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had so signally displayed military talent of a high order, with bravura, and most dauntless, was now augmented to five thousand, by less, was now augmented to five thousand, by gallant young peasants, eager to enroll themselves beneath such a leader, burning to avenge many wrongs, and hopeful to win freedom from the iron rod of despotism for themselves and their people. About five hundred men of this little army, carried fire arms. Upon the hill of Ballycorral they halted to rest after their long march, and to deliberate concerning Father John's proposed attack on Ennisicorthy, whether the royalist troops had retreated before them. Here they were joined by Father Michael Murphy, at the head of the young men of his parish, "full of ardour for the conflict," but, like their comrades, chiefly armed with the ubiquitous pike, and such hastily improvised weapons as hatchets, axes, and pitchforks. The plan of attack upon the town having been unanimously agreed upon, the men were arranged to provide for the women and children, by billeting them up and down upon such farm-houses as had hitherto the good fortune to escape the ravages of the yeomanry or their destruction by the royalist troops. These not only threw open their doors freely to the friends of the insurgents, but took care along the line of march to supply the latter, as plentifully as their poor means would admit, with griddlebread, eggs, milk, butter, potatoes, &c.; while the insurgents, moreover, provisioned their camp by levying contributions of cattle from the pastures of the enemy lying on their route. Thus disburdened of a weighty encumbrance—save few exceptions, in the person of Moll Doyle, now a reckless virago, Kitty Burke and others of the same pugacious stamp—Doyle, Mooney's ailing wife and two grandchildren of North Lanigan's, with many more of constitution too impaired or delicate to sustain the hardships to which they were exposed, had died on the journey previously—the insurgents set out, two hundred gunmen preceding the main body, and soon came in sight of Ennisicorthy, garrisoned by five hundred of the North Cork Militia, with several strong yeomanry corps, &c., fenced on their left side by the River Slaney, and on their right and rear by the walls of the town and overtopping houses, guarded with loyal citizens, among them some "respectable Catholics," who had offered their services, begging to be supplied with arms, to join in the onslaught against their countrymen and co-religionists; but these were of Anglo-Saxon pedigree. Yet, such the force of prejudice, as Papists, the boon was refused, with taunts and threats for their tergiversity in preferring their "despised aid," and aspiring to a place among the exclusive ranks of the defenders of the Crown and the monopolisers of loyalty. In the afternoon of the insurgents by the road leading to Duffery Gate being perceived, Captain Snow took his station at the bridge, to ensure retreat, in case of defeat; while the cavalry pouring out, careered swiftly to the encounter, upon which the advanced insurgents quitted the road, posted themselves behind the ditches that bounded it on either side, and poured upon the foremost squadron a close and heavy fire which soon compelled them to a yet more hasty retreat. Reinforced, however, again they advanced; and again decimated by the fierce bullet-storm that showered and beat upon them—from flank, and rear—the scattered rout fled in confusion before the fire of the cool, deliberate marksmen.

While the gunmen thus employed the mounted enemy, the main body of the insurgents halted a short distance from the town to consult with Miles O'Byrne, Hugh being charged with the conduct of the gunmen, as to the best mode of attacking the well-armed and advantageously posted troops defending its approaches. Father Michael Murphy and Miles were of opinion that nothing short of impetuous onslaught, in compact wedge, could cut through the firm array, which Father John admitted, but observed that such a victory would be more ruinous than defeat, from the loss their own ranks would inevitably sustain in the affray. A space of perplexed rumination ensued, when Father John cried:

"I have it, Miles! What did the Carthaginian general do two thousand years ago? Let's try the same expedient now! I'll see you know the story and comprehend my plan," he added, Miles, Father Michael and others called to the men to drive all the cattle, mostly young bullocks, to the front ranks, which being promptly executed, the order was given to the pikemen to goad them furiously forward, while the squadron, thus sheltered, swiftly followed in the rear of the maddened herd, dashing headforemost, scared by the wild shouts and hurrying goad by the agile pikemen at their heels. The royalist troops, beholding the frantic herd bounding furiously down upon their lines, and hearing above the tumultuous bellowing, the roar and din of the rushing foe, formed into square, with musket and bayonet, to repel the blind charge of these novel assailants; but unavailing were all their efforts to arrest the impetuous flight of the drove, as, infuriated by the yells and sharp points of the pursuing pikes, they burst into the throng of the now dismayed soldiers, heading, trampling, and opening the way for the terrible pikemen, now in their midst, with the awful memories of tortured victims, murdered friends and kindred, wrecked homes and temples, seething in their bosoms, and igniting in every heart a wild joy of vengeance that should deafen it to every impulse of mercy. Not long was the stand made by these British warriors, arrayed in all the panoply of war, against the outraged peasantry, whose wrongs cried to heaven for vengeance, and the hitherto peaceful, gentle pastors, and obscure Catholic gentlemen who led the host to victory, wiser if not better men. The royalist troops, fearfully thinned, and completely routed, fled precipitately into the town, with the victors in close pursuit at their heels; but here their triumphant progress was checked by a sharp fusillade from the houses, which opened to receive those who had escaped from the Duffery Gate, and now united with them, in launching a terrible fire upon the unsheltered phalanx, which sustained it with the steadiness of veteran soldiers, and in turn pressed to force an entrance into those hostile habitations. Unflinching valor and resolute perseverance at length prevailed: all the suburban district was on fire, while myriads of insurgents, appearing on the summit of Vinegar Hill, waving green banners, amid "black and frowning masses of pike-heads," made salutary appeal to the instinct of self-preservation in every loyalist bosom. Swiftly vacating their post, *Sauve qui peut* became the word, and a flight en masse of the royalists left the insurgents at four o'clock, in possession of Ennisicorthy, with the arms and ammunition of the town.

