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VOL. XXXIII.—NO. 27.

### MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY. FEBRUARY 14, 1883.

### PRICE FIVE CENTS

"NOT CONQUERED YET!"

"We Would Rather Die Than Emigrate!"

Donum, Feb. 6 .- Healy has intimated to his constituents that in consequence of his impending imprisoment he intends to resign his seat in Parliament. The Queen's Bench division to day granted warrants for the arrest of Davitt, Healy and Quinn.

The Grand Jury to-day returned a true bill for seditious libel against O'Brien, editor of United Ireland; also, a true bill against Dowling for the murder of policeman Cox. Sabscriptions were opened yesterday in the County Wicklow to present Parnell with a testimonial for the purpose of clearing off

the mortgage on his estate. LONDON, Feb. 6 .- A Cabinet meeting this afternoon lasted three hours. Extra precautions were taken to ensure the safety of the Ministers. Two Irish detectives followed Earl Spencer as an escort to Lord Granville's

residence. Three thousand pounds, balance of the Duchess of Marlborough's relief fund, will be devoted to resisting Irish emigration.

The Right Hon. Thomas Edward Taylor, member of Purliament for the County of Dublin, is dead. He was a Conservative. It is said that if a desirable candidate can be found for the seat in Parliament for Cork, now occupied by Mr. Parnell, he will probably contest the election in Dublin for the vacant seat. Edward Cecil Guinness will be the Conservative candidate.

LONDON, Feb. 7 .- It is reported the Government has secured the most important information regarding secret societies in Ire-

Mr. Healy, M P., presided to-day at a large meeting of the National League in this city. at which resolutions were adopted urging the National party persistently to expose in Parliament all Government attempts to suppress freedom of speech and the press.

DUBLIN, Feb. 8 .- Davitt. Healy and Quian were arrested to-day for refusing to give bail and conveyed to Kumainbam jail. The Lord Mayor to-day received a deputa-

tion asking him to open a fund for the relief of distress in the west of Ireland. His Lordship said that the speeches by O'Donnell and others at the meeting from which the deputation emanated were cartain to frustrate the success of any fund traceable to such an He was, however, willing to receive contributions, and if the amount justified it eventually open a fund.

Dunta, Feb. 8 .- Trevelyn, Chief Secretary, started for England last evening, escorted by a detective.

DUBLIN Feb. 8.—Mr. Parnell, in a communication asking the attendance of the Irish members at the opening of Parliament next week, ears events of the ulmost importance to Ireland

Stradiord. Earl Epencer, Lord-Lieutenant, has returned. He was escoried from the railway station by hussars and followed by cars laden with detec-

Atchbishop McCabe is better but still feeble.

Atchbishop McCabe is better but still feeble.

London, Feb. S.—An important arrest has been made here of a man named Filzpatrick, charged with being implicated with the assessibation conspiracy in Ireland. The prisoner has been conveyed to Ireland and is a former associate of Muleit, who was recently suspected of turning informer: Filzpatrick is supposed to be the driver of the car employed by the murderers of Cavendish and Burke.

The regulation that the military telegraph stations in Ireland should remain open all night in case of a sudden necessity for the despatch of troops has been suspended.

Dublin, Feb 8.—I'wo farmers have been arrested at Newtonhamitton in connection with

rested at Newionhamitton in connection with the alleged conspiracy to murder officials. Two thousand starving pursons to day sur-rounded the hotel in Glencolumbill, of Wood-house, the Poor Law Inspector, demanding em-

DUBLIN, Feb. 9.—Davitt, Healy and Quinn are to be treated as first-class prisoners. Woodhouss, a Poor Law Inspector of Glen-

columbkal, in answering demands for employment of starving people, advocated emigration, when some one exclaimed, "we would rather die than emigrate."

Dustin, Feb. 9.—The trial of O'Brien, sditor of United Ireland, for seditions libel, was begun to-day. A. M. Sullivan, M.P., defending the accused, challenged the whole lary, on the ground that the Sheriff had neglected certain necessary formalities in summoning them. Triers' were summoned to decide the question, and decided against Bulllyan

A coachsmith, named Doyle, was arrested this morning charged with complicity in the conspiracy to murder officials.

EDINBUSCH, Feb. 9.—Mr. Trevelyan, Chief Secretary for Ireland, speaking at Hawick to day, denied the statement that the diminution of agrarian orime in Ireland was more apparent than real. He referred to the rapidity with which murderous orimes dimin. ished when it became apparent that the murderers would be executed. He denied that to prison for the attempt on the the Government suppressed freedom of speech life of Judge Lawson. Thirteen or liberty of the press. The Government was prisoners in all are charged with

ready to work with the Irish members of conspiracy to murder Burke and Cavendish Parliament advocating legitimate schemes of and the attack on the juror Field. During

LONDON, Feb. 9. - The Lord Mayor has re to the deputation which requested him to 6 h of May at Wren's public house, which open a fund for the relief of the distress in Kavanagh mentioned. The Crown counsel Ireland. O'Donnell says the Manrion House announced their intention to produce very is the "leech-sucker, not the helper of Ire. little evidence corroborating Kavanegh.

Duslin, Feb. 9. - Cardinal Archoishop McCaba's illness has become more serious. and his condition is dangerous.

Clare and Sligo. The country, he says, can never expect peace and plenty until it is rid after another, came and looked at the bodies of the yoke of a bloated and ruthless oil. and walked away.

garoby. Dumin, Feb. 10 .- Michael Kavanagh, a soners charged with conspiring to murder officials. He identified Patrick Delaney call nicknames." Kavaosch then saw Fitz. dent. harris with a cab coming from the opposite direction. Four men alighted from the cab. The cab stayed a long way up the road with horse's head towards Dublin. Soon afterwards he saw two men approaching and heard a cry. He saw one of the gentlemen full. He did not see the other fall, but the four men whom he drove to the Park jumped on his car and he drove away. He

identified Fitzharris as the driver of the cab. He deposed that he saw Cavendish and Burke approaching. Somebody among those he drove said the tall man was to be assassinated. He subsequently drove by Chapel lzod, round the town to Palmerston Park. Kelly alighted at the terminus. Brady paid him one pound. Kavanagh also said the afternoon he drove to the park, and had to James Carey. Delaney afterwards in-

structed Kavanagh to look sharp and be to the waiting group, which included persons he did not know. Cavendish and Burke were approaching arm in arm. Jas. Carey and Delaney, who had come back on the car from the place where it was waiting, jumped down and joined the group. Kavanagh said be and Brac Witness heard somebody say "It is the tail The water will be drawn in man." Kavanagh was ordered to go further the divers are unsuccessful. away by some of the conspirators. As he did so heard somebody repeat, "Mind, it's the tall man." As the gentleman came along Carey or Delaney raised a white bandkerchief. While the witness was waiting a carman, nicknamed "Nowt," passed driving a passenger named Nolan towards Dublin. Some bicyclists also passed. Witness thought he only saw one gentleman fall, and saw the other, who had an umbrella, lying on the ground. Driving from the scene of the

the ground. Driving from the scene of the says events of the ulmost impotance to Ireland will be discussed. A preliminary meeting of the party will be held on the lith instant to consider the action of the I ish members. Mr. Farnell, writing to Joseph Walsh, concerning a possible vacancy in the representation for the ber who will refuse to take his reat. If the time comes for the Irish members to retire from the House of Commons, he says they should do so in a body. He carnestly advocates the adoption of some system of pectualary compensation to members. If the constituencies do not make an effort in that direction, he will be obliged to consider whether he could persevere in the thankless task of endsavoring to keep trigether an independent Irish party.

Mr. Healy, in a speech last night, advised that all local affairs, such as the management of rates and the appointment to the magistracy be confined to elected boards, each or which shall send delegates to the central council of the province, which shall have the power over private bills now exercised by Parliament.

Dowling was to day convicted of shooting, with intent to kill, policeman Cox, and sentenced to ponal servitude for life. Diwling's defence was that Cox was shot by Constable Stradiord.

Earl Epencer, Lord-Lieutenant, has returned. public house near Leeson Bridge. Brady the most turculent advisers of every measure morning he met Brady sgain at Townsend | not concerned to defend the deputation which car to remain as it was, but some his turtle-fed boorishness, and that when an time afterward he had it painted, investigation occurs it will occasion much lis mare was of a dark brown satisfaction and surprise to ascertain that

waiting, Kelly and Lawrence Hanlon came

Kavanagh's evidence makes it certain that plot was primarily against him.

(Burke) was lying on the road after by him." this exclamation, and the other victim standing with an umbrella in his hands. Kavanagh afterwards saw him lying in the road. Kayanagh said he was twice in the tunity of putting stories together, and impark before May 6th with the four men whom prove their memory by consulting each he drove on the day of the murder. Dayle other, the Irish prisoners in Kilman ham jail was present when he was sworn into the society. He identified Doyle as having told him he must, after swearing, drive anywhere they required him. Doyle hereupon ex-claimed "It's a lie." Kayanagh said Kelly lost his hat when he mounted the car after the attack on Field. The car fied by a circuitous route. In Townsend street Kelly bought another hat. A carman called confirmed the statement of having passed

Kavanagh's car in the park. Kavanagh further deposed that Fitzharris once told him they were after Judge Lawson. Kayanagh said he became an informer on Thursday. He had been sworn into the Boolety by Kelly. The task assigned him was to drive the "boys."

Kavanagh in his testimony said that Doyle told him that James Mullet and a lot of big people were attached to the Society. Upon Kavanagh entering on details as to the times he drove the assassins after the murders, Fitzbarris called him a liar. Kavanagh said that at the Gas Works Brady and Kayanagh wrapped some kind of awords in paper and threw them into the basin. He said that on May 6th he wore a white hat, but a man on the car, not in the prisoner's dock, changed with him, giving him a large brown

Patrick Delaney is a convict sentenced

the reading of his deposition Kavanagh leaned back in his seat, resting his head on ceived an insulting letter from M. O'Donnell, his hand with a dogged expression. George member of Parliament, criticizing his reply Motley deposed that he saw Kavanagh on the

Samuel Jacob deposed to seeing the strug gle in the park at a distance of fifty yards. He saw the assassins mount the car, and one afterwards return and strike one of the pros-DUBLIN Feb. 10.—Archbishop Croke con. trate forms. He could not say whether four firms the reports of widespread and fearful or five were engaged. Jacob was unable to distress in the counties of Mayo, Donegal, recognize any of the men on the car. Before the arrival of the bicyclists two men, one

Doyle, Patrick Delany and Fitzbarris had no questions to ask Kavansgh. Kelly's councarman, has turned informer against the pri sel tried to shake Kavanagh's evidence by asking him concerning interviews at the Castle and money promised him, but did not and another of the men present. He apparently produce much impression. Kavdrove four men into the Park by anegh identified Fagan as one of the asso-the Island Bridgo Gate to the Phoenix clates of the assassins. The prisoners evimonument, and along the main road dentity feel that the game is up. All exhibit to the Gough monument, where they got a defiant demeanor, except James Carey, who down. They said there was no sign of sits motionless, gazing fixedly at the Bench. "Skin-the goat," meaning Fitzharris, the The others move about and hold whispered carmon, when Fitzharris shouted, "Don't conferences, and sometimes laugh at any incl-

alighted there he put a nosebag on the horse the day of the murder. Caffrey is a relative while waiting. He heard some person speak of a man already in custody. The Orown ready to start. Upon this he drove nearer Cavendish and Burke. A man supposed to to the waiting group, which included per- have been connected with the Phonix Park

DURLIN, Feb. 10 .- The relatives of Archbishop McCabe have been summoned to his

death bed. LONDON, Feb. 10 .- O'Donnell in his letter murder they took a turn to the left, then to the Lord Mayor criticising his reply to the deputation who requested him to open a fund for the relief of the distress in Ireland, says the city is welcome to pronounce benedictions upon itself while it continues to be loathed and hated on the banks of Loch Fovila. He describes Hartington as one of of anti-Irish policy. O'Donnell gave he was waited on the Lord Mayor. The members of the deputation are competent to appreciate public funds which should have gone to solace the widow and orphan have found their way into the pockets of city swindlers or into the fair round paunches of city glut-

CANNES, Feb. 11 .- Mr. Gladstone, in conversation with Clemenceau to day, stated that the curse of Ireland had been centralization. "I desire," he said, "to decentralize the Burke was the first murdered and that the administrative authority. We are now trying to make the humblest Irishman realize that Kavanagh said he was so near that he heard he is a governing agency, and also that the one of the victims cry "Oh" The tall victim Government will be carried on for him and

tons.

London, Feb. 12 .- O'Donnell, Memter of Parliament, complains that while informers and paid witnesses are allowed every opporare kept in solitary confinement, and hindered from producing evidence for their defence. DUBLIN, Feb. 11.—The swo-d-blades which Kavanagh testified that he and Brady threw into the basin of the gas works after the attack upon Field, were discovered to-day in the basin. The police closely guard Kavanagh.

O'lonnell writes attacking the present organization of the Irish Parliamentary party as chautic, and suggesting that it be divided into sections, each of which would watch a branch of the Government.

It is said the informers in the Phonix Park

of the Government.

It is said the informers in the Phoenix Park murder have given sufficient evidence to secure the zoon viction of the assassing of Lieut. Greatorex. The car in which the murderers of

Continued on 8th Page.

#### THE ICE PALACE.

Yes, wh've seen the Carnival Palace, Like Alladia's in "Fairy land, fair," Who could summon "by rubbing his wonder-ful lamp," The "Genii" of earth and of air,

Like a dream of our childhood's romancing As it rises before our eyes. Is this Chateau our City adorning, All gleaming with opaline dyes,

Amethyst, ruby and amber, Sapphire and emerald green, While the diamond-like flash, of electric light, Through walls, and from windows gleam,

so fair in each crystal proportion, It's tower and pinnacies light. Twere a pily to think such beauty must pass, With the summer's sun from our sight: ACKES BURT.

### ARCHBISHOP LYNCH

On IRELAND

Important letter from His Grace on the coudition of the country—Buvout the land-lerds -Commerce and Home Male for the people—A warning to anguand.

as asking him concerning interviews at the Ocation of money promised him, but did not all ones. The Gastine of money promised him, but did not be operated by concerning the concerning as one of the same of the concerning the concerning as one of the same of the concerning the concerning as one of the same of the concerning the concerning as one of the same of the concerning the

Londou, Feb. 10.—The gunboat "Bedwing"
made another fruitiess attempt to reach the
lgland of Innismurray, with stores for the
relief of the starving inhabitants.

The reletives of Arch.

The reletives of Arch. the altered state of things. The climate of Ireland and England has undergone for the last fifty years a very great change. There are now constant rains and fogas, so that certain crop do not mature as formerly. Wheat is uncertain, potatoes more so, apples which ripened in Ireland fifty years ago now shrivel on the trees; America surplies that commodity. The moisture of the earth is destructive to the hoofs of the sheep and they rot in thousands. There is not enough sunshine to dry the turt which is the fuel of the poor. This state of things will become the normal state of treland. The summors and whiters of Ireland are interlapping; large masses of heavy leaden clouds, almost touching the ground, are seen careering over all Ireland, and nearly every day pur down their heavy showers on the already floaded carth. The question is asked—Is this to continue? We lear that it will, and, berhaps, increase. The warm Gulf Stream which formerly only cast a wave around freland new embraces it, and with its falck vapors introduced it. To prove our fears we shall quote largely from the very learned work on the Gulf Stream by "Many." of the United States Navy. The waters of the United States and partially meeting the Arctic current from the north bringing down its mighty iceberas and fields of ice, is torned on the banks of Newfoundland towards the east, and strikes Ireland it at. The Arctic current being cold is heavier than the Gulf Stream is driving it in that direction. The Arctic current being cold is heavier than the Gulf Stream and underlies it in the shape of the roof of a house, consequently into warm Gulf Stream is driving it warders more and more towards the east, and the durnal motion of the carth in that direction is on-manily helping its movement towards the east. The cold warrent force in an extended to the same of the contract of the contract of its interest of received the same house in the same of the full Stream and the country of the vine, but by degrees the Art'c current with its fields of iceberg pushed

PLANTING TREES.

1. By planting trees. Ireland was called in Pagan times the "forest laland." he bega, the mountains, and the hills were covered with trees, as their remains amply prove, and at the present day, by the industry of the monks of Mount Meller. Capoquin, trees now grow where the mountain bether alone flourished. Instead of Their to bring under other cultivation waste and barren lands, which will not repay the outlay, let trees be planted as in Switzerland.

WASTE LABOR.

WASTE LANDS.

I et the government of Ireland appropriate, as is done in o her countries of Europe, lands that are only it for twee, to the pearants, free of all rent and award premiums for the planting of trees, In twenty years Ireland would be supplied with fuel and the commencement of a commerce in timber, and in the meantime

would sup, ly employment, which also means tool, to a starting receive. The de-r and other auturals of the mountain fracts would supply a crisin portion of food and other mat runs to the nessants, as in other mountainous countries.

STOCK WITH FI H LAKES AND BIYERS. The else agreat number of lakes and rivers in Ire so d which should be stocked wite fish—not for the exclusive light of the rich landlords but for the food of the peasants. Our good and paternal government of Chinada thus utilizes our rivers and lakes, not because the people are in need of this means of support, but he sues the work is useful. The pour mountainer reof the Pyrences have their fish for briday fattened in their little ponds without let or hindrance from the lat diors.

Divide large farms for cultivation.

The following letter on the state of Ireland was addressed to the Press by His Grace Archbishop Lynch of Teronto;—

GENTLEMEN.—Some time ago we took the liberty of addressing to you a letter on the miserable state of ireland. We must thank you far your generous irestment of that letter and take courage to be deress you again on the same subject. Public opinion is, as we use ore have said, a weapon that will gain the victory sooner or later.

The condition of Ireland is still most deplorable. The condition of Ireland is still most deplorable. The crueities of the evictions of thousands of poor impove is hed families from interable hut, and home s, in the depths of will dec, brins about the families from interable about and home s, in the depths of will dec, brins as not entirely bardened to the common are not entirely bardened to the common fights of human inty. If mere salisans were treated as those human beings are, philanthro ple societies, would have go dreasant or shore treated as those human beings are, philanthro ple societies, would have go dreasant or shore treated as those human beings are, philanthro ple societies, would have go dreasant or shore treated as those human beings are, philanthro ple societies, would have go dreasant or shore treated as those human beings are, philanthro ple societies, would have go dreasant or shore treated as those human beings are, philanthro ple societies, would have go dreasant or shore treated as those human beings are, philanthro ple societies, would have go dreasant or shore treated as those human beings are, philanthro ple societies, would have go dreasant or shore treated as those human beings are, philanthro ple societies, would have go dreasant or shore treated as those human beings are, philanthro ple societies, would have go dreasant or shore treated as those human beings are, philanthro ple societies, would have go dreasant or shore treated as the second of the same sole of DIVIDE LARGE FARMS FOR CULTIVATION.

"For the adherents of evil societies, as we have been grieved to observe during the part months do not case to puttheir trust in deeds of crime to exc to the passions of the people, and by seeking remedies worse than the disease to adopt a course calculated to leas their fellow countrymen not to safety but to d-struction. Hence the faithful people should be firmly persuaded, as we have arready reminded them, that the standard of utility and honesly is one and the same; that the national cause should be kept distinct from the sims, purposes and deeds of unnailowed associations; that while it was just and lawful for those suffering oppression to seek their rights by lawful metus, it is not allowable to make use of the protection which crime affords; and that Divine Providence allots to the virtuous the enjoyments of the fruits of patience and well doing, but subjects the evil disposed, after their fruitless tabors, to heavy publishment from God and men. While we has speak from our earnest desire for the relief, peace and implicass of freiand we have no doubt that you, our beloved son, and your venerable colleagues in united counsels and brothely love will continue to keep your faltiful people entirely spart from those who, led away blindly by their own passions, thick they can serve their country by steeping thomselves in crime, by drawing others into the same depraved courses and imprinting a foul stain on their country's cause. We rejoice, beloved son, that you have lately so effectively discharged this priestly zeal when in view of the snares and dangers prepared for the Catholic youth of freland, you stated a pastoral letter in which you publicly denounced these dangers, stirred up the faithful to vigilant care, and constited ut once for their salvation and for the interests of religion and your country. Hose grave duties of the pastoral office and the public interests of their bishops, and to use their best efforts in calming the passions of their countrymen and checking public disturbances. "For the adherents of evil societies, as we

PRIMATS AT PUBLIC MENTINGS.

their countrymen and checking public disturbances.

PRIESTS AT PUBLIC MENTICES.

"For the proper exercise of this salutary influence of the sacred ministry—especially when the question or popular meeting; in which public affairs are very warmly discussed and discensions arks—we deam it a wise plan if, adhering attricty to the decrea you have already made regarding the junior clergy, you would give leave to acted such meetings only to those ecclesiastics in whose windom you have special confidence, whose minture age and experience have rendered them conspicuous for prucence wisdom and weight, and who are therefore, best able to guide an excited as embly to what is right and honest to meet the fallacies of the evil-disposed, to guard the cause of justice and be the best defender of the most indicious of the common weal, will be of the greatest nut ify to the country in its present disturbed issate. Finally, we cannot on this consistent out to express to you, our beloved son, and to our venerable brathern the bishops of Ireland, called to share in our solicitude, our special feelings of praise and affection on account of the care you have taken in common for the defence of the preservation of the Catholic University, by adopting such plans as seemed to you necessary and expedient for the establishment and maintenance of sound sod solid learning and for the influence of the funits. With regard to colesiustical seminaries, let your attention be carefully devoted to the youths applied to the angelio Doctor lumiop, begging most earnestly the God of all clemency that He may be diligently instructed in marful learning and in the practice of virtues and that those who devote the masives to philosophical studies may be brought up as far as possible in the teaching of the angelio Doctor lumiop, begging most earnestly the God of all clemency that He may be the powerful instrument of His glory, and that he may in His mercy console your istitude people and enable to see who have sown in tears to respin joy. Livingly grant the

#### THE CONQUERED BANNERS

BY THE REV. FATHER A. J. RYANG. The Post Priest of the Bouth.

Furl that banver, for 'tis weary;
Round its staff 'tis drooping dreary;
Furl it, 10'd it, it is best;
For there's not a man to wavelt,
And there's not as sword to save it,
And there's not one left to save it,
in the blood which heroes gave it;
And its foes now scorn and oraye it—;
Furl it, hide it—left it rest—

Take that banner down? 'tis tattered; Brok-n in its staff and shattered. And the validat hosts are scattered. Over whom it floated high. Oh! 'tis hard for us to fold it, Hard to think there's none to hold it. Hard that these who once unrolled it. Now must furl it with a sigh.

Furl that Banner! furl it radiy
Once ten thousands bailed it gladly.
And ten thousands wildly, madry.
Swore it should forever wave—
Swore that former's sword should never
hearts like theirs entwined dissever.
Tim that first should float if rever
O'er their freezom or their grave.

Furlitt for the hands that grasped it.
And the hearts that fonety cresped it.
Cold and dead are lying i w;
And that Banner—it is 'raining'
While around it counds the wailing'
Of its people in their wec—
For, though conquered, they adors it!
Love the cold, dead hands that bare 22
We p for those who fell before it!
Pardon the e who trailed and tore it!
But, on! wildly they deplore it
Who now furl and fold itse, IV.

Y.

Furl that Banner! True, 'tis gory, Yet 'tis wreathed around with giory And 'twill live in song and story Though its folds are in the dust: For its fame on brightest pages, Penned by poets and by sages, Shall go sounding down the sgee—Furl its folds though now we must.

VI. For it there is not in the dead—
For it dropps above the dead—
Touch it not-uniod it never,
Let it dropp there, furled forever,
For its people's hopes are deads

WEDDED TO A PAPAL ZOUAVE.

Marriage of a daughter of ex-Senator **Blaims** to Col. John J. Coppinger.

Washington, Feb. 6.—Miss Alice Stanwood Blaine, the oldest daughter of ex-Senator Birine, was married to day at her father's rustdence to Brevet Col. John J. Coppinger off the United States Army. Society here has for some time been anticipating this events. which was expected to be a very brilliant wedding. It was, of course, a notable orcasion, socially, although not nearly so many invitations were issued as had been expected, on account of the death, a few weeks since, of Mrs. Blaine's sister, for whom the family is in mourning. The invitations were therefore restricted to the more intimate friends of the family. These included a considerable number of gentlement with whom Mr. Blaine has held close social. or political relations. Among the guests were the President, several members of the Cabinet and Justices of the Supreme Court, together with the ladies of their families, a number of Senators and members of the House, a favor members of the diplomatic corps. Gen. Shermen, and a few army and navy filends of the bridegroom.

The engagement between Miss Slaine and Col. Coppinger has existed over a year. Ih the summer of 1881 Miss Blaine visited thes West with a party of friends, and while spending a few days at Fort Leavenworth shore first met Col. Coppinger, who was Major of the Tenth Infantry, in command at that fort. Although the soldier is some twenty years older than the young lady, a romantice attachment sprang up between thems. After that first meeting Col. Coppinger visited the East on several occasions, and cultivated the further acquaintances of Miss Blaine and her family in Washingtons and at their old home in Maine. In a few months the acquaintance ripened into an esgagement which, in spite of the diverse religious beliefs of the couple, received these hearty approval of the young lady's triends. Ool. Coppinger is a devout Catholic, and these ceremony to-day was performed by the Reva-Dr. Chappello of St. Matthew's Cathelics Church.

The pations of Mr. Blaine's new residences were beautifully decorated with flowers. These was the second occasion on which the friends of the ex-Benator have had an opportunity in. considerable numbers to visit the house. which was really erected as a mansion of state. The first occasion was on last Sunday evening, when Mr. and Mrs. Bisine entertained many friends in their new home. Timday's caremony was impressive and interestiing, and at its conclusion the guests partocks of a wedding breakfast. The bride was the recipient of many beautiful presents.

Col. Coppinger is Inspector-General of the Department of the Missouri, on the staff of Gen. Pope. He was at one time an officer list the Papel army, where his abilities as a solkdier secured him several promotions. He adihered to the fortunes of the Pope until the downtall of the temporal power of his Holfness rendered his further services unnocessary. He then joined the United States army, and has for many years been stationed on the Western frontier.

#### THE SYKE OROFTERS.

GLASGOW, Fab. 10 .- The Isle of Skyle crosters have agreed that the four ringlesdeus who resisted the service of the landlor warrants shell surrender.

FARMING PROSPECTS IN EUROPE Lendon, Feb. 13. The Times beverile the farming prospects. It says a crisis in fight work exists, it is water everywhere. Good sowing time is wanted, It is sumised their much of the autumn towing is rotten, and alla. Europe is in a similar condition.

### THE DWARF'S SECRET.

Where am I to leave those wounded men, sir ?" said the head of the ambulance corps "In the Bue de la Chaussee d'Antin, No.

waggon stopped its burden at the place indi-cated by the priest. The doors of the house were immediately thrown epen and mendescribable care and tenderness, and placing them in a large apartment on the ground floor. A young girl dressed in black, except for a white nurse's apron and a red cross on her arm, advanced pale and anxious." "You have just come from the battlefield, monther?" said she.

"Yes," answered the priest; "and I have brought two wounded men, an old and a young one. The latter is quite irrecognizable on account of the blood."

He was justantly laid upon a bed, and the young girl approached with a fine sponge, warm water and soft linen bandsges. His breathing was inaudible, and it almost segmed that his heart had ceased to best. The young nurse gently hathed the wound upon the head, separated the hair, and washed away the dreadful clots of blood; the face was once mere visible, though disfigured and pallid, and with closed eyes. The girl paused in her task and frembled, drew back with dilated ages, and cried out in a tone of horror,

4 Bulpice, Sulpice, it is Benedict whom you have brought to me dying!"

Her courage and her heart failed her at once. She was but a woman, and she forgut that she was just then the only nurse in the house. A word from Zuipice recalled her to her mission.

"God is witness," said he, "that I did not secogniz: him when I raised him in my arms on the field. He is a guest whom God has sent us. "Sabine, forget everything else." Sabine pressed her brother's hand.

" I will do my duty," said she, " and if our Lord thinks I have suffered enough He will save Benedict."

When the doctor came next morning to wisit the wounded he declared the Colonel's wound to be slight, but pausing before Benedict shook his head

" Take good care of him, Mademoiselle, but in any case the poor boy will look at you many a day before he sees you, and hear the sound of your voice for long before he understands? Do you know him?' asked the physician quickly.

