knows the truth, Lipp-Lapp alone should be asked for it."

"And why not the Abbe Pomeroy?" said a voice.

"But he wasn't there," replied Blanc-Oudet. "He knows everything," said an old man. "How could he?" asked the other. "Well," said the old man, "I have followed all the trials at the court, and I am hardly ever mistaken, and mark my words, he knows all about it."

Aware of his own innocence, Xavier was nevertheless completely overwhelmed by the force of the accusation. Thenceforth his mind entered upon a new phase. He seemed no longer the party concerned in all this; it was not his life, his future, which was being decided, but the existence of another. From being an actor in that terrible scene, the denouement of the bloody drama of the Chaussee d'Antin, he became merely a spectator. His forced composure gave place to a sort of morbid curiosity. He asked himself what must be the fate of a man accused in such fashion, and forgot that his own life hung in the balance.

For a moment he thought of giving up the defence. Where was the use? His brother, who alone possessed the knowledge which could save him, was hindered from disclosing it. God did not will that his innocence should be made known. At least he could show the vulgar courage of dying well.

Mentally a lady in deep mourning appeared. M. Benard recognized her and offering his arm led her to a seat near the prisoner. She raised her veil and showed the face of Sabine. It was deadly pale, and sorrow had written dark lines about the eyes. But it retained its purity and gentleness. She could not speak to Xavier, but she gave him a look which seemed to say, "For our sake, if not for your own, defend your honor as if at stake."

The sight of Sabine revived Xavier's courage. He drew himself together, looked firmly and bravely, but without bravado, at the audience. The women seemed touched by his youth and his comely appearance, and Sabine attracted general compassion.

The witnesses were summoned. Each one related what little they knew of the matter. The doctor made his purely scientific deposition, and Sabine was called. The young girl advanced trembling to the bar, and spoke in a clear, musical voice of X. Xavier, at some length, before the presiding judge had the heart to interrupt her. She spoke of their happy youth, their friendship, of her father's great love for Xavier, which had made him weak. She touched briefly upon the dark morning when she had seen her father's corpse, and learned that X. Xavier had been taken away from home, and ended by saying: "Would X. Xavier have dared to look me in the face if he had murdered our father? The affection he shows me, and his caresses, are the surest proof of his innocence."

The Abbe Sulpice was then called for form's sake; the doctor came forward declaring him quite incapable of appearing. The presiding judge then bade the other judges and jury remark that his written deposition contained all that he would have said, and it was read. The testimony being thus ended, it behooved the attorney-general to speak. Ours to try to the usual custom of solicitors-general, he did not commence by showing society shaken to its very base, and tottering if the head of the accused were not sacrificed to law and justice. He took Xavier from him, and totally ignoring his denial of the charge, overpowered him with proofs, showed him his punishment in all its horrors, and ended by saying: "You despoiled honest work, which made your father rich and respected; you despoiled the virtue which made your home a sanctuary. You allowed evil passions to take hold of you in the very flower of your youth, so that from an idler and spendthrift, you became vicious, and ended by descending to the level of burglars and midnight assassins. There is no pity for you who have despoiled the example of such a brother as yours. Ask mercy and pardon of that God, who would have pardoned even Judas had Judas repented, but from men expect only justice, implacable justice, which throws over you in anticipation the dark pall of a parolide."

Sabine hid her face in her hands. Leon Benard pressed the hand of the accused, murmuring, "Keep up your courage, if it be my turn now."

The young lawyer's powerful eloquence was of that kind which, without resorting to oratorical tricks, produced splendid and unforeseen results. His talents were well known, and people loved to hear his impassioned imagery, which took such a hold upon them. His past victories on the judicial battle-ground were cited, for he had saved originals and gained when all seemed lost. But on this occasion, though no doubt existed in the minds of the audience as to Benard's reputation as an orator, no one had any hope that it would suffice to procure Xavier's acquittal. Before the summing up, the audience were already convinced of Xavier's guilt, but after the discourse of the attorney-general, scarcely a single partisan for the accused remained. M. Benard fully understood this, and rising impetuously he began: "Gentlemen of the bench and of the jury, I see before me judges where I looked for witnesses. I hear a passionate, virulent accusation, and I demand proofs. You bring before me a deplorable case—the blood of an old man, shed at midnight. I crave only day and open air; you intensify the darkness, and I want light."

The wonders of modern chemistry are apparent in the beautiful Diamond Dyes. All kinds and colors of Ink can be made from them.

There are twenty-four Roman Catholics among the Democratic members of the new Legislature of Wisconsin, and a clear majority of all the Democratic members bear Irish names.

The people of this country have spoken. They declare by their patronage of Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil, that they believe it to be an article of genuine merit, adapted to the cure of rheumatism, as well as relieves the pains of fractures and dislocations, external injuries, corns, bunions, piles and other maladies.

L'Albani (Miss Lejansonne), the universally celebrated prima donna, has sailed from Liverpool for New York, and is expected to visit Montreal, which she left some twenty years ago. As our readers are aware, the lady is of French-Canadian origin, and was born at Chambly Basin.

All ladies who may be troubled with nervous prostration; who suffer from organic displacement; who have a sense of weariness and a feeling of lassitude; who are languid in the morning; in whom the appetite for food is capricious and sleep at proper hours uncertain, should have recourse to Mrs. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

BIRTH OF TRIPLETS AT TILLOTOWN.—Early on Tuesday morning the wife of Mr. John Brown, factory foreman, gave birth to triplets, all daughters. When this report was sent of the mother and children were doing well.

ACCEPT OUR GRATITUDE.—Dr. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.—Dear Sir: Your "Golden Medical Discovery" has cured my boy of a fever of some two years standing. Please accept our gratitude. Yours truly, HENRY WHITING, Boston, Mass.

A REMARKABLE RECORD.

THE UNUSUAL EXPERIENCE OF AN AMERICAN... THE ORIGINAL GROWTH AND SUCCESS OF AN ENTERPRISE... THE WESTERN CONTINENT HAS BEEN MARKED BY EXAMPLES OF THIS NATURE...