galled their surging mass, which Miles and Hugh O'Byrne perceiving, followed by Ned Burke, who fought stoutly beside them all through, they snatched matchlock and sledge hammer from the hands of some of their party, and rushed forward, aided by Ned, with a cleaver, they applied themselves with such vigour to the task, that beneath the combined assault, the well-barricaded portal was wrenched asunder, and, flying musket, pike, and broadsword, with fury that bore down all opposition, over heaps of slain defenders—officers, soldiers, menials—they mounted the blood-reeking stairs, followed by a staccato throng of their party, uttering the dreadful shouts of an incensed and thoughtless rabble, intent upon one object—vengeful annihilation of an implacable foe. Having forced their way to the drawing-room, which had been vacated by the officers, who had been firing from the windows, to defend the lower portion of the mansion and obstruct the progress of the invaders, a strange and unexpected scene met their eye. The elegant saloon was thronged with women and children, who, cowering with terror, and anticipating fearful death or outrage, set up a wail of terror, some fainting, and some lifting clasped hands with imploring gesture, as if supplicating mercy. At the first hasty glance Miles was about to withdraw and close the door, and so relieve them of their terror, when his roving eye alighted upon the haughty form of Percy Esmond, with pale but defiant aspect, standing against the fireplace. Sternly as the eyes of each encountered, they settled in the cold glare of hatred; but while Miles maintained scornful silence, Esmond tauntingly addressed him—

"For what do you delay, great victor? Is it to enjoy awhile your triumph in contemplation of the surfeit of vengeance that awaits you and your myrmidons you pause in your work of blood?"

Miles strode forward, and then first perceived what the intervening crowd had screened from view—a middle-aged officer lying wounded upon a lounge, a lady of matronly aspect kneeling beside him, his hand clasped in hers, and two younger ladies bending over him, their faces buried in their hands, as they lay upon the arm of the lounge. Miles had strode forward, with Hugh at his heels, premeditating to assault Esmond briefly; "Take your sword and descend! But now he also perceived that Esmond's right arm, broken by a musket-ball, hung in a sling, and that his gun, captured in his last charge of powder, lay beside him, and neither he nor Hugh, bestowing more than cursory observation upon the ladies, whom neither of them immediately recognised, Miles spoke:

"Were my bosom fraught with spirit akin to thine, Esmond, or that of thy sanguinary compeers, doubt not but ere thy lips had poured the challenge, neither sex nor age had arrested a dire retaliation of many a cruel wrong inflicted upon us in the very wantonness of unprovoked malice, and in thy own person many a grievous injury inflicted by your ancestry on mine requited; but, happily for you and yours, in this hour of retribution, ours is that reviled creed which does not sanction mean revenge upon a foe, much less cold-blooded murder of a neighbor; and ours is that same ancient law whose ancient laws forbade to commit an unarméd foe. Hence, go in peace you and yours, till perchance another day it may be given us the fortune to encounter you on a fair field, where, doubt not, neither heart of mine nor arm will fail to exact the redress of much cause of grievance in your best blood."

While thus, in accent severe and concise, Miles spoke, his back, turned to the group in the rear, had shaded them from his notice, or that of Hugh concentrated upon Percy Esmond, who, writhing between physical pain, mental torture, and the stinging speech of one despised as an abject inferior, now assuming the authority of an exulting conqueror, was about to make exasperating rejoinder, a gentle hand, laid upon the arm of Miles, withdrew his attention, and turning, he started at sight of the wife of Flora Esmond, pleadingly uplifted to his white forehead, in tears, stood beside her, the very obvious and sudden disappearance of Hugh, as, stepping forward, he took her trembling hand in his, and soothingly said, in low tone:

"Hush, hush! don't cry so;—the worst is over;—no harm shall befall you."

"But my father is wounded," sobbed Esmond, pointing to the sofa, while Miles addressed Flora Esmond in manner wavering between reserve and compassion:

"We had not known that you were domiciled in this mansion, lady, else, possibly, you had proved its guardian-angel. Very loth had we been to invade a temple wherein was enshrined patience so fair; albeit stern necessity seldom leaves a soldier freedom of action. What is your pleasure? Let it be mine to promote it."

"Oh! to thank you; to thank you a thousand times, and to entreat your protection of us all from the violence of your people in this terrible strife! She faltered, with humid eyes fixed upon his, while Hugh, approaching the sofa with Esmond, addressed the sufferer with blunt kindness:

"Well, old gentleman, are you badly hurt? Very sorry I am for you. Where is the wound? How did it happen?"

"Oh, plague on you!" roared the officer, in a tone that did not augur of much impatient vitality, and dashed Hugh into awed silence. "I'm badly hurt here, sir," striking his side with impatient hand. "Never knew, in all the course of my military experience, such a mode of attack. None but barbarians, like the Persians, who carried elephants to battle, would have thought of it—an ungovernable herd of bulls marched upon us! Why hadn't you got them armed with visors, breastplates and scythes, to make their execution more complete? Oh!—ho!—ho!"

"My dear sir," responded Hugh, while Miles, attracted by the novel declaration, came over to inspect the case, and listen.

"That's not telling me about your hurt!"

"Is it?"

"Striving to turn back the drove, while shooting by a score, and rescued by my nephew here, who got his arm broken by a stray bullet aimed at one; and there are three ribs broken. What do you call that?"

"Well, sir, these are the chances of battle," said Miles. "We must do the best we can for you."