"Ha: was my father's pupil and my be-

trothed, Benedict Fougerais.' "Ah I" said the doctor, "art has done its share in this fatal war. Caveller, the author

of . Penelope,' was killed; Leroux is mortally wounded; Vebert may never again handle the brush, and Benedict Fougerale can only be mayed by a miracle." So saying the doctor went away full of

grief and emotion.

CHAPTER X V. THE TWO BROTHERS.

Sabine's grief at sight of her betrothed exseeded her strength. She was as pale as Benedict himself. Her eves were dimmed with tears: sobs shook her frame; her knees bent under her; she fell prostrate, her face hidden upon the bed. Sulpice found her thus.

"Sabine," he said, "the greater the duty The more need of courage. You should rather thank God that He permits you to nurse Banedict and perhaps save his life." These words roused the young girl from her lethmegy; she recovered her composure, and with hasty but fervent prayer for Benedict and Therself set about her task. After a time the weanded man began to show signs of life: but though his eyes opened and fixed them. had set in, and in his delirium he went over all the details of that terrible struggle. He was gentle and dooile as an infant, however. He even smiled and seemed grateful for the care of which he vaguely felt he was the object, but he was not conscious of the presence of his bethrothed, and in his wanderings spoke of some one whom he called Babine, but so vaguely that it was difficult to Matinguish whether he had his own Sabine in mind, or the daughter of Erwin de Steinbach. Days and nights passed and still Sabine performed her manifold duties, setting aside her own consuming grief. As often as possible the found time to visit the hapless Xavier at the prison of Requette. His heat was not yet softened by his captivity. The sentence which had fallen on him, despite his innovence, did not lead him contrite to the foot of the Cross. Cursing the injustice of men, he likewise cursed what he called the injustion of God

The chaplain of the prison valuly tried to culm and console him. The very sight of a cassock aroused his anger. In his hatred for Bulpice he included all who were the same dress, and spoke to him of the same Saviour. Teo bad a Catholic to understand the dread mvatery which ensbrouds Confession, be would fain have had his brother betray his secret, forgetting that he had doubted a hundred times of the absolute scorecy of priests.

Babine's visits calmed him for the moment,

"but these brief interludes were usually embittered by the recollection of Sulpice. He poured out all his venom and bitterness, and the poor girl telt powerless to cousole him. \*Ear from calling religion to his aid, he dwelt forever on the recollections of a vanished past. Now be was at a gambling table with its hears of banknotes or , ites of glittering gold; again he was at some loxurious board, at a thestrical performance, or ilstening from his stall to the impresioned strains of - Don Giovanni, Favorita or La Juive. Overcome by these memories, and contrasting the past with his present state, he began to think of suicide. He hesitated, however, not through any greatness of soul or faith in God, but for fear of physical suffering, of "which he had an inordinate droad. Besides. there was no hurry. As long as they left him at Requette life was endurable. But he resolved that the moment they spoke of Mew Caledonia he would manage to destroy himself, even if he had to dash out his Thrains against the wall. During the bloody reign of the Commune Xavier's condition was ameliorated. The new keepers were indulgent to oriminals, and showed more consideration for murderers than for -priests dragged from the churches. They felt that at need they could depend upon Those whom the law had condemned As they had nothing to lose, not even life, for it was under senterce, they would be naturally ready for any atrocity, and in Ferre, d'Urbain and their accomplices were found the last refuge refout throate. It is true that Xovier, low as he had fallen, and hardened as his judges had made him appear, would have shrunk from crime of any sort; but in times of anarchy there is always hope, and the young man saw liberty in bloodshed, excess and sacrilege.

Eabine told him all that had occurred on d'Antin I will give you all the papers you rethe night of the battle of Busenval; describeti Benedict Fougerals brought in covered | ing his bed like a Sister of Charity.

"It is all your own fault," said Xayler; "li you had married him he would not have gones." gone."

"Have no fear," he said; "but it is better will disturb my last moments."

"Have no fear," he said; "but it is better will disturb my last moments."

At the first sound of his voice. Sulpice than in defence of his country. The only than premain at the mercy of this drunken, is distincted that he would have been that he would have been that he would have had a wife whose family was disgraced."

The above thanked the officer and followed of mindled joy and tenderness cried, have had a wife whose family was disgraced."

but I much prefer to suffer than to be forced to despise bulpice. I love Benedict with my whole heart. From childhood upwards I remember him almost as part of the family, and at least my father chose him for me as a husband. Yet I found the courage to give him up. If you knew, Xayler, what comfort there is in faith, you would fall on your knees, were it only for consolation's sake."

But Sabine could make no impression on her brother, and this was another thorn in her sorely tortured heart. Soon, however, she had the consolation on seeing a favorable change in Benedict's condition. The wound in the breast was closed, and that upon the forehead, though taking longer to heal, caused him no anxiety.

Sometimes he had intervals of consciousness. There had been, in fact, no concussion of the brain. The delirium of pain, the excitement of the life he had recently led, the great mental shocks of the various phases of the war, the superhuman struggles at furshval, had all a much greater share in. paralyzing his faculties than even his terrible a crowd of ruffians wearing the red sash, and then he understood what was passing about him, he knew that he was with Sabine and Sulpice, his happiness contributed to his cure. The doctor warned Babine not to deprive him of hope, declaring that a violent shock might be his death, and Benedict, finding her so kind and gentle, began to cope everything for the future. Sulpice himself brought Benedict as soon as he was able home to his studio on the Bollevard de Ollohy. Beppo being scarcely sufficient to provide for his muster's wants, Sulpice found nurse for him a widow whose husband had fallen at Montrelont. Having thus attended to the walfare of his friend, the priest began to devote himself again to his work at the factory of Charenton. The rich must give the example. The people had suffered and bled, their wounds must be staunched. But it was the people themselves who would not accept the offered help. The cannon of Montmartre was seized; the muskets destined for the defence of the country were used in a general revolt.

The cannon still boomed and fights were fought, but it was no longer soldiers and noble volunteers defending the sacred soil of their country. An army was, indeed encamped | pice. outside of Paris, besieged for the second time but Paris, mutilated and bleeding, had scarcely t me to count her ruin; they were increasing

every day. The mob who fought in Paris, and defended the capital against the regular army, were the members of the Commune, their banner, a red rag, inciting them to sacillege and murder. Churches were sacked; ruffians openly preached their doctrine of free love in the sacred places. Wretches abolished all religious law, decreed the suppression of worship, and tore the divine Figure from the crucifix. Women wearing red sashes, their hall falling in a loose net upon their back, and a leathern bag slung at their side, ran about among the half-drunken populace, vomiting out terrible blasphemies. Often great wagons stopped at the doors of churches, and presently officers of the Commune, in costumes bedizened with gold, and escorted by a band of pillagers, were seen to emerge laden with ir spoils. They had ransacked sanctuary and sacristy, emptied the cupboards and seized a rich booty.

The reign of liberty began by prosoriptions. Blood flowed on the streets. Generals were shot in the corners of obscure gardens. Men who had written volumes against capital punishment to screen mis. gave the order, creants from the consequences of their crime unrelentingly put to doubt whomsoever they suspected of being opposed to their desires or their vengeance. Many were forced into the service of these brigands. Night and day the Vengeurs of the Commune searched houses and dragged thence young men and old, forcing them at the bayonet's point to serve in their ranks. The Rouge journals invented a language consisting of oaths and blasphemy. Terror was mingled with disgust, and horror surpassed even terror. Street boys carried about hideous pictures, accompanied with indecent songs or dialogues, in which the dead whose remains had been profaned were made to bear a part. The convents were thrown every barricade and tavern, fraternizing open, under pretence of liberating the nuns, and the holy mystery, enshrouding their ansterities and discipline, exposed to the vulgar view. Novices and professed sisters were alike driven into the streets, at the same time that civil marriage was proclaimed sufficient, and divorce made legal.

Yet all these horrors, these blasphemies, these profanations, these legalized thefts, this persecution, and the insane ravings of the wretched rags they called their newspapers, did not suffice for the Communists. The hatred of religion produced hatred of its representatives. Blood could not flow fast enough for their desires. They would tain have had speedier and more frequent executions. Hostsges were taken who were chosen principally from amongst the clergy and magistrates. Priests, both secular and religious, were brought before the tribunal or the Commune. To the great honor of the Parisian clergy it must be said that they rose at once to the height of persecution and martyrdom. They remained at their post they continued to celebrate the divine office, and to expose themselves to death at the foot of those alters professed by the ruffien soldiers of the Commune. They continued to visit the sick, teach the children, and every priest in Paris, deeming himself no greater than his Master, hourly expected to share the fate of the archbishop, then a prisoner at

· Sabine had not a moment's rest. She was in constant fear for Sulploe's selected a large key from the bunch, and life or liberty, for the young priest would not even yield so far to the Commune as to wear secular clothes. He continued as you're troubled with remoise you can unburusual to officiate at the church, and deeming himself unwarthy the grace of martyrdom was ready to meet it if necessary. Late one evening, as he was passing a Communist port, a drunken sentry suddenly barred his passago.

"Cilizen," said he, "Tour passport," "I am a resident of Paris," said Sulpice,

mildiy. "That's nothing. I want your papere, your presport." "If you come with me to the Bue Chausses

gelre." "So you do not carry them about you" said with blood and dying, and herself approach- the wretch, "All right, I will sign your passport."

posed?

and ringing with the licentions songe of the half drunken soldiery. They were all drinking and smoking save those who had rolled drunk under the table. Meanwhile Sulpice's name was taken and his case referred to the head of that detachment. The latter gave orders that the priest should be brought to the Prefecture. It was about six in the evening when he reached there. He was immediately brought

"Where's the accuser?" asked he of one of the soldiers: "Acouser? there is none. All that is a farce. He's a calotin —a pricet. A patriot has a right to condemn the oppressors of the

before the commandant.

people. However, the captain is coming." The captain said a few words in a low voice to the commandant; the latter gave the signal, and the priest was surrounded, seized | teach you resignation." and thrown into a cell, whence they had that morning released a criminal. Three days passed before his examination took place. At the end of that time the Abbe Pomereul was taken out, jeered at, insulted and mocked by wounds. Thought returned alowly, but led through various corridors till he came to the tribunal of so-called justice. Rigaut raised his head, hearing a knock at the door, and gave orders that the prisoner should be

brought in. It would be bard for any one that had not seen this wretch, who held in his hand the lives of the hostages, to form any idea of his face; the sharp features, the vulture-like profile, the thin lips parting over the white teeth, the cruel and tiger-like expression, made up a repulsive whole, which once seen was not easily forgotten. His very countenance breathed that gall, venom, and bitterness which made him condemn the just to death in mere hatred of virtue.

When Salpice was thrust into the presence of Raoul Bigaut, the latter asked: "Your name and age?"

"My name, Sulpice Pomereul; my age twenty-eight."

"Your profession?" "That of priest."

"That is to say," sneered Rignaul, "peddler of indulgences, masses and absolutions, whose office it is to oppress and deceive the people." "Bather to bring them to respect divine law first and human law afterwards," said Sul-

"Bah! you teach them to execrate us who represent the law." "No," cried Sulpice, "for you represent

neither law, because you lack the necessary strength, ner justice, because you have not the right." "So you teach them to despise the Repub-

110?" "The Commune represents neither gov-

ernment nor authority, nor even the popular voice," said Sulpice; "it is an emissary of disorder, bloodsbed and anarchy." "Do you know where such words must lead

you?" asked Rigaut. "To La Roquette, where you have impri-

soued our archbishop," said Sulpice. "And from La Boquette?"

"To the place of execution," answered the Abba Pomereni, composediy.

"Do you want to save your life?" gaked Rigaut. "I have no right to throw it away," said Bulpice

"Then fling your cassock to the dogs sald Bigsut; " take a musket and fight with the people for the secred cause of liberty." "The liberty I seek is not of this world,"

said Sulpice; "do as you like with me." Rigaut's face lit up with savage joy as he

"To La Roquette with the rest." Suipice's face never changed, and he said not a word, though there was a pang at his

heart. He thought of Sabine left alone, all alone in the world. It was about seven o'clock.

Through streets crowded with National Guard soldiers, infantry of the Commune, and Vengeurs de Flourens, his escort dragged him. a target for the insults of the crowd. Women spit upon him; his shoulders were bruised with blows, and some even struck him in the face. But he made no complaint and walked on firmly, with head erect, praying inwardly for his persecutors. They forced him to make a real Way of the Cross, for they stopped at with other ruffiane, and drinking to the safety of the Republic, till, becoming more and more intoxicated, they grew more and more brutal to their hapless prisoner. He had eaten nothing since morning. His head swam and his limbs trembled, but he concealed every sign of this involuntary weakness from his captors, lest they should attribute it to cowardice. At length they reached the gloomy entrance to La Boquette. Sulpice, beholding its high walls, offered up his life in advance. He was kept in the waiting room for an hour, and meanwhile the list was called to make sure of the identity of each prisoner.

"Where are they to be put?" asked the head turnkey.

The governor shook his head. "We have no place," said he.

However, after a whispered consultation with the head turnkey, he ordered them to be conveyed to the fourth division.

"And," said he, "to give this bird of ill omen an opportunity of plying his craft, put him in cell No. 8. Its terant is so fond of priests he will est him up."

"Always fond of your joke," said the turnkey, amiling complemently at the governor. The under turnkey rattled his keys and bade Sulpice follow him. It had grown dark, there was no light in the halls; the keeper lit a small lamp and led Sulplos through long corriders, regularly divided into cells. Pausing at No. 8 the turnkey opening the door, orled out in a hoarse voice, "Comrade, here's company for you. If

den your conscience." With a malicious laugh he shut Sulpice

Bulpice remained just inside the cell, which was completely dark. He could only catch a glimpse of a straw pallet whereon was stretched a motionless figure. The tenant of, in the human sacrifices, and revenge themthe cell rose as the door closed, and sitting on the side of the bed, tried to distinguish the

tace of his companion in captivity.

"From what the keeper said," he began, "I suppose you to be one of the hostages. Let me hope, sir, that you will have the good taste to leave me in peace during the time you share my apartment. Half of this couch

\*A derisive epithet in allusion to the skull-cap sometimes worn by priests.

Drawing a revolver from his podset he is intended for you. I will readily place the the death, so here's a chance for you to esponded it at Sulpice when an officer interwhole of it at your disposal. I only ask to cape" be held to my own thou his, and that no one The

difference would have been that he would have had a wife whose family was disgraced."

"Ah!' said Xavier, "So you are another victim of Sulpice's silence."

"Do not speak to, said Sabine firmly; which stocks sentry. Eight or ten others, "I understand. Your apostolic duty resulting to give you firedom and I would addition the sound of the prisoner in amazemy in the streets bristling with the close of hall st the door of mingled joy and tenderness cried, "Xavier, my brother!"

"Bulpice's silence."

"Bulpice to give you firedom and I would addition the sound to the International may be to give you firedom and I would addition to give you should come here and force my life to give you firedom and I would addition to give you should come here and force my life to give you firedom and I would addition to give you have sacrifice my own happiness than see the soul of that brother whose life you should be sould be forced to the liceutions songs that of a sublime law dalled duty; and ringing with the liceutions songs that of a sublime law dalled duty; but I much prefer to suffer than to be forced. But you forcet that your Master abhors human sacrifices, while you offer me up to a chimera of duty. You are mistaken," said Sulpice gently. "I did not force myselt upon you even for the sake of your soul. I am a prisoner like

yourself." "A prisoner! Why what fault could you have committed?" cried Xavier. "The same as the archbishop, the cure of

the Madeleine, and all who represent religion and justice."

"Bot you will get out of here?"

"Yes, to die," said Sulpice.
"It is horrible!" cried Xavier. "No; I swear to you, my brother," said only I could first reconcile you with God and

"Resignation," cried Xayler, "when I am innocent!" "Of what crime have I been guilty?" asked Sulpice. Xavier was silent. A struggle was

going on in his mind. While his brother was at liberty he had cherished a sullen hatred against him. But seeing him now a prisoner, condemned to almost certain and speedy death, his resent-

ment melted away. "Take heed of what I say, brother," said Sulpice: " be assured whatever the Lord does is well done, and I adore His hand in the punishment no less than in the recompense. Just now you can only see the horrors of your fate; death frightens you, your flish trembles at the thought, you curse me and blaspheme God. Yet if for one moment you could understand the ways of mercy, you would be resigned as I am. Xavier, we have no longer time to look back to regret departed joys. Our eyes mus; become accustomed to the darkness of the tomb; our minds must learn to is hom the mysteries of eternity. If ever you believed that I exaggerated my duty to God, to you or to myself, it you accuse me of cruelty and harshness towards you, I beseech you in this hour, when we are face to face with death, to believe that I could neither be false to God, to you nor to myself. I offered

God if He degin to accept it as the price of your liberty." " My liberty?" cried Xavier.

"Yes; a chance of liberty may be nearer than you think. The wretches who hinder the priest in the discharge of his duties will shortly have need of all those who are outlawed by society. Very soon, now, in a few days, I believe, they will throw open the prison doors."

my life in exchange for yours, and I will bless

"For what purpose?" "That you may all be made docile instruments in the accomplishment of new crimes."

Just then the shuffling of feet and the clanking of swords mingled with oaths and imprecations were heard in the corridor without, and the list was called of a certain number of the condemned.

Doors were opened and closed, there was a all was still again. X-svier shuddered and Bulpice fell upon his knees.

In a few minutes a sharp, irregular volley

"Vive la Republique!" again by both hands, "martyrs have just fallen, our turn may soon come. I swear to you by our dear mother, by my vows, by my own soul, that we must prepare to die, and to die as Christians. Xavier. I know you would find it hard to lay bare your conscience to a

strange priest. But to me, poor boy, what can you tell that I do not already know, and am not already prepared to excuse? It is not alone the minister of God who questions you. but your irlend, your brother, who upon the verge of the grave asks if you have ever known real happiness?"

"No," said Xavier, shaking his head. "For each imperfect joy dld you not find a hundred vexations? The cup of revelry contained its drops of gall, the sinful pleasures produced weariness and satiety. In vain you sought new excitement for heart and mind. The void remained in the heart, and the

waariness in the spirit." "It is true," mu:mured Xavier. "You offered incense before every idol that the world adores. You sought for love, but, knowing not that beauty ever ancient and ever new of which St. Augustine speaks, you did not find even its pale reflection. You pitled me because I lived in poverty, fasted and crucified my fissh; yet, amid all these privations, my heart often leaped for joy, and I praised God with hymns of thanksgiving." "Ah!" cried Xavier, clasping his hands and resting them upon his knees.

"Oh, do you not regret having turned your mind and body to evil uses?" said Sulpice. "Yes," said Xavier, "but now my soul seems dead within me."

"Men, judging you by your faults," continued Sulpice "have loaded you with shame and obloquy, and the Lord has permitted it, because wealth and prosperity kept you away from Him. Now He cails you. He knows how severe is your trial. He himself, though innocent, submitted to the false judgment of men. If you will only raise supplicating hands to Him He will save you, and grant you for inconceivable time the happiness which the world premises indeed, but is powerless to give."

Again there was a clamor in the hall, and Xavier could distinguish the words, "Paris is in flames! The buildings of the Minister of Finance, the Legion of Honor, and the whole of the Rue de Lille and the Tuileries are burning."

"O God!" cried Sulpice, "have you forsaken us ?" Innumerable voices took up the refrain.

"The Versaillists must find Paris a heap of ashes. To work, all good-patriots! Let us put a bullet in the hostages, and set free all who will take up arms for the cause of the people."

The rattling of keys was heard and shouts of joy from the prisoners. Presently a crew of thieves, murderers and ruffians of every description were let losse to take their part selver upon society which had so lately condemued them. Xavier's door, like the rest, was thrown open and a keeper offered him a musket.

"Come, here's a chance for you," he said. Versallists have taken the half of Paris; appearance of the condemned. When the they are upon our track, but we are not con- prison door grated on its hinges her heart had been intended to be used as a hall for quered yet. We will defend the Republic to 'almost ceased to beat. She made a violent

The young men sprang forward eagerly.

fragments to a distance.
"Why did you do that?" cried Xavier. "To save you," answered the priest, calmly. "Miserable calotin!" cried the keeper, "not ontent with preaching lies, you want to inder those who are about to take up arms of the Commune."

"Yesterday," he said, heatily, "I said die, to day I say, live. "Save yourself, profit by the content with preaching lies, you want to hinder those who are about to take up arme

for the Commune." "I want to prevent Frenchmen from fight. ing with Frenchmen," said the abbe.

"Your tellow prisoner should take the knife horror." to you," said the keeper. "Do you think the pretty boy is a paschal lamb? He killed his even touched for an instant by Sabine's aptather, and you want to prevent him fighting paramoe, soon discovered that these family the Versaillists. It's not just."

Far from adding to Xavier's desire for

liberty, so strong a moment before, these words filled him with horror."

"My boy," said Sulpice, "if you go down into the street and fight behind one of those barricades, no one will believe in your innocence. There remains a means of proving it to the world: prefer death to dishonor and even your accusers can no longer deem you capable of such a crime. Your rehabilitation | munists with their victims passed on towards is in your own hands. Stay with me. Let the Boulevard des Amandiers. us die together. Better such a death than a Sulpice, "I would meet death willingly, if life of dishonor. Beeldes, you may be ceronly I could first reconcile you with God and tain, Xavier, that God, who never leaves a good action unrewarded, will permit that if your life be not saved, at least your memory will be cleared of the terrible stain that rests upon you. In this supreme hour draw near to the brother and the priest. I must be firm, for God is in my heart, and if you waver I will be here to support you. Stay; such a death will be martyrdom! It will efface every fault, and by the baptism of blood you will be restored to your primal innocence. Stay, Xavier, for the explation of past sins to pur-

chass heaven. Solpice knelt at his brother's feet, With streaming eyes and voice choked with emotion he implored him thus. He offered to God his future sufferings as the price of this soni doubly dear and doubly sacred in his eyes, and so ardent was his prayer, so eloquent his tears that Xavler's hardened heart was softened, and kneeling in his turn he raised his brother's crucifix to his lips. Thenceforth he heard neither musketry, nor grouns of the condemned, nor the shouts of the soldiers. Absorbed in his new thoughts, occupied with the remembrance of the speedy death that awaited them, he threw himself with one great sob into the arms of the brother whom he had so cruelly misunderstood.

. The night was spent by the two brothers in discussing their approaching death. Ever and anon keepers rushing through the passages oried out that the Rue Royale had been completely destroyed by fire, that the public granaries and the theatre at St. Martin's Gate were in flames.

"Alas !" thought the brothers, "our deliverers, the soldiers of the army, will come too

late." The night passed in prayer, repentance and interchange of affection.

Xavier had made the sacrifice. Becoming truly Christian he was resigned. A portion of his brother's sublime courage passed into his soul. From that time forth he indged his past life with rigorous severity. His awakened conscience showed him all his faults. The bitterness of his remorse might, indeed, have made him despair had not Sulpice, crucifix in hand, reminded him of the mercy of God. That was a holy vigil of tears and prayers, during sound of footsteps decending the stairs, and which those who were soon to die forgot themselves in prayers for their afflicted coun-

In the morning Sulpice got paper and pen. of musketry resounded in the courtyard be-low, two or three pistol shots, and a shout of grave and tender farewell to that beloved "Xavier," said Sulpice, seizing his brother | new trial bravely, he advised her to become Benedict Fougerais' wife. These last thoughts given to each the priest turned entirely to God. Without the turnult increased every moment. The Square de la Roquette was filled with a howling multitude. They annonnced the progress made by the Versaillists, cursing them the while. The brethren had taken shelter about the guillotine and in cemeteries: driven from the last barricades they could find no other asylum than Pere la Ohalse.

The populace, which had witnessed the murder of the archbishop, cried out for new blood like the wild beasts in a menagerie. In the humiliation of their ignominious defeat the leaders of the Commune resolved that blood should flow as long as their moment of

power lasted. Some were killed in the last struggle, falling among the heaps of corpses which they had made: others assumed female garments. hoping in this disguise to escape in the general disorder that was certain to follow the taking of the capital by the Versaillists. Whilst one portion of Paris hailed the tri-colored flag as the symcity. The oppression of which the Communists accused their foes was practised a of the Commune, who read out the list of condemned prisoners. As they pronounced each name its owner advanced, saying, " Pre-

sent." They were all priests or gendarmes. The one saw the approach of their fate with holy enthusiasm, the other with manly fortitude. The soldiers hurriedly whispered a confession of their chief faults; the priests gave them absolution and embraced them. Sulpice and Xavier appeared arm in arm. A murmur of astonishment and pity passed through the group of the condemned. The Abbe Sulpice, pale as marble, his brow

still marked by the red scar, seemed ripe for martyrdom. Many of the spectators had reason to know his generosity and benevolence. Even among the Communists some few felt a sort of painful surprise at his condemnation, but the greater number were filled with savage joy, and clapped their hands in triumph. At this moment a breathless, panting girl rushed through the crowd and threw her arms about Sulpice. It was Sabine, who, seeing that her brother did not appear, and aware that the arrests were still continuing, had rushed from prison to prison till she came to La Roquette. She vainly begged to see her brothers, and, brutally refused, had spent the night, spite of terror and fatigue, outside an adjoining shop. She never lost eight of the prison door, so that if her brothers were brought out the massacre was the Cite Vincennes, the she must see them once more. In the morning, she questioned every passer-by. They were all in expectation of a new execution, and Sabine felt hope die in her own breast. Only one comfort remained: to receive Sulpice's last blessing as he passed to the place It's better to get a bullet put through you of execution. She was forced by the crowd then to wait for Charlot's knile. The up against the wall, where she awaited the

effort, raised herself on tiptos to see, and with a cry of joy threw herself into the arms of Sulpice. The Communists would have re-But Sulpice was before him. Seizing the pulsed her brutally, but a woman interposed, weapon which the man was offering to his and the hapless git mained clasped for a brother, he bent it across his kness with as moment to that generous and noble heart tonishing strength, broke it, and threw the which so scon must cease to beat.

"I followed you, Sulpice, I followed you," she oried frantically; "if they murder priests, surely they will murder Christian women. If

tumnlt; you cannot help me by staying here. Take Sabine away from this scene of

affairs were interioring with the justice of the

people. The word of command was given, the band of Communists began to move. Sabine, rudely snatched from her brother's arms tell upon the ground. The abbe bent towards

Xavier. "Save her," he cried, " I command you Xavier hastily seized the prostrate form and disappeared in the crowd, while the Com-

CHAPTER XVI.

JEAN MACHU.

It had seized its prey at last, that ferocious beast called "the people of Paris," which during eighty years has made such violent efforts to become supreme master of France. It howled, it fairly shrieked for joy, to see in its power the two classes of men whose lives are spent in maintaining peace and good order; the priest, who educates children to virtue. and the gendarme, belonging to that picked body of soldiers, sworn to carry out the law

even at the expense of their lives. Truly, witnessing the unreasonable hatred evinced by these wretches against men whose only crime was the defence of justice against injustice, the preservation of the rights of property, and even of human life, it was plain that their sole object was impunity to commit every possible misdeed, and more especially those worthy of capital punish.

ment. Calm and diguified the prisoners walked among that furious crew. They, the soldiers of duty, who had upheld the honor of the French flig on many a hard-fought field, and won their crosses and medals by many a wound. Yet they were not insensible to their fate. Bitter angulah filled the hearts of these bronzed and bearded gendarmes, at thought of their wives and children left unprovided for and unprotected, and whom they were never to see again. Besides, this was being led to execution like cattle to the slaughter; death would have had no terror for them on the field; even yet their hearts would have lesped for joy at the sounds of battle. But to die at a street corner, to be shot down at the hands of ruffians, seemed to them too terrible. They asked themselves what orime they had committed to merit so terrible a chastisement.