Mr. Warner's experience caused him to thoroughly and most carefully investigate, and as a result he discovered that the majority of common diseases could be traced to their origin to disorders of the kidneys or liver...

THE ONTARIO BUDGET. Toronto, Jan. 11.—In his Budget speech, yesterday, Mr. Treasurer Wood showed his receipts for 1882 to have been \$2,880,061.31 with expenditures on revenue account of \$2,430,885.53...

EVENTS IN ROME.

CHURCH OF SS. LAURENCE AND DAMASUS. On the feast of Pope St. Damasus last week High Mass was celebrated in the interesting old Church of SS. Laurence and Damasus for the first time since it was closed for restoration in 1868...

THE POPE AND THE CHILDREN. Eighteen hundred children were admitted to an audience by the Holy Father last week. They were the scholars of the schools established in Rome by the Society for Promoting Catholic Interests...

THE NEW WAVE HOLOCAUST.

A veritable death trap—Heartrending scenes—From fifty to sixty lives sacrificed—Estimated loss half a million dollars.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 10.—New Hall House, is a six story building. The fire was discovered at 4 a. m., and in less than half an hour the whole building, long designated as a death trap, was enveloped in flames...

THE LOSERS AND INSURANCE. The stores and offices on the ground floor were destroyed. They were the offices of the Mutual Union Telegraph Company, H. J. Baumgartner, sign painting shop, and Goetz, barber shop...

THE VICTIMS. The exact loss of life is not determinable, but will reach from fifty to sixty; from twenty to thirty are wounded. So far there are twenty-three bodies in the morgue and nine more in places near the ruins...

THE DEATH ROLL. MILWAUKEE, Jan. 10.—So far as known the following are dead: Allen Johnson, Commission Merchant Milwaukee and wife; Kitty Bailey, Mary Burns, servants; W. A. Hall, Miller Laporte; Ben Van Roser, fireman, struck by a falling telegraph pole...

THE INJURED. The seriously injured are: Orange Williams, residence unknown; L. W. Brown, train master, Northwestern Road; T. B. Elliott, Fatally—W. R. Eussenbach, General Western passenger agent, Michigan Central Railway; Ross Burns, Mary Owens, Nannie McLughlin, Kitty Connors, Daylestown, servants...

THE RIDEAU HALL SCANDAL. THE TROUBLE BETWEEN THE PRINCESS LOUISE AND LADY MACDONALD DENIED. SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Jan. 10.—A despatch from Tucson, Arizona, says:—The viceregal party, with Colonel Tourtelotte and a guard, passed through this place this morning, remaining nearly a quarter of an hour...

FLORAL INCENSE. The fragrance of fresh flowers is green and pleasant to even the most fastidious; and in the genuine MUSA... and LARNA'S FLORIDA Water we have the floral fragrance in all its refreshing purity and strength...

THE RIDEAU HALL SCANDAL.

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THE TRUE WITNESS

PUBLISHED BY THE Post-Printing & Publishing Company

Subscription per annum (in advance) \$1.00

TO ADVERTISERS. Admitted number of advertisements of approved character will be inserted in THE TRUE WITNESS for 100 per line (single) for one week...

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.

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS. If it has become necessary once more to call the attention of our subscribers to the large number of subscriptions which remain unpaid...

THE Post-Printing & Publishing Company, MONTREAL, CANADA.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 17, 1883

CATHOLIC CALENDAR. JANUARY, 1883.

THURSDAY, 18—Chair of St. Peter at Rome. St. Prisca, Virgin and Martyr. St. Agatha, Virgin and Martyr.

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

AN ENGLISH MINISTER ON IRELAND. Ireland has at least one reliable friend in the British Cabinet, a man who has the courage of his convictions and who tells the people of England, in language so plain that it is almost "seditions," that the Irish people are made to suffer too much from British misrule and coercion.

words of warning, by one of its own members? To do so will be to hurry on that "madness" which is the forerunner of destruction.

FAMINE IN IRELAND.

More than two months ago, we pointed out the extreme and painful likelihood of another enforced famine overtaking Ireland before the winter of 1883 would be far advanced. Already that dire agent of death has seized upon and is beginning to decimate a harassed and suffering people.

Herald use such gentle language on behalf of this human fiend? Is it because he had the "pluck"?

"Pluck" is also a very nice word, and the Herald considers it was a much nicer thing for the murderer to have when he went from bed to bed and killed a family in their sleep. The few readers of the Herald will be surprised to see it thus suddenly show any admiration for pluck.

This is simply delightful, but in the first place we must say that it comes with very bad grace from a journal that deliberately falsifies the criminal statistics of our city to cover up the wrong doings of the nationality of which it is the mouthpiece, and with whose reportorial staff it is, as is well known and accepted among the representatives of the city press, a standing and imperative order to mangle and distort the names of criminals who belong to that nationality, and who happen to fall into the meshes of the law.

THE SUCCESSION TO THE PRESIDENCY OF THE UNITED STATES.

The Constitution of the United States is gradually losing the complexion it bore when originally drafted. It contained the evidences of considerable wisdom, but it lacked the wisdom of experience, and this has been infused into it on frequent occasions in the shape of amendments.

DAVITT'S "WANT OF PLUCK."

Several Canadian journals have been calling the Montreal Herald to order for its repeated malicious and libellous attacks on the people of Ireland. The ex-Liberal and Syndicate organ fumes and frets over its castigation, but it cannot, it appears, be prevented from throwing off immense quantities of bile at every opportunity.

the Cabinet. This plan of visiting the succession in the members of the Cabinet according to rank, presents evident advantages over the existing system; it would be equal to almost any emergency and would always provide the country with a designated and constitutional successor to the Presidency.

Our Irish exchanges team with edifying illustrations of the charming manner in which the law is administered in Ireland. At Dalyatown, County Galway, the farmers gave notice that they wanted no more hunting over their lands, but the gentry paid no attention to the notice and prepared for the hunt.

GAMBETTA AND THE PRIEST.