"Chances of battle!" retorted the irascible officer. "I tell you, sir, I had rather get twenty honorable scars by the enemy's pikes. There's no honor in being knocked down or gored by a bull; and no promotion."

"Have patience, Miles, dear," murmured the patient's wife, now rising, and seeming much relieved. "I had feared it was worse with you; but you will soon get over it."

"I'll never get over it, wife; I'm done for. What'll become of you and that child Ethel? With these cursed victorious Croppies! I often warned our fellows to let the people alone, and they wouldn't. Now see what's come to you. Oh!—oh!—I can't draw my breath. I'm dying," now, sir," said Miles, "you're not dying; we'll look for and send a surgeon to you. Meanwhile, rest assured that no further hurt shall be done you by our people; and for the sake of our mutual name—mine is Miles, too—let us shake hands."

"Go, long out of that! Is it I shake hands with a rebel!" shouted Captain Courtney, while his dismayed wife uttered a deprecating ejaculation, and Ethel, deeply pained cried:

"Oh, papa!"

"Never mind, we'll waive the ceremony," said Miles; "wounded men are not proverbially good-tempered. Well, Ned, what now?" he continued as Ned Burke who during this time had been aiding Johnny Doyle and their respective parents, Moll and Kitty, to search the bodies of the slain for gunpowder and bullets, and help the insurgent tide as it swept by with contributions of weapons to those who lacked, came in, with flushed and angry visage, crying:

"Mr. Hugh!—Mr. Miles! will ye come here, sir?"

"Well, what is it, Ned?" reiterated Hugh, who, knowing that he had vanquished every opponent, and that the mansion was entirely in the hands of the insurgents, saw no motive for alarm.

"Sir," cried Ned, wrathfully, and same moment pushing a little lad about twelve years old into the room, "there's three or four fellows of ours mauling the wounded, without rhyme or reason. They wanted to kill this little chap, an' I had enough to do to save him from them."

While Ned was yet speaking, three ruffian-looking fellows rushed in, half drunk, brandishing gory pikes and exclaiming: "Give the Orange buck here. It's agin orders to spare one of the seed or breed—out wid him."

"Hold I back, on your lives, you banditti!" exclaimed Miles, disengaging himself from Flora Esmond, who, in a paroxysm of terror, had seized his arm; and recognising among the trio the persons of Cole and Cooper, he continued: "Touch a hair of his head at your peril; and if we hear of your slaying another wounded man, it will be death to you. 'Tis such wretches as these," he added, turning to Percy Esmond, "that disgrace and damage the character of the best and holiest cause that ever listed the sword of heroes, and from which no ranks of war are exempt; poltroons and cowards of the lowest grade, whose frothy courage, imbued from intoxicating stimulants, spurs them on to spurious valour in perpetrating deeds of ferocity brave men would abhor. Be off, knaves!"

"Ay will we; an' report you to the captain, Father Murphy, for a friend o' the intimy, an' shelterin' the bloody Orangemen," insolently retorted the foremost ruffian, Cooper, sneaking off.

"How can ye blame 'em?"—shure he's got a sweatheart among 'em," grinned the second, with yink and pointed allusion that sent the swift blood mantling to the brow of Flora Esmond, while Miles looked thunderbolts after the trio; and Hugh laughingly turned to the boy, who had been crying bitterly, in piteous supplication for his little life, and now stood by his manful protector, Ned Burke: "Well, my little man, what have you to say for yourself—who are you?"

"I'm the drummer, please sir," whimpered the little fellow. "I ran in here with Sergeant Brown when the insurgents forced the lines."

"Then, my boy," said Miles, "go find your drum; scamper after your friends, and play 'Croppies, lie down' to your heart's content among them. Go, you are free. See him safe to the street, Ned."

"Thank ye, sir; an' I'll never join in playing 'Croppies, lie down,' again," said the grateful youth, anxious to make some return for the mercy shown him; and he was in the act of retreating, when, heralded by loud, tumultuous din and outcries, in rushed Moll Doyle and Kitty, truth compels us to add bloodstained to their garments, their arms up to their elbows wet with blood, and blood fresh on the pikes they bore in their sturdy hands.

"Come along Mither Miles; come on, Mither Hugh!" yelled Moll Doyle, who, on seeing her father, and the man gone on with Father Murphy, an' the town on fire, and smokin' at all ends."

Miles, knowing that Moll would not forget her habitual respect to accost him in such manner, save under great excitement, and now aware of the cause of the darkness that hitherto unheeded, had been gradually involving the atmosphere, ran with Hugh to look out of the window; while Captain Courtney, incensed at the intrusion of the belligerents in such plight, roared like a stentor:

"Get out, you bold husseys! you savage Bellous! How dare you present yourselves here, you libels on womanhood; you—"

"Arrah, murther! take time to draw breath," retorted Kitty, stepping forward before Moll Doyle, who, looking at her pike, seemed to deliberate whether it or she should silence the speaker. "It is you, sir," cried Kitty, with the roof over our heads, murthered our husbands an' children afore our eyes, an' drove us naked on the highway, what respect did ye have for our womanhood? So we changed ourselves into brave min; and proud I am to the fore to say it, not a man among 'em has made better use o' the pike than Moll Doyle an' myself;—an', please God, we'll use it till it'll be your turn next to crave mercy, like women, on bended knees; an' thine maybe ye'll know what it is to have Christianable, human feelin's made sport of; an'—"

"Come, come, Joan of Arc, that will do," said Miles, interrupting the eloquent harangue.