"If I were alone in the world," said a gendarme to the Abbe Sulpice, "it would be all one to me. I am a soldier, that means I have courage to face death. I am a Breton, therefore I have the faith; but my wife is ill, and my poor little ones are not even walking yet. Who will take care of the widow and the orphans? They will be obliged to beg, and if the news of my death should likewise kill the mother, public charity will have to take the children as beggars, pariabs. It is terrible, so terrible that I am tempted to ask now, when about to appear before my Judge,

whether I can expect justice?' "Yes. comrade, and more than justice, for, if possible, mercy seems among the civine attributes, to precede all others. Your death will be repaid to your children. You speak slater. Having encouraged her to bear this of justice. It will be done. We fall to-day, but our murderers have more to fear than we. Martyrs in a holy cause, we are sure of an eternity purchased by our death, but what have these poor wretches to expect? Covered with the blood they have shed, tracked like wild beasts, despair in their hearts and blasphemy on their lips, they will die cursing their fellow beings; or they who survive will dearly expiate by a life of anguish the murders of to-day As to your children, be assured there are many noble souls who will be touched by their helpless state, and in the name of the Master I serve,

I dare to promise you protection for them."
Whilst they spoke thus their little group had passed on to the Boulevard des Amandiers, through the Rue de Paris, and slong

the Boulevard des Couronues. Meanwhile the drums and clarionets performed a sort of triumphal march, often drowned by the singing of the Marseillaise and the frenzied shricks of the populace. The Communists, irritated by the calm recollection of the doomed men, sought to disturb the reace of their last hours by furious words, and even blows. Ever and anon their progress was interrupted by an bol of order and security, the red flag of the accession of furious people. Wumen, who Commune still waved over other parts of the might have served to personate the furies, wearing red cockades and flaming red sashes, heaped insults upon the priests, who prayed hundredfold by themselves. Incendiary fires aloud. One of these miserable creatures and a final list of crimes marked the fall of a seized her child, and tossing it on her power which had only existed to commit shoulder, cried out in a coarse voice, "See murders. For the second time that day the the oppressors and murderers of the people turnkeys came up, accompanied by an officer | are passing by. They are going to be shot. When you are big, you must show your hatred

for them as your father does." The child, with its pretty, rosy face, looked with innocent amazement at the poor prisoners, and recognizing its father among the Communists, held out its little arms to him. The wretch took the child and kissed it twice. As he did so he heard a sob just behind him, and turning saw the big tears rolling down

the bronzed face of a soldier. "My children, my poor children!" cried the gendarme.

"See!" said the child, "that poor man is crying. Why is he crying, papa?" "Because he is going to be shot in the name of the Commune!" answered the

father. The child, not understanding, made a movement as if to wipe away the tears from the man's eyes. But the mother, seizing the child roughly, was soon lost in the crowd. Meanwhile the bystanders laughed and jested upon the probable demeanor of the accused when they were really face to face with death, An old priest fell down. He was dragged up brutally, amid a shower of blows; but, accepting the arm of a soldier, he went on bravely,

fearing to appear irresolute. The and procession proceeded along the Rue de Paris, where it is crossed to the right by the Rue Haxo. The spot appointed for entrance to which was at No. 83, Rue Haxo. They reached this place, which was well known to malefactors of all sorts, by crossing a small kitchen garden, and a large court yard, stretching out in front of a large detached building, dingy in appearance, where the insurgents had established their headquarters. Somewhat to the left was a second enclosure, which before the war

Ontinued on 3rd page.

bal champelres. A basement, around which the vine olad trelliswork of this despoiled pleasure ground was to have run; rose breast high before one of the walls ... Between this wall and the basement was a sort of trench, some ten to eighteen feet broad. A moderately large air hole opened into a cellar, which occupied the centre

When the hostages reached the Cite Vinconnes they expected to be shot at once. But the leaders who were to assist at the murder were not to be found. Or perhaps they simply desired to prolong the martyr's agony. One of the Communists suggested that they should be temporarily shut up in the cellar. This motion was received with general ap-

The insurgents hurried the condemned through a gloomy hall, down a noisome staircase, and into a large celler, which received light and air from a vent hole opened on the street. They had not even a wisp of straw spon which they could stretch themselves while awaiting the supreme moment. The priests knelt down and began to recite the Psalms. This brought a hideous crowd to the air hole. Men and women thrust their faces against the iron bars, seeking by the most horrible language to distract, torment or disturb, the prisoners' dying moments. Their sublime fortitude awakened in them a sort of admiration, even as it roused their batred to fury. But neither faunt nor insult had power to trouble the ears of those who were so soon to die. Heaven seemed too near; they forgot the vileness of earth. The more their bodies suffered, the higher rose their souls, victorious over fear and sorrow, till they found their God. Among those who crowded the streets and rejoiced at the bloody tragedy, enjoyed in anticipa-tion, were many of Methusalem's frequenters. Not that they had forsaken the Rus Git-le-Cour, but the Naine, its maid of all work, willing to do her share for the public weal, had established a canteen on the Rue Haxo, Upon her counter were dis-played black coffee, brandy and other invigorating beverages, even to vitriol, and all suited to the various tastes of her customers. This monstrous being, eager to display her convictions, had assumed a flaring red apron, reaching from her chin to the shoes which covered her misshapen feet. She laughed, she sang, she danced, repeating phrases from the " Pere Duchesne," predicting the triumph of the Bouge, and inciting the last defenders of the Commune to blow up Paris.

"Are you afraid, boys," she said, "or is material wanting? Will you wait tell those sneaks of Versillists have you in their claws? You needn't expect much mercy then! But it's not ten or twenty of these dogs of calatina you should shoot, but orowds of them. Fire a bomb, and then fire another, till the last of these devil's preachers are lying there to rot. What's the use of turning churches into barracks if you don't do away with God? You promised you would. Down with the rich, with soldiers and priests! We want republicaus. No time like the present. Boll your powder barrels into the gutter, put a match to them, and then for a Who loves a dance as much as 1?" (To be contined.)

#### BRIGHT'S DISEASE, DIABETES.

Beware of the stuff that pretends to cure these diseases or other serious Kidney, Urinary or Liver Diseases, as they only relieve for a time and makes you ten times worse afterwards, but rely solely on Hop Bitters, the only remedy that will surely and permanently cure you. It destroys and removes the cause of disease so effectually that it never returns.

#### FREEING THE SLAVES.

Madeid, Feb. 8 .- A Council of Ministers has decided to treat as free men 40,000 slaves not liberated by the owners in Cuba in 1870.

FOR SICK HEADACHE AND SEA SICKsugar, every hour till relieved.

#### STARVING MAD.

LONDON, Fab. 8 .- The survivors of the steamer "Kenmure Castle," which foundered in the Bay of Biscay, existed for three days by chewing a finnel vest. The third officer became starving mad and jumped overboard, but was rescued.

#### Horsford's Acid Phosphate For the Ill Effects of Tobacco.

Da. O. A. FERNALD, Boston, says: "I action of tobacco."

in the past fortnight, including two steamers for the North German Lloyds Company.

People with gray hair may conceal from the world the fact that they are becoming aged, and passing on to decay, by the use of Hall's Hair Renewer. It is a fact that this article renews, cleanees, brightens, invigorates and restores faded or gray hair to its

The latest Roman Catholic Directory of Great Britain shows greater strength, as possessed by the Church in that country. than may be generally supposed to exist there. In England and Wales there are 17 Bishops and 2,112 priests, who exercise their sacred functions in 1,188 churches, chapels, and missions. In Scotland there are 6 Bishops, 306 priests, and 295 Catholic them according to that law. If, then, churches, chapels, and missions, in Scotland them according to that law. If, then, churches, chapels, and missions, in Like Church and its head, the Vicar of our Lord, have this power of legislation and this judicial power over individual men and consciences, so that the unfaithful and immoral may be excommuniforries suffragans, and in Ecotland two Arch bishops and foursuffragans.

Lord Byron, in reference to a beautiful lady, wrote to a friend-" Lady --- has been dangerously ill, but now she is dangerously by any of the ills that fiesh is heir to, may he kept killing, and avoid being killed by taking Dr. R. V. Pierce's " Favorite Prescription," which banishes feminine weaknesses, and restores the bloom of health. By all drug-

through the hands of Bishop Fabre the decoration creating him a Commander of the

the Bowels.-A remedy, which has been tested and proved in a thousand different ways. capable of eradicating poisonous taints from ulcers and healing them up, merits a trial of its capacity for extracting the internal corruptions from the bowels. On rubbing Holloway's Ointment repeatedly on the abdomen a rash appears, and as it thickens the alvine irritability subsides. Acting as a derivative, this unguent draws to the surface, releases the tender intestines from all sorid matters. and prevents inflammation, dysentry and piles, for which blistering was the oldfashioned, though successful treatment, now, periodly painless, powers.

The Present and Past Sufferings

of the Pope in Rome.

DOES TRIAL MEAN DEFEAT? Epiphany Sermon of Cardinal Manning, Archbishop of Westminster.

And of His kingdom there shall be no This great iestival of the Epiphany is a part born King of the Jews, King of the Gentiles, and King of all mankind, having all power in heaven and earth; the Kings of the earth came to adore Him, and the Gentiles came to His light This was a prophecy of the Christian world; in which all royal power and orowned heads once bowed in baptism, as subjects to the King of Kings, Jesus, our Bedeemer, at the right hand of His Father. So it was once; but so it is no longer. There are times when, on such a festival as this, I would rather speak of truths that are eternal; tut there are times when it is necessary to speak of truths that belong to the turbulent tide of this world's affairs. Such I believe to be the present moment. There was a time when the kings of the earth acknowledged the Vicar of Christ, when they bowed their heads to him in obscience to the Christain law. We have come to a time in which the crowned heads and princes of the world have turned their faces from the Vicar of Christ, even as men did from his Divine Master before him. Perhaps, then, some may think that of His kingdom there is an end. Not so. The prophet has said, "His kingdom shall not be delivered to another people;" "of His kingdom there shall be no end," and "He shall reign forever." How are we to understand this? Our Divine Lord, on the night before he was betrayed, said to His Aposties, "I dispose unto you, as My Father has disposed unto Me, a kingdom." He, therefore, de-clared Himself a King, and that they were was to be registered and ratified in the world ungoon. When He was going away our Lord to me; go ye, therefore, and make diciples of all nations." In these words we see by Divine revelation the power of the Vicar of Christ upon earth. It is to this I would call your thoughts to-night. We find him at this hour a prisoner. I select the word because, for these ten or twelve years, it has been the term which has caused the most contradiction. is a prisoner, where are the bands on his hands? He has not a law of guarantees declaring him a sovereign person? Would the law not punish any attempt against his land. It was the sovereignty of the Church person or his dignity?" Fine words, and of militant. a musical sound, are these in the ears of the BOME HAS BEEN USURPED NIME TIMES, AND NOW A world; senseless, unmeaning and mocking they are when tried in the scules of truth. I

put a parallel case. Suppose some sovereign with superior might should occupy this land and this city of London. Suppose him to declare her Majesty the Queen a sovereign person, and enact that any attempt against her dignity should be considered as an attack upon himself,

and yet establish himself in the ancient palace of St. James and permit the enjoyment of Buckingham Palace to the Queen. Suppose him to say to her Majesty, You are at liberty drive through all its parks. Is there the of the early Pontiffs? No, it is the third or

IN BOME.

More than this: out of charity and dignity

he would not set his foot in the city. It his

person were seen in the streets of Rome, one

of two things would be inevitable: either the

and joy, which would be thought as sowing

ceived with the execrations of the people at

the peril of his life. Men who say that the

word "prisoner," as applied to the Vicar of

thinking. Our Lord gave to Peter and

professes to be in conflict only with

the temporal power, and professes great re-

spect for the spiritual power, in which it does

not believe, and which it does not obey. It

light before the eyes of the world if they at-

tacked the spiritual; so they assail first the

temporal power. The spiritual power consists

two fold in the authority of truth and of dis-

cipline. No Christian man will doubt that

teach in His name and to expcond His law.

Here we must all be agreed. This contained in itself the power to legislate for Christian

families and households? What, then, are

nations, but the aggregates of familles and

households? What are the people of the world, but the collective life of individuals?

If this authority binds the poor man and the

pessant, why not the rich man and the

prince? Are we not all on the same level

before God? If the Church has the supreme

authority to judge all men in so far as their

legislation touches upon the law of God, then

there is a supreme authority to which all the

temporal powers of the world ought to bow.

What is Christian marriage? The indis-

soluble bond of one pair. What are the

nations doing now? Introducing a law of

NESS .- Take a teaspoonful of Perry Davis' you lay down that which you have unjustly stands to day. Rome has been the centre of very dark Pain Killer in hot water, sweetened with lost taken; when I am once more free to go about all the confiagrations against the Church, and who was killed, was a young man who repalace.

have used it in cases of impaired nerve function with beneficial results, especially in cases where the system is afflicted by the toxic

THE OLYDE SHIPPING. London, Feb. 8.—Thirty thousand tons of newgehipping has been ordered on the Clyde

youthful color and lustre, cheaply, quickly our Lord gave to His Church authority to

Well again." American belies, when attacked

-Mr. Let. de Bellefeuille has received Order of the Holy Sepulchre.

IN ONE OF THE STATES OF AMERICA there has been a cause in which five success Holloway's Vintment and Pills .- Diseases of sive divorce cases have been given in the case of one woman. Is there no supreme authority to save society from such an outrage as this? If not, we are already in the times of the Lawless One. If history can prove anything, it has proved that Peter, the Vicar of our Lord, was martyred in Bome. He sat there as Bishop of Rome, and there received his martyr's crown. Never from that day has the line from its painfulness, fallen into disuse, the Rome. Of thirty of the first Pontiffs, nine. There is not one whose life has not been and ear of the great manager, who must know the painfulness, fallen into disuse, the Rome. Of thirty of the first Pontiffs, nine attempted, or that is not troubled by discord everything that can be found out. It is certain the painfulness of the great manager, who must know attempted, or that is not troubled by discord everything that can be found out. a remedy possessing equally derivative, yet in the city walls. The Popes held to that or impending revolution. It may be our own tain that the information carried to Rome is

divorce.

laid down their lives rather than forsake it. The army which remains on the field is victor. It may have to suffer and be wounded : but if it abides where it stood, it is the conqueror. Some did the Pontiffs remain in poscession of Rome. The world was then pagan, but it became Christian. When Constantine, the first Christian Emperor, in two great battles-one in the East and one in the West-had beaten down the pagan armies of Rome, he left Rome to establish himself at Byzantium or Constantinople, leaving the Pope at Rome as the sole of one of the royalties of our Lord. He was and only authority, and never, from that hour to this, has there been Emperor or King residing within its walls claiming authority

over the Vicar of Christ. HORDES OF BARBARIANS have besieged the city of Rome, but the Popes in person have saved it from destruction. Then there grew up the beginnings of the temporal power, informal and choate at first, but by the time of Gregory the Greatto whom we Englishmen owe our Christianity -it had become a patriarchal authority over all Ohristian civilization. Itarnis was recoznized over Italy and Blolly, the Boath of France and North of Africa, and beta sides of the Adristic. Where the jurisdiction of the Pope was recognized, there the slaves were first set free. St. Gregory was the legislator and sovereign, though as yet there was no formal recognition of his sovereignty according to the definition of our laws. In the time of St. Leo 111. It had become formal

and complete. In the year 800 St. Leo III.

created modern Europe. .. THE CONSECRATION OF CHARLEMAGNE created the empire of the West, and modern Europe is nothing more than the civilization which sprung from that empire. From that day until 1870 the Vicars of our Lord have held the city of Rome by Divine Providence as a sacred right, by the free consent of the people, by an unbroken prescription reaching far beyond that of any menarchy in the world. No monstchy was there ever so deeply rooted by every law, both the heirs of His kingdom. To the one human and divine. Perhaps people will head and chief of those Apostles He said, say all this is but as a vision or a To thee will I give the keys of the dream. For the first 300 years the Popes Whatever thou were martyred. Where was your temporal kingdom of heaven. Whatever thou were martyred. Where was your temporal bind upon earth shall be bound also power then? I answer. Where was your in heaven." He gave him a power which Christian world then? For 300 years the world was pagan. Do you believe the Vicar of our Lord claimed temporal power over said, "Alt power in heaven and earth is given | pagen Rome? Such is the strange reasoning of some men. But when the world became Christian no crowned head claimed the Vicar of Christ as a subject. If not a subject, he must have been a sovereign, for there is no intermediate between a sovereign and a subject. Even the empty Law of Guarantees declares the Pope to be a sovereign, because the Catholic world believes People say, "A prisoner He might go out him so to be As when the times of perseto morrow from his palace if he would. If he cution show them, the Pontiffs held the city cution show them, the Pontiffs held the city of old by martyrdom, with the same tenacity now do they hold it by patience. It was not a tranquil sovereignty, like that of Eng-

TENTH.

We do not wonder that at least forty-five of the Popes have either never set foot in Rome or have been driven out of it. Still have they held their right in the city with all their former tenacity. Their right was imperishable, and they never ceeded it. Bome has been wrecked, sacked, burned, and destroyed over and ever again. Do you believe the Rome of to day to be the Rome of the Cresars? They who say so do not read history, or, if they do, fail to understand whil I set my foot without the threshold of my one time for forty days there was not heard a human voice within the city, and nothing SUCH IS THE CASE OF THE VICAR OF CUE LORD but the barking of foxes was heard on the Aventine Hill. In the time of Olement VII., during the great outbreak of the Lutheran schism, Rome was taken by siege, sacked, and wrecked, and tormented for a month, with strocities and horrors people would receive him with acclamation | which exceed all that can be read in history No doubt the world thought, as they think

the seeds of a revolution; or he would be re- now, THAT THE POWER OF THE POPE WAS AT AN END. Three centuries have gone by and the Pontiff Christ, is without meaning, speak without is yet in Rome. Do not think I forget what the world has done against that his successors a power spiritual and a kingdom which shall never have an power temporal. In these days the world end. As by an induction, it is the normal law of the sovereignty of the Vicar of Christ to be always assailed, persecuted, often trampled upon, and, seemingly, struck to the earth; the second law, founded on the same would be placing their argument in a bad induction, is that as often as it has been struck down, so often it has been raised again, and as often as men have usurped it, so often have they been obliged to restore it. From in this: it is a supreme jurisdiction which is the present state of Rome I draw this most perfect and assured conviction. What we see at this hour is but one of those swelling waves of turbulence which is for the moment passing over the kingdom of His Church upon

WHEN PIUS VI. DIED IN EXILE, people thought the end had come. When Plus VII. was six years in banishment, they were sure of it. When Plus IX was in Gasta, they were positive all was over. When the walls of Rome were breached in 1870, all the newspapers joined in declaring their teeling that the temporal power of the Pope was gone was gone for ever, and, as a great statesman said, the spiritual power would soon follow. For "thou knowest not, my son, with how little wisdom the kingdoms of this world are governed." What, then, can we do? We cannot lift a hand. Nodo? this restoration. We can pray, we can affirm true principles, and stand steadfast to the right. Twelve years have passed, and men begin to think the temporal sovereignty of the Pope is all over now and will never return. Some even so will it. 'Perhaps, after all, it is better so," they say. With faintness of heart and feebleness of faith, they forget the promise that "His kingdom shall: not be delivered to another people," and that "of His kingdom there shall be no end." Its return may not be in our time; but we know that heaven and earth shall pass away, but the Word of God cannot pass away. Of this we are firmly convinced.

BO LONG AS THERE IS A CHRISTIAN WORLD, so long the Vicar of our Lord shall not loss his rightful-throne, and it shall come to an end only when his Divine Master shall return to take an account of things. Look on the of the successors of St. Peter been broken in political world-see how the kings, sovereigns that city. Never have the successors of and princes, who turned away their faces and St. Peter lost or forfeited their hold on the never lifted a hand or opened their lips to in person on a long journey to Rome, of the Holy of Rome. For 300 years in the begin-protest against this invasion of the Holy Sec, that he may say with his tongue what he ning they were martyred within the walls of have been scourged in their own territories. city, which Divine Providence had give them country next, wonderfully favored as it is inside beyond doubt, and with such loyalty as

for their See, with such tenacity that they beyond all its merits. "But of late, in these last generations, England has not lifted its have towards the Papacy, there is reason to hand against the Vicer of our Lord. Perhaps, suppose that at Rome the United States is at the present time, there is not a Govern-ment that is not weak or a civil power that is not shaken. Governments are embarrassed, and the will of the multitude is ali-powerful. They look for some great crisis.

> LOOK AT FRANCE. LOOK AT GERNANY, with a military power which nothing can resist. Look at Italy, that beautiful land of a graceful Catholic people, with its Catholic life threatened, and its simple taith imperilled by the domination of a power which has set itself against the faith of Ohrist and His Vicar. There can be no peace or safety so long as the present violation of Rome shall last, for the one principle of stability in the world is that which created the Obristian world. It is s scientific truth that all things are preserved by the principle from which they spring, and no slien power can sustain them. Be wise, therefore, ye who rule the world. Learn the lesson in time. Our Holy Father Leo XIII. in the calmness of his immovable authority invites the civil powers to return once more and renew their relations with him. Alt the assaults that have dashed against the See of Peter have passed away like the fleeting spadows of the night, and are no more. Bevolu tions have beaten against the rock, and gone by. Kingdoms and empires that have as: sailed it are forgotten.

WHERE ARE NOW THE EMPERORS OF CONSTANTI-NOPLE,

or the Emperors of Germany, or the Kings of Rome, and there have been two or three? Where are they now?" Like the shriek of the tempest, they are gone. But Leo XIII. sits there still in his immovable strength and and in his imperishable right, watching still the turbulence of the world with the confidence of faith that of his kingdom there shall be no end.

MURDER IN AN HOSPITAL. MURDER IN AN HOSPITAL.

New York, Feb5.—George Mahan, an engineer, was brought to Bellevue Hospital on Saturday suffering from delirium trem-ns, and was placed in the Alcoholic Ward. Yest-rday morning be brained another patient with a stool, killing him instantly, and fractured a second patient's scull with a spittoon, besides inflicting minor injuries on the attendants and officials who tried to restrain and scenre him. The name of the dead man is Michael Kelleher a merchant tailor, who was admitted on Friday. The injured patient is James O'Connor, a man-of-war's man, who at the time was acting as assistant kepper and was the only one in charge. Mahan, who is thirty four years old, was discharged as cured on the following day. He was readmitted on Saturday. He is six feet in height and weights 250 pounds. Until he took to dring a few months ago his relatives say he was a peacenble and industrious man.

FLOWERS FADE AND DIE.

The rich fragrance of MUBRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER is the parinme of nature's racest flowers. The flowers fade and die, but their living breath-so to speak-is made perpetual in this exquisite floral water; for the handkerchief, the tollet and the bath.

FATAL BAILWAY COLLISION. KENYON, Ont., Feb. 7 .- A serious socident occurred on the Canada Atlantic Bailroad last night at the crossing of the night mixed trains at this station. The West bound train had strived and was backing out from the station to enter the siding, when the East bound train came into the station at the much speed to be under proper control, and struck the engine of the West bound train, throwing two ireight cars from the track. Mr Clarke, fireman of engine No. 2, was killed, and Miles, engineer of No. 2, had two ribs broken. Three other him to say to ker Mejesty, You are at liberty it. Do you believe that Rome of trainmen were slightly injured. No passento go through all the streets of London and to-day is the Rome of the early Christians or gers were but. The engines were not thrown from the track, but were badly heart of a man among you but would rise and fourth Rome. There is Rome piled upon damaged. The engineer of the East-bound resent the refinement of such an insult and Rome. There are three cities lying under train was the oldest and esteemed the most hypocrisy? Would not her answer be, When the foundation of the city of Rome that careful driver on the road. The night was amongst my people, then, and not till then, over and over again it has been burned. At sided with his parents at Coteau, and was very much esteemed by all who knew him.

> YOUNG MEN suffering from early indiscretions, lack brain and nerve force Mack's Magnetic Medicine, advertised in another column, supplies this want and thus cures when all other preparations fail. Sold in Montreal by B. E. McGale.

#### THE VATICAN.

VALUABLE ENOWLEDGE OBTAINED BY THE CARDI-NALS-PROGRESS OF BOMAN CATHOLICISM-PROTESTANTISM, FREE THOUGHT, AND REPUB LICANIBM.

LONDON, Feb. 6 .- Private advices from

Rome show that the Pope, from whatever sources or circumstances he may have derived his assurance, does not feel greatly comforted over what the College of Cardinals have chosen to term the unsuccessful termination of the modern crisis in the history of the Church of God. There can no longer be any doubt that the uncommon number of conversations among the higher orders of the Roman clergy of the Vatican recently bave all been the result of much profoundly secret management extending over a year past, and that the result of deliberations which have taken place has been in the main eminently, satisfactory to the Cardinals and Pops. At the Vatican it is now believed that the tide if public opinion is turning against infidelity and against that form of materialism preached by the disciples of Darwin and Spencer, and towards the ferms of the old faith which admit of as little disputation as possible and engender doctrines of domestic and public morality. The Roman Church affects to believe that it will be wonderfully invigorated by the accessions all over the world in the very near tuture as a result of the alleged revulsion against Materialism. A most singular thing about such indications as me obtainable is that the Roman Church is building nearly all the new churches in England. All of the royal blood are rapidly gravitating toward Romanism because of the deep rooted conviction that Protestantism and free thought in Great Britain are too rapidly breeding republicanism and that the only true friend of caste is Rome. What puzzles the English thinkers on religious subjects just now is that while the Papat Church calculates to profit by caccessions from the wealth, nobility and royalty of Great Britain hecause of their faith in the imperialism of Bome, the Papal Church should at the same time be making large investment in the United States, where most Englishmen believe Republicanism is perpetual license. But some Englishmen know that the College of Cardinals at Bome is the best informed body in the world on American affairs, when an American monk, priest, Jesuit, bishop, arch-bishop or cardinal has a communication for the Vatican of such importance that it is his duty to abandon for a time all his local pursuits and connections and go in person on a long journey to Rome, that he may say with his tongue what he has carried in his brain right into the brain and ear of the great manager, who must know and ear of the great manager, who must know and ear of the great manager, who must know and ear of the great manager, who must know and ear of the great manager, who must know and ear of the great manager, who must know and ear of the great manager, who must know and ear of the great manager, who must know and ear of the great manager. the Vatican of such importance that it is his and car of the great manager, who must know

the American Catholic clergy undoubtedly suppose that at Rome the United States is quite accurately reported. An unusual number of American Catholic clergymen of prominence have in turn recently been to the Vatican. Principal among these are Bishop Spaulding, of Illinois. He is known to have remained a longer time than he had intended to, and at the expressed wish of the Pope Leo, it is supposed, found much consolation in the discourses he had with the Bishop.

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It removes faintness, flatulency, destroys all craving for stimulant, and reliores weathers of the continuent feeling of bearing down, causing pain, weight that feeling of bearing down, causing pain, weight and be, sohe, is always permanently cured by its use. For the cure of Kidney Complaints of either sex this Compound is unsurpassed.

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A Comment of the second

RECEPTION OF BISHOP JAMOR, CAMPBELLFORD.

On Saturday evening the 20th ult. His Lordship the Bishop of Peterboro' arrived at Campbellford and was met at the Railway Station by the Bev. Father Casey, the Bev. Father Beaudyin, Mr. Blute and other pro-minent members of the congregation, and escorted to the parochial house. At half past seven c'clock, His Lordship commenced the celebration of Grand Vespers, at the close of which, the Reverend Father Beaudyin, who had been conducting the mission in Camp-bellford for the past week, delivered an eloquent and instructive discourse on the nescesity and efficacy of prayer, citing as illustration thereof, many examples from Holy With On the conclusion of the instruction His. Lordship addressed the congregation, wishing them joy on the happy occasion, and giving his episcopal blessing. The benediction of the Blessed Pacrament followed, and this brought the services of the evening to a close. On the day following, Sanday, a large congregation strended at High Mass walch. was also celebrated by His Lordship, at the conclusion of which, the Jesuic Father again delivered an intetruction, choosing as the subject of his discourse "The Sacrements of the Church." The Sacrament of Confirmation was then administered to such of the grown up people of the Mission as had not been previously confirmed. When these cervices were concluded some twenty of the members of the congregation proceeded to the alter and presented His Lordship with the following address, read by Mr. Joseph Clairmont: To the Right Rev John Francis Jamot, B. B. Bishop of Peterborough. May it please your Lordship.

Hishop of Peterborough.

May it please your Lordship.