When Gambetta died, the cable furnished this side of the world with innumerable particulars of the ex-dictator's death, but it was very careful not to mention one which would have proved highly interesting to Catholics and freethinkers alike and which would have called for general comment.

THE FREE LIBRARY.

has been voted by the citizens; but before it is inaugurated many difficulties will present themselves for settlement. The question of books for instance. You will remember what a failure was created by the seizure of Paine's Age of Reason and works of like nature by Mr. Patton, Collector of Customs here.

the cry of a bigot and of one whose horror of the Holy See blinds his judgment and disturbs his senses. The Witness will scarcely exult that it be recognized a competent judge of the influence of the Vatican. If its influence is of the nature of spiritual coercion, it is strange that more than half the civilized world is content to remain subject to it.

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THE SEPARATE SCHOOL BOARD.

The row for it is nothing else, that took place at the first meeting of the Separate School Board is freely discussed in the papers. It is very much to be regretted. It should be good and wholesome enough that there should be an opposition even among Separate School trustees, but then it does not follow there should be such scandalous squabbling; there is really no necessity for the board to manage its affairs economically enough, far better than your famous Commissioners, if half what the dispatches say concerning them is true.

SOME SOFT-HEARTED PEOPLE.

Some soft-hearted people are beginning to express sympathy for the young English immigrant, the brutal murderer of the Cooke family. He is asked what he would like to have for breakfast, for dinner and for supper; he is photographed, caressed by reporters and treated more like a brave hero than the wretch and ruffian that he is.

man stepped up to the corpse and identified it as that of his daughter. He showed but little sign of grief, but deliberately proceeded to dispose of the dead woman of the jewellery which ornamented her person at her wedding, the day previous. He had stripped her fingers of the sparkling rings, and was in the act of wrenching the last ornament from her ears, when an old lady appeared on the scene, and glancing at the corpse, recognized the body as that of her son's bride.

LETTER FROM TORONTO.

Although the six thousand and odd delegates who sat at the late Liberal Convention have scattered and gone to their homes, they have left impressions behind them which will not wear away for some time. The gross attacks made by the Mail are recognized by all parties as being only second in harm to the Conservative cause to the insults heaped upon the Archbishop in the "Marion" question; and it is thought too much fish-eating and the "culture" consequent thereon, have given the editor softening of the brain.

The row for it is nothing else, that took place at the first meeting of the Separate School Board is freely discussed in the papers. It is very much to be regretted. It should be good and wholesome enough that there should be an opposition even among Separate School trustees, but then it does not follow there should be such scandalous squabbling; there is really no necessity for the board to manage its affairs economically enough, far better than your famous Commissioners, if half what the dispatches say concerning them is true.

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THE OLD SNAP AND HIGH PRICES OF FUEL.

The people of Toronto are profoundly desatisfied with their cold snap and the price of coal, especially the latter, which is now seven dollars a ton and is resolved to go higher. This price oppresses the poor man, but who cares? Rings and corners have no more souls than Corporations. Protection is surely a fine thing for the manufacturers and coal dealers. It is no wonder three quarters of a million Canadians have left for the United States the past few years.

LETTER FROM TORONTO.

The Great Liberal Convention - Mr. Blake's Academic and Political Utterances - The "Globe" Moving on its Axis - Free Library - Extension of the Franchise, &c.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

Toronto, Jan. 8.

The delegates to the great Grit convention have gone to their homes, taking favorable impressions with them and leaving favorable impressions behind them. It was undoubtedly the greatest political gathering ever seen in Canada...

Horstford's Acid Phosphate. Makes a cooling drink. Into a tumbler of ice water put a teaspoonful of Acid Phosphate; add sugar to the taste.

Archbishop Taschereau is to officiate at the consecration of Monsignor O'Brien, which takes place at Halifax on the 21st inst.

The most reliable preparation yet introduced for the public, for the immediate relief of a cold, Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Hoarseness, Whooping Cough, Croup, Asthma, and all diseases of the Throat and Lungs...

GHASTLY DISCOVERY. Paris, Jan. 12 - A boat has been found off Harbor Cote containing the dead bodies of four persons belonging to a French coasting steamer.

WHY THERE WAS AN EXCITEMENT. On Tuesday, Dec. 19 (always Tuesday), the 151st Grand Drawing of the Louisiana State Lottery...

RELATIONS WITH THE VATICAN. London, Jan. 12 - A despatch from Rome to the Daily News says: "There is reason to believe that the reports of negotiations between Great Britain and the Vatican for the establishment of diplomatic relations are false."

THE REVOLUTION IN THE "GLOBE". was keeping up with it. This paper is now fully in accord with Blake and Mowat, and is prepared to endorse their policy, both Federal and Provincial.

THE FREE LIBRARY. was carried over by a very large majority and of course you have learned by telegraph. It is high time such a step were taken.

THE IRISH CROPS. London, Jan. 12 - The depreciation in the value of the crops in Ireland last year in consequence of the unfavorable harvest...

SCOTCH NEWS.

ALLEGED BIGAMY. - A young man named Peter Wood, stoker, residing at Abbey Hill, Edinburgh, was remitted from the Edinburgh Police Court on Wednesday, on a charge of bigamy.

FATAL ACCIDENT AT BANNOCKBURN. - On Wednesday morning, while a man named Dickson, a farm servant with Mr. J. Rescort, Bannockburn, was going to his work...

BEST REDUCTION AT WATERSIDE. - Mr. Darroch, of Torridon, at the recent collection of rents made a reduction of 25 per cent on the rents paid by his tenants at Sheldale...

FATAL COLLIERY ACCIDENT AT TILLOULTY. - On Wednesday afternoon a miner named Robert Allan, residing in Tilloulty, was instantaneously killed in the Beattie Glen Colliery...

CARLUK CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY. - The quarterly balance sheet of Carluke Co-operative Society has just been made up.

THE CITY OF BRUSSELS. - Liverpool, Jan. 12 - At the inquest in the case of the passenger lost in the "City of Brussels" disaster, the steward deposed that the deceased and friend could have saved their lives if they had obeyed orders.