Moll Doyle, in turn, interrupted him: "For shame, Mither Miles! I wonder at ye, sir, to be jibbin' an' callin' honest women out o' their names; not but Jane of Arklow was a very decent woman for all I know; but ye, ye, ye, Kitty her own name, if ye please sir, she has no need to be ashamed of it before the best quality. *Yaagh!*"

"No, no, my dear soul; I meant a compliment. Don't be so captious. The town's on fire, and it will give us enough to do to escape out of it," hastily returned Miles, looking very serious and anxious. "What are you going to do, Lieutenant Esmond? You are in absolute danger here."

"I don't suppose we'll be better off anywhere," returned Esmond, sullenly; "we must expect to be murdered in the street, by your Hotentots."

"And I can't budge," groaned Captain Courtney; "oh; oh!—oh!"

"We must fly at once," cried Hugh, imperatively; "the flames are spreading rapidly, and the inhabitants—men, women, and children, our own men, and the garrison, are all flying pell-mell to our guidance till we place you in safety among your friends."

Miles, then, without waiting for response, he called to Moll Doyle and Kitty to assist Ned and the little drummer to carry forth the wounded captain upon a litter hastily fashioned of a pair of sheets, which command, ungraciously obeyed by the indignant heroines, had met with flat refusal; but at the first symptom of obsequious demurrance there flashed from his eye a glance that instantly enforced submission; and venting their disapprobation of the task, assigned them, in grumbling murmurs, they hurried along with

their burden, shouting to go slow, not to shake the life out of him; to keep near their master, that he would largely compensate them, and so forth. The menials of the household, by this time in wild commotion, with some lady friends of the family and children, were hurrying to and fro, to secure some sort of covering to protect them from the sparks now flying thickly in the air, and the scorching heat of the blazing houses. Miles took Mrs. Courtney, while Hugh wrapped his cotzours round Ethel, to secure her white muslin robe from ignition, holding straps over their heads; while Percy Esmond followed with Flora, and others pressing close behind them, wrapped in blankets, or sheltered beneath pillows, &c. On emerging into the street, horrifying was the scene that encountered them on every side—hundreds of burning dwellings vomited cascades of flame into the sultry atmosphere, and tongues of lurid flame shot up and darted like lightning flashes through the dense volumes of wreathing smoke, that every moment waved a pall of deeper gloom, and wrapped in blacker shroud the town of Ennisicorthy; while through the sable cloud an angry, blood-red sun, round and solid as ball of fire, looked down from above upon struggling masses of people, shrieking women, crying children, clamorous men, royalist and insurgent, pronouncing himself, in the flight, fierce life through scorching streets, slaked with hot ash and poverty, the aristocrat and the plebeian, indiscriminately blended in the surging throng, officers who had torn off their epaulettes and men of station who had divested themselves of the abused insignia of power, which guilty conscience told them had, in lieu of winning homage and respect, rendered them obnoxious and hateful to the ill-treated people—all, all flying, frenzied and distracted with terror, before the sword of the avenger. Swiftly as their numbered steps could speed, Miles and Hugh made good their progress, half-stilled by the smoke and heat, yet sustaining by kind words, and encouraging their almost fainting companions to perseverance, which they had left behind the crowd of misery, just started by the insurgents, whom just started, tumbling from a roof, falling in with a crash like thunder, struck Percy Esmond, pitching him forward on his face, and dragging with him his sister, who leaned upon his arm. This accident proved the occasion to a halt, and Mrs. Courtney and Ethel almost simultaneously fainting—one from exhaustion, the other overcome by sudden panic—Miles and Hugh, sorely embarrassed for some moments, were at length relieved at sight of some yeomanry dashing along, to whom they called to take charge of their friends to Wexford, or else assist to convey them beyond the vicinage of danger; but the gallant yeomen were too solicitous for their own safety to heed the appeals, they vanished like magic; and all that remained then was to lift Esmond who had been stunned by the blow, and the dead and mangled, and carry them to Vinegar Hill, the now proximate rendezvous of the insurgents. This was soon accomplished; and selecting a good-looking house situated midway upon the slope of the hill, where he was informed Father John Murphy was then resting, with some others, from the fatigue of the day, Miles ordered the litter-bearers to proceed thither, Captain Courtney yelling the while, like a lunatic:

"Not there! not there, you villains! Have you betrayed? and is it to your priest you are taking us prisoners, to be murdered in cold blood? Oh!—oh!—oh!"

"Be quiet, Captain Courtney; you are in no danger of such catastrophe," said Miles, who could have laughed at the ludicrous expression of the captain's really terrified face, but for meeting his gloomy eyes of the dead Esmond, and the questioning one of Flora reproachfully fixed on him: "My priest is not so bad as you suppose."

"Nonsense, nonsense, sir; don't I know better? Don't I know that if the priest commanded you, on pain of damnation, to obey him you would have no choice but to murder us; and if you didn't he has plenty of agents to do his behests," blurted out the distressed captain.

Without answering him, Miles strode through the open portal, and the lounging swarm of wandering pikemen, all strangers to him, yet determinedly making way before the green serf-barge that indicated his post of command in their ranks, and closely followed by his convoy, he entered a parlor of the mansion, whose former occupants having fled left it in peaceable possession of the enemy. Father Murphy, who, seated at a table with hearty meal of cold beef, bread and butter, and wine—the first time he had tasted food since the preceding day—and Gerald Byrne of Ballymanus seated beside him, making inroads on a piece of bacon, loudly hailed him:

"Ceat mille fáille, Miles! Where's Hugh? What became of you? We feared you had got knocked off. Come, sit down and have a mouthful, you must need it," were his consecutive exclamations with which he was greeted by each in turn, the while surveying the party at the door, till Father John continued:

"Who are these friends of yours? What ails them? They seem in sorry plight."