We, on behalf of the Roman Catholic congregation of St. Mary's Church, Campheilford, heat tily welcome you on this, your first visit to this portion of your Diocose. We have heard with pleasure of your appointment, by the Hody Sec. as First Bishop of the Diocese of Peterborough, and we think His Holiness for appointing so holy and zealous a Frei tei to rule over me. Our Holy Father baving some years previously confided to your charge as Vicar Apostolia the fulful in the rorthern portion of our country, has now acknowledged your zeal in the cause of our foly religion by erecing the new Diocese of Peterborough, and appainting your Lordship his first Bishop, thus adding to your care four new countles and pisoing some 20,000 more of the latiful under your charge. Your Lordship how we will so your care four new countles and pisoing some 20,000 more of the latiful under your charge. Your Lordship how wiles over one of the largest Dio o a fit Canada, extending from the shores of Lake Operative on the south, to the northern shores of Lake Superior, and from the western boundary of the Diocese of Kingston to the eastern boundary of the Diocese of Kingston to the eastern boundary of the Diocese of Kingston to the eastern boundary of the Diocese of Kingston to the eastern boundary of the Diocese of Kingston to the eastern boundary of the Diocese of Kingston to the eastern boundary of the Diocese of Kingston to the eastern boundary of the Diocese of Kingston to the eastern boundary of the Diocese of Kingston to the eastern boundary of the Diocese of Kingston to the eastern boundary of the Diocese of Kingston to the eastern boundary of the Diocese of Kingston to the eastern boundary of the Diocese, and who, but for your nitring careers, would be deprived of the rites of one can among the Indians, who, bother proversed in their behalf is well known to us. We have also watched with interest your Lordship's endeavors to encourage, under great disadyantages, Catholic educat

Lordship's blessing.

Rigned on hebalf of the congregation of St. Mary's church, Campbellford.

His Lordship in reply expressed his pleasure at meeting the faithful in this part of the docese, and his gratitude for the kindly continents toward the holy Father and himself conveyed in the address. He knew, he said, that they were giving expression to the feelings of their hearts. He was giad to see them prospering. The Mission, which was now heing brought to a close, was cert inly a time of grace, he hored that they would persevere in virtue and again, thanking them for the kind sentiments expressed in their address, concluded by giving the episcopal blessing. In the evening Grand Verpers was celebrated by the Rev. Father Beaudvin. The singing of the chor under the leaders ship of Mr. and Mrs. William Kelly, was well adapted for the occasion. Vespers being concluded a deputation of the congregation proceeded to the alars and the following address read by Mr. D. J. Lynch, was presented to the Father, accompanied by a donation.

Aiter alluding to the benefits derived from the mission, the address concluded with the following:—

The Scolety of Jesus of which you, Dear. Father area member, is and has been known; over three centuries ago by St. Ignatius Loyots, down to the present time, as one of the strong-est bulwarks of our holy religion. The leganing.

Father area member, is and has been known over three centuries ago by St. Ignatius Loyois, down to the present time, as one of the strongest bulwarks of our holy religion. The learning, the piety and the weal of its members for the propogation of true religioa, have excited the admiration of the whole world. There is not a country on earth where the disciples of St. Ignatius have not undried the standard of Christ, courageously encountering pers cathons of every description, and even death itself. Two-centuries ago Jesuit. Missionaries preached the same truths, which we have heard preached during this mission, to the aboriginies of this country in their own barbarous tongue, in order to convert them to Christianity; many noble fathers sacrificed their lives.

Replying, the Reverend Father thanked them for the exalted optition which they entertained of the society of which he was a member; expressed himself gratified with their devotion in attendance as numberous as in many cities. Their performance of the exercises of the mission, an attendance as numberous as in many cities. Their performance of the exercises of the mission, he said, was most edifying. The manner in which they received these instructions showed a desire to serve God in thirdly, and pointed them out as devote children of their Holy Mother the Church. He was certain that they would reaches the virtues he strove to inculent, and thanked them for the ilderal donation which second particular the worked in the preparation of others to continue the work in which he was now engaged. Perhaps at some future day the congression of Campbellford would list in with the same attention and devotion to another Jesus. Father whose education will have been furthered by their kind gift. In leaving them he withed them every blessin in life, and after device the religion.

The benediction of the 'Hiessed Sacrament them followed stime which His Lorriship addressed the contregation exhorting them to persevere in virtue and hold steadast to the teachings of their reli

Frathers, rithous, velvet, can all be colored to match that new hat by using the Diamond Dyes. Druggists tell any color for

#### EVIGRATION TO CANADA.

Refurns which have been published by the British Board of Trade containing the emigration statistics for the past ver, show that of 199 persons left the United Kingdom for Canadadirect during that period. 8' 381 were of British origin and 11,038 foreigners, the former showing an increase of 85 per cent over 1881 and 90 per cent over 1880. These figures do not include persons salling from Bristol and some Irish ports, nor these who travel to the Dominion by the New York route. Although the population of the United Pittes is about 12 times larger than that of Canada, the emigrants to the firmer country were only a trifle over four times as numerous as those proceeding to the latter, and the emigration to the United States for the year was only 3; per cent in excess of the number in 1881, as against an increase of 65 per cent in the case of Canada. Irish emigration to the Dominion has doubled during the past year according to the statistics which, however, do not in lude persons salling from Galway, or from Queenstown via: American portage of founds, there is every reason to expect a still larger emigration in 1885.

The not suffer from Sick Readachs a moments.

Do not suffer from Sick Headache a momente. longer. It is not necessary Carter's Little: Liver Pills will ours you. Dose, one little: pill. All druggists sell them.

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MONTREAL, CANADA. \*\*EDNESDAY......FEB. 14, 1883

#### CATHOLIC CALENDAR.

YEBRUARY, 1883.

menay, 15 ... St. Raymond of Penafort, Con-Sessor, (Jan. 28). 88. Faustinus and Jo-Manuay, 16-Most Holy Crown of Thorns.

Bonber Day. Maronday, 17\_Feria. Ember Day. Segray, 18 Second Sunday in Lent. Epist. I These, iv. 17; Gosp. Matt. zvii. 19. Mannay, 19-Feria. Bp. Loras, Dubuque,

Tempay, 20-Feria. Election of Leo XIII. Pope, 1878.

TENNESDAY, 21-Feria.

TO OUR NUBSCRIBERS.

"Me has become necessary once more to call the attention of our subscribers to the large manneter of subscriptions which remain unmaid after repeated appeals for prompt settle-Prompt payment of subscriptions to manapapers is an essential of its continuance and usefulness, and must, of necessity, be aniorced in the present case. Good wishes the success of our paper we have in Missis from our subscribers, but good wishes men met money, and those who do not pay for the paper, only add an additional weight to and render more difficult that success which they wish or want to be achieved. All who really wish success to THE POST and THUE Takes must realise that it can only suo -seed by their assistance, and we shall conalder the non-payment of subscriptions now due se an indication that those who so neglect -to-support the paper have no wish for its greenerity. We have made several appeals helere this to our subscribers; but we hope the present will prove absolutely effectual, and The confidently expect to receive the amount des in all cases, without being put to the mile and expense of enforcing collections Money can be safely forwarded to this office Post Office order or registered letter. We that none will fail in remitting at

TEACHERS PENSION ACT.

We are glad to find that public attention is Theing vigorously directed to the iniquity of The shove set and that the Press are unant mens in condemning it. It is a question of annels uncertainty whether any real good is derivable from any system of superannuation 36 Sooks too much like coercing a man for his cown individual good, whether he wills to acwent the good or not. And coercion in this diffraction. like coercion in religion, is a straing injustice and an intolerable grievsames. Particularly so is this the man in regard to the Teachers' Pension Act. The objections brought against it, when It was sought to be made a law, were well founded and are still unanswerable. Our manders will understand the ill-conceived design of this Pension Act when we tell them he what it consists. The fand from which superannuations are to be paid is comgased of a stoppage of one per cent. from the Emperior Education Fund, one per cent. from the Common School Fund, \$1,000 a year from sto Quebec government, and a compulsory stoppage of two per cent. per annum from all theachers' salaries, male and female, in the Province. For five years this fund will accumulate untouched, after which all those who have taught thirty years or over can retire an a pension equal to the average salary they amloyed during their years of service and on which years they had paid the stoppages of two per cent. Now it appears that the accumediations of this fund, invested at five per went, will be by no means equal to the demands which will be made on it by the retiring "functionaries" on July the 1st, 1885. and right here is where the glaring injustice and the law comes in.

The Act provides that "if the interest of the capitalised fund and the different stopmages be insufficient to pay the required pensilons, the stoppages from the teachers' salaries attell be increased in consequence."

Observe the unlimited power here given to "Saurease the stoppages on the teachers' salarfree up to any amount, fifty per cent, or even more, if needs be. So those first retiring will escape with a payment of two per cent. on their past salaries, whilst the young teachans who remain in the profession shall have

The shameless injustice of this unequalled

expects to derive one cent of advantage from this Pension Act. They will all become wives and mothers and rear decent families long before they could ever touch a pension, and it is ungallant, ungenerous, unchivalrous -nay, it is unjust, it is oppressive, it is mean to tax these poor, struggling, miserably-paid and delicate girls in order that a few pompous, pampered, over-paid, muscular functionaries may revel in retired and luxurious case, fare sumptuously and wear broad-cloth and fine linen. It is a sin against justice and humanity; it is depriving the labourer of his wages; it is a stain and a blot on the manhood of this province, and the sooner the disgrace is wiped from the Statute Book the better for all concerned. Let our wire-pulling, educational autocrats beware; Chapleau is gone, and there will be no more high-banded, hole-in-corner, tax-increasing legislation in Quebec for some time to come. The injustice bears scarcely less heavily on male teachers, chieffy on account of the uncertainty of their getting permanent employment even when certificated and com petent. The views of our morning contemporary—the Gasette—are so sound on this: question that we feel much pleasure in quoting it:- Teachers are employed for four months and then dismissed, with the hope, at the end of two months of idleness, sof employment in the same or some other school, or doomed to a further period of "idleness, in so far as teaching is concerned.

pretence of furnishing them with a pension at the end of thirty years' contingous teaching is simply a piece of cruel mockery." It is also an injustice to those "temporary teachers" in the profession, insemuch as all stoppages from their salaries is a dead loss for them. And if it be said laments that this British journal should rethat such teachers should not be in the profession, and therefore should not be sympathised with, we reply that such are in it and will continue so to be until better salaries are paid. They form a necessary part of the system as at present existing, and should not | but disloyal and napatriotic, and cannot untherefore be punished for the defects of a system which they have had no part or act in | vise the subjects of the Motherland to go to a establishing. When sufficient salaties are paid in the profession, competent men will enter it and remain in it, and we shall then hear no more of "temporary teachers."

A good salary is the best pension for a teacher; give him a little more than will supply the mere necessities of life, and he can then start a little superannuation fund for himself without government coercion. The man who cannot be entrusted to do this much for himself and family with his own money is either a fool or an amadon, and neither should find a place in the teaching profession. We fully agree with our contemporary when it says that "The Act is the work of two or three teachers who are in the receipt of large salaries, as teachers' salaries go, and who want to retire on pensions to which their fellow-teachers, less fortunate in the matter of salary, are compelled to contribute. It is a monstrous law without even a plausible argument to justify it; a law condemned by those for whose binefit it has been nominally nor any one else will no longer have to shed adopted; a law full of injustice; and one tears over our fate and to socues British which, before serious complications arise out, journals of being disloyal and unpatriotic. of the questions of vested rights, should be Our connection with Downlog street, at the swept from the Statute Book."

"A MISCARRIAGE OF JUSTICE."

Our contemporary, the Witness, dreading the consequences of the reign of terror instituted by the British Government in Ireland, expressed the hope that no convictions would | number, closing on five millions; size, half a be obtained without evidence of the most undeniable cort. The hope, as all will acknowledge, was a very laudable one and did credit to the Witness, which we were only too happy to recognize. But in our sim- legitimate rank of importance among the plicity we saked if this hope could be nations. This movement should be inaugurealised when convictions were sought for by the Castle and obtained from drunken or packed juries, from partizan judges and from bribed witnesses, whose evidence is purchased with a judicial carees or threat, or sums ranging from fifty cents to fifty thousand dollars. We, moreover, asked the Witness to hear testimony to these facts and draw the conclusions.

Our contemporary is evidently afraid of the slaughter and executions and wholesals pression that we are all in the same boat. arrests. The Witness follows admirably in people before they are found guilty and rethis what they call British fair play? Will

that " backed by their Press, they are one and slanderous as the admission of a miscarriage of justice is as true and discreditable. Surely the public can see how the Wines has over: stepped the boundaries of truth and added in." sult to injury in its atrocious charge against the Irish people. "The whole people banded to 'ecreen murder," and without eny right to complain of the miscarriage of justice ! ! ! This is dreadful language, and buildings for themselves. Lotteries, at the cannot be surpassed for intensity of hatred, bigotry and prijudice. What are the facts? The leaders and representatives of the people denounce orime, the bishops and priests of Ireland warn the people against crime and the people obey their leaders and listen to their pastors. But the Wilness tells us that they are "banded to screen murder!" Were they banded to screen the Huddy murderers or any other criminal convicted on "undeniable evidence?" No! But they protested against the execution of young Hynes found guilty by a drunken jury; they complained of Walsh being bung on the bribed evidence of an informer. If this is to be banded to screen murder, then we say that they may be banded for ever against such horrible miscarriages of justice.

THE DISADVANTAGES OF BRING A

COLONY. THE London Times has been praising the United States as a splendid field for emigra-. To tak such teachers under tion; it points out to the ever increasing South Western regions of the United States are a magnificent estate which belongs to mankind and which should be the destination of all. The Toronto Mail complains of this extraordinary policy pursued by the Times, and serve all its praise for the land of our cousins and treat with contemptuous silence the rich land open for all comers in our own Canadian Northwest. The Mail prononness this policy not only absurd derstand how this Boglish fournal "can adforeign country rather than to build up a colony," Why, that word colony explains all : it is a stumbling block in the way of our progress; it is a barrier to our adequate development and diminishes, if it does not blight, all our prospects-The thought of a colony is more than enough to prevent at least three out of every five emigrants fiseing from the poverty and aristocratic rule of Europe, to visit our shores and pitch their tents on Canadian soil. It is the title of colonial which has neither charm por attraction for these emigrants. Ask them which they prefer to become,-a free and independent citizen or a colonist, and they answer by going ten to one to a free and independent country. Let Canada unfurl its own flag, and let it take, no matter how humble, a position among the independent nations, and our condition and chances for progress and development will have changed materially for the better. The Mail present stage of our existence, has ceased to dignity and importance. be productive of any good or benefit to the Dominion. We have all he requisites for a distinct nation; we are old enough, numerous enough and large enough. Age, three hundred years; continent. What we want in Canada is a before the close of the nineteenth century. that our progress and development would be

LOTTERIES.

La Minerve has found an opportunity to | terday morning from Halifax ex. 88. " 83r. answere, it dare not say that it expects to see | complain of the partiality and unfairness of its laudable hope realized, it dare not bear the English Press in relation to the recent testimony to the facts which we have called drawing of prizes of the Masonic Lottery to its attention, and it dare not draw any bold in London, Ont. Our contemporary conclusions; but it has dared to do worse, it says: "The whole English press has been ublizzards." The first thing these immihas dared to say that "the people of Ireland unanimous in condemning the scheme of a at least have no right to complain of the mis- lottery which a number of patriots of this carrige of justice." What the Witness Province were desirous of adopting on behalf isiled to admit in a straightforward of colouization. This, however, does not manner, in admits in two words of awful omen prevent our English confreres from giving us more harm than good, and it is in conseand significance-"miscarriege of justice." all possible publication to the drawing Then there is no justice in Ireland; but of prizes of the Masonic Lottery. there is worse—a miscarriage of justice, which | We beg to differ with our contemporary, and means that innecent lives are sacrificed and | to inform it that all the English press has liberty trampled upon. And against this not been guilty of this glaring inconsistency, not acting humanely towards those the people have no right to com. or, if it will, unjust partiality. There has poor people to bring them over here plain-a pretty sentiment for a re- been, no doubt, a certain number of papers ligious and justice-loving paper! And that puffed up and encouraged the Masonic and severity of the climate without seeing why have they no reason to complain? Lottery after having opposed tooth and nall that they are sufficiently equipped to stand Because, according to the Witness, the whole the lotteries alluded to by La Menerue, orpeople, backed by their press, are banded to screen to quote a correspondent-"after one could murder. Indeed! And anppose (although bave seen the whites of their indignant eyes no more infamous slander could be uttered as they rolled in virtuous horror at the proby cowardly lips or written by reptile pen) posed iniquities.". We are sorry to have to the whole people were banded to screen acknowledge to our French confrere that there from being heavy. It is cruel on the face of murder, would that justify "a miscar are a few such unprincipled and parriage of justice?" which means, in tial papers among the English press, but the case of Ireland, indiscriminate it must not run away with the idea or im-

The Masonio lottery was decidedly a violathe steps of Dublin Castle; it convicts a whole tion of the law; and some of the Ontario press, who are not tongue-tied by partiality fuses them the human and divine right to demand that the parties who have soted conprotest their innocence and to cry out against | trary to the spirit of the law of the land, be to pay ten, or perhaps, twenty times as much. the outrage—the miscarriage of justice. Is brought before a court of justice to show cause for their action, or that the blame be

the reprehensible parties do not escape trying to make the humblest Irishman all banded to screen murder," is as false and through any more technicality." It would realize that he is a governing egency have been more satisfactory if the law had and also that the Government will be carried been enforced at the outset and before the on for him and by him." What a cruel mockfirst ticket was sold. Our contemporary fur ther says that because the scheme is a charitable one is no argument in its favour. The Masons are a close corporation, and there is no reason why they should come on the public to erect magnificent Castle! best, are but a species of gambling which leads so often to disastrous results, as it tends to make people dissatisfied with their normal condition. "You have a chance to draw the big prize as well as the next," and these words, if listened to excite in the mind a ruin ous desire to speculate: Once in the vortex of speculation it is hard to get out, and a life of gambling is the result.

> DEGENERACY OF THE UNITED STATES SENATE.

The United States Senate is not what it used to be-one of the most intellectual and talent-gifted bodies in the world. The Senate was, in every sense of the word, an assembly of brains when such men as Webster, Clay, Chase, Sumner, Calboun, Everett, Hayne, Cass Wright and others of equal weight and brilliant attainments filled the legislative halls and deliberated on public questions. A period of decay has set in and the Senate of to-day has lost much in intellectual force and character. It is now an assemstream of emigrants that the Western and bly of money; the seats of the men who used to stir the nation by the eloquence of their speeches, are held and bought by dumb or ungrammatical millionaires. Most of the present Senators are successful men of business or political tricksters who represent neither the intelligence nor the statesmanship of the country; in fact, who are unable to represent anything but dollars and corruption. The cause of this degeneracy and decay of the Senate is not far to seek. The elections by which men are sent to this Honse are to-day the most corrupt in the country. and there is nothing to wonder at that the had effects of such elections should be communicated to and represented by the men thus elected. United States Senators are, secording to the constitution, chosen by majority vote of the State Legislatures. These Legislatures are controlled by rings but one who has already had con. and are subject to the most corrupt influences. Recourse is had to the most disgraceful bargains, plots, intrigues and combinations to elect the man who can afford the largest bribes. The result is that very inferior men find themselves forming a deliberative assembly, to which only the first minds of the country should be sent. This state of affairs is exciting general comment and people are looking around for a remedy. The necessity for a change has become patent and it has been suggested that the people of each State should choose their Senators at a popular election just as they choose their Governor. This change in the mode of selecting Senators would certainly curtail the possibilities of no bodies being elected to the Senate. The people may make mistakes, but they cannot be ests. bribed, and none but candidates of talent and

> THE IMPRODENCE OF WINTER IM-MIGRATION.

Canada wants all the immigrants it can get

ability would be elected to an office of such

hold of, but the wisdom of fetching them out here in the depth of winter is questionable to a degree. They arrive in the country when national party, who will put the stamp of In- | Wiggins or Vennor's storms are raging, dependence upon this material, and raise the when the cold is away kelow zero, and Dominion from colonial insignificance to its when our railroads are blocked by ever-falling masses of the beautiful. Their chilled frames, frost bitten ears and rated without much more delay, and certainly | noses give them a very uniavorable impression of the agreableness if not of the healthful-There is no use of denying or hiding the fact | ness of our climate. It does not pay, nor, is it very encouraging to hear our immigrants declaring their intention of "getting back to much more rapid if the country was indethe old country as soon as possible if this was the sort of a climate they had come to."as was declared by the immigrants who arrived yesmatian." No one can blame them for expressing this desire after taking almost three days and a half to travel from Halifux to Montreal through snow blockades, storms and grants will do will be to write to their friends in Europe and communicate startling and prejudicial intelligence of our "awful climate." Winter immigration is, therefore, likely to do quence a question whether it would not be wieer to discontinue the enlisting of immigrants during the severer and colder months of the season. And, again, it is to be exposed to all the rigor and protect themselves against our piercing winds and bitter cold. We have seen in the streets of this city groups of these poor people light straw hats, no gloves, and clothes far it to encourage people in that condition and with insufficient provisions to emigrate to this country in the depth of winter. We want our country to become as thickly populated as possible, but we do not want to see this object attained at the expense of a sufferng humanity.

GLADSTONE AND HOME RULE.

GLADSTONE in an interview with Clemennees of blundering legislation becomes still our gospel teaching contemporary show us fixed upon the authorities. The Toronto successor to Gambetta, stated that the curse was necessary and that victims were more apparent when it is considered that where one evil justifies another? But in the World says :- "We think it is the duty of the of Iroland had been centralization. "I needed. The crime must be avenged are females, not one per cent. of whom ever tion isvelled against the people of Ireland, is enforced in this case, and that administrative authority. We are now other. Dablin Castle authorities under- for too long a time.

and the second s

ery these professions of the English Premier turn into, when contrasted with the actual state of Ireland! How these words of Gladstore are given the lie direct by the crushing misrule of his obedient coherts in Dublin The Premier is trying to make the humblest

Irishman realise that he is a governing agency. If he is, the civilized world fails to see how, when, and where the effort is being made. There never has been a period in Lish history when not only the humblest but the greatest Irishmen by intelligence, ability and patriotism have and are prevented from realising that they are governing agencies, than during the past few years and at the present day. A people cannot realize that it is a governing agency when its leaders are without fair and honest trials sent to jail, and the rank and file are made to mount the gallows We doubt if ever in his fifty years of public life Mr. Gladstone has uttered words more illustrative of bitter irony and heartless mockery. The Premier, however, believes that the government of Ireland should be carried on for Irishmen and by Irishmen. That is nothing more nor less than what the entire Irlsh race have asked for during centuries and what all friends of just government have urged upon England to concede. If Ireland was governed for her own and by her own, there would be no murdering of alien efficials, nor any artificial famines. The country would not now be on the brink of ruin nor the people forced to face starvation.

OPENING OF PARLIAMENT. On Friday afternoon the doors of the House of Commons were thrown open for the purpose of going through the uninteresting ceremony of swearing in the members. The formal opening of the first session of the Fifth Parliament of Canada will, however. only take place this afternoon, when His Excellency the Governor-General will deliver the speech from the Throne. The Speakership of the House has been entrusted to Mr. Kirkpatrick, a young siderable parliamentary experience. Sir John Macdonald's Ministry meets the representatives of the Dominion with the brightest prospects of a powerful administration, and let us hope of an administration which will prove as beneficial to the country as it is undoubtedly strong.

Sir John appealed to the country for a favorable verdict, and the country gave him a most emphatic answer of approval by returning him to power with a majority of over seventy, in a house of two hundred and twelve members. He has, therefore, at his command all strength and prestige necessary to ensure the passage of any measure which he may deem to be advantageous to the public good or which may be demanded by the public inter- they had seen only for a moment, after a

of the country, and its aim should be, even from the outset, to retain public sympathy by watches the evidence given by the injudicious, practical and beneficial legislation.

A RUMOR from Ottawa says that Sir John intends to adjourn the House on or about the 20th inst., in order to give the Conservative members of Parliament an opportunity to besiege the Ontarlo constituencies in the approaching local elections. It is to be hoped that there is no foundation for the rumour: an adjournment for that purpose would be creative of the utmost miechief: it would be degrading the Federal Government and undermining the respect and dignity of Parliament. What would we think and say if the United States Congress adjourned to allow its members to plie into Texas to carry a State election. or if the British House of Commons disbanded to interfere in the election of a Board of Poor Law Guardians? We would have nothing but words of scorn and condemngtion for such action. The people of the Dominion could have nothing else for Sir John and his Government if they so far forgot themselves as to abandon their work of legislation to become mere election spouters or bummers.

THE DUBLIN TRIALS AND INFOR-MERS. It is in the interest of the honor and the patriotism of the Irish people that the Phonix Park atrocity should be pursued to its legitimate and just punishment; but it is decidedly more in the interest of justice and of the English Government that the punishment of the murder be not compassed by means as unjust and airoclous as characterized the commission of the crime itself. The foul deed was a blot on the character of the Irish nation, and at the time frustrated the best hopes and legitimate designs of the shivering and shaking with the cold, wearing crime, but their rulers eagerly selzed inaugurate the hangman's rope and the convict cell as the chief institutions of the land. Since that day the efforts of the Boyal Irish of the people, when they should for their inactivity and inefficiency; they ceau, the leader of the French Radicals and were given to undefstand that vindication

stood what was wanted and its detective force was made to do the unscrapulous work. Inducements were held out, not only to the treachery of accessories, but to the invention of the logenlous in crime theories. The detectives devoted their time to gather. ing together a lot of informers of the vilest reputation, whom they either persuaded or found ready to swear to anything and everything for the large rewards Twenty thousand pounds sterling, purdon and state patronage are the inducements offered by the British Government as rewards to men of the Kavatagh, Farrell and Leamy classion information leading to the conviction of the seesseine. It is a disreputable and disgusting piece of

business is this manufacturing of informers. but it is nothing but the old game over of organizing a special corps of well trained spies and approvers, who are more like eleuth hounds put on the track of their victims than honest and disinterested witnessee. It was only when the stories, which these ruffians declared themselves in readiness and fully prepared to prove, were put in shape to be acted upon, that twenty men are suddenly pounced upon by the police and put on trial for their lives. Many of the prisoners are among the most respectable citizens and tradesmen of Dublin, while the informers are mostly low characters, as they always have been, and inmates of dens of ill-repute. Is it on the tainted testimony of these perjured approvers that the British Government intends to base and erect a gallows for the execution of its victims? We would be among the first to rejoice at the blot on Ireland's name being wiped out by the blood of the murderers, but no consideration can justify the imperilling of life and liberty on the word of a vile informer or on so-called evidence that would be laughed out of court in any justice-loving country in the world. It would be scandal. ous if it is the determination of Dublin Castle to have victims of some sort which will send the accused to the scaffold instead of undeniable and unimpeachable evidence The use of these instruments by the State cannot conduce to that respect for law and justice which should exist in all countries. The evidence of these informers is, as John Philpot Curran one said, the evidence of men who "dip the Evangelists in blood; they are horrid miscreants who have been worked upon by the fear of death and the hope of compensation to give evidence egainst their fellows. Any one of these is a wretch who is buried; a man lies till his heart has time to fester and dissolve and there is dug up a witness." In the trials In Dublin the evidence of the identification of the prisoners is deemed sufficient by a portion of the English Press, but the other portion, with Irish opinion, distinctly charge the Castle authorities with first forming a theory as to the names of the men who were likely to have committed the murders and then deliberately working up the evidence so as to make it fit the theory. The witnesses who professed ability to identify men that lapse of nine months are discredited. The training process is said to be perfectly manifest to any impartial man who carefully formers. When their memory happens to fail them, the Counsel for the Crown are heard to whisper, "Exercise your imagination," and they apparently respond with a vengeance. To convict a real murderer on "imaginary" evidence would be bad enough, but to risk the lives of twenty men on such evidence alone would be an unqualified outrage. These witnesses are, moreover, allowed to hear one another's evidence in court, while the prisoners are prevented from changing their position in the dock so as to test the informers. An organized conspiracy to assessinate can only be surpassed by an organized conspiracy to hang, and the indications are that Dublin Castle is about to perform the feat.

AN ILLUSTRIOUS JURY.