THE INDIAN TROUBLES IN BRITISH COLUMBIA. - VICTORIA, B. C., Jan. 11 - The Indian troubles at Melakata cause considerable alarm, as there is no British man-of-war now on this station...

GAMBETTA'S REMAINS. - Paris, Jan. 12 - Large crowds gathered at Tourenne, Dijon and Maacon, awaiting the arrival of the train conveying Gambetta's remains.

A CURE GUARANTEED. MAGNETIC MEDICINE. For Old and Young. Male and Female. Restores vitality, cures Rheumatism in all its stages...

TRIAL OF THE "GLOBE". - "Time is money" that's a fact; and if you wish to know the value of time, just get a new watch of dirt in your pocket...

THE FOLLOWING WAS HEARD IN A NEWSPAPER OFFICE. - "Get out, you ornithorhynchus!" The man departed meekly. "Who's that?" said his friend. "An ornithorhynchus."

WE HAVE A CALL BELL IN OUR PRIVATE OFFICE. - says an editor; "It is used to call one of our boys with. At least that is the popular legend connected with the article."

IS A SURE CURE FOR ALL DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS AND LIVER. It has specific action on the most important organ, enabling it to throw off torpidity and stagnation...

DIAMOND DYES. Best Dyes Ever Made. FOR BLUE, WOOL, ON COTTON, &c. DRESSES, COATS, SCARFS, HOODS, YARN, STOCKINGS, CARPET RAGS, RIBBONS, FEATHERS, &c.

54 - MCGILL STREET - 56

73 & 75 GREY NUN STREET, MONTREAL.

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LIST OF MEDALS WON AS PRIZES BY THE UNDERSIGNED:

Medal at the Paris Universal Exhibition, 1867. IN COMPETITION WITH THE WORLD.



THE CENTENARY MEDAL, 1876, IN COMPETITION WITH THE WORLD.



Medal at the Provincial Exhibition OF 1863.



SILVER MEDAL, IN 1868.



A Diploma for the Best Domestic Havana Cigars was Awarded at the Canadian Exhibition of 1880 to

Sam'l DAVIS & SON Manufacturer of

CABLE, SENECA, EL PADRE, AND other Choice Brands of Cigars.

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HEALY'S LETTER.

HEALY'S LETTER. (Continued from first page) Secret that he had been within the walls of Kilmallock, indicated that...

THE TOOLS OF OPPRESSION AND CHICANE shows a perversion of moral sense, of which only Englishmen in Ireland seem capable...

OPPRESSION OF IRISH-AMERICAN PAPERS. Not content with seizing native national papers, and running down our throats their own poisonous prints, the British Government...

COAL IN THE NORTHWEST. OMAHA, Mo., Jan. 15.—Geo. W. Dawson, of the Geological Survey of Canada, has published a report...

STANLEY. LONDON, Jan. 15.—A despatch from Durban says, Captain Gambia has reached Capetown from the Congo, where he reports that Henry M. Stanley had arrived with 600 tons of goods...

THE PHOENIX PARK TRAGEDY.

A MAN IN HOLLY WENT DOWN TO HELL. COMMITTED THE CRIME. MOONSHINE, N. Y., Jan. 9.—The man, Patrick O'Reilly, alias Hugh O'Donnell, who has confessed to be one of the participants in the Phoenix Park murders...

THE PHOENIX PARK TRAGEDY. (Continued) The deed was done by daggers, and done very quickly. Lord F. Cavendish was struck first. Mr. Burke turned and said, 'Oh, you villains!'

THE PHOENIX PARK TRAGEDY. (Continued) The man, Patrick O'Reilly, alias Hugh O'Donnell, who has confessed to be one of the participants in the Phoenix Park murders...

THE PHOENIX PARK TRAGEDY. (Continued) The man, Patrick O'Reilly, alias Hugh O'Donnell, who has confessed to be one of the participants in the Phoenix Park murders...

ANOTHER HOTEL FIRE. THE PLANTERS' HOTEL, ST. LOUIS, MO.—LOSS OF FOUR LIVES. ST. LOUIS, Jan. 14.—The Planters' Hotel, one of the largest in the city, took fire this morning...

ANOTHER ROYAL PRINCE. LONDON, Jan. 13.—The Duchess of Connaught was safely delivered of a son at Windsor Castle today.

BWARE OF IMITATIONS.

Since Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil has become so celebrated, a number of unprincipled persons have been endeavoring to pass off Electro and Electric Oil for the genuine Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil...

Finance and Commerce.

FINANCIAL. TRUE WITNESS OFFICE. TUESDAY, JAN. 16, 1883. In the money market commercial paper is discounted at 7 to 7 1/2%

FINANCIAL. (Continued) The stock market was dull and decidedly weaker to-day, and Bank of Montreal sold down 1/8 per cent...

FINANCIAL. (Continued) The provision market is very steady. Jobbing lots of Western mutton sold at \$21.50 to \$23, and hams at 15c to 17c for city cured and dressed...

FINANCIAL. (Continued) The flour and grain market is also steady. Flour is reported sold at the advance. A superior lot of choice spring extra was sold at \$4.85...

FINANCIAL. (Continued) The situation has not brightened nor has trade been disturbed by any serious failures during the week just at a close...