"So they are," said Miles. "Friends of mine and Hugh's; escaped under our convoy from Ennisicorthy, and going to Wexford when rested and refreshed. I'm glad to see 'em, and give some good cheer to welcome us. Give a glass of wine to these ladies, and find me a surgeon to dress the wounds of Captain Courtney and Lieutenant Esmond."

"I'm your man, sir," cried a portly individual rising, and coming forward to inspect the patients, while Father Murphy, benevolently smiling at the intimidated ladies, invited them to a seat at the table, and setting before them grateful refreshment, beckoned to Moll Doyle and Kitty, Ned Burke, and the little drummer, relieved from their burden, to seat themselves on the floor, while he plied them with wedges of bread and beef, and mugs of beer.

Upon examination by the surgeon it was found that Captain Courtney had only one rib broken, which, though he would not believe it, gave him much secret satisfaction. Lieutenant Esmond's arm was skillfully set, and the wound on his head dressed, and by the time they had each drunk a couple of glasses of wine, and partaken of some viands, they were in a much ameliorated frame of mind; indeed so much so, that Captain Courtney, regaining some of his wonted hardy courage, graphically and characteristically put the question to the portly captain of the insurgents, while as yet surveying him through the smoked glass of intense prejudice:

"May I make bold to ask what are you going to do next—fall, perhaps on Wexford, and leave it in the same ruin as Ennisicorthy?"

"For whatever we do, my friend, thank yourselves," responded Father John, coldly, swallowing a hasty morsel. "You've set us a bad example, and must not be surprised to find the pupils duly rehearsed; the task to which they have been assigned, is, if you have heard all the swelling talk the poor boys have left nothing for us, but the heavy and unpalatable load of the wretched; so we have no choice." (*To be continued.*)

THE ENGLISH LIBERALS

ALL AT SEA OVER GLADSTONE'S POLICY.

LONDON, Feb. 17.—Things look worse and worse for the Ministry in this Egyptian trouble. The heavy losses in all the fights are reducing the small force of Wolsey to such infinitesimal proportions that everybody now thinks all the regiments in the country will be cut down one by one, and even if final victory should come to the British arms, that these precious pioneers will be a preliminary holocaust.

A still more serious matter for alarm is that the unanimity with which the energetic measures of the Government for pushing on the campaign were hailed in the first outbreak of shame and grief at the death of Gordon, is already giving signs of dissolution. The Radicals, who have been always restive under this whole Egyptian business, are alarmed at the terrible vista of boundless expense and great bloodshed in an enterprise against the Mahdi. Gladstone is too policy to adhere as obstinately as ever to the policy of abandoning the Sudan as soon as conquered, sensible men of all parties will revolt against a policy of combined butchery at first and running away afterward.

The first sign of the break in the Liberal party is in the speeches of John Morley and Leonard Courtney. The first is the ablest Radical journalist in England, and, though he is not yet a good parliamentary orator, he represents a very strong following in the country. Courtney has rather damaged himself by taking up the academic craze of proportional representation; but he has the prestige of having been proved right by time in protesting obstinately against the annexation of the Transvaal; and the two men together will undoubtedly form a strong team.

Another sign of the times is that the provincial Radical journals, which lean as inevitably toward peace at any price as the London journals do toward jingoism, have begun to discover that the demand for an expedition to smash the Mahdi is founded on the christian principle of revenge; and finally, the work of disorganization has advanced with such rapidity in the last couple of days, that there are already reports and denials as to several Ministerial resignations.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* is, as usual, the leader of the jingo section of the Liberal press, and its columns afford the most picturesque and most trustworthy evidence as to how the cat jumps. "The hot fit," it writes, "has already passed, and the cold fit is upon us with a vengeance. The policy of the Ministry, as the heroics of high principle, is now having its innings." Then the article sharply attacks Chamberlain, who has unaccountably become its pet aversion; insinuates that the comments of the provincial press are already suggesting to him a strategic movement to the rear; prophesies that two other Ministers may follow him into retirement, and this process it describes in this scathing sentence: "The Ministry may not improbably peel off its poltroons."

KING MILAN SEEKING DIVORCE.

VIENNA, Feb. 17.—King Milan, of Servia, has long suffered from a domestic affliction, for which he is now seeking a remedy in a very extreme action. His only child, Alexander, who was born in 1870, in addition to being delicate, is not mentally sound, and the court physicians hold out no hopes that he will ever be capable of succeeding to the throne. Queen Natalie's health is such as to preclude all possibility of another heir, and in this dilemma the King is seeking to obtain a divorce. It is believed that under the very peculiar circumstances such a decree could be obtained, and painful as the separation from his Queen, to whom he has been married nearly ten years, would be, it is regarded in diplomatic circles as necessary. It is believed that the Serbian General Czaric, who is in this city at present, is feeling his way towards a marriage between King Milan and an Austrian Princess, in the event of the divorce being obtained.

CARDINAL MCGABE AND THE NUN OF KENMARE.

To the Editor of the *New York Herald*:

I gather from your editorial on Archbishop McCabe that you think his death will be the signal for an outbreak of violence in Ireland. America is said to be a free country, and I ask what is to be thought of a national restraint of opinion effected merely by the opposition of a single ecclesiastic? Individual ecclesiastics of Irish birth or other nationalities are not personally infallible either in their religious or political teaching, and in Ireland at least religion and politics are convertible terms.

I will not enter on the subject further at present except to call attention to the fact that the places in Ireland where the strong hand of ecclesiasticism shall find opposition or despotism?—has crushed down a legitimate expression of opinion on the part of the priests and people—have been precisely the districts in which violence has been most active. Dublin was the scene of the Phoenix Park murders; and we need only name Maamtrasna and Kerry.