CORONER MERKLE of New York is now the most notorious coroner in the United States. The killing of one patient by another in the alcoholic ward of Believus Hospital, made it necessary for it to hold an inquest and summons a jury. The Coroner had during the past exhausted the list of the poor, hard-working and illiterate citizens of the Metropolis; he had also come to the conclusion that it was neither fair nor just to forever burden this class with public responsibilities. He consequently deolded to procure the most enlightened material to serve on his juries, men of large experience and of scholarly attainments. That he was terribly in earnest to attain his bject, no one will doubt, when it is known, that he summoned one ex-President of the United States, one famous ex Senator, six ex-Mayors, three Wall street bulls and the obless of the anti-Monopoly League, as well as several railroad kings. The list of gentlemen who received subjuments to serve on the jury is a gem which ought to be tressured. Ex-President Grant, ex-Senator Conkling, W. H. people. They were horrified at the crime, but their rulers eagerly seized on it as a pretext to justify coercion and to Charless Townsend Cox, ex-Mayor William H. Wickham, ex-County Clerk Charles E. Losw, ex-Mayor and ex-Senator Daniel F. Tiemann, Francis B. Thurber, ex-Mayor Edward Cooper, ex-Mayor Wil-Constabulary and of the detectives have been liam R. Grace, ex-Internal Revenue largely directed against the innocent masses Collector Sheridan Shook. Some of these jurors considered that their dignity had been offended, but Coroner Merkle would have spent them in obtaining a clue that not stand any of their "kicking" or nonsence, would have led to the arrests of the real as- and politely informed them that if they did sassins. Loud complaints were in conse- not serve he would have them arquence made against the police departments rested. The result, was that the majoilty of them attended, and the others sent in humble apologies and excures of ill health or absence. Coroner Merkle has taken a step in the right direction in making men of wealth, position and intelligence share public responsibilities with which the \*\* Courte of the teachers in this Province case there are not two avils, for the accusa- Attorney-General to see that the law desire," he said, "to decentralize the and punished in some fashion, or poor and the hard working have been burdened

### SPEECH OF THE HON. E. J. FLYNN

In the course of the late debate on the Address in Reply to the Provincial Speech from the Threne, the ex Commissioner of Orown Lands, Hon. E. J. Flynn, member for Garre, delivered a most able and important speech, for which we could not make room at the time, but which we have now much pleasure in reproducing for the information of our readers. Mr. Flynn said :-

The present Premier, Mr. Speaker, stated the other day the cause which led to the dissolution of the Chaplesu Cabinet; he informed us that Hon. Mr. Chapleau had tendered his resignation to His Honor the Lieutenant Governor, because he had been called to serve his country in another sphere, and that, his retirement having involved the dissolution of his Ministry, he (Mr. Mousseau) had been invited to form a new Administration. I would have wished to dispense with any aliusion to this event; but, not with standing my repugnance to advert to the subject, I think I would be guilty of cowardice, if not of treason, to my electors and friends, if I kept slient under the circumstances, more particularly as they look with a very natural amount of interest to see what attitude I shall assume in this House and before the country in consequence of the political occurrences to which I have just reterred. But it is well to remember the dual character of a representative of the people and to not lose sight of the distinction between the private individual and the public man, of which he is a combination. As the private individual, his feelings, his opinions and his susceptibilities are his own. As the public man, his acts are public property. As such they are legitimate objects of discussion. and certainly none are in a better position than my hon. friends on the left to say whether my acts were not freely discussed and whether or not they were always discussed in that broad spirit of fairness and justice which, as a public man, I had a right to expect. It is consequently in my public capacity alone that I hold myself responsible to my electors and the country, and, if I speak on the subject, it is simply because I am impelled thereto by an imperative sense of public duty. My usefulness has gone ! Yes, Mr. Speaker,

and the hon. Premier has told us in what way. For my part, I have not yet learned from the lips of Hon Mr. Chapleau, my old leader in the Cabinet, the reasons for which I was set aside; I did not even have the pleasure of shaking hands with him before his departure. I accept, however, the position thrust upon me, if not with all the happiness I would have felt under other oircumstances, at all events with all the satisfaction which one experiences when unburthened of a weighty responsibility. Far therefore from regreting the loss of a portfolio, I rather feel a sense of relief, and, from thit standpoint, I heartily rejoice. No doubt, I would have preferred either to have fallen gloriously on the field of battle or to have made a voluntary sacrifice of my position for the greater good of the public and the advantage of a cause to which I was devoted. But no choice between these modes of retirement was left me; a milder exit—at least I would fain think so-was devised for my benefit: I was simply left out in the cold. Perhaps also-and I prefer to look at the matter in this light-the intention was to enforce in my case the old maxim "who loves much, chastises much." (Hear, hear and leughter). Whatever may have been the case, Mr. Speaker, rest assured that I cherish no ill will to those responsible for these events, and I wish it to be understood that my future conduct will not be dictated by any sentiment of animosity or disappointment, but rather by such considerations of a higher order as are involved in an honest and disinterested regard for the public weal.

There is one thing, however, I cherish, and that is the hope that I will not be robbed of the consolation of having discharged my duties faithfully and devotedly both as a mem ber of the Executive Council and as Commissioner of Orown Lands, while I had the honor to fill those posts; and, let me add, without ever failing in that loyalty and fidel-

without ever failing in that loyalty and fidelity which I owed to my colleagues and to those who knowed the Cabinet with their confidence. (Hear, hear and applease.) Though the official position has been lost, benor has been saved!

As regards my administration as Commissioner of Crown Lands, the basis of my policy was the preservation of the public domain as the most precious source of our national and fiscal wealth. I had the pleasure, as this House already knows, to see the receipts of that department enhanced to double the figures at which they stood previously to my intro office in 1879,—these receipts having risen to \$818,285 11 for the year ended on the 30th June last, with the certain prospect of largely exceeding that sum during the year ending on the 30th June next, which I flatter myself, shows the results of my administration. I also had the honor, last session, to submit for the approval of the Legislature various measures on sutjects connected with the management of cur public lands; amongst others, bills respecting the sale of such lands, the encouragement of settlers, the planting of forest trees, etc. In fact, while constraints anylous to protect the interests of createning the development of its weal h and to seque for the development of its weal h and to seque for the development of its weal h and to seque for the development of its weal h and to seque for the development of its weal h and to seque for the development of its weal h and to seque for the development of its weal h and to seque for the development of its weal h and to seque for the development of its weal h and to seque for the development of its weal h and to seque for the development of its weal h and to seque for the development of its weal h and to seque for the development of its weal h and to seque for the development of its weal h and to seque for the development of its weal h and to seque for the development of its weal h and to seque for the development of its weal h and to seque for the development of its weal h and to the planting of forest trees, etc. In fact, while constantly anxious to protect the interests of the treasury, I always kept in view the real interests of the poor settler and made them the object of my special solicitude.

It is quite possible, nay, it is even certain, that I may not have succeeded in pleasing every one. But there is also one thing certain and that is that the malcontentsthey are happily few, I believe-bold the public interest of little account. They usually overlock the responsibility which attaches to the head of a department so important and so difficult to administer as the Crown Lands. It is possible also that some may have been displeased by refueals dictated by major reasons of public interest and by my well-known determination to do my duty, and that, in time and place, these influences, which should have been exerted in a better cause, were brought to bear against

My responsibility has ceased with my Ministerial duties; but, in my character of a representative of the people, it still subsists. The circumstances under which my usefulness has gone as a Minister, coupled with those under which I entered the Cabinet and with the opportunities I afterwards enjoyed of making a special study of the political and administrative questions of the hour, render it a duty that I should exercise my functions as a public mandatory with more solicitude than I might have been expected to give them under ordinary circumstances. In this character, therefore, I shall, with the kind permission of this honorable House, consider for an instant the position of our Province from an administrative and political standpoint, and then explain the nature of the attitude I intend to assume towards our pra-

sent rulers. And, at the outset, let me say that, from my point of view, / the administrative question, which is at the head of all others in importance, is the question of our Crown lands and timber limits. I would like to see the Government continue the careful policy of pre-

servation with respect to the public domain, to which I alluded a moment ago; and the following, as briefly as possible, are the chief ressons that militate in favor of that system of administration:

In the first place, the extent of the territory of the Province of Quebec, although relatively considerable, is not quite as much as is generally imagined; and I base this assertion upon the figures to be found in an official statement which I caused to be prepared on the 22nd May last:-

Total area of the Province..... 129,000,000 Number of acres conceded in seigniories 10,678 831 Number of acres con-

ceded by sales and free grants..... 10,801,594

Number of scres under license as timber limits..... 29,617,920

51,098 445

Available..... 77,901,555 There is another thing equally certain which is that in keeping with the march of settlement, or, in other words, with the taking up of our public lands by settlers, the timber limits and our receipts from that source must

proportionately diminish; so that, in point of fact, colonization-which is an excellent and patrictic work, and one to be encouraged, since our future depends upon its success-considered from the standpoint of the Provincial treasury, is not a source of increase, but rather of diminution in our revenue. Moreover, as I have already had repeated occasion to remark, the price for which our public lands is sold in reality leaves no mar-

gin for the treasury, deduction made of the cost of collection, colonization and surveys. Last session I showed that since Confederation to the 31st December, 1880, the Province of Quebec had expended in this way three times and a half the amount of its receipts from the sale of public lands—the cudsy for the services amounting to \$1,947,856 and the actual receipts to \$560,275 05.

I may add, from the standpoint of the future of our country, that our domain should not fall into the hands of speculators, of those, in other words, whose only object is to make money out of it, without the remotest intention of promoting the cause of settlement. Excessive grants of land en bloc to companies or private parties are also to be avoided. We already know som thing of this evil, which, cancer like, gnaws the very vitals of the un fortunate Irish people, who for centuries have been struggling to shake off its ate that the Professor was aided by the evil yoke and yet have not succeeded today in doing so completely. Our public domain is the finest inheritance of the Canadian people-an inheritance which we owe it to ourselves and our children, the children of the soil-to carefully preserve from spoliation. At the same time we should not shut our doors to the strangers who desire to pitch their tents in our midst, with honest intentions to settle amongst us in good faith, to assist us in the fair and equitable development of our resources, and to contribute to the happiness of our people as well morally as materially. Yes, Mr. Speaker, our policy on this head should be broad, patriotic and noble, but, under the pretence of favoring colonization, speculation and mono poly should never be allowed to se ze upon our soil and to thus compromise the future of our beloved country. (Applause).

. The House is aware that last session the Government was obliged to ask for the imposition of new taxes upon certain corporations which were estimated to yield a revenue of \$123,000. It has been found impossible to colect this sam up to the present; but the Hon. Fremier announces that the receipts from the Crown Lands Department may attain nearly a million by the end of the year 1882-83. I had not estimated them to reach so high a figue; but, if they do, the difference tetween the receipts accruing from this source as estimated and the real receipts will be probably more than sufficient to remove the differ in any case, the Government coal deed to this, and I am consumbled them has come for the Province to temporarity discontinue the making of farther sacrifies in the shape of grants to public andaries in the shape of grants to public andaries in the shape of grants to public andaries for the past centuries amply proventing of railways, including the north Shore Road.

Last session, six millions of acres of land were granted to certain railway companies which granted to certain railway companies a many the former than the fine to direction of the Province of the Beaubarrais family, and resold them to the occupiers, to the advantage of both, thus ended, what was a great chamity, a step somewhat in the direction has been commenced in Ireland and it is to be hoped that it will be mily carried out.

This can only be done eff-clually by government plans, and the peagle themselves and their children will carry out the work cheaply manged is capable of supporting treble the present popularion. By adopting the measures of manged its capable of supporting treble the prosperous, and the happiers on ear h. The experience of the peagle of the death they will never sit down contented above the state of the peagle of the Head and it is to be hoped that it will be mily agricultured out.

This can only be done eff-clually by government plans, and the peagle of the Head and it is to be hoped that it will be mily agricultured out.

This can only be done eff-clually by g Government was obliged to aik for the impo-

of the public improve nents. (Hear.)
Let us not forget however, that the people of or Province a enot ready to accept the imposition of direct taxes, unless the Government proves that it has realized its programme of economy by reducing the public expend ure, where such resultion can be made without impairing the efficiency of the public service.
Let us not forget, too, that the system of borrowing is a dangerous one, when our ordinary accepts do not suffice to provide for the payment of the interest and susting fund of our ceipts do not suffice to provide for the pay-int of the interest and susking fund of our

ment of the interest and smking fund of our debt.

I pass on to another consideration and I have done. I half we that our policy should have for its sole object the public good and not the interests of find viouals. We require a policy of principle and not of expediency. (Hear, hear.) The celebrar d Berryer has said "that the strength of covernments rests on good principles, and above all, on fidelity to the principle upon which they were constituted," (Hear, hear and applause.) Yes, ar. Speaker, the strength of governments lies in good principles. Look at France, still in the throes of revolution, and without a stable government for want of a good principle, (Hear, hear, an applause.) I wou'd wish to see this waxim applied here, and to find all who take part in the conduct of the public business never losing sight of the fact that if there are rights, there are duties, and that harmony and justice in the constitutional edifice are the price of this co-relation between rights and duties.

I now arrive, Mr. Speaker, at the conclusion of the already lengthy remarks. I wish to de-

and duties.

I now arrive, Mr. Speaker, at the conclusion of these already lengthy remarks. I wish to define briefly the stand I intend to take with respect to the Government. My position is this.—To my mind the House resembles a judge or a jury called upon to examine the doings of the responsible Minis ers of the Crown. Now, the two foremost qualities of a judge or a jury should be impartialty and justice.

This idea also porvades that other maxim of English constitutional law:—"In all ordinary circumstances, the Minis ers chosen by the Sovereign are entitled to receive from Parliament, if not implicit confidence, at least a fair trial."—(Todd, vol. 1, p. 212)

I admit, Mr. Speaker, that the circumstances are, perhars not ordinary for maxim in the most favorable way, desiring rather to help the administration than to uselessly emparrass it. (Hear, hear and applause) It is in this spirit that I propose to judge the intentions and acts of the Greenment.

There is, moreover, Mr. Speaker, a fact which I cannot overlook, that, amongst the actual Ministers of the Crown, are three gentiened

There is, moreover, Mr. Speaker, a fact which I cannot overlook, that, amongst the actual Ministers of the Crown, are three gentlemen avoid the evils who were my colleagues when the Chapleau Ministry was dissolved and for whom I retain all the esteem which i then had for them. Not can I, upon casting a glance at the composi-

tion of the Cabinet, refrain from noting, by the way another peculiarny which I remark in the person of one of its members. Strangeness of human destloy I. The Honorable Commissioner human destiny! The Honorable Commissioner of Crown Lands of to-day is the very same honorable member who of the 'Sh of October.

1-79, from his reaton the Opposition side of this House, made the motion, which I myself seconded from the Government benches, and which gave the death blow to the Ministry of the honorable member for Lablaire. The honorable member to Brome is the last survivor in the Givernment of the seven gentlemen who composed the Ministry formed in consequence of the vote of the House on that motion, and strange to say, he, with whom I joined hands on that memorable occasion is the very one replacing me to-day in the position I held only lately in the last Cabinet. (Hear, hear)

held only lately in the last Cabinet. (Hear, hear)

The hon, member was doubless, far from thinking when we made that motion in 18.9 that events would take to singular a turn. (Heer hear.) Indeed, it was not a matter of calcu atton with him. I am sure, for he must have reached his present position altogether in an unforceen and unpremediated way. I bear him not lit will and I am not lealous of his good for one. On the contrary, I trust that his arministration may be crown d with success and with the bear results for the country. In fine, may all the Ministers less to the level of their position, and bring to the administration of the public business, that spirit of justice, devotion and patriotion which constitute the glory and strength of rulers and the bappiness of the people they rule over (Prolon ed appiause.)

48 Third Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa., for a copy of his interesting pamphlet, " Mary's Firs Shrine in the Wilderness." It gives an account of the early French occupation of the site of Pittsburg, contains a beautiful picture of the Shrine, and is sent to any address

Send a postal card to Bev. A. A. Lambing

free, on application.

A WONDERFUL DISCOVERY. Herr M. Von Stoltz, one of the greatest chemists of his time, discovered that certain elements in nature possessed the power of absorbing and storing light, yielding it when in the dark, (as a sponge absorbs water and gives it up on pressure in 1681. He made a luminous solution, and by permission applied it to a statue of the Virgin ia the great Strasbourg Cathedral; it was beautiful, shining midet the dark grouned archesiot the old church, but the people could not understand it, and, being filled with superstition, the statue was destroyed, and Prolessor Von Stoltz and his compound were held in fear, as it was supposed by the illiterone. In this century under influences of research chemistry is recognized as one of the exact sciences by which the elements of nature can be analyzed, separated, combined, renewed, restored and purified. In no way has its powers been to us made so manifest than by the receipt of a cross possessing that same luminous property that M. Von Stoltz discovered, and a truly wonderful power it possesses, shining like a glowing star in the midst of darkness in our chamber at night, and fully deserving of the testimonials borne by those who have like crosses, and to which we refer you in the advertisement of J. B. Maxwell & Co.-Raltimore Mirror, Jan. 6.

#### [Continues from First Page] ARCHBISHOP LYNCH ON IRELAND

minded man honors them. To carry out reforms that will content an intellectual and high spirited people a pate nat government residing in Ireland would be necessary.

COMMERCE. Lat the women of Ireland keep to their resolve neither to wear or buy for themselves or their or lidren anything that is not manufactured in Ireland, and their decaying and abandooed industries will revive and flourish, and render the country prosper us. It is deplorable to see wool going from Ireland to England in large quantities to be manufactured in the English looms, and returned in light shoddy cloth which will wear out in a very short time. The Irish have to emigrate to be employed in the factories there in order that their labor and the products of Ireland may go to enrich English merchants and add to the already vast wealth and revenue of England. If we add to this the money that is drained from Ireland by absentee isandlords we cannot be surprised at the miserable condition of the people, and at their resilessness under their manifold grievances. Dean Swife is reported to have often said to his countrymen "Take nothing from England except her coals and burn them."

The more Ireland is oppressed the more all true hearted Irishmen, no matter where they may live will love it and work for its amelionation. There are some in every country called "abuttive" who have not received from nature one of her noblest gifts, patriotism and they have even a very small share of love of parents or kindred. Let the women of Ireland keep to their resolve

Ireland should not be governed for the benefit of tingland alone as Litherto. It has taken many years for an English Parliament to redress a few of the minor grievances of Ireland that could be done in a few months by an Irish Parliament. The idea of distriction as the chief objection to Home Rule is a bugbear held up as an excuse to refue justice to Ireland. As emancipation was granted so Home Rule will be granted to prevent disinfegration, and civit war. English statesmen should recoliect that against the fire million of downtroaden people in Ireland the e are more than double that number of free Irishmen and their children abroad who fiel sorely indignant at the treat ment they or their parents received. It is by justice that empires flourish.

ENGLISH PROFFERITY NOT EVERLASTING. HOME BULE.

ENGLISH PROSPERITY NOT EVERLASTING. ENGLISH PROFPERITY NOT EVERLASTING.

And Englishmen must not suppose that their empire is everlasting, or that the present prosperity of the island is always to continue. There may be yet, in the no distant future, mighty upheavings of the masses of the people who unfortunately are becoming daily inocculated by socialistic principles. Humanity shudders at the thought, and every good Christian and loyal surject should do what in him lies to forward the amelioration of the condition of the working classes which form the vast body of the ation and thus by justice and humanity a bloody tragedy similar to that which occurred in France at the end of the last century may be averied. Thanking you, gentlemen, in advance.

Vance.
I am your very obliged servant. JOHN JOSEPH LYNCH, Archbishap of Toronto.

A BLESSING IN DISGUISE. No one would suppose that the introduction into a family of a bottle of Paisam' a Painless Corn Extractor would be the means of restoring peace and prosperity. Corns are painful, and the constant consolousness of this upon even the best natured produces nervous depression, ill temper, recklessness leading to a desire to spend their time away from the bosom of their family. In order to avoid the evils above mentioned always keep a bottle of Potnam's Coro Extractor on band.

### LOCAL NEWS.

-It is reported that Cardinal Howard will come shortly to the United States as Ablegate with a jurisdiction over the Church of Canada

-A company is seeking incorporation to run a ferryboat from La Toriue, at the foot of the Lachine Rapids to Verdue, on the opposite shore. The new company will be known as "The Cote Sainte Catherine Navigation Company."

-The credit system has been much depreclated by some. Of course, there are arguments for and against it, but how many could afford to buy a sewing machine if easy terms for payment were not allowed? The Messis. Harney Bros , wholesale men for The New Royal A., 771 Craig street, Montreal, have decided selling retail from their office, on the installment plan, thereby bringing The New Royal A. within the reach of all wanting sewing mechines. Do not forget it stands at the head. The Messrs. Harney Bros. are also wholesale dealers in needles, oils and shuttles. Orders from a distance carefully and promptly attended to.

MISSION AT ST. ANN'S. A mission was opened last night at St Ann's Church, which was largely attended by the faithful of the parish. The ceremonie were of a very imposing nature, marked with extreme earnestness, and impressive in character. Services will be held every morning and evening, and will be conducted by the Rev. Father Byan, of the Gesu. It is expected that the mission will last for three

HONORING A MONTREALER. An imposing o remony took place on Mon day night, February 5th, at the Bishop's Palace, Montreal, when Mr. Lef. de Bellefeuille received the decoration creating him a Commander of the Order of the Holy Sepulchre Among those present were Mgr. Lorrain Bishop of Pontiso; Chevaliers Prendergast LaBorque, Murphy, Latour and Valles, Dr Leprehon, Vice-Consul of Spain; Henry Bar. beau, etc. Letters of regret at their inability to attend were read from Sir Hector Laugevin, Count de Aremio Real and Chevaller Smith. Chevalier Huguet Latour, acting in the name of the Patriarch of Jerusalem, re quested Mgr. Fabre to confer the order upon the candidate whom His Excellency the Patriarch had judged worthy of such an honor. The presentation was made by Bishop Fabre The decoration of the Order consists in a sil ver gilt cross, in which are embedded four smaller crosses attached to a plain black rib-

NOTICE. Each bottle of BRIGGS' ELECTRIC OIL WILL hereafter be accompanied by a corkectew, as it is important that the cork should be preserved and the bottle well corked when not in use to retain the strength of the medicine. It cures Bheumatism, Neuralgia, Liver and Kidney Complaints or of the Urinary Organs; cures complaints arising from Colds such as Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Dyphtheris, Oough, Asthma and Difficult Breathing.

ELECTRIC OIL, NOT ECLECTRIC OIL The two words have very different significations, as will be seen by reference to Web-The Eclectric Oil bas no claim to Electric properties only by the picture on the wrapper, which looks like begging the ques The popularity of Briggs' Electric Oll is such as to induce unprincipled persons to appropriate all the law will allow them to do. The proprietors of the Electric Oil have no claim to the words Eclectric or Thomas; but to the words Briggs' Electric they do lay claim by right, as they have made them of value to themselves. 33.4ts

THE LATE HENRY JUDAH.

perhaps, few men in our midst so widely known and respected as the deceased, whose character for honesty and integrity was proverblat. Born in London, England, in 1808, the condition of a slave. I hope this is not he had attained to the ripe age of 75 years. When a very young man Mr. Judah came to Communism almost on synonymous terms; Canada, and, adopting the legal profession, and, certes, there is something in Henry was called to the bar in Three Rivers in George's theory of the nationalization of the the month of May, 1829. On the land. elevation of the Hon. Rene Kimber One to the Legislative Council in the ver 1842. Mr. Judah, who had married Miss is the unequal representation in the Legisla-Harline Kimber, succeeded his father-in-law in the representation of Champlain County, but the first Parliament being dissolved, he did not again seek election. In 1845 he was appointed a Queen's Counsel in the same year, also, was named one of the Commissioners to determine the compensation to the Seigneurs, under the Act abolishing their tenure. He was concerned in several leading mercantile and financial institutions, amongst others being the City & District Savings Bank, of which he was one of the founders, filling for several years the office of Prestdent, and being at the time of his death a director of the same. The deceased was a man miles of territory and its 37,000 of unusual generality and benevolence, unous a population, returning but one member ostentatious to a degree and kindbearted almost to a fault. As a landlord he never was oppressive to his tenants, but the contrary. Instances have occurred where he has been known to hand to his agent the sum required by an impecunion; tenant to pay his or her rent, a fact which speaks volumes for his generous disposition and goodness of heart. Mr. Judah had only been alling a very short time, so that his death was comparatively audden and unexpected.

At the meeting of the Bar, which took place this (Tuesday) morning under the presidency of W.W. Robertson, Q.C., the following resolutions on the death of the late Henry Judah, Q.O., were passed :-

Moved by Joseph Doutre, "That the members of the bar have learned with the deepest sorrow of the death of their much esteemed confrere Henry Judab, Q C., who, during a long professional career secured legal attainments by his well known ability and his eminent qualities the confidence and respect

of the bar generally."

Moved by J. A. Oulmet, Q.C., "that as: mark of the respect and esteem the members of the Ber entertain for the memory of their late confrere, do attend at his funeral and wear mourning for one month."

Moved by A. Blanchard "that the Secretary of the Bar transmit a copy of the present resolutions to the family of the deceased, with the expression of the deep sympathy of the members of the Bar in their sad bereavement."

CATABRH.

CATARRE.-A new trestment whereby a permanent cure is effected in from one to three treatments. Particulars and Treatise free on street west, Toronto. 13-**t**f

#### THE CATROLIC CLUB.

The usual weekly meeting of the Catholic Olub was held last evening, when the follow-Sold everywhere, N. C. Polson & Co., props., ing officers and committee were elected for 693 tons; coasting, 145 tons; pig iron, foreign the ensuing year :- President, Dr. Guerin; 300 tons; coasting, nil.

Vice-President, Wm. Booth; Secretary, H J. Kavanagh; Treasurer, Jas. Lonergan; Committee, Mesers. F. A. Quifin, A. Barnard, J. Hatchette, J. J. Ourran, Q C., M P., C. J. Doherty and T. Reynolds, Rev. Father Ryan continued his interesting course of lectures on "Moral Philosophy," which were as usual listened to with marked attention.

#### IMPOSING OEREMONY.

St. Gabriel's Church was filled to its utmost canacity last evening on the occasion of the closing of the Mission, preached by Rev. A. J. Ryan of Mobile. Several priests were present, among whom we remarked Father Lonergan of St. Bridget's, Father James Calleghan of St. Patrick's, Fathers Riley and Docharme.

After the Pastor had said the Beads and made the announcements, the Rev. Missionary was introduced for the closing sermon of the Mission. Before entering on his subject, he called the attention of his hearers to the three great vices of the day, viz: Immorality, Intemperance and Profanity, which he combatted in a most forcible and telling manner. He referred in glowing terms to the efforts of the different Churches to-day in the grand cause of Temperance, concluding his remarks by exhorting his hearers to cherish the holy cause, give it their full support and join Temperance Associations. He then preached a beautiful sermon on the love of Christ for His Uhurch, and the love and fidelity we should bear towards her also, advising his listeners to be practical Catholics and to persevere in their good resolutions.