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SAFETY. A Toronto buyer has been on the market, so, sole leather, and Sardinia. Prices are quoted as follows: Spanish sole, No. 1, B 2, 2 1/2 to 2 7/8; do No. 2, H A, 2 1/2 to 2 5/8; do No. 3, 2 1/8 to 2 3/8; do No. 4, 2 1/8 to 2 3/8; do No. 5, 2 1/8 to 2 3/8; do No. 6, 2 1/8 to 2 3/8; do No. 7, 2 1/8 to 2 3/8; do No. 8, 2 1/8 to 2 3/8; do No. 9, 2 1/8 to 2 3/8; do No. 10, 2 1/8 to 2 3/8; do No. 11, 2 1/8 to 2 3/8; do No. 12, 2 1/8 to 2 3/8; do No. 13, 2 1/8 to 2 3/8; do No. 14, 2 1/8 to 2 3/8; do No. 15, 2 1/8 to 2 3/8; do No. 16, 2 1/8 to 2 3/8; do No. 17, 2 1/8 to 2 3/8; do No. 18, 2 1/8 to 2 3/8; do No. 19, 2 1/8 to 2 3/8; do No. 20, 2 1/8 to 2 3/8; do No. 21, 2 1/8 to 2 3/8; do No. 22, 2 1/8 to 2 3/8; do No. 23, 2 1/8 to 2 3/8; do No. 24, 2 1/8 to 2 3/8; do No. 25, 2 1/8 to 2 3/8; do No. 26, 2 1/8 to 2 3/8; do No. 27, 2 1/8 to 2 3/8; do No. 28, 2 1/8 to 2 3/8; do No. 29, 2 1/8 to 2 3/8; do No. 30, 2 1/8 to 2 3/8; do No. 31, 2 1/8 to 2 3/8; do No. 32, 2 1/8 to 2 3/8; do No. 33, 2 1/8 to 2 3/8; do No. 34, 2 1/8 to 2 3/8; do No. 35, 2 1/8 to 2 3/8; do No. 36, 2 1/8 to 2 3/8; do No. 37, 2 1/8 to 2 3/8; do No. 38, 2 1/8 to 2 3/8; do No. 39, 2 1/8 to 2 3/8; do No. 40, 2 1/8 to 2 3/8; do No. 41, 2 1/8 to 2 3/8; do No. 42, 2 1/8 to 2 3/8; do No. 43, 2 1/8 to 2 3/8; do No. 44, 2 1/8 to 2 3/8; do No. 45, 2 1/8 to 2 3/8; do No. 46, 2 1/8 to 2 3/8; do No. 47, 2 1/8 to 2 3/8; do No. 48, 2 1/8 to 2 3/8; do No. 49, 2 1/8 to 2 3/8; do No. 50, 2 1/8 to 2 3/8; do No. 51, 2 1/8 to 2 3/8; do No. 52, 2 1/8 to 2 3/8; do No. 53, 2 1/8 to 2 3/8; do No. 54, 2 1/8 to 2 3/8; do No. 55, 2 1/8 to 2 3/8; do No. 56, 2 1/8 to 2 3/8; do No. 57, 2 1/8 to 2 3/8; do No. 58, 2 1/8 to 2 3/8; do No. 59, 2 1/8 to 2 3/8; do No. 60, 2 1/8 to 2 3/8; do No. 61, 2 1/8 to 2 3/8; do No. 62, 2 1/8 to 2 3/8; do No. 63, 2 1/8 to 2 3/8; do No. 64, 2 1/8 to 2 3/8; do No. 65, 2 1/8 to 2 3/8; do No. 66, 2 1/8 to 2 3/8; do No. 67, 2 1/8 to 2 3/8; do No. 68, 2 1/8 to 2 3/8; do No. 69, 2 1/8 to 2 3/8; do No. 70, 2 1/8 to 2 3/8; do No. 71, 2 1/8 to 2 3/8; do No. 72, 2 1/8 to 2 3/8; do No. 73, 2 1/8 to 2 3/8; do No. 74, 2 1/8 to 2 3/8; do No. 75, 2 1/8 to 2 3/8; do No. 76, 2 1/8 to 2 3/8; do No. 77, 2 1/8 to 2 3/8; do No. 78, 2 1/8 to 2 3/8; do No. 79, 2 1/8 to 2 3/8; do No. 80, 2 1/8 to 2 3/8; do No. 81, 2 1/8 to 2 3/8; do No. 82, 2 1/8 to 2 3/8; do No. 83, 2 1/8 to 2 3/8; do No. 84, 2 1/8 to 2 3/8; do No. 85, 2 1/8 to 2 3/8; do No. 86, 2 1/8 to 2 3/8; do No. 87, 2 1/8 to 2 3/8; do No. 88, 2 1/8 to 2 3/8; do No. 89, 2 1/8 to 2 3/8; do No. 90, 2 1/8 to 2 3/8; do No. 91, 2 1/8 to 2 3/8; do No. 92, 2 1/8 to 2 3/8; do No. 93, 2 1/8 to 2 3/8; do No. 94, 2 1/8 to 2 3/8; do No. 95, 2 1/8 to 2 3/8; do No. 96, 2 1/8 to 2 3/8; do No. 97, 2 1/8 to 2 3/8; do No. 98, 2 1/8 to 2 3/8; do No. 99, 2 1/8 to 2 3/8; do No. 100, 2 1/8 to 2 3/8; do No. 101, 2 1/8 to 2 3/8; do No. 102, 2 1/8 to 2 3/8; do No. 103, 2 1/8 to 2 3/8; do No. 104, 2 1/8 to 2 3/8; do No. 105, 2 1/8 to 2 3/8; do No. 106, 2 1/8 to 2 3/8; do No. 107, 2 1/8 to 2 3/8; do No. 108, 2 1/8 to 2 3/8; do No. 109, 2 1/8 to 2 3/8; do No. 110, 2 1/8 to 2 3/8; do No. 111, 2 1/8 to 2 3/8; do No. 112, 2 1/8 to 2 3/8; do No. 113, 2 1/8 to 2 3/8; do No. 114, 2 1/8 to 2 3/8; do No. 115, 2 1/8 to 2 3/8; do No. 116, 2 1/8 to 2 3/8; do No. 117, 