It is quite true that the late Cardinal occupied himself ceaselessly in denouncing the Land League, both in public and private, and that several other Irish bishops have followed his example, but the overwhelming majority of the Irish bishops have acted very differently, and consequently peace and comparative freedom from outrage have marked their districts. The Irish are a justice-loving people, and it is scarcely the way to win or keep their affections when they find that the occasional violence of the victims of long centuries of oppression is denounced in scathing terms, while not a word is said to denounce the outrages of landlords whose victims may be counted not by units but by thousands.

The Catholic Church is the church of the poor and of the people, and those who try to use its authority for the services of the rich are not the best friends either of the Church or of the Church's Master. It is nevertheless a fact that some of the founders of religious orders most devoted to the service of the poor have met with great opposition from ecclesiastics.

SISTER MARY FRANCES, CLARE.

CABLE RATES.

The following are the cable rates: From all telegraph offices in Chicago and Milwaukee to places in France and England, Scotland, Ireland and Wales, 45 cents per word; Alexandria, Egypt, 70 cents; Australia, \$3.10; Austria, 60 cents; Belgium, 51 cents; China, \$2.50; Coochin China, \$2.25; Denmark, 55 cents; Germany, (including Alsace and Lorraine), 45 cents; Greece, 61 cents; Holland, 53 cents; Hungary, 56 cents; Havana, Cuba, 60 cents; India, \$1.70; Italy, 54 cents; Japan, \$2.75; Norway, 55 cents; Portugal, 60 cents; Russia, in Europe, 63 cents; Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, \$2.35; Sweden, 59 cents; Switzerland, 50 cents; Spain, 60 cents; Turkey in Europe, 50 cents; United States, 50 cents; West Indies, 55 cents; Zanzibar, 55 cents. If a word contains more than ten letters it will be charged for as two words.

Feeling Piles—Symptoms and Cure

The symptoms are moisture, the pruriginous, intense itching, increased by scratching, very distressing, particularly at night, seems as if pin-worms were crawling in and about the rectum; the private parts are sometimes affected. If allowed to continue very serious results may follow. SWAYNE'S OINTMENT is a pleasant, sure cure for Hemorrhoids, Itch, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Erysipelas, Barber's Itch, Blisters, all scaly, crusty Skin Diseases. Box by mail 50 cents; by post \$1.25. Address, DR. SWAYNE & SON, Philadelphia, Pa. Sold by Druggists. 7 G

A sensational and harrowing rumor is about that President Cleveland uses his knife too much at table.

EPPE'S COCOA—GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING

By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful preparation of the fine properties of well selected Cocoa, Mr. Eppe has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavored beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and properly nourished frame.—*Civil Service Gazette.* Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in packets and tins (4s 11b) by grocers, labeled, "JAMES EPPE & CO., Romespitho Hemists, London, Envela

An artificial leather, made of sinews, paper materials and caoutchouc, is coming into use in Germany.

Young Men—Read This.

THE VITALIC BEER CO., of Marshall, Mich., offer to send their celebrated VITALIC BEER and other ELECTRIC APPLIANCES on trial for thirty days, to men (young or old) afflicted with nervous debility, loss of vitality and manhood, and all kindred troubles. Also for rheumatism, neuralgia, paralysis, and many other diseases. Complete restoration to health, vigor, and manhood guaranteed. No risk is incurred as thirty days trial is allowed. Write them at once for illustrated pamphlet free. 22 G

In Scotland they are trying divorces and like them.

Puny, sickly, fretful children are very trying to the patience of all who have the care of them, and in the majority of cases the fruitfulness arises from a weak and enervated condition of the body, caused by the drain on the constitution during the period of teething, or the rapid growth of childhood, in such cases give Robinson's Phosphorized Emulsion, according to directions, or the advice of your physician.

**CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.**

**CURE SICK HEADACHE**

Sick Headache and relieve all the troubles incident to a bilious state of the system, such as indigestion, flatulency, nervousness, distress after eating, Pain in the Side, &c. While their most remarkable success has been shown in curing

**SICK HEADACHE**

Ache they would heal most precious to those who suffer from this distressing complaint; but fortunately their goodness does not end here, and those who once try them will find that they will not be willing to do without them. But after all sick head

**ACHE**

the base of so many lives that here is where we take our great bow. Our pills cure it while they do not.

Carter's Little Liver Pills are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills makes a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not grip or purge, but by their gentle action please all classes of people. In sale everywhere for sale. Sold by druggists everywhere, or sent by mail.

**CARTER MEDICINE CO.**  
New York City.

**LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND**

IS A POSITIVE CURE

For all of those Painful Complaints and Weaknesses so common to our best FEMALE POPULATION.

IT WILL CURE ENTIRELY THE WORST FORMS OF FEMALE COMPLAINTS, ALL OVARIAN TROUBLES, INFLAMMATION AND UTERINATION, FAILINGS AND DEPLETIONS, AND THE CONSEQUENT SUFFERING, AND IS PARTICULARLY ADAPTED TO THE CHANGE OF LIFE.

IT WILL DISSESS AND EXPEL TENDERS FROM THE UTERUS BY A NATURAL AND PAINLESS DEVELOPMENT. THE TENDENCY TO CANCEROUS HUMORS THEREIN IS BROKEN VERY SPEEDILY BY ITS USE.