#### LETTER FROM TORONTO.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

TORONTO, Feb. 5. Toronto grieves because it has not built an ice palace and held a carnival like Montreal. It might have done so, too, were our weather prophets worth their weight in ozone, for the atmost unprecedented cold snap we are passing through-whether as respects length or intensity-would have enabled us to construct anything in the atmospheric line, up to a tower of Babel of ice. But while it is plea-ant enough to read of the splendors of winter palaces, and the irridiscence and coruscations brought forth by the electric light, it should not be forgotten that there is another and less magnificent aspect to a prolonged cold snap. The impression prevails-I don't know why-that wealth is more generally diffused here in Canada than in most countries and that our very poor population is comparatively small. would be pleasant to believe this, if it were true, which unfortunately it is not. Indeed it is doubtful if the real

poor of Canada are not as numerous and as wretched as are to be found in any country. Where the winter is long and coal seven dollars a ton, said winter must be a positive terror to certain classes—out-door laborers for instance, who can procure work from Ohristmas to Easter but two days in the week on an average. Just fancy one of this class with a large family, and see how he can support them. They live and that is all—they just as well might be dead. I have been in the inside of a few houses tenanted by them and know that nothing can be more utterly wretched. Nothing but bare walls and grinding, grinning poverty are visibleno pictures, no books, no a ticle of bric-a brac, nothing to relieve the monotony of atject poverty. What a tremendous contrast exists between the mansions of the wealthy and the shantles of the poor in this country must be seen to be realized. rich man posseesses luxuries in his house, of which the ancient Egyptian Kings did not even dream, the laboring man is just as poor as were the serfs who constructed the This can only be done effectually by government plans, and the people themselves and their children will carry out the work cheaply and well. The soil of Ireland if properly and well. The soil of Ireland if properly managed is capable of supporting treble the place at his residence, "Le Bocage," Dorchesmanaged is capable of supporting treble the place at his residence, "Le Bocage," Dorchesmanaged is capable of supporting treble the place at his residence, "Le Bocage," Dorchesmanaged is capable of supporting treble the place at his residence, "Le Bocage," Dorchesmanaged is capable of supporting treble the place at his residence, "Le Bocage," Dorchesmanaged is capable of supporting treble the place at his residence, "Le Bocage," Dorchesmanaged is capable of supporting treble the place at his residence, "Le Bocage," Dorchesmanaged is capable of supporting treble the place at his residence, "Le Bocage," Dorchesmanaged is capable of supporting treble the place at his residence, "Le Bocage," Dorchesmanaged is capable of supporting treble the place at his residence, "Le Bocage," Dorchesmanaged is capable of supporting treble the place at his residence, "Le Bocage," Dorchesmanaged is capable of supporting treble the place at his residence, "Le Bocage," Dorchesmanaged is capable of supporting treble the place at his residence, "Le Bocage," Dorchesmanaged is capable of supporting treble the place at his residence, "Le Bocage," Dorchesmanaged is capable of supporting treble the place at his residence, "Le Bocage," Dorchesmanaged is capable of supporting treble the place at his residence, "Le Bocage," Dorchesmanaged is capable of supporting treble the place at his residence, "Le Bocage," Dorchesmanaged is capable of supporting treble the place at his residence, "Le Bocage," Dorchesmanaged is capable of supporting treble the place at his residence, "Le Bocage," Dorchesmanaged is capable of supporting treble the place at his residence, "Le Bocage," Dorchesmanaged is capable of supporting treble the place at his residence, "L has turned the manufacturer into a millionsire and the workingman-the man with only his hands-into something a degree above Communism; but if it is then are truth and

One of the questions likely to arise and become a live issue in Ontario at an early date. ture. Here is Toronto, for instance, withnow that Yorkville is annexed-a population of nearly 100,000, baving only two members, while many constituencies with a sixth of the number have one representative each. It is true this inequality is complained of everywhere, but as Ontario is noted for its broadening franchise and the energy of its representatives, the matter must soon come up for settlement and discussion. And it is not cities only, as in contradistinction to rural constituencies, which have reason to complain. There is Algoms, with its hundred thousand Equare while North Brant, with its small extent and 12,000 population, has also one representative. The Island of P.E. has thirty members in the Legislature, and British Columbia twenty eight. This state of things is anomalous to say the least of it. A redistribution of seats, representation of minorities, rep. by pop. and other electoral equilities, affording just representation to all, whether as regards municipalities, provinces, or the Dominion at large, are subjects that are every day forcing themselves forward for corsideration. The worst of it is that Canada is too prone to imitate the used up institutions of the old country and to have a horror of sdopting the good revealed in the Republican system of the United States. "Oh, it is American," is often found to be a valid objection to a required change, as if the United States was not with all its faults, the most progress. ive, happiest country on the earth's surface.

A pastoral letter from Bishop Duhamel, of Ottawa, in reference to books and newspapers, was read in a 1 the Catholic churches yesterday. His Lordchip Farns his flock again-te couraging periodous literature, and is particularly severe upon newspapers which indules in atticks upon ecclesiastical persons or Catholic institutions and preach revolt against civil and religious authority. Catholic writers are cautioned Fainst rushing into discussion of questions with which they are incompetent to neal. lions with which they are incompetent to deal

#### SCOTCH NEWS.

Last week in Edinburgh the mortality fell from 111 to 76, and the death-rate was 17 per 1,000 per annum. KINGARTH, BUTE, AND THE FREE LIBRARIES

Acr.—A proposal to adopt the Free Libraries Act in Kingarth, Bute, discountenanced by receipt of stamp. MR. DIXON, 307 King the parish minster and Lord Bute's factor, has been rejected by 17 votes at a publie meeting.

WEER'S MINERAL SHIPMENTS FROM GRENNOCK. -The following are the exports of mineral from Greenock last week :- Coals-Foreign

### OBITUARY.

Doctor Ross, assistant editor of "Oham. bers' Encyclor wife," is dead.

Mr. Edward Lorimer was found dead on Saturday in his room at Campobello, N.B. Major General George Webb Morrell died at Scarborough, N. Y., on Saturday, February 10th, aged 68 vests.

Nawab Sir Silar Jung, of the Order of the Star of India, died at Hyderbad, India, of cholera, on February 8th.

Rev. Dr. J. C. F. Hoes died last night at Kingston, N.Y., aged 71. He was one of the oldest members of the Dutch Reformed Church in the State.

Samuel Hartan, one of the most prominent shipbuilders in America, died on February 6th at Vienna, Austria, sged 77. He feaves an estate worth over two midions at Wilmington, Del.

Wm. E. Dodge, Sr., of Phelps, Dodge & Co., tes importers, New York, died auddenly on February 9th. He had been ill two weeks, but was not supposed to be dangerously so-He had gastric troubles. Field Marshal Hausland died in Vienna on

February 11th. Mr. Pavis, ex-Governor of Texas, diedon Febru ry 7th at Austin in that State.

Ex Governor Marshal J. Ewell died in Hart-lord, Conn , on the evening of February 10th. Charles R. Thorne, Jr. the well known actor, died in New York on February 10th, aged 48

Rev. George Bronson, or Lasalle, Ill., fell dead on rebruary 6th, just as he had pronounced a couple man and wife. Clifford Bateman. Professor of Administrative Law of Columbia Collegs, New York, died on February 7th, aged 18th.

The funeral of Judge Mickenzie, of Toronio, was jargely attended on Saturday, February 10th, by members of the bench and bar. Ninety officers and men of the potter force, of which the deceased was one of the commissioners, were in the procession.

were in the procession.

Reference was made in all the city Anglican Churches on runday, February lith to the death of Mrs. Alexand: Rubertson, which took place on the previous day. The diceased lady was the daughter of the Lord bishop of Montreal, and was about 27 years of age. She was married nearly a year ago to Mr kubertsén, son of Mr. Andrew Ribertson. The funeral service took place on Monday afternoon in Chief place on Monday afternoon in Christ

Church Cathedral. Judge McKenzle, senior Judge of the York I dee McKenzle, senior Judge of the York County Court died in Torosto on February 7th. Dec. ased, who was well known throughout the Domin on, came to Canara in 1832, and first practiced his profession in Kineston. He afterwords r-moved to this city. He was employed by the United States covernment to defe d the Fenians, of whom 25 were acquitted and 19 convicted. He was appointed county Judge en O tober, 1876, about six months ago he became too unwell to take his seat upon the B. neh.

too unwelt to take his seat upon the B. nch.

Hon, Jacques Olivier Bureau died at St. Remion the morning of Feoruary 7th. Senator Bureau was born at Three River; in Fenruary, 1820. Mr. Bu eau was educate i at. Nicolet Colleges and was admitt d to practice as a redary Pub ic in 1813. Ho was first elected to Parliament for Naphervi le at the general elections in 1855, and reinleed the seat till 186? He was then returned to the old Legislative Council for the division of I'e Lorimier. He was a member of the Executive Council and occupied the position of Provincial Secretary for a few months in 1883. In 1837 Mr. Bureau was called to the Senate, and was a member of that body at the time of his death. Mr. Bureau married in 1814 Mile. Emille St. Pierro, who survives him, but is at present in France. The diceased was a Reformer in politics.

London, Feb. 10.—Wm. Waisworth, the

London, Feb. 10 .- Wm. Walsworth, the last surviving son of the poet, is dead.

THE LAMBS OF ST. AGNES.

PROVE THE BUKEN CURBIONS OF THE CHURCH ST. AGNES TO THE HIGH ALTAR OF ST PETER'S,

ROME, Jan. 15,—The feast of St. Agnes 14 on the 21st of this month. Two lambs lie on silked cushions on the alter of her church outside of the Porta Pia. They are decorated with silk ribbous. St. Agnes is represented by a lamb, teet use eight oays after b r doubt the martyr appeared to her parents bearing a lamb on her light arm. Hence the ambem in her liturgy: "Stans a dextris clus Agnus nive carridior Christus sibl sconsam et martyrem consecravit" As the courch of St. Agnes is a filial church

Crayit"
As the of urch of St. Agnes is a fillal church of St. John of Lateran, the head and mother of all churches urbis et orbis, the regulars of St. Agnes offer every year two tambs to the charter of St. John's Two of the or apter receive the of St. John's Two of the compter receive the lambs and place them in a barket decorated

of St. John's Two of the Capter receive the lambs and place them in a barket decorated with flowers. They are taken to the Vational immediately after high mass.

The custom of offering these two i mbs to the Pope originated in the offerings of wool eith male by the first Christians to the Roman pontiffs for the manufacturing of palitums, the patitum is a strip of white wooten cith ornamented with six crosses, and word around the neck in high puntiff all mass. The patitum is hed in place by three great golden in as, with jewelled heads. They re resent the three nails used in the crucifixion of our Lord. The patitum is said to have an apostolic origin, although Baronius rays that it is not mentioned until the thir y second year of Constantine the Great. In sucient times it was a square cloak, modelled after a garment worn by the Jawish High Priest. Tectul ian calls the Greeks gers palitums.

When the canons of St. John receive the lambs of St. Agnes, they bear them in an ordinary appal carries to the Vat can, whose they

When the canons of St. John receive the lambs of St. Agnes, they bear them in an ordinary papal carriage to the Vatean, where they are received by the Pope Leo XIII, has a classical religious taste. The lambs are siways presented to him with an allusive Latin poemsome of these poems, written by the Camarilingo of St. John of lateran are highly praised. The poem of 1880 is classically epigrammatic in its allusions to the events of the time:

Gallica dum tot allt Germana et Belgica tell us, Totque fovet rabi los It da terra lupo»: Quam Jorat hic mites ornatos floribus agnos Cernere devoti pignora imia gregis.

Scilicet bac Agnes mittlt tibi munera, Pastor-Que decus agnorum ac pars bluomen habett.
Omina sume Leo! Amoidm! carminismus
Tam venit, in medis dormiet agna lupis.

After being blessed by the Pope, the lamb are sent to the nuns of st. Cecilia in Trust were, who feed and care fer them until Easter. They are then slain, and the wool is sent to the master of ceremonies in the Vatican. He has the palliums woven by so the religious order of women. They are brought into St. Peter's on the own of St. Peter's feast. After vespens either the Pope or the Cardinal Loan of the Stered College plesses them, and they are placed in a stecial box unter the great ultar of St. Peter's ready for use.

All Rome visits the Basilica during the feast of St. Agnes. Her tomb, near the northern entrance of the city, is as sacred and as necessary to the preservation of the city in the eyes of the koman as was the Pelladium to Truy in the eyes of the Trojans. The beautiful 1 nes of Pru-

Agnis sepulcram est Romulea in domo Fortis puella martyris inci tæ. Conspectu in irso condita turrium Servat salutem virgo Quiritum.

\*Isalah, the prophet, son of an Amos.

GEN'LS ANDREW JACKSON, G. T. BEAD-REGARD AND JUBAL A. KARLY. The military chieftains above named were

brought in strange contact a few days ago at New Orleans, La., on the 9th of January 1833, when the 152nd Grand Monthly Drawing of The Louisiana State Lottery took place, immediately after the anniversary of the Battle of New Orleans, known there as St. Andrew Jackson's

Orleans, known ibere as St. Andrew Jackson's day, and is observed as a general holiday. Gens bearingard and Early had (as they always do the entire management of the distribution of \$285 500 in prizes, and here is what they did with it:-Ticke. No. 10,151, sold for \$5 to Alvin Kenster, of Odessa, La Fayette county. Mondrew \$75 000. 'Ileket No. 8 886 drew \$25 000-sold in fifths (for \$1 each)-one \$5.000 to Augustine Lopez. 96 Baronne st.; another \$5,000 to F. Tagliap etra. 123 Coult \$1., both of New Orleans. Among others the taird capital prize or \$10,000, won by ticket No. 88,401, sold in fifths in New York city. Tickets Nos. 22,95 act 70.755, drawing each \$6,003, were sold in fifths—one to N. B. Apple, of Owaha, Neb.; one collected through the Union and Flanters Bank of Memphis, Tenn.; one to J. B. Ketchum, No. 632 Broadway, New York city; one to H. E. Neveus, of fitus-ville, Pa. fickets Nos. 22 20,23 630, 39,950, 78 616, 93 672, each drew \$2 000, soutered over the country Next opportunity will be on Tue-day, March 18th, of which any one applying to M. A. Baupbir, New Orleans, La., will be fully in-

Dauphin, New Orleans, Law Will be fully in

After taking some highly puffed up stuff, with long testimonials, turn to Hop Bitters, and have no fear of any Kidney or Urinary Troubles, Bright's Disease, Dibates or Liver Complaint. These diseases cannot resist the eurative power of Hop Bitters; besides it is the best family medicine on earth.

[For the Post and Thus WITHERS.] WAITING FOR THE TRAIN.

In the heart of the mountain regions of Vermont, and surrounded by the hills nestles an exquisite gem. I cannot call it a villagesay a living picture. Hill, stream, valley and glen, all were there, placed in such perfect, delightful order, as only the Great Architect's hand could accomplish. The little rural station, with its platform for passengers, seemed like a toyhouse built after the Swiss cottage style, embowered in ivy and Madeira

" Marrietts," shouted the conductor, as the engine gradually slackened its headlong speed, and one solitary passenger out of the many on board-your humble servant, dear reader-stepped on the platform. I had telegraphed to the relative I was going to visit to | neck. meet me at this hour for the journey lay over the mountains, some five or six miles, but it seemed I was to be disappointed, for their was no conveyance in sight. I sat down on rama that lay before me, stretching and craning my neck every now and then, in the init seemed likely I would journey. My restlessness, I suppose, made the station master take pity on me, for he brought out an easy rocking chair-that indispensible article in an American house—saying, "this is a little essier than that stiff bench, ma'am. May as waiting for some conveyance to come for Aon Ja I thanked him, remarking at the same time

on the beautiful scenery. "Yes, ma'am; fine scenery; finest in Ver-

mont."

like a glimpse of fairyland. I have seen and a "get up Old Buckram" to his heree, my something very like it in sketches taken from mountain courier was cantering back the way the Scottish Highlands."

" Well,ma'am, you are not the only one who sees that resemblance."

"No doubt you have a great many artists sketching through the summer days?"
"Well, yes, a good deal of the long-haired

turn-down collar, half-cracked looking chaps, that go in ecstasies over the place. But not one out of every ten can do it half justice. Fact is, ma'am, it takes a person that Providence has sent into the world with that gift in their brain and practice in the ing a horse was not included in my last art at their finger ends, to make this place live on canvasor board. Too many daubers and conceited botches at the work now-adays. There was one chap from Canada, some time ago, I forget his name ; 'twas an Irish name, anyway. He could bandle the pencil or brush best of all the painter tribe that has been round here. I'll bet the Scotch glen, as he called it, lives wherever his fingers are."

"You seem pretty much isolated," I remarked; "no neighbor's house in sight; and it below the medium height, dressed in a kirtle would be an exquisite spot for a summer re-

"Ob, not quite so isolated as you think; yonder, among the clump of maples, is a good sized residence; and there, in the same house. is living an old indy, the mother of the owner, who fancles she is in Scotland, and that this is her native glen. Gone wrong in the upper storey since her youngest son was lost. She is as pretty as a picture; and every day at ten o'clock, Sundays excepted, she is here, waiting for his train that never comes in. She her lace. It was, indeed, a perfect place of wears the tartan dress her son sent her, at God's handiwork. If the writer of "John least one like it; for as soon as it begins to
look shabby it is replaced by another of the
same. Of cousse, this is done by her daughterher, not "nature's masterplece," but nature's

lock shabby it is replaced by another of the
same. Of cousse, this is done by her daughterher, not "nature's masterplece," but nature's

stops short at the life of kings. in-law without her knowledge, and a tartan scarf over her head instead of a bonnet. Generally some member of the family comes with her. They do not embarrass by watching her, as they do it in such an easy natural manner; always something to send or receive by the train, a telegraph, or letter to post; for you know, the depot is the rendezvous for country folk. First when I seen her I used to feel queer, but now I've got used to the same thing every day."

"Without being inquisitive or intrusive, might I ask you to tell me some more about this poor mother."

"Well, seein'as you may have to wait some time here, and the story, though sad, may interest you, here it is: No doubt you remember the loss of life some few years gone in Scotland, on the giving way of the bridge over the Frith of Tay. Well, this son was among those who went down, and he promised his mother to meet her at the village station when his train came in. He had sent her as a Christmas present, a tartan dress and scarf, requesting ber to wear it when she came to meet him. Poor fellow, he never came, and when the terrible news flashed over the wires to anxious expecting friends, it came with such lightning terror to this poor mother that reason fied. Another son, the eldest of the family, had married here in Vermont, and settled on a large farm belonging to his wife. On hearing of the Tay disaster he went over to Scotland, and brought back his lonely crazed mother, who believes she is in her native glen, and that every morning at ten o'clock, she must be on the platform to meet her Alec. She tells them her boy told her he would be with her before her tartan dress or scarf had grown faded. And as they always replace them before they show signs of wear. she clings to that hope each day that her darling will come to-morrow. Her daughterin-law says if any one could speak to her in the same Scotch accent that her children addressed her in, and that Aleo invariably used. it might break the cloud that is on her brain. But no one seems to know how to roll their tongue round the rr's."

" Has her son, that she lives with, forgotten

his early accent?" "I believe be has, at least I never heard him speak in any other manner than a re-gular Vermonter. You see he came out from Scotland a very young lad; has always lived here, and married a Vermont girl, and a rich one too; owns three or four of the finest farms in the State, and just as nice a woman as you could known; no sire or kinks, or nonsense about her; she's my ides of a genuine lady. But her mother-in-law, she is the prettiest piece of God's handiwork I ever seen. That Canada chap I was telling you of, he did his best to draw her into a chat, so that he might sketch her face; 'twas no use, she don't seem to hear anyone, or notice anyone, speaks to nobody; just goes up to the engine driver's cabin, looks him full in the face, then shakes her head so sorrowfully and whispers to herself, 'not my Alec; no my laddie yet.' Then back over the same little footpath she has made for herself, with constant coming and

going, to her son's house.' "If I had come in the morning train I

might have seen ber?"

knowing her story, you would not have been able to recognize her. Now, if you ever come this way at that hour you will be on the look out for the tartan dress and gcarf."

"Do you know, I almost wish something would occur to prevent my friends from sending for me this evening, though where I would quarter myself for the night seems about. The truth is, apart from the desire I have to see her, perhaps I might be able to son, a tall, fine looking young man, who had awaken her interest in those around her." My entertaining friend shook his head doubtfully, saying: "So many have tried it ..."I am happy, dear madam, to see my and failed, that I think you will be another mother has made your acquaintance; my added to the list,"

"Ab, but I can roll the rre in real Scotch fashion."

not tried yet. Well, who knows, I only hope day evening"
you may succeed. And about your sleeping "So I have heard," he replied, with a pecuyou may succeed. And about your sleeping place to-night, my missus will be able to offer you a shake down on the sofa; so make your | wish to make the acquaintance of my sorrow. mind easy on the hotel question; that is if stricken mother." you wish to stay over for the night. Ah! who comes along now; some message for the in his mother impatiently, almost imperiously. up train or telegraph?"

As a young lad cantered up, to where we were seated, on a horse, minus saddle or pro- music o'my young days. Ne'bor, just turn a per equipment, nothing but a long pair deafe lug tae a' thae Southern Sassenach of reins that were folded over the animal's speech, and speak tae me like my Aleo used

"Well, youngster, what's the chase for, nobody after you, is there?"

"Yes," replied the lad with a comical grip, "there is a broken exeltree and a lame horse the nearest seat to enjoy the exquisite pano- after me at the blacksmith's forge on the Rupert Road, and I took the other one of the team and came on to explain to the squire's tervals of admiration, to the road over which | cousin the reason the waggon is not here | in't." with me. 'Be you the lady ?' he querried, looking at me, 'you seem uncommon like the family.'"

"Well, I think I am Squire Harland's cousin, and I did expect some one to take me over the mountain, but it seems I am's well take it easy as not. I reckon you are fixture for the present; how long will it be before the waggon is repaired?"

"To-morrow at noon, ma'am. Say tore, where will the lady stay to-night?" This he addresses to the station master.

"All right, youngster; the lady will ge all the attention the squire's madem would "Finest anywhere," I answered; "seems herself," and with a laughing good-bye to us,

My host and myself indulged in a hearty laugh as the remembrance of my strange wish, expressed only a few moments since, came to our minds.

"Well, ma'um, seems to me you must have found the wishing cap we hear of in the children's fairy stories, for just as you wished It so it turned out."

"I will have to be very careful what I wish for in future, as breaking excitrees and lamwish.

My kind host and his amiable wife made me very comfortable for the time being, and would not permit any remuneration for their trouble, save my grateful thanks. The following morning when the ten o'clock train whistled its advance, they showed me the best place to stand so that I could have a good look at the old lady from the time she of manhood, but invites the roses of health to came in sight. A slight graceful figure, rather of tartan that will always be dear to the Scottish heart, and carelessly over her head was thrown a scarf of the same colors but of a silken and finer texture. Nothing in her manner of walking or general appearance betrayed that resson was dethroned, unless the total unconsciousness of strangers. Were she the sole inhabitant of this mountain glen she could not have maintained a more unconscious demeanor.

The above lines came to me as I looked in crowning piece, so perfect was her beauty in old age. Just as her skirts brusned passed me I ventured:

"Yon's a bonnie silken plaidy, ye we'r. ne'bor, an' a bonnie kirtle tae, it gaes me unco pleasure, tae see the tartan mi mither used tae we'r when I was a bit lassie."

"Aye, aye, ne'bor; a bonnie tartan enow. My Alec sent it tae his auld mither for Cirmes wear." This she said with a startled look like

ons auddenly awakened. "But, ne'hor whar did ye come frae? Cam' ye frae the north kintry, or up frae the Moffat

Hills?" "I was'na frae the. Moffats," I replied, "but my mither's folk were Inverness, among the Hielans."

Just then the engine rolled up to the platform, and instantly she was close up to it, peering into the small boxed-up cabin, where stood the dusty, cinder-sprinkled driver.

"Good morning, Mrs. Caverhill," he cried out with a good humored smile, for the poor



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Weak Memory, Loss of Brain Power, Sexual
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LA, PSORIASIS, CANCER, ECZEMA, BALT RHEUM, RHEUMATISM, the KIDNEYS, and Consumption have been cured at this RHEUM, RHEUMATISM, the KIDNEYS, by SPEPSIA, CATARRH, and all diseases of the SKIN and BLOOD. \$1 a bottle. Sold by all druggists. Send for a 32 page pamphlet which will be sent free to any address showing its wonderful cures.

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18 tis ... HENRY D. FOWLE, Boston, Mass. Square, Montreal, P. Q.

demented mother and her story was known to all on the line.

all on the line.

"Not my laddle; no my Alec yet," and mournfully shaking her bead, was on the point of raturning when it seemed she remembered me. "Will ye be gangin my guit, ne'bor? for

we'll be a' thegither, sae."

Eagerly I accepted her profiered company

rather uncertain, as there is no sign of a hotel and strolled of in the direction of her home. Almost immediately we were joined by her noticed the awakening interest his mother had shown for me.

name is Allan Caverbill."

"And mine is Harland, Miss Mary Harland," I replied. "I have been thrown on the "Ah!" said be, "that's something they've | hospitality of the station master since yester-

> liar amile that implied . "I understand, your "Noo, Allan lad, hand yer clavers," broke "Wi' yer graun English, ye'v hunted the speech that my Alec used to talk in the

> With a respectful bow to us he fell behind, and as if some obstacle was removed, she continued eagerly:

> "Noo, ne'bor, what am I tae ca' ye?" "Mary Hartland." She repeated it softly to herself, "It's a bonnie name, a bonnie name; but its ower English; it has no the ring o' the heather

> > (To be continued.)

COMPLIMENTARY NOTICE.

We desire to call attention to the advertisement in snother column of D. M. FERRY & Co , Detroit, Mich., the great seedsmen, whose mammoth establishment is one of the sights of the chief city of Michigan. They do the largest business in their trade in the United States, reaching even across the Atlantic and Pacific oceans. The house is entirely reliable, and if you wish to get exactly what you order, you cannot do better than send to them for your seeds, and you may depend upon it you will get the best that the market can supply. The seeds have become known over the entire civilized world, for purity and fertility, and have gained for them an enviable reputation. Their Annual Seed Catalogue just issued for 1883 replete with information and beautifully illustrated, will be sent free on application.

THE POPE'S REPLY TO THE KAISER. ROME, Feb. 8. -The Pope has replied to the letter from the Emperor William.

My friend, look bere! you know how weak and nervous your wife is, and you know that Carter's Iron Pills will relieve her, now why not be fair about it and buy her a box?

Tennessee is the place where " climate not only gives strength and vigor to the sinews nestle and blush upon the cheek of beauty; where college and school scatter the gold dust of knowledge o'er the budding intellects of rising generations, as the church, in free faith and free speech, sanctifies and blesses it; where liberty's laws is no longer guarded by bayonets, as the bailot, unmolested, falls in its sacred precincts, and with falismanic nower executes a freeman's will, as lightning does the will of God." This information was given by Gov. Bates in his inaugural address.

The introduction of a new Extradition law in Italy is looked forward to with much interest. The most important provision is that which de

A book that is likely to possess features of great interest will soon be published in Berlin. Privy Councilior Siteber was for many years connected with the police force of the German capital, and in the policical branch of that service displayed much activity, and passed through many varied experiences. In 1848 he was an energetic leader in the party of the people, but found reason to change his allegiance. He possessed rare ingenuity and skill as a detective, and at one time was a source of continual unessluess and danger to political refugees in London, among whom he was in the habit of going in various disguises that defied exposure. In Berlin, too, he learned much that belongs to the sacred history of that capital. His mem irs, that are now about to be given to the public, will probably contain many an interesting revelation.

A Syracuse young lady has a peculiar mode of reckening time on Sunday. Last Sunday evening, about 6 o'clock, when asked what time it was, she replied: "Five minutes of Smith."—Syracuse Standard.

"DE REASON OB IT." "DE REASON OB IT."

The other day a small-sized colored man was roundly abusing a brother of color on Antoine street large enough to eathim up. After the abuse had continued for a long time without results a white man said to the party of the second part: "Why don't you pick him up and mop the snow with his legs?" "I could do it, boss." "Then, vhy don't you?" "Waal, I was considerin'. If we have a bout, I shall probably be 'rested. If I'm' rested, my name will be in de papers. If I git in de papers, de man up on George street who owns de house dat I moved out of in de night will know whar to find me, an' gen' ly elucidate de information dat he wants de fo' months' back rent."

The Conclergerie, where Prince Napoleon is onlined, has twice served as a prison for mem-bers of his family. Prince Louis Rapoleon, afterward Emporor, was shut up there in 1840 when he was awaiting his trial before the Cham-ber of Peers for his Boulogne expedition; and Prince Pierre Bonaparte was detained there in 1870 after his mauslaughter of Victor Noir.

A CELEBBATED CASE.

Tournay, Feb. 7 .- In the action against Bishop Du Rousseaux by Monseigneur Dumont, who was deposed from the Bishopric by the Pope in 1879, but still claims to be Bishop, to recover papers and securities representing several million france abstracted from the Episcopal Palace and taken to America by Canon Bernard, the Civil Tribunal decided that it is unable to prevent Dumont from assuming the title of Blahop, and has appointed a trustee to proceed to America and recover the property.

"THE ONY ONE IN AMERICA." The International Throat and Lung institute, Toronto and Montreal, is positively the only one in America where diseases of the air passages slone are treated. Cold inhalations are used through the Spirometer, an instrument or inhaler invented by Dr. M. Souvielle of Paris, ex-aide surgeon of the



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There is only one way by which any disease can be cured, and that is by removing the cause—whatever it may be. The great medical authorities of the day declare that nearly every disease is caused by deranged kidneys or liver. To reatore these therefore is the only way by which health can be secured. Here is where WARNER'S SAFE CURE has achieved its great reputation. It acts directly upon the kidneys and liver and by placing them in a healthy condition driven disease and pain from the system. For all Kidney, Liver and Urinary troubles; for the distressing disorders of women; for Malaria, and physical troubles generally, this great remedy has no equal. Beware of imposters, initations and concoctions said to be just as good. For Diabetes ask for WARNER'S BAFE DIABETES CURE. For sale by all dealers

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Either Sex. Incommence, retention of urine,
brick dust or ropy deposits, and dull dragging.
Depains, all speedily yield to its curative power.

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I have prescribed Kidney-Wort with very areat success in a score or more obstinkte cases of Kidney and Liver Troubles, also for female weaknesses.-Philip C. Ballou, M. D. Monkton,

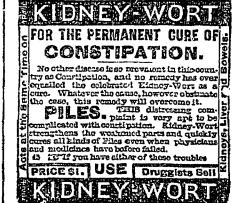
"My wife has been much benefitted, from the use of Kidney-Wort. She had kidney and other complaints," writes Rev. A. B. Coleman, Fayetteville, Tenn.