2 1/8 to 2 3/8; do No. 118, 2 1/8 to 2 3/8; do No. 119, 2 1/8 to 2 3/8; do No. 120, 2 1/8 to 2 3/8; do No. 121, 2 1/8 to 2 3/8; do No. 122, 2 1/8 to 2 3/8; do No. 123, 2 1/8 to 2 3/8; do No. 124, 2 1/8 to 2 3/8; do No. 125, 2 1/8 to 2 3/8; do No. 126, 2 1/8 to 2 3/8; do No. 127, 2 1/8 to 2 3/8; do No. 128, 2 1/8 to 2 3/8; do No. 129, 2 1/8 to 2 3/8; do No. 130, 2 1/8 to 2 3/8; do No. 131, 2 1/8 to 2 3/8; do No. 132, 2 1/8 to 2 3/8; do No. 133, 2 1/8 to 2 3/8; do No. 134, 2 1/8 to 2 3/8; do No. 135, 2 1/8 to 2 3/8; do No. 136, 2 1/8 to 2 3/8; do No. 137, 2 1/8 to 2 3/8; do No. 138, 2 1/8 to 2 3/8; do No. 139, 2 1/8 to 2 3/8; do No. 140, 2 1/8 to 2 3/8; do No. 141, 2 1/8 to 2 3/8; do No. 142, 2 1/8 to 2 3/8; do No. 143, 2 1/8 to 2 3/8; do No. 144, 2 1/8 to 2 3/8; do No. 145, 2 1/8 to 2 3/8; do No. 146, 2 1/8 to 2 3/8; do No. 147, 2 1/8 to 2 3/8; do No. 148, 2 1/8 to 2 3/8; do No. 149, 2 1/8 to 2 3/8; do No. 150, 2 1/8 to 2 3/8; do No. 151, 2 1/8 to 2 3/8; do No. 152, 2 1/8 to 2 3/8; do No. 153, 2 1/8 to 2 3/8; do No. 154, 2 1/8 to 2 3/8; do No. 155, 2 1/8 to 2 3/8; do No. 156, 2 1/8 to 2 3/8; do No. 157, 2 1/8 to 2 3/8; do No. 158, 2 1/8 to 2 3/8; do No. 159, 2 1/8 to 2 3/8; do No. 160, 2 1/8 to 2 3/8; do No. 161, 2 1/8 to 2 3/8; do No. 162, 2 1/8 to 2 3/8; do No. 163, 2 1/8 to 2 3/8; do No. 164, 2 1/8 to 2 3/8; do No. 165, 2 1/8 to 2 3/8; do No. 166, 2 1/8 to 2 3/8; do No. 167, 2 1/8 to 2 3/8; do No. 168, 2 1/8 to 2 3/8; do No. 169, 2 1/8 to 2 3/8; do No. 170, 2 1/8 to 2 3/8; do No. 171, 2 1/8 to 2 3/8; do No. 172, 2 1/8 to 2 3/8; do No. 173, 2 1/8 to 2 3/8; do No. 174, 2 1/8 to 2 3/8; do No. 175, 2 1/8 to 2 3/8; do No. 176, 2 1/8 to 2 3/8; do No. 177, 2 1/8 to 2 3/8; do No. 178, 2 1/8 to 2 3/8; do No. 179, 2 1/8 to 2 3/8; do No. 180, 2 1/8 to 2 3/8; do No. 181, 2 1/8 to 2 3/8; do No. 182, 2 1/8 to 2 3/8; do No. 183, 2 1/8 to 2 3/8; do No. 184, 2 1/8 to 2 3/8; do No. 185, 2 1/8 to 2 3/8; do No. 186, 2 1/8 to 2 3/8; do No. 187, 2 1/8 to 2 3/8; do No. 188, 2 1/8 to 2 3/8; do No. 189, 2 1/8 to 2 3/8; do No. 190, 2 1/8 to 2 3/8; do No. 191, 2 1/8 to 2 3/8; do No. 192, 2 1/8 to 2 3/8; do No. 193, 2 1/8 to 2 3/8; do No. 194, 2 1/8 to 2 3/8; do No. 195, 2 1/8 to 2 3/8; do No. 196, 2 1/8 to 2 3/8; do No. 197, 2 1/8 to 2 3/8; do No. 198, 2 1/8 to 2 3/8; do No. 199, 2 1/8 to 2 3/8; do No. 200, 2 1/8 to 2 3/8; do No. 201, 2 1/8 to 2 3/8; do No. 202, 2 1/8 to 2 3/8; do No. 203, 2 1/8 to 2 3/8; do No. 204, 2 1/8 to 2 3/8; do No. 205, 2 1/8 to 2 3/8; do No. 206, 2 1/8 to 2 3/8; do No. 207, 2 1/8 to 2 3/8; do No. 208, 2 1/8 to 2 3/8; do No. 209, 2 1/8 to 2 3/8; do No. 210, 2 1/8 to 2 3/8; do No. 211, 2 1/8 to 2 3/8; do No. 212, 2 1/8 to 2 3/8; do No. 213, 2 1/8 to 2 3/8; do No. 214, 2 1/8 to 2 3/8; do No. 215, 2 1/8 to 2 3/8; do No. 216, 2 1/8 to 2 3/8; do No. 217, 2 1/8 to 2 3/8; do No. 218, 2 1/8 to 2 3/8; do No. 219, 2 1/8 to 2 3/8; do No. 220, 2 1/8 to 2 3/8; do No. 221, 2 1/8 to 2 3/8; do No. 222, 2 1/8 to 2 3/8; do No. 223, 2 1/8 to 2 3/8; do No. 224, 2 1/8 to 2 3/8; do No. 225, 2 1/8 to 2 3/8; do No. 226, 2 1/8 to 2 3/8; do No. 227, 2 1/8 to 2 3/8; do No. 228, 2 1/8 to 2 3/8; do No. 229, 2 1/8 to 2 3/8; do No. 230, 2 1/8 to 2 3/8; do No. 231, 2 1/8 to 2 3/8; do No. 232, 2 1/8 to 2 3/8; do No. 233, 2 1/8 to 2 3/8; do No. 234, 2 1/8 to 2 3/8; do No. 235, 2 1/8 to 2 3/8; do No. 236, 2 