IT REMOVES FAINTNESSES, PALPITATIONS, DROPTICAL ALL GRAYING FOR PREVENTION, AND RELIEVES WEAKNESSES OF THE STOMACH. IT CURES BILIOUSNESS, HEADACHE, NERVOUS PROSTRATION, GENERAL DEBILITY, DEPRESSION AND INDIGESTION.

IT'S TREATING OF BRUISING DOWNS, GASTRIC PAIN, WEIGHT AND BACKACHE, IS ALWAYS PERMANENTLY CURED BY ITS USE.

IT'S WELL IN ALL TIMES AND UNDER ALL CIRCUMSTANCES ACT IN HARMONY WITH THE LAWS THAT GOVERN THE FEMALE SYSTEM.

IT'S PURPOSE IS SOLEMNLY POSITIVELY TO BRING ABOUT THE HEALTHY DEVELOPMENT OF THE WEAK AND THE RELIEF OF PAIN, AND THAT AT THE END OF THE COURSE OF TREATMENT, THE SYSTEM IS IN A HEALTHY STATE.

FOR THE CURE OF RHEUMATISM, GOUT, NEURALGIA, AND ALL THE AFFLICTIONS OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM, IT IS UNPARALLELED.

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND IS PREPARED BY LYDIA E. PINKHAM, 233 N. BROAD ST., NEW YORK. IT IS SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS, AND BY MAIL, FOR \$1.00 PER BOTTLE, OR \$5.00 PER DOZEN. IT IS GUARANTEED TO GIVE SATISFACTION, OR THE MONEY WILL BE REFUNDED.

CHAPTER XXXIII

THE BURIAL OF ENNISICORTHY.

Among the houses that belched forth staccato flames and hurled deadly missiles, the windows were open to receive those who had escaped from the Duffery Gate, and now united with them, in launching a terrible fire upon the unsheltered phalanx, which sustained it with the steadiness of veteran soldiers, and in turn pressed to force an entrance into those hostile habitations. Unflinching valor and resolute perseverance at length prevailed: all the suburban district was on fire, while myriads of insurgents, appearing on the summit of Vinegar Hill, waving green banners, amid "black and frowning masses of pike-heads," made salutary appeal to the instinct of self-preservation in every loyalist bosom. Swiftly vacating their post, *Sauve qui peut* became the word, and a flight en masse of the royalists left the insurgents at four o'clock, in possession of Ennisicorthy, with the arms and ammunition of the town.

THE TRUE WITNESS... THE POST PRINTING & PUBLISHING CO. 761 CRAIG ST., MONTREAL, CANADA.

Subscription, per annum... \$1.50... TO ADVERTISERS... A limited number of advertisements of approved character will be inserted...

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS... Subscribers in the country should always give the name of their Post Office...

The Post Printing & Publishing Co.

NO DISCOUNT FROM THE REGULAR SUBSCRIPTION PRICE OF \$1.50 PER ANNUM WILL BE ALLOWED IN ANY CASE EXCEPT WHEN PAYMENT IS MADE ABSOLUTELY IN ADVANCE...

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1885

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

We have sent out a large number of bills to subscribers in arrears, and up to date the returns have not been as large as they should be...

The London Echo, Eng., referring to Mr. Parnell's statement in which he asserted that it would be impossible for Parliament to resist the demand for Home Rule...

Prof. Wiggins, of Ottawa, who steals his weather predictions from Mr. Walter H. Smith, of this city, said in an interview with a reporter...

Some of our contemporaries have copied into their columns a statement by a Lowell paper that "Mr. Boyle O'Reilly was in Canada in the Fenian rebellion and that he did not ask protection then..."

Germany seems to take a deep interest in the location of the citizens who abandon their fatherland for foreign parts...

England, 40,371, and in Russia, 394,299. Spain has only 952. Germans in the United States number 1,966,742...

There is considerable speculation regarding the choice of a successor to the late Cardinal McCabe, in the Archbishopric of See of Dublin...

It is not yet certain whether Mr. Gladstone can defeat the motion of censure made against his Sudan policy without the aid of Mr. Parnell...

Archbishop Croke, of Cashel, is a great and noble and sympathetic figure in Ireland's struggle for her rights...

The Canadian voyageurs sailed from Quebec for Egypt in a state of intoxication; they now sail from Queenstown for home in a state of insubordination...

A STATISTICAL table in the Liverpool Mercury throws considerable light on the migration movement from Ireland into England...

tion is much larger. Thus Liverpool has 128 Irish born residents to every 1,000 of population...

MR. MIALLE'S report for 1883 on the adulteration of food in the Dominion contains some interesting statistics. There is evidence of much fraudulent adulteration...

The Ottawa Free Press has had a very severe attack of the Jingo fever. Our esteemed contemporary undertakes to scare every Canadian that seeks to raise this Dominion to the level of a free and independent nation...

GLADSTONE AND THE BRITISH PARLIAMENT. The English Parliament reassembled yesterday, and another session was inaugurated in the midst of quiet and mournful surroundings...

but that the opposition could drive the ministry from the treasury benches, by a determined and united attack upon such vulnerable points as the loss of colonial prestige...

THE IMPORTATION OF PAUPER LABOR.

The necessity of protecting home labor is receiving due recognition at the hands of the United States Congress. Two years ago the immigration of paupers from Europe to the Republic...

There can be no question as to a Government's obligation to smash any system of importation of foreign labor to enter into competition with the home laborer. The institutions of the United States and the spirit of the people have always extended a hearty welcome to the working classes of Europe and of Canada...

The refusal of the British Government to allow Boyle O'Reilly to visit Canadian territory creates a state of affairs which is not calculated to harmonize with our right to self-government...