#### A DIN EYAWOR IS A SURE CURE for all diseases of the Kidneys and

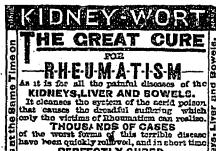
It has specific action on this most important organ, enabling it to throw off torpidity and inaction, stimulating the healthy secretion of the Rile, and by keeping the bowels in free condition, effecting its regular discharge. Malaria. If you are suffering from malaria, have the chills,

are bilions, dyspoptic, or constipated, Kidnoy-Wort will surely relieve and quickly cure. In the Spring to cleans the Systom, overy one should take a thorough course of it. 4. SOLD BY DRUCCISTS. Price St. KIDNEY-WORT

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ing, caused Mr. Burr's disorders.



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DROVINCE OF QUESEC, DISCRICT OF PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISCRICT OF MONTHEAL In the Superlor Court No. 408. Dame Aurelle Gaboury, of the Village St. Jean Baptiste. District of Montreal, wife of Charles Paile, of the same place, gentleman, and duly authorized a ester en justice. Plaintiff, vs. Charles Paille, of the said Village St. Jean Baptiste, District of Montreal, gentleman, Defendant. An action for separation from bed and board has been insututed in this cause on the nineteenth day of January instant.

Montreal, January 28:4, 1883. Montreal, January 28rd, 1883. LARSAU & LEBEUF, 25.5 Attorneys for Plaintiff.

DROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DIS-TRUIT OF MONTREAL, Superior Court, No. 544.—Dame Rose Delima Dussault, of the City of Montreal, in the District of Montreal, wife of Pierre Olivier Fisette, duly authorized to ester en justice, plainiff, vs. the said Pierre Olivier Fisette, heretofore of the same place, now absent, of the Province of Quebec, having property therein, defendant.

An action for separation as to property has been instituted in this cause, the twenty-third day of January instant. Montreal, 24th January, 1883.

DEBELLEFEUILLE & BONIN. Attorneys for Plaintiff.

DROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL. Superior Court.

Dame mary Maria Schneider, of the City of Montreal, in the District of Montreal, wife of William Dunn Moneill, of the same place, accountant, duly authorized to exter en justice, Plaintief, the said William Dunn Moneill, Defendant. An action for separation as to property has been instituted in this cause.

Montreal, 12th October, 1882.

DUHAMEL & RAINVILLE, 235

Attorneys for Plaintiff.

TOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that application will be made to the Par llament of Canada, during next session, for an act to incorporate the Provident Life Assurmace Society, for the purpose of carrying the mainess of Life Insurance in all its branches.

Montreal, 50th November, 1852.

HATTON & NICOLLS.

17 DD So icitors for Applicants.

DROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DIS-TRIOT OF MONTREAL. In the Superior Court. No. 1779. Sophie Gandry dit Bonrbonniere, of the City and District of Montreal, wife of Prosper Bettrand, of the same place, contractor, Plaintiff, va. the said Prosper Bertrand, Defendant. An action en separation de biens was instituted this day by the Pisintiff against the Defendant in this cause, the same being returnable on the 20th of January next.

Montreal, 29th December, 1883

J. G. D'AMOUR,

21 D

Attorney for Plaintiff.

Attorney for Plaintiff.

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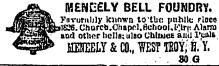
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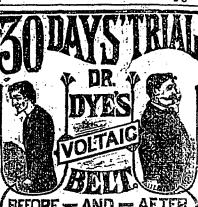
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antion of Health, vison and Manhood Guarantee.
The grandest discovery of the Nineteenth Coulty
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GRAND FORKS, DAKOTA. SECTIONAL MAP and FULL particular mailed FREE to any address by Tb

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ESTROYER OF HAIR!

ALEX. ROSS DEPILATORY Removes hair from the face, neck and arms without injury. Price \$1; sent sectively packed from England by rost. Alex Hoss' HAIR DYE produces either very light or very dark colors. His Spanish Fly On or Oil of Cantharldes produces whiskers or hair on the head. His Skin Tightenor is a liquid for removing furrows and crows' feet marks under the eyes. His Bloom of Roses for excessive pallor, and his Liquid for black specks on the face, are each soid at \$1, or sent by post for Post office Order. The Noss Machine, for pressing the cartilage of the noss into shape, and the Est Machine for outstanding ears, are soid at \$3, or sent for Post Office. Order. Letters invited. Had through chemists or direct from

A.bX. Biogn, 21 Lamb's Conduit street, 16 G Righ Holborn, London, England

DROVINGE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF Menteral, Superior Court, Celanin Duplessis, of the City and District of Montred Wiln commune on bions of Pierre Laurin, trader of sald place, duly authorized to ester en justice. Plaintiff, vs. the said Pierre Laurin, hefendant An action in separation as to property has been instituted in this cause.

Montreal, 18th November, 1852.

MERCIER, BEAUSOLEIL & MARTINEAU.
235

N.Y.

Pianos and Organs All our Pianos and Organs are

DEALERS IN HIGH CLASS

Fully Guaranteed. Those requiring really good instruments for their own use are specially invited to examins our stock now on sale at our rooms, #25 84. James street, the largest Plano House in the Dominion. These consist of

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WESER, (N.Y.) DUNHAM, (N.Y.)

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Purchasers will be allowed a large discount on all instruments (except N.Y. Weber), and full value for their old instruments. Having engaged first class workmen, they are now prepared to do all kinds of repairing and tuning in the most satisfactory manner. Planos stored, removed, packed and shipped on reasolable terms. Also Becond hand Pianos in great variety, in first rate order, some as good as new

A variety of good Pisnos to Hire by the quarter or year. Pianos sold on the installment pian. in monthly payments, extending two years. A large variety of Piano Stools and Covers always on hand. Send all orders for training to.

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### THE HAMBURG PIANOS.

The Oat Let Out of the Bag-Steinway Throws up the Spange-He Acknowledges that he has been Supplying his Canadian Agency from Hamburg The New York Plane Company of montreal Blamed for Exposing the Whole Business - Steinway's Boston Agent, Oliver Pitson & Co, takes the Weber Agency-Steinway Hamburg Pi nes Good Ruough for Cauada, &c., 40, 46 mm marin planted to 50

DEAR SIR,-I have been informed that before having Montreal for New York on Friday last Mr. Nordheimer, who came here on business connected with the expose of the Hamburg-Signway matter induced the publisher of Canada First to print for him a dozen slips of the following paragraph, which he wrote, as be stated, for the purpose of showing to Steinway and others in New York that the parties who and control in the New York and Canadian papers had backed out, were sorry, and duly apologized, etc., etc., and with these slips in his possession he left on the afternoon wain for New York. The following is the article as handed me by the proprietor of Canada First :

THE "MUSIC AND DRAMA" PIANO ARTICLE.

AR EXPLANATION—WITHDRAWAL OF THE IMPOSITIONS AGAINST THE MESSES. NORD-

PUT-TIONS AGAINST THE MESSES. NORDMETHER.

In our last issue, dated the 27th of January, an article appeared, copied from the Music and Drama of New York, which was written by their Montreal correspondent, Mr. A-thur. J. Graham, and the various charges therein mentioned, which as seriously affected the mentioned, which as seriously affected the reputation of the well k-fown firm of A. & S. Nordhelmer, have naturally been the subject of much comment.

Not only have the charges been most clearly disproved by the Messrs. Nordhelmer, but the writer of the article in Music and Drama as well as the parity therein reterred to as having purchased the plane have written letters, which purchased the plane have written letters, which we have seen, retracting the various statements, which they acknowledge were rash and unshould make due apollogy to Me srs. A. & S. Norhelmer and the public for having inserted actracts from the offensive article, and in justice to ourselves we feel in duty bound to offer as explanation that the matter, as it appeared in our columns, was handed us for insertion as an advertisement by the New York Plane Co. of advertisement by the New York Plane Co. of this city, which ought to satisfy the Messrs. Northelmer of our non-complicity in this attempt at def. Infing the reputation of their house, possessing now as it does an unblemished record for over half a century.

The above article looks incredulous in the

The above article looks incredulous in the light of the acknowledgments made by Messrs. Steinway in the New York papers this morning, that he has been shipping plaues from the Hamburg factory to A. & S. Nordhelmer, of Toronto. After explaining the whole business to his own satisfaction, Mr. Steinway goes on to say that his planes "having been partly made in the Steinway factories of America, they would stand the effects of the American elimate; but the import duty of 30 per cent is an insuperable barrier, and thus far nota single specimen has been imported into the United States. A few of them, however, have been imported into Canada by Messrs. A. &. S. Nordheimer, of Toronto"

(The italies are mine.) In the face of this statement, Mr. Nordheimer wishes Canada First, who reproduced most of the article from Music and Drama, to apologize, and throw the blame of its insertion on the N. Y. Piano Co. This Canada First declines to do. Had Mr. Nordheimer known at the time, that Stefnway, being pushed to the wall for explanations, had made a confession of the whole business in New York, he could have saved all that trouble and expense. Mr. Steinway says that "30 per cent daty is an insuperable barrier" to the importation of their Hamburg Planos into the United States. How is it that the higher duty of 35 to 40 per cont imposed by the Dominion Government is no barrier to those same Hamburg pianos being imported into Canada? The disposition to drag the N. Y. Piano Co into the controversy is easily explained. They are the ompetitor of acenis of Weber, who is the the Steinways on this continent. Put the statements of Steinway and his agent together, and we have the admission brought out by the Heward business that the Steinway Planos sold in Canada are "partially made in New York, put together in Hamburg and varnished in

Toronto " On this Hamburg-Steinway Plano business we Canadians want

MORE LIGHT.

#### THOSE HAMBURG PIANOS.

To the Editor of THE POST and TRUE WITNESS : DEAR SIR, -The article referred to by your correspondent, " More Light," having appeared in the issue of Canada First, published yesterday, I have thought it necessary to write to the editor of that paper to correct a misstatementas to my own action in the matter. As you have published the article in your paper I shall ask you to give the same publicity to my letter.

Fraternally, ABTHUR J. GRAHAM.

To the Editor of Canada First:

Dran Sir, -You publish in your last issue an article upon the Nordheimer piano diffioulty, in which you make a statement with reference to myself, which needs correction. I have never comowledged to Meesrs. Nordhelmer or any one else that my statements in the letter to Music and Drams were "rash and unfounded," inasmuch as they were neither one nor the other, the foundation being the detailed account given me by Mr. Heward Limself, and the rashness not enter-

ing at all into the question.

I did write a letter to Messrs. A. & S. Nordheimer at their request, saying that Stein way & Son's letter and Mr. Heward's withdrawal of his charges, put a new aspect on the matter, and I further acknowledged myself satisfied by the evidence produced that the planes in question were made and recognized by the Steinways as the genuine article, and that I regretted having done thus any injustice in suggesting that the Steinways knew nothing relieve the poor little sufferer immediatelyof their importation. It now appears from Mr. Steinway's own acknowledgment that the planes are partially made in New York, finished in Hamburg, shipped thence to To-ronto and varnished in this country. Now Nordbelmers as their agents are entitled to place the onus upon the shoulders of their principals. This and this slone is the true interpretation of the ground I have taken in the matter, a fuller exposition of which will appear in next week's issue of Music and

I have the honor to be,

Your obd't. serv't. ARTHUR J. GRAHAM.

STRATFORD, Ont , Aug. 1, 1874. Having become entirely almost cured of extreme debility through the use of Fellows' Compound Syrup of Hypophosphite, I feel it but just to put the fact on record. My case had resisted, all other medicins, but succumbed to three bottles of Fellows' Hypo-Phosphites.

CHAS. H. BOBERTSON.

The Public is requested carefully to notice the new and enlarged Scheme to be drawn Monthly.

ZE CAPITAL PRIZE, 875,000 Tickets only 85. Shares in proportion.



We do hereby certify that we supervise the strangements for all the Monthly and Semi Annual Drawings of the Louisians State Lottery Company, and in person manage and control the Drawings hemselves and that the same are conducted with nonesty, lairnes, and in good falth toward all parties, and we authorize the Company to ue this certificate, with facsimiles of our signatures attached, in its advertisements."

Commissioners.

Incorporated in 1868 for 25 years by the Legislature for Educations, and Charliable purposes—with a capital of \$1,000,000—to which a reserve fund of over \$550,000 has since been added. By an overwhelming popular vote its franchise was made a part of the present State Constitution adopted becomber 2d, A.D., 1879.

The only Lottery ever voted on and endorsed by the people of any State.

It never scales or postpones. Its Grand Single Number Drawings take Its Grand Single Number Drawings take place Monchly.

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY TO WIN A FORTUNE. THIRD GRAND DRAWING. CLASS O. AT NEW ORLEANS, TURSDAY, March 18th. 1843-1.41h Monthly Drawing.

CAPITAL PRIZE, \$75.000. 100,000 Tickets at Five Dollars Each.

Fractions, in Fifths in proportion.

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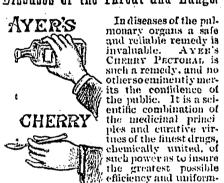
Application for rates to clubs should be made only to the office of the Company in New Orleans.

For further information write clearly, giving full address, rend orders by Express, Registered Letter or Money Order, advressed only to

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#### or M. A. DAUPHIN, 274 607 Seventh St., Washington, D.C. THE BEST REMEDY

Diseases of the Throat and Lungs.



In diseases of the pulmonary organs a safe and reliable remedy is invaluable. AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL is such a remedy, and no othersoeminently merits the confidence of the public. It is a sci-entific combination of the medicinal princi-ples and curative virmes of the finest drugs, chemically united, of

PECTORAL. ity of results. It strikes at the foundation of all pulmonary diseases, affording prompt relief and rapid cures, and is adapted to patients of and rapid cures, and is adapted to patients of any age or either sex. Being very palatable, the youngest children take it readily. In ordinary Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Influenza, Clergymau's Sore Throat, Asthma, Croup, and Ca-tarrh, the effects of Ayen's Chemry Pec-ronat, are magical, and multitudes are an-mally preserved from serious illness by its timely and faithful use. It should be kept at leand in every lousehold for the moat hand in every household for the pro-tection it affords in sudden attacks. In Whooping-cough and Consumption there is no other remedy so efficacious

soothing, and helpful.

Low prices are inducements to try some of the many mixtures, or syrups, made of cheap and ineffective ingredients, now offered, which as they contain no curative qualities, can afford only temporary relief, and are sure to decrive and disappoint the patient. Diseases of the throat and lungs demand active and effective treatment; and it is dangerous experimenting with unknown and cheap medicines, from the great liability that these diseases may, while so trifled with, become deeply seared or incurable. Use AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL, and you may confidently expect the best results. It is a standard medical preparation, of known and acknowledged curative power, and is as cheap as its careful preparation and fine ingredients will allow. Eminent physicians. knowing its composition, prescribe it in their practice. The test of half a century has proven its absolute certainty to cure all pulmonary complaints not already beyond the

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Practical and Analytical Chemists, Lowell, Mass.

reach of human aid.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE. MOTHERS! MOTHERS! MOTHERS! Are you disturbed at night and broken of our rest by a sick child suffering and crying with the excruciating pain of cutting teeth? If so, go at once and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will tepend upon it; there is no mistake about it There is not a mother on earth who has ever used it, who will not tell you at once that it will regulate the bowels, and give rest to the mother, and relief and health to the child, that the facts are faully acknowledged it operating like magic. It is perfectly safe to use in all cases, and pleasant to the taste, and trade belong to the Steinways, and that the Northelmars us their agents are aptitled to best female physicians and nurses in the United States. Sold everywhere at 25 cents a bottle.

REST AND COMPOST TO THE SUFFERING BEOWN'S HOUSEHOLD PANACEA nas no equal for relieving pain, both internal nid external. It cures Fain in the Site ack or Bowels, Sore Throat, Bheumatism, oothache, Lumbago and any kind of a Pain or Ache. "It will most surely quicken the or Ache. Blood and Heal, as its acting power is wonderful." "Brown's Household Panacea," being acknowledged as the great Pain Re-Sever, and of double the strength of any other Elixir or Liniment in the world, should be in every family handy for use when be in every family handy for use when window in the bigus, and the pigus, and the manted, 'as it really is the best remedy in question, "Who's there?" "It's me, mother," the world for Cramps in the Stomach, and she knew that the intruder was none of her on file at office of contracts made for this paper, which is kept on file at office of on file at office of the pigus, and is for sale officially. She gave an alarm, and the unby all Druggisst at 25 cents a bottle. [G26] grammatical burglar was captured.

McCormick Block, Chicago, Ili.

TOUTE SORTE DE CHOSES.

In the new Dominion Parliament there will be ninety new members who have never before coordied seals in the House of Commons.

Feathers, ribbons velvet can all be colored to match that new hat by using the Diamond byes. Druggists sell any color for 10 cts. "I dunno a heap 'bout poultry," said old Uacle Pote, when they were discussing the question of the day up at the market; "but de awestest chicken I'se ever est was drawn. It was drawn feo' de winder ob a chicken house in de dark ob de moon,"-Newark Call

O. E. Comstock, Caledonia, Minn., Writes: was suffering the most excruciating pains from inflammatory rheumatism. One application of Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil afforded almost instant relief, and two bottles effected

"Yes, sir," said the Deadwood man; "Parson Rounder is a saint. He's always ready to sacrifice himself. He threw down a straightflush hand the other night to go and pray with a dying man who sent for him. I call that true martyrdom."-Philadelphia Times.

" First a cough carried me off,

And then a coffin they carried me off in! This will not be your epitaph if you take your cough and Dr. B V. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery" in time. It is specific for weak lungs, spitting of blood, night-sweats and the early stages of consumption. By all droggiste.

A very colored man, who entered complaint against another for assaulting and battering him upon the head, was told by the Justice: "I don't see any marks," "Does ye s'pose he hit me wid a piece of chalk?" was the indignat rejoinder. The case proceeded .- Boston Herold.

H. Gladden, West Shefford, P.Q., writes: --For a number of years I have been sfilleted with rheumstiem. Two years ago I was attacked very severely. I suffered a great deal of pate, from which I was not free for a day, until last spring, when I began to use Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil, and 1 rejoice to say it has cured me, for which I am thankful.

A Georgia couple waited over four years for good opportunity to elope, and just as it came the girl's father took the young man by the hand and said: "Speak up to her, Thomas! I know she loves you and I'd be tickled to death to have you for a con-in-law!"- Ogle.

\*Those who deaden sensation and stupely the patient to relieve suffering make a grave mistake. They proceed upon the false idea that it s legitimate to procure relief from pain by lestroying physical sensibility. This method, carried to the last extremity, would kill the patient to end suffering. It is not presumed that Lydia E. Pinkh im's Vegetable Compound will raise the dead but it often does restore those who are given up as hopeless cases.

The janitor's wife and one of her distinguished friends are discussing the death of the old lady on the second floor and the great grief of the old lady's daughter. "I tell you it is no trifling thing to lose your mother," say the visitor decidedly. "No, indeed," says the janitor's wife, with conviction; rather than lose one's mother, it is better never to have had one."-French Fun.

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

"Have you evaporated apples?" she asked of the grocer. "Not any on hand just now, ma'am," he replied. "Don't you keep them?" "Wel', I set out to, but I got discouraged. I rolled a barrel of Baldwins out in front one fore moon half evaporated and disappeared. I prefer to deal in the solid fruit."—Chicago Tribune.

The most reliable preparation yet introduced to the public, for the immediate relies and cure of Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Hoaseness, Whooping Cough, Croup, Asthma, and all diseases of the Throat and Lungs, is SPRUCINE. In obstinate Coughs, Pulmonary Consumption, &c., &c., where Cod Liver Oil is recommended, a dose of SPRU-CINE taken with a dose of the former will make an agreeable and convenient vehicle for the adminstration of the Oil, and largely promote its efficiency. SPRUCINE is put up in Bottles at 25 and 50 cents each. 23 tf 23.tf

The very meanest boy in existence saw a man in the act of slipping down, and yelled to him : " There's an egg in your hip-pocket,"
The slipping man didn't have time to reflect that the statement was not true, but the frantle efforts be made to save himself were terrible to witness.—Boston Post.

LETTER FROM MEMBER OF CONGRESS

House of Bepresentatives, Washington, D. C., Feb. 19th, 1882. Gentlemen-Enclosed find one dollar, and will you send me some of N. H. Downs' Vegetable Beleamto Elixir, by express. I have a bad cold, as has almost everyone else here, but cannot find the Elixir, which I use frequently at home, and consider a most valuable medicine; in fact, the very best remedy

tor a cough that I ever used.

Very truly yours, William W. Grout.

To Henry, Johnsons & Lord, Burlington, Vt.

Downs' Elixir is soid by all Drugglets broughout Causda.

The printers on strike in the Dominion Parliamentary Printing Office have come to terms with their employers, the new scale of wages adopted by the Union being :- Day hands, Sil per week of 58 hours; night hands, \$1250 per week of 50 hours; plece work (day), 33% cents per 1,000 ems; (nignt) 36% cents per thousand.

CONSUMPTION OURED.

An old physicism, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple regetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure for consumption, Bronchitis, Oatorth, Asthma and all Throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his uty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actusted by this motive and a desire to relieve human sufferiog, I will send free of charge, to all who desire it, this recipe, in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper, W. A. Noves 149 Power's Block, Rochester, N. Y. 15-13 eow

Mrs. Ryan of Philadelphia has brought up her sons in a correct knowledge of pronouns, and so, upon hearing somebody open the window in the night, and replying to her question, "Who's there?" "It's me, mother," Medical.



HEAD

Ache they would be almost priceless to those who suffer from this distressing complaint; but fortunately their goodness does not end here, and those who once try them will find these little pills valuable in so many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But after all sick head

Is the bane of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills care it while others do not.

Carter's Little Liver Pills are very small and very casy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not gripe or purge, but by their gentle action please all who use them. In vials at 25 cents: five for \$1 Sold by druggists everywhere, or sent by mail.

CARTER MEDICINE CO.,

New York City.

HEALTH FOR ALL HOLLOWAY'S PILLS

This Great Household Medicine Ranks Amongst the Leading Necesse ries of Life.

These Famous Pills Purify the BLOOD, and most powerfully, yet soothingly, on the Liver, Stomach, Kidneys & Bowels

Giving tone, energy and vigor to these great MAIN SPRINGS OF LIFF. They are confidently recommended as a never-failing remedy in all cases where the constitution, from whatever cause, has become impaired or weakened. They are wonderfully efficacious in all aliments incidental to Females of all ages, and, as a GENERAL FAMILY MEDICINE, are unsurpassed.

#### HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT

Its Searching and Healing Properties are Known Throughont the World.

FOR THE CURE OF Bad Legs, Bad Breams, Old Wounds, Sores and Ulcers!

It is an infallible remedy. If effectually rubbed on the Neck and Chest, as salt into meat, it Cures SORE THROAT, Bronchitis. Coughs. Coids, and even ASTHMA. For Glandniar Swellings, Abscesses, Piles, Fistulas, Gout, Rheumatism, and every kind of Skin Disease, it has never been known to tail.

Both Pills and Ointment are sold at Professor Holloway's Establishment, 533 Oxford street, London, in boxes and byte, at its. 14d. 2s. 4s. 6d., 1ls., 22s, and 33s each, and by all medicine vendors throughout the civilized world.

N. —Advice gratic, at the above address, daily, cetween the hours of 11 and 4, or by letter

### EARS for the MILLION

This Oil is abstracted from peculiar species of small Whate Shark caught in the Yellow Sea, known as Carcuarouon hondeleth. Every Calmese fisherman knows it. Its virtues as a resorative of hearing were discovered by a Buddhist Priest about the year 1410 lise cures were so numerous and manny so meemingly miraculious, that the remedy was officially proclaimed over the entire Empire Its use became so universal that for over 300 years no Deafness has existed among the Chinese people. Sent, charges prepaid, to any address at \$1 per bottle. Known

HEAR WHAT THE DEAF SAY!

It has performed a miracle in my case. I have no unearthly noises in my head and hear much better.

I have been greatly benefited.

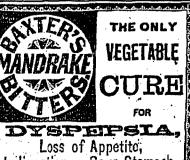
My deamess helped a great deal—think another bottle will cure me.

"Its virtues are unquestionable and its CURATIVE CHARACTER ABSOLUTE, AS THE WRITER CAN PERSONALLY TESTIFF, BOTH FROM EXPERIENCE AND OBSERVATION. Write at once to HAYLOCK & JENNEY, 7 Dey street. New York, enclosing \$1.00. and you will receive by return a remedy that will enable you to hear like snybody else, and whose curative effects will be permanent. You will never regret doing so."—EDITOR OF MERCANTILE REVIEW.

### To avoid loss in the Mails please send money by Registered Letter.
Only imported by "Its virtues are UNQUESTIONABLE and its

HAYLOCK & JENNEY, (Late Haylock & Co.)
7 Dey Street, New York.
Sole Agents for Aulerica.
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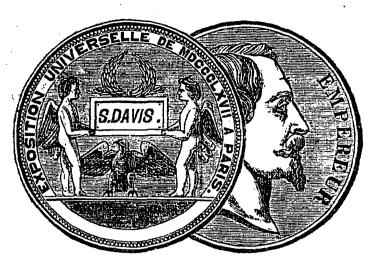


Indigestion, Sour Stomach, Habitual Costiveness, Sick Headache and Biliousness. Price, 25. per bottle. Sold by all Druggists.

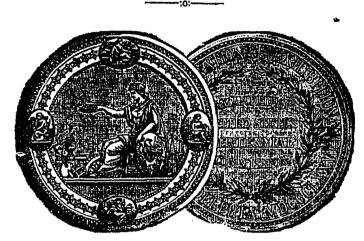
ADVERTISING.

New Advertisement.

WON AS PRIZES BY THE UNDERSIGNED:



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

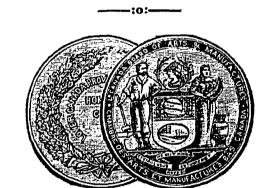


THE CENTENARY MEDAL, 1876. IN COMPETITION WITH THE WORLD.



## Foo Choo's Balsam of Shark's Oi Positively Restores the Hearing, and is the Provincial Exhibition University for the for Deadness

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, SENECAL, EL'PADRE,

And other Choice Brands of Cigars.

54 — McGILL STREET — 56

-AND-

MONTREAL.

でも、またの数を配置

#### (Continued from First Page.) IRELAND

Orverdish and Burke rode has been identified by Kawangh and others at a pawn broker's where it was pledged for thirty hill ngs.

The electors of Wexford have refused to accept the resignation of Mr. Healy, Mr P.
LONDON, Feb. 12.—The man arrested at Swamsea yesterday, suspected of complicity in the Phonix Park murders, has been discharged.

The Times says, in reference to the programme of the Irish party in Parliament, that it is probable that Healy's scheme for local title probable that Healy's scheme for local government in Ireland will form the basis of the chief Irish bill. On the address in reply to the speech from the Throne will be a debate on the general subject of the Irish policy of the Government.

GALWAY, Feb. 12.—Detective Mulldoony has ing all interval revenue taxes, except those on distilled spirits and the circulation of the

the general subject of the Irish policy of the Government.

GALWAY, Feb. 12—Detective Mulidoony has been charged with the murder of one Doherty in IESL. Documents found upon him prove that he was engained to the intended operations of the Moonlighters.

WATERBURY, Conn., Feb. 12.—Rev. Father Water Bury. Conn., Feb. 12.—Rev. Father Cities of Massachusetts were owned by miti of the tenement houses in the manufacturing cities of Massachusetts were compelled to furnish an many operative. The houses were generally small, ill ventilated and uncomfortable. The operatives were compelled to furnish an many operative. The houses were generally small, ill ventilated and uncomfortable. The companies' houses or be districted by the companies were compelled to furnish an many operative. The houses were generally small, ill ventilated and uncomfortable. The companies' houses or be districted by the following the fol

### DOMINION PARLIAMENT

OTTAWA, Feb. 9. The first session of the fifth Parliament of the Dominion of Canada was opened at 3 o'clock this afternoon by His Excellency the Governor-General, when the usual formalities were of course observed. The members of the House of Commons having assembled at the tap of Black Rod's stick, the riembers rushed pell mell to the Senate Chamber, where the following Speech from the Throne was delivered :-

Hon. Gentlemen of the Senate: Gentlemen of the House of Commons:

CONGRATULATING. It is my pleasing duty on the opening of a new Parliament to congratulate you on the auspicious circumstances under which you will begin your labors. Canada is in the enjoyment of peace and prosperity, and all the industries, agricultural, manufacturing day's work is truly pitiful. Shop wemen and commercial, are in a healthy and improving condition.