1/8 to 2 3/8; do No. 237, 2 1/8 to 2 3/8; do No. 238, 2 1/8 to 2 3/8; do No. 239, 2 1/8 to 2 3/8; do No. 240, 2 1/8 to 2 3/8; do No. 241, 2 1/8 to 2 3/8; do No. 242, 2 1/8 to 2 3/8; do No. 243, 2 1/8 to 2 3/8; do No. 244, 2 1/8 to 2 3/8; do No. 245, 2 1/8 to 2 3/8; do No. 246, 2 1/8 to 2 3/8; do No. 247, 2 1/8 to 2 3/8; do No. 248, 2 1/8 to 2 3/8; do No. 249, 2 1/8 to 2 3/8; do No. 250, 2 1/8 to 2 3/8; do No. 251, 2 1/8 to 2 3/8; do No. 252, 2 1/8 to 2 3/8; do No. 253, 2 1/8 to 2 3/8; do No. 254, 2 1/8 to 2 3/8; do No. 255, 2 1/8 to 2 3/8; do No. 256, 2 1/8 to 2 3/8; do No. 257, 2 1/8 to 2 3/8; do No. 258, 2 1/8 to 2 3/8; do No. 259, 2 1/8 to 2 3/8; do No. 260, 2 1/8 to 2 3/8; do No. 261, 2 1/8 to 2 3/8; do No. 262, 2 1/8 to 2 3/8; do No. 263, 2 1/8 to 2 3/8; do No. 264, 2 1/8 to 2 3/8; do No. 265, 2 1/8 to 2 3/8; do No. 266, 2 1/8 to 2 3/8; do No. 267, 2 1/8 to 2 3/8; do No. 268, 2 1/8 to 2 3/8; do No. 269, 2 1/8 to 2 3/8; do No. 270, 2 1/8 to 2 3/8; do No. 271, 2 1/8 to 2 3/8; do No. 272, 2 1/8 to 2 3/8; do No. 273, 2 1/8 to 2 3/8; do No. 274, 2 1/8 to 2 3/8; do No. 275, 2 1/8 to 2 3/8; do No. 276, 2 1/8 to 2 3/8; do No. 277, 2 1/8 to 2 3/8; do No. 278, 2 1/8 to 2 3/8; do No. 279, 2 1/8 to 2 3/8; do No. 280, 2 1/8 to 2 3/8; do No. 281, 2 1/8 to 2 3/8; do No. 282, 2 1/8 to 2 3/8; do No. 283, 2 1/8 to 2 3/8; do No. 284, 2 1/8 to 2 3/8; do No. 285, 2 1/8 to 2 3/8; do No. 286, 2 1/8 to 2 3/8; do No. 287, 2 1/8 to 2 3/8; do No. 288, 2 1/8 to 2 3/8; do No. 289, 2 1/8 to 2 3/8; do No. 290, 2 1/8 to 2 3/8; do No. 291, 2 1/8 to 2 3/8; do No. 292, 2 1/8 to 2 3/8; do No. 293, 2 1/8 to 2 3/8; do No. 294, 2 1/8 to 2 3/8; do No. 295, 2 1/8 to 2 3/8; do No. 296, 2 1/8 to 2 3/8; do No. 297, 2 1/8 to 2 3/8; do No. 298, 2 1/8 to 2 3/8; do No. 299, 2 1/8 to 2 3/8; do No. 300, 2 1/8 to 2 3/8; do No. 301, 2 1/8 to 2 3/8; do No. 302, 2 1/8 to 2 3/8; do No. 303, 2 1/8 to 2 3/8; do No. 304, 2 1/8 to 2 3/8; do No. 305, 2 1/8 to 2 3/8; do No. 306, 2 1/8 to 2 3/8; do No. 307, 2 1/8 to 2 3/8; do No. 308, 2 1/8 to 2 3/8; do No. 309, 2 1/8 to 2 3/8; do No. 310, 2 1/8 to 2 3/8; do No. 311, 2 1/8 to 2 3/8; do No. 312, 2 1/8 to 2 3/8; do No. 313, 2 1/8 to 2 3/8; do No. 314, 2 1/8 to 2 3/8; do No. 315, 2 1/8 to 2 3/8; do No. 316, 2 1/8 to 2 3/8; do No. 317, 2 1/8 to 2 3/8; do No. 318, 2 1/8 to 2 3/8; do No. 319, 2 1/8 to 2 3/8; do No. 320, 2 1/8 to 2 3/8; do No. 321, 2 1/8 to 2 3/8; do No. 322, 2 1/8 to 2 3/8; do No. 323, 2 1/8 to 2 3/8; do No. 324, 2 1/8 to 2 3/8; do No. 325, 2 1/8 to 2 3/8; do No. 326, 2 1/8 to 2 3/8; do No. 327, 2 1/8 to 2 3/8; do No. 328, 2 1/8 to 2 3/8; do No. 329, 2 1/8 to 2 3/8; do No. 330, 2 1/8 to 2 3/8; do No. 331, 2 1/8 to 2 3/8; do No. 332, 2 1/8 to 2 3/8; do No. 333, 2 1/8 to 2 3/8; do No. 334, 2 1/8 to 2 3/8; do No. 335, 2 1/8 to 2 3/8; do No. 336, 2 1/8 to 2 3/8; do No. 337, 2 1/8 to 2 3/8; do No. 338, 2 1/8 to 2 3/8; do No. 339, 2 1/8 to 2 3/8; do No. 340, 2 1/8 to 2 3/8; do No. 341, 2 1/8 to 2 3/8; do No. 342, 2 1/8 to 2 3/8; do No. 343, 2 1/8 to 2 3/8; do No. 344, 2 1/8 to 2 3/8; do No. 345, 2 1/8 to 2 3/8; do No. 346, 2 1/8 to 2 3/8; do No. 347, 2 1/8 to 2 3/8; do No. 348, 2 1/8 to 2 3/8; do No. 349, 2 1/8 to 2 3/8; do No. 350, 2 1/8 to 2 3/8; do No. 351, 2 1/8 to 2 3/8; do No. 352, 2 1/8 to 2 3/8; do No. 353, 2 1/8 to 2 3/8; do No. 354, 2 1/8 to 2 3/8; do No. 355, 2 1/8 