THE GOVERNOR'S VISIT. Following the example of my distinguished predecessor, I paid a visit of some length to British Columbia last season. The great natural resources of that Province promise that as soon as the Pacific Ballway is completed an impulse to its prosperity commonis to be deplored; away from home influences and restraints, thrown often among the deplayed of both sexes, in low tensment houses, what wonder surate with the progress made elsewhere will is to be assured. Meanwhile the disposal of lands set aside in aid of the Railway to actual settlers will aid to the importance and wealth of the Province. While passing through the United States I was rejoiced to speak advisedly. The city of Lowell alone observe many evidences of regard for presents a wide field for philanthropic work. There is more need of it there, and better obforms so large a portion. May this friendship which is so fully returned by us, be as anduring as it is natural and advantageous to the mutual interests of both great nations. The steady flow of settlers into Manitoba and the Northwest territories last year and the assurances received of an increased immigration during the coming season promise well for the early development of those fertile and salubrious regions.

THE ELECTORAL PRANCHISE. It is important that the laws relating to the representation of the people in Parliament should be amended and the electoral franchises existing in the several Provinces assimilated. A measure for this will be submitted for your consideration.

THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC I am advised that the judgment of the Lords of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, delivered last June on the appeal of Eussell vs. the Queen, goes to show that in order to prevent the unrestrained sale of intoxicating liquor, and for that purpose to regulate the granting of shop, Falcon and tavern licenses, legislation by the Dominion Parliament will be necessary. Your earne:t consideration of this important subject is de-

FACTORY LABOR.

Your attention is specially invited to a measure regulating factory labor and the protection of the workingman and his family. THE CIVIL SERVICE.

Laws relating to the Custome, the Militia and the public lands will be laid before you. Among other measures bills will be presented to you respecting the civil service, the acts rolating to the banking and the examination of masters and mates of vessels navigating our inland waters.

THE CANADIAN PACIFIC. I am glad to be able to inform you that the progress of the Canadian Pacific Bailway has been quite unprecented. Traffic can now be carried on the main line from Thunder Bay to within 50 miles of the crossing of the South Saskstchewan, a distance of over one thousand miles. It is confidently expected the Rocky Mountains will be reached during the present year and that within the same period substantial progress will be made on the Lake Superior section of the railway, and the track laid upon a large portion of the road now under control in British Columbia. THE INTERCOLONIAL.

I have also pleasure in stating that the traffic on the Intercolonial Railway is largely in excess of any former year, and that the balance in favor of the road shows a gratifying increase.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons: The accounts of the last fiscal year will be laid before you. You will be pleased to learn that notwithstanding the expenditure for the capital account amounted to more than seven millions of dollars the surplus of the consolidated revenue, together with the proceeds of the sales of the lands in the Northwest, during the last year were more than sufficient to cover that expendi- see that the name Dr. Thomas Eclectric Oil ture and that the net debt at the close of the is on the front of the wrapper, and the signayear and the amount of interest paid thereon were less than for the year previous.

THE ESTIMATES for the ensuing year will also be submitted. They have been prepared with all due economy consistent with the necessary development of the varied resources of the Lominion. MISCELLANEOUS.

On the first of January, 1885, the large 5 per cent. loan will mature. A bill will be submitted authorizing the issue of debentures bearing a rate of interest not exceeding 4 per cent. for the redemption of this loan. Honorable Gentlemen of the Senate:

Gentlemen of the Honse of Commons: The subjects I have mentioned to you are of much importance, and I commend them to your consideration with full confidence in Canada Pacific stock ranged from 60 to 621 and the bonds from 981 to 1001. North-West Land was at 60s to 62s, and St. Paul & your discretion and patriotism.

THEOAT, BRONOHIAL, AND LUNG DISEASES

a specialty. Send two stamps for large treatise giving self treatment. Address WORLD'S DISPENSABY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION,

-A number of Philadelphia merchants and storekeepers have lately been victimized by means of \$10 notes of the Consolidated Bank of Montreal. THIN . ....

2081; 50 do, 2081; 15 Toronto, 186; 33 Jacques Carrier, 1121; 50 St. Paul, 140; 50 Canada Cotton, 109; 24 Dundas Cotton, 110, U.S. CONGRESS. Washington, Feb. 9 -The Senate Committee of Foreign Belations has reported One per cent. -was paid to call 500 shares favorably on the amendment of the joint re-

powering. The French Canadians are to

New England what the Chinese are to the

Pacific Coast. Their morals are low, their

necessities few, and their only aim

seems to be to see how much money they can

compelled to send them often move to su-

of the franchise. Out of a population of 89-,

000 in thirty-two cities in New England only

65 are naturalised and 2,800 property owners.

Foster opposed the employment of children

of tender years. In Massachusetts there is a

law against the employment in mills of chil-

dren under ten, and providing those from ten to fourteen must attend school thirteen

weeks in the year. This does not

include cash boys and girls in stores,

who, in many cases, are very young,

and who are employed from 8 a.m.

till 9 and 10 p. m. The weary looks

of these little ones towards the close of the

are paid on an average about \$2 50 a week,

and, out of this, they are expected to board

themselves, provide all the necessities of

ille and dress well. Society demands that

they be virtuous, yet, with this meagre st!-

pend and sna es often thrown around them

by those over them, it is not a wonder that

many of them fall. Foster further said:

it it that their morals are too often low. I

jects for it, than the building of palaces for

decayed gentlewomen, or giving large sums to

Harvard College. Large strides have been made in Boston towards giving working people

the benefit of the art galleries and libraries by

The House Committee on Coinage has re-

ported a resolution declaring it inexpedient to discontinue the coinage of silver under the

existing law, and recommending additional

vault room at some point in the Mississippi

INDIGNANT FRENCH CANADIANS.

FALL RIVER, Feb. 11 .- At a meeting of

mously voted that the serious charges made

ing people of the United States, and an oppor-

before the Congressional Committee was de-

University of Edinburg.—The following fellowship and scholarships, competed for in the month of December, 1882, have now been awarded:—The Guthrie Fellowship in Classical Literature, of the annual value of sbout £10, tenable for four years, has been awarded to R. J. Mackay, M.A.; the Ithind Scholarship in Classical Literature, of the annual value of about £85, tenable for three years, to J. G. Tait, M.A.; the John Edward Baxter Scholarship in Mathematics, of about £90 a year, tenable for

about 185, tenable for three years, which is Mainematics, of about 180 a year, tenable for three years, to R. E. Allardice, M.A.; and the Sir David Baxter Scholarship in Mathematics, of the annual value of about 186 tenable for four years, to C. E. Allan, M. A. The Sir David Baxter Scholarship in Mental Philosophy, of the annual value of about 186 tenable for four years, to Donald McLeod, M.A.; and the Rhind Scholarship in Philosophy and English Literature, of the annual value of about 185, tenable for three years, and open to students who have attended the university for at least three sessions, to Mr. J. W. Oman, M.A. The Gray Scholarship, vacated by J. W. Oman, M.A. of the annual value of 10, tenable for two years, to Mr. J. F. Gardner, M.A., for the remainder of the term for which Mr. Oman would have held it.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

Since Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil has be-

DR. THOMAS' ECLECTRIC On. Beware of these similar named articles. If their origin-

ators had any faith in the healing properties of their own medicines they would, like hon-

est mer, give them a name of their own, and

not try to sell them on the reputation of

another; but as they know their preparations

have no merit, they resort to the most un-

principled means of selling them by getting

a name as near as possible to Eclectric. We

therefore ask the public when purchasing to

ture of Northbop & Lyman, the proprietors

Finance and Commerce.

FINANCIAL.

THUR WITHER OFFICE.

The money market is firm at 7 per cent. for stock loans and mercantile paper is dis-

Stocks this morning continued inactive.

The circulation and specie report for Janu-

Notes in circulation.....\$ 15,600,505 48

For the previous month.... 16,115,084 47

Bank of Montreal improved 1 per cent, to 2082, but other securities were unchanged.

Tuesday, Feb. 13, 1883.

for Canada on the back.

counted at 7 to 8 per cent.

Manitoba fell to 1394 bid.

ary shows as follows :---

Excess of specie and guaranteed debentures.....

Excess of unguaranteed de-

bentures.....

feated by a decisive majority.

would have held it.

opening them on Sunday.

Valley.

afforded.

The condition of the mili girls

Montreal at 210 in 30 days. solution providing for the fisheries articles of Afternoon Sales. —25 Bank of Montreal at 2081; 50. do at 2081; 9 do at 2081; 45 do at the Treaty of Washington at the earliest time consistent with the provisions of the 2081; 60 do at 2082; 50 Ontario Bank at 1131; treaty. The resolution provides that those clauses shall terminate two years after notice has been given. The Herald's Washington despatch says ping Co at 95.

Flower intends to move in the House to substitute for the Tariff bill a measure abolishing all interval revenue taxes, except those on distilled spirits and the circulation of the national banks. Flower says his bill would reduce the revenue by eighty-two millions.

Flower says his bill would reduce the revenue by eighty-two millions.

COMMERCIAL. WEERLY BEVIEW - WHOLESALE

MARKETS. The commercial situation is unchanged, and therefore does not call for extended remark. There is a very fair movement for the present usually quiet season of the year, and really nothing exists to dim the pros. pect. Money is tight and this is crip pling traders to a certain extent but they always look for an unpleasant time of it between January and March, and after the fourth of the latter month is over there will probably be few, if any, failures to record and no serious complaint to make. The fallures that have been occurring lately in this take out of the conctry. They don't wish city have resulted generally not from an their children to attend the schools, and when actual stagnation in trade, but either from

mismanagement or fraudulent practices. other place. They seldom accept the right GROOMERS. -In sugars a better feeling has developed. Raw has sold at 640 to 70; granulated at 840; crushed at 840 to 840, and yellows at 740 to 840. Teas were slow with sales of some 500 haif-chests medium Japans at 25c to 30c. Fruits-Prices have not materially changed since last week, and a fair domestic trade is reported. We hear of sales of Valencies at 710 to 80, according to sample. Corrants are moving slowly at 6c to 7c, and Sultanas at 11c to 121c. Eleme figs un-changed at 15c to 16c. Filberts 8c to 9c and Tarragona almonds at 134c to 14c Spices-In great demand and scarce. Prices are exceedingly strong. Black proper ranges from 1640 to 174c. Molasses—The market is not particularly active and holders have come nearer to the views of buyers since last week. We hear of sales of Barbadoes at 471c and of Trinidad at 430 to 44c. There is nothing doing in Antigua. Bice...The market is quiet and prices are nominally the same as last week; \$3.70 to 4.75 as to size and quality of parcel.

IBON AND HARDWARE. - A few cales of pig iron are reported, mostly on Western account. Market quiet throughout. We quote:-Summerlee and Gartsherrie, \$26 to \$27 Langloan, \$26 to \$26 50; Calder, \$26 to \$26.50; and Eglinton, \$23.50. Warrants are cabled 4d lower at 47s 6d. A small butiness has been done in bar fron at about \$2.15 for crown quality. The English market is cabled firm at £6 7s 6d to £6 12s. Other descriptions of manufactured iron are steady; sheets, \$2.65 to \$2.70; hoops and bands, \$2.40 to \$2.50, and boiler plate, \$2.75. Latest quotations from the other side are :- Sheets, £8 10s; and hoops, £7 53. The rate of freight for manufactured from for spring shipmet from Liverpool to Montreal has been fixed at 15s. Timplates are quiet and steady at \$5.50 for I. U. charcoals, and \$4.75 for cokes. A cable to day quotes the English market 6d better at 20s to 20s 9d for charcoals. and 17s to 18s for cokes. Canada plates are nominal. Ingot is unchanged at 24c for lamb and flag, French Canadians last evening it was unani. and 23 to for straits. Latest cable quote the London market strong at £93 178 6d.. Ingot before the United States Senate Labor Com. | copper remains steady at 1910 to 20c, Lead mittee against the French Canadian laborers is quoted at 4½c; spelter at 4½c to 5c; sheet of New England constitute a vile slander and zinc at 5½; cast steel at 11½c to 12; tire steel gross insult to the two million French speak- at 3c; and spring at 31c to 32c.

LEATHER. -There is not much life to the tualty of refuting the charges should be market. Manufacturers are said to have large stocks of uppers ready cut and these will Boston, Feb. 11.—At a meeting of the Cen- have to be reduced before butter demand can tral Trades and Labor Unions to-night a be expected. Receipts have also increased motion to censure Foster for his statements and some accumulation of stock has been the result. so that the outlook is scarcely as cheermarket both in city and country. We quote as follows:—Spanish sole No. 1, 26c to 27c; do No. 2, 23c to 25c; China, No. 1, 22c to 24c; do No. 2, 21c to 22c; English sole, 46c to 48c; Buffato, No. 1, 22c to 23c; do No. 2, 20c to 21c; slaughter, No. 1, 27c to 28c; rough hide for belting, 32c to 34c; harness, 25c to 30; waxed upper, 33c to 37c, as to quality; grained upper, 36c to 37c; Scotch grained upper, 36c to 38c; buff, 14c to 162c; pebbled, 121c to 16c, while splits range from

22c to 28c. FIEH AND OILS.—The stocks formerly in the hands of wholesalers have gone largely into retailers hands. Sales of No. 1 green cod were made at \$7 25, and of No. 2 at \$6 25 to 6 50. Large drafts are scarce, and holders demand \$7 50. Labrador herrings sell at \$6 50 and Cape Breton at \$6 50. Lake Superior white fish firm at \$6 50, and trout \$6 50 per brl. British Columbia salmon ranges from \$16 50 to 1700; North Shore salmon, \$19 to 20. Canned fish unchanged. Lobsters range from \$1 12} to 1 15, as to brand. No. 1 calmon come celebrated, a number of unprincipled sells at \$21, No. 2 at \$20, No. 3 at \$19 per persons have been endeavoring to palm off bri. Oils are very firm and there has lately Electron and Electric Oil for the genuine developed more animation in the market.

Dr. Thomas' Ecurcusc Oil. Beware of Stean refined is held firm at 950 and pale seal at 74c to 75c; cod "A" Newfoundland, 67 je; "A" Hallfax, 65c; cod liver, steady at \$1 70 to 1 75; raw linesed, 70c to 720; boiled do, 730 to 74c. Petroleum-A quiet consumptive demand has been the only means of movement in this branch of the trade, but the market has been weak and unsettled at a considerable decline from last week. We quote car lots 17 to 180. broken lots 1840; and single barrels 20c.

Hidds and Same. —The market for all kinds of hides, whether foreign or domestic, remains in a dull and lethargic condition, and no movement of importance has taken place. We quote western imported hides nominally steady at 910 to 910, and 80 for No. 2. Dry salt hides are dull at 1610 to 17c for No. 1, and 150 for No. 2. Receipts of green butchers' hides have fallen off and a further reduction is anticipated, owing to the Lenten sesson. Prices are unchanged at \$7, \$6 and \$5 for Nos. 1, 2 and 3 respectively. Sheepskins are steady at \$1 to 1.10, and calfekins at 12c.

Salx—Dull, with prices unchanged. We

quote factory filled from \$1.40 to 150 per bag; half bags, 70c to 80c, and quarters 40c to 45c, as to brand.

MONTREAL STREET MARKET.—Fab. 13

There was a large turnout of farmers with grain and root crops, most of them coming over the ice bridge from the South side of the river. Farmers' frozen best sold at 710 by the hindquarter; forequarters bringing 5% to 60; pork sold at 9c to 9fc, and mutton at 7fc to 16,115,084 47

80. Dairy produce was very dear. Tub butter was selling at 240 to 25c, and fresh at all prices from 300 up. Packed eggs in cases were held at 28c, and fresh sold at 50c to 55c. 1,046 620 89 Honey was dearer at 14s to 15c per lb. In 

oranges at \$5.25 per case; lemons at \$4.50; [ pails, 16c to 17c; bologus sausages, 12c do;

and Almeria grapes at \$6 per keg.
FLOUE AND GRAIM.—Flour, \$2.25 to 3 per 100 lbs; Hungariau, \$3.75 to 3 90 do; Graham flour, \$3 to 3,25 do; buck wheat flour, \$2 to 2.50 do : oatmeal, \$2,60 to 2.75 do; Indian meal, \$2 to 2 20 do; moulie, \$1.40 to 1 50 do; grue, \$1 to 1.25 do; bran, 90c to \$1 75 Merchants Bank at 126%; 75 Montreal Gas do; pot barley, \$2.50 to 2.75 do; pearl bar-Co at 187; 25 St Paul at 140; 100 Northwest ley, \$4 50 do; oats, 80c to 90c per bag; peas, Land Co at 60; 100 do at 60; 25 Canada Ship- 95c to \$1.05 per bush; buck wheat, 60c to 65c do; tares, 80c to \$1 do; beans, \$1.50 to 2 do.

VEGETABLES -- Potatoes, 700 to 85c per bag; sweet do, \$7.00 per bri; turnips and beets, 40c to 50c per bush; carrots, 35c to 50c do: onions, 600 to 750 do; parsuips, 500 to 600 do; cabbages, 25c to 50c per dez; American cauliflowers, 40c each; celery, 30c to 50c per doz; Brussels sprouts, \$1 to \$1 50 do; arti-chokes, \$1 per bushel; horse radishes, \$2 per basket; pumpkins, 50 to 750 each, as to size; spinach, \$1.50 per bushel; vegetable marrows, 5c to 25c each.

FRUIT. -- Montreal fameuse, \$3 50 to 5 00 per barrel; winter apples, \$4 to \$5 do; q incles, \$5 to \$6 per brl. Almeria grapes \$6 per keg; cranberries, \$1 per gailon; new Valencia oranges, \$5 50 per case; Fiorida do, \$6 50 per case; lemons, \$4 per box and \$5 per case.

DAIBY PRODUCE .- Tub butter, 20 to 24c per lb; superior prints, 35c; common to fine do, 25 to 30c. Fresh laid eggs, 35 to 40c per dczen; limed and packed, 26 to 293 do.

DRESSED POULTRY AND GAME. - Dressed zeese, \$1.75 to \$2.50 per peir; surkeys \$2.00 to \$3.50 do; ducks, 80c to \$1.00 do; f.w s, 5c to \$1 do; chickens, 50c to 85c do; black ducks, 90c to \$1.00 do; woodcock, \$1.50 per pair; pigeons, 25c to 30c; plover, \$3 50 to \$4 00 do; snipe, \$3.50 to \$4.00 do; snowbirds, 25c per dozen; hares, 30c to 40c per

common sausages, 13c do; pige' head and feet, 5c do; dressed hogs, \$8.50 to \$9 per 100 lbs.

MONTREAL CATTLE MARKET.-FEE. 12 LIGHT SUPPLY AND HIGH PRICES.

The markets were poorly supplied with cattle this morning. At Viger market the receipts were only 100 head. The snow blockede has stopped the usual avenues of supply both as regards branch railroads and the ordinary country sleigh roads. Added to this, drovers did not expect much of a demand at the opening of Lent, and did not endeavor on the main roads to send even a sufficient supply. They are already thinking of the Easter market, and are purchasing stock to fatten up for the occasion. The business at Viger market was in the hands of the city jobbers who had some spare stock on band. Mersrs. Benoit, Tallifeur & Emond, Batiset Roy and Price & Delorme were the principal sellers, and the best cattle sold as high as 6c and 61c live weight. Mr. Richards, of Bonsecours Market, purchased at 6c and Mr. J. Kelly at 61c. Mr. Daoust, butcher, sold 10 cattle at 510 and purchased a small lot of live hoge, the only ones in the market, at 7c. Sheep were selling at 5c per ib live weight, few being offered. Dressed hogs were quoted at \$8 50 to \$9 per 100 lbs. Few cattle sold to-day under 40, the butchers, as a rule, having run short of meat.

#### MARRIED.

WESTERGARD-FOYD—In St. Mary's Church Hoboken, N.Y., by the Rev. Father Barler, Frederick Westergard, of New York to Annie Foyd, of St. Luc, St. John's County, P.Q. 37

DIED.

pair.

MEATS.—Sirioin and rump steaks and rib tons, 10c to 15c per lb; corned beef, 8c to 10c do; briskets and shoulders, 7c to 9c do; mutton, forequarters, 8c to 10c do; do, hiadquarters, 10c to 12½c do; veal, forequarters, 10c to 12½c do; veal, forequarters, 10c to 12½c do; veal, forequarters, 10c to 12½c do; bacop, 16c do; leaf lard, 15c to 16½c; lard in the line in the 4th year of his sge, leaving a widow, a young family and a large circle of triends to mourn bis loss. Deceased only surjusted his father, Daniel Gettens, about 15 months. Both 1-ther and son were geouine Irishmen and true putriots. It was mainly butlons from Hemmingford, for the relief of ireland, were collected. In the death of fether and son the locative locati GEFTENS. - Died, at Hemmingford, P.Q. on

R

E

D

NIGHT CRUCIFIXES! NIGHT CROSSES **NIGHT STATUES!** 

IN THE

ARE VISIBLE

# Darkest Room

WHEN NOTHING ELSE CAN BE SEEN THEY SHINE OUT LIKE GLOWING STARS!

HIS CRACE ARCHBISHOP WOOD, OF PHILADELPHIA,

# inl for black leather as it was a week ago. A good trade has been done in Spanish sole and several rounds have been placed out of the market both in city and country.

# "It is a Great Incentive to Devotion." READY

TESTIMONIALS FROM THOSE WHO HAVE

### **CROSSES** and CRUCIFIXES

MONSIEUR-As the Star of the East led and guided the magi to our Redeemer's feet, so does the crucifix treated with your compound, in the darkness of my chamber, in the solemnity of the night, lead my soul from earth to heaven, where in eternal glory reigns the Being whose emblem shines and overshadows my sleeping moments. Yours in X,

From the New York Correspondence of the Dublin Freeman's Journal, February 16, 1881.

Through the courtesy of Mr. J. R. Maxwell & Co., proprietors of M. Cerqui's Chemical Compound, we were favored with a private view of one of the most wonderful discoveries of the century. I was led into a room, the curtains were drawn and every ray of light was excluded, and in the darkness, where first I saw only plain plaster figures, there stood out in clear, bright, awe-inspiring distinctness, first the figure of the Saviour suspended in space, as it were, then on either side the figures of Mary and Joseph, while looming up in the foreground was the figure of an angel bearing a crown that seemed to rain light. If ever a feeling of faith and veneration possessed a Catholic, it then overwhelmed the writer, the scene was so novel and reverential Joon leaving we were presented with a cross; it is kept on a bracket in our chamber, and in the darkness of night it seems to say, sleep safe. His cross watches and guards you.

We also have the honor to refer to the following Clergymen and Sisters:

Rev. Thos. Kierns, Lehigh Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.; Rev. J. Slattery, Susquehanna, Pa. Rev. J. Murphy, Blossburg, Pa.; Rev. M. Voigt, Franciscan College, Trenton, N.J.; Rev. T. Reardon, Easton, Pa.; Convent of Good Shepherd, Baltimore, Md.

#### \$1.00 EACH!

If you possessed a Cross or any religious object treated with this compound, you will readily be how much satisfaction and with what a reverential feeling such an object would be viewed at night, when darkness and silence reign supreme, then like protecting figures, insignias of our faith, beautifully bright, uninfluenced by the surrounding gloom, they are an inspiration for the last thought or word before sleep overcomes us.

We are now manufacturing such Crosses, and a number of different Statuettes, Crucifixes, and the usual Church Ornaments, and treating them with this wonderful compound. We also desire to inform you that we are prepared to treat, at a nominal cost, any articles of a like nature you may wish to have rendered as distinct at night as they are during the day. For \$1.00 we will send you a Cross, including pedestal, possessing this desirable quality,

confident that after once witnessing the feeling it inspires, looming up like a torch of faith in the Mackness of night, you will order more, and urge upon your friends the satisfaction the possession of one gives in the silent hours of the night. \$1.00 each for Crosses.

\$2.00 each for Orucifixes. \$3.00 each for Statues of Blessed Virgin or Saints. Crosses \$9.00 per dozen, or \$5.00 per half dozen. see Send money by Registered Letter and we send Crosses free of charge.

J. R. MAXWELL & CO.,

No. 140 South 8th Street, Philadelphia, I has been missing since Saturday.

Considerations on Devout Meditations for every day during The Lenten Manual, and Companion for Passion Time and Holy Week..... Following of Christ at 25c. each and upwards, according to 

of Christianity, by Rev. Father Griffet, S J..... Challoner's Meditations for Every Day in the Year.... 1.25 Sufferings of Our Lord Jesus Christ, by Father Thomas of Jesus ..... 1.00 Clock of the Passion ..... 25

The Dolorous Passion, by A. C. Reflect ons on the Passion, by Et. Alphonsus Liguori.....

WORKS OF FATHER FABER All for Jesus..... 1.60 Bethlehem ..... 1.50 Blessed Sacrament...... 150 Creator and Creature...... 1.50 Foot of the Cross...... 1.50 Growth in Holmess........... 1.50 Life and Letters..... 1.50 Hymns..... 1.50 spiritual Conferences...... 150

A NEW HOLY-WEEK BOOK THE COMPLETE Office of Holy Week

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IN LATIN AND ENGLISH, Published with the approbation of HIS EMINENCY THE CARDINAL ARCHBISHOP OF

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275 NOTRE DAME STREET. MONTREAL.

PROVINCE . F QUEBFO, DISTRICT OF
MONTH CAL. Superior Court. No. 297.
Lame Herminis Richer, of the Parish of St.
touis du Mile Sud. in the District of Montreal,
wife of Floire Ficoite, undertaker, of the same
pl. 03, Jadicially authorized for the purposes of
this suit, Flaintiff, vs. the said rierre Picoite,
Defendant. An action en separation de biens
has been instituted in this cause,
J. C. La COSTE,
Attorney for Plaintiff.
Montreal, 9th February, 18 3. 275

### ${f REGULATIONS}$ FOR LENT.

From Ash-Wednesday until Easter Sunday, every day is a fast day, except Sundays. Palm Sunday is not a fast day, though it be a day of abstinence. The use of flesh meat is allowed at three meals on every Sunday in Lent, except Palm Sunday. The same is allowed once a day only, on every Monday, Tuesday and Thursday, between the first Sunday in Lent and Palm Sunday.

On these days meat can be used at the one mesl only, and no fish allowed at the same

We can only take one full meal on a fast day. In the morning we may, ac-cording to the prevailing custom, take cup of ten or coffee with a small piece of bare bread.

In the evening we can take a collation, which must not be a full supper, and must consist of light, meagre food.

On days of fast and abstinence we may cook meegre food with dripping, even with pork, but pork itself must not be eaten.

In tamilies where soup is used for dinner, pork, grease or fat can be put in it (no other kinds of meat). If any of the soup remains after dinner it may be used at the evening collation. Pork, lard or grease cannot be used in its natural state.

On meagre days pastry cooked with dripping or tat may be eaten.

Such as are exempted from tasting from their meals through infirmity, age or hard labor may use meat three times a day, when others use it only onco.

The above privileges authorized in the diocese of Montreal (circular, Feb. 16th, 1872) facilitate the observance of Lent very considerably; and with a little good will many can keep the solemn fest that the Saviour sanotified by fasting 40 days and 40 nights, and that was ever encred in the Church from primitive Christianity.

#### BALTIMORE BELLS.

We do not here allude to the Baltimore Bellea, but to the celebrated Bells made by the Mc Shane Bell Foundry, of Baltimore, Md. U.S.A. The firm has just furnished a magnificent chime of ten bells for St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Cheltenham, Pa, runving from C to D, the largest bell weighing 3,000 lbs. and the smallest bell 300 lbs. and costing 55,000. The chime is a generous gift of Mrs. John W. Thomas, in loving memory of her late husband, John W. Thomas, Esq., who was for more than twenty years rector's warden of the parish, and of their deceased daughters. Laura C. Thomas and Ida M, beloved wife of Chas. B. Newcomb, Esq. It is a most appropriate memorial, as the sweet notes of the bells, ringing out clearly, always remind the living of the departed loved ones whose remains are lying in the churchyard under the very shadow of the church itself awaiting the summons of the resurrection morning. Pastor and people are highly pleased with the bells, which are perfect in every respect.

An insane man, named Keyr, of Oltawa