to 2 3/8; do No. 356, 2 1/8 to 2 3/8; do No. 357, 2 1/8 to 2 3/8; do No. 358, 2 1/8 to 2 3/8; do No. 359, 2 1/8 to 2 3/8; do No. 360, 2 1/8 to 2 3/8; do No. 361, 2 1/8 to 2 3/8; do No. 362, 2 1/8 to 2 3/8; do No. 363, 2 1/8 to 2 3/8; do No. 364, 2 1/8 to 2 3/8; do No. 365, 2 1/8 to 2 3/8; do No. 366, 2 1/8 to 2 3/8; do No. 367, 2 1/8 to 2 3/8; do No. 368, 2 1/8 to 2 3/8; do No. 369, 2 1/8 to 2 3/8; do No. 370, 2 1/8 to 2 3/8; do No. 371, 2 1/8 to 2 3/8; do No. 372, 2 1/8 to 2 3/8; do No. 373, 2 1/8 to 2 3/8; do No. 374, 2 1/8 to 2 3/8; do No. 375, 2 1/8 to 2 3/8; do No. 376, 2 1/8 to 2 3/8; do No. 377, 2 1/8 to 2 3/8; do No. 378, 2 1/8 to 2 3/8; do No. 379, 2 1/8 to 2 3/8; do No. 380, 2 1/8 to 2 3/8; do No. 381, 2 1/8 to 2 3/8; do No. 382, 2 1/8 to 2 3/8; do No. 383, 2 1/8 to 2 3/8; do No. 384, 2 1/8 to 2 3/8; do No. 385, 2 1/8 to 2 3/8; do No. 386, 2 1/8 to 2 3/8; do No. 387, 2 1/8 to 2 3/8; do No. 388, 2 1/8 to 2 3/8; do No. 389, 2 1/8 to 2 3/8; do No. 390, 2 1/8 to 2 3/8; do No. 391, 2 1/8 to 2 3/8; do No. 392, 2 1/8 to 2 3/8; do No. 393, 2 1/8 to 2 3/8; do No. 394, 2 1/8 to 2 3/8; do No. 395, 2 1/8 to 2 3/8; do No. 396, 2 1/8 to 2 3/8; do No. 397, 2 1/8 to 2 3/8; do No. 398, 2 1/8 to 2 3/8; do No. 399, 2 1/8 to 2 3/8; do No. 400, 2 1/8 to 2 3/8; do No. 401, 2 1/8 to 2 3/8; do No. 402, 2 1/8 to 2 3/8; do No. 403, 2 1/8 to 2 3/8; do No. 404, 2 1/8 to 2 3/8; do No. 405, 2 1/8 to 2 3/8; do No. 406, 2 1/8 to 2 3/8; do No. 407, 2 1/8 to 2 3/8; do No. 408, 2 1/8 to 2 3/8; do No. 409, 2 1/8 to 2 3/8; do No. 410, 2 1/8 to 2 3/8; do No. 411, 2 1/8 to 2 3/8; do No. 412, 2 1/8 to 2 3/8; do No. 413, 2 1/8 to 2 3/8; do No. 414, 2 1/8 to 2 3/8; do No. 415, 2 1/8 to 2 3/8; do No. 416, 2 1/8 to 2 3/8; do No. 417, 2 1/8 to 2 3/8; do No. 418, 2 1/8 to 2 3/8; do No. 419, 2 1/8 to 2 3/8; do No. 420, 2 1/8 to 2 3/8; do No. 421, 2 1/8 to 2 3/8; do No. 422, 2 1/8 to 2 3/8; do No. 423, 2 1/8 to 2 3/8; do No. 424, 2 1/8 to 2 3/8; do No. 425, 2 1/8 to 2 3/8; do No. 426, 2 1/8 to 2 3/8; do No. 427, 2 1/8 to 2 3/8; do No. 428, 2 1/8 to 2 3/8; do No. 429, 2 1/8 to 2 3/8; do No. 430, 2 1/8 to 2 3/8; do No. 431, 2 1/8 to 2 3/8; do No. 432, 2 1/8 to 2 3/8; do No. 433, 2 1/8 to 2 3/8; do No. 434, 2 1/8 to 2 3/8; do No. 435, 2 1/8 to 2 3/8; do No. 436, 2 1/8 to 2 3/8; do No. 437, 2 1/8 to 2 3/8; do No. 438, 2 1/8 to 2 3/8; do No. 439, 2 1/8 to 2 3/8; do No. 440, 2 1/8 to 2 3/8; do No. 441, 2 1/8 to 2 3/8; do No. 442, 2 1/8 to 2 3/8; do No. 443, 2 1/8 to 2 3/8; do No. 444, 2 1/8 to 2 3/8; do No. 445, 2 1/8 to 2 3/8; do No. 446, 2 1/8 to 2 3/8; do No. 447, 2 1/8 to 2 3/8; do No. 448, 2 1/8 to 2 3/8; do No. 449, 2 1/8 to 2 3/8; do No. 450, 2 1/8 to 2 3/8; do No. 451, 2 1/8 to 2 3/8; do No. 452, 2 1/8 to 2 3/8; do No. 453, 2 1/8 to 2 3/8; do No. 454, 2 1/8 to 2 3/8; do No. 455, 2 1/8 to 2 3/8; do No. 456, 2 1/8 to 2 3/8; do No. 457, 2 1/8 to 2 3/8; do No. 458, 2 1/8 to 2 3/8; do No. 459, 2 1/8 to 2 3/8; do No. 460, 2 1/8 to 2 3/8; do No. 461, 2 1/8 to 2 3/8; do No. 462, 2 1/8 to 2 3/8; do No. 463, 2 1/8 to 2 3/8; do No. 464, 2 1/8 to 2 3/8; do No. 465, 2 1/8 to 2 3/8; do No. 466, 2 1/8 to 2 3/8; do No. 467, 2 1/8 to 2 3/8; do No. 468, 2 1/8 to 2 3/8; do No. 469, 2 1/8 to 2 3/8; do No. 470, 2 1/8 to 2 3/8; do No. 471, 2 1/8 to 2 3/8; do No. 472, 2 1/8 to 2 3/8; do No. 473, 2 1/8 to 2 3/8; do No. 474, 2 1/8 to 2