Mr. Ingalls added, how they were to secure for the American nation what it had already achieved. Senator Blair got the whole situation wrong, a nutshell when he declared that the bill was aimed, not at immigration, but at slavery...

CAN BOYLE O'REILLY VISIT CANADA?

A nice question of semi-international law has just arisen between Great Britain and Canada in the case of John Boyle O'Reilly. The distinguished poet and editor of the Boston Pilot had received an invitation from St. Patrick's society to visit Montreal...

This is apparently the view which the Government at Ottawa has taken of the situation. A committee, it appears, waited upon members of the Cabinet some time ago, and laid the matter before them...

The refusal of the British Government to allow Boyle O'Reilly to visit Canadian territory creates a state of affairs which is not calculated to harmonize with our right to self-government...

people. We consider such action to be totally unwarranted, and we hold that, in everything else, Canada alone without any direction from the Imperial Government...

In a previous article we quoted the opinions of the Premier and of the Minister of Justice regarding the action which they would be prepared to take in the event of Mr. Boyle O'Reilly's visit to Montreal...

OUR BLOODTHIRSTY CANADIANS.

The Toronto World ridicules the idea of Canadians wanting to aid the British in "smashing the Mahdi." Our contemporary says: "The bloodthirsty desire which a number of Canadians profess to entertain is a chance to kill somebody in the Sudan..."

But if England becomes engaged in war with any of the Great European powers, will the people of the Maritime Provinces adopt? Their ships are in every known sea. Will the flag of England sail from the swift cruisers and privateers of hostile powers?

The other day THE POST put the question what would the French Canadian people of the Dominion say if Canada was called upon or if Canadians offered to assist England in struggle against la belle France?

row. And as one good turn would deserve another, we suppose the French Canadian would be with the Irish Canadian if, as the Toronto Telegram suggested the other day, colonial soldiers were made to carry arms against Ireland. The more the situation is examined, and the more the relations between Canada and England are held up to the light, the more does it become clear that Canada can be of no earthly use to England and that the Dominion would in the end be safer and more respected if it ceased to form a part of the Empire.

**A. M. SULLIVAN NATIONAL TRIBUTE**

The following subscriptions have been received for the National Tribute to the family of the late A. M. Sullivan:—

Previously acknowledged	\$85 25
Richard McShane	5 00
Hugh J. McCready	5 00
J. G. Kennedy	5 00
W. O'Brien	5 00
Ronayne Kros	5 00
F. J. Hart	5 00
John McEntyre	5 00
D. McEntyre	5 00
Frank Kieran	5 00
C. J. Murphy	5 00
Michael C. Sullivan	5 00
Jas. McCready, Montreal	20 00
J. E. Brullin	20 00
Fogarty Bros	10 00
M. Hicks	5 00
C. F. Smith	5 00
Edward O'Brien	5 00
Patrick Mullin	5 00
P. McGoldrick	5 00
Joseph Quinn	5 00
P. McCorry	5 00
W. J. Rafferty	5 00
Walter Kavanagh	5 00
William Booth	5 00
John Mullen, (Sord)	5 00
J. O'D.	2 00

**LENENT PASTORAL OF HIS GRACE THE ARCHBISHOP OF TORONTO.**

JOHN JOSEPH LYNCH, BY THE GRACE OF GOD AND APPOINTMENT OF THE HOLY SEE, ARCHBISHOP OF TORONTO, ASSISTANT AT THE PONTIFICAL THRONES, ETC.

To the Rev. Clergy, Religious Communities and beloved children of the laity, health and benediction in our Lord.

The Holy Catholic Church has all its members united, like the members of a human body, each with its special functions, and all partaking of the life, activity, love of self-preservation, and desire of extension and growth, and mutually sharing in its joys, benefits and pains of the whole body; and the members of the Church of Christ, by its communion of saints, partake of all the spiritual benefits, and also of the sorrows of their faithful Christians, and of the desire to see, and help on the extension of the kingdom and reign of Christ on earth.

We rejoice in the wonderful progress of His Church in holiness, in numbers, in conquests to the true faith of those who never heard the message of the gospel of peace and reconciliation. The Church of Christ in its Catholicity as to time, commencing at Jerusalem on the day of Pentecost, and, as to place, being spread throughout all the kingdoms of the earth at one time or another, triumphing in some places and being persecuted in others, has always been enriched with holy men and women, spreading the good odor of Christ, either by their heroic virtues of peace, or the more heroic sufferings and martyrdom, in persecutions. This has been the state of the Church from the beginning even until now.

France, once Catholic, is ruled by men who utterly reject the true teachings of Christ and who are using every means in their power to obliterate the name of God from the earth. Italy, following its example, is trying to employ every means to cripple the action of the Church. Germany has not ceased in its endeavors to throw obstacles in the way of the administration of the Sacraments, to secularize the Church and to make it an unworthy handmaid of the State, thus submitting the holiest of things to be vile instruments of tyranny and untruth. Germany, as England, succeeded in the so-called reformation, to make a Church for themselves whose bishops and ministers would be the humble servants of the state, appointed by it, upheld by it, restricted by it, holding their communion from it, not able to reform any of its abuses but through the state, but such a church is not the Church of Christ. It may be the Church of England or the Church of Prussia, but not Christ's Church. This glorious and suffering Church of Christ, always maligned, and often vindicated by its very enemies, persecuted in some countries, is pushing its conquests in others.

We publish to-day a letter from His Eminence the Cardinal Prefect of the Propaganda of Rome, in which we are informed of the consummation of a sacrilegious injustice and spoliation, by the Italian Government, of the sacred fund of the Propagation of the Faith. This was done in the face of the immanent protest of the Catholic Hierarchy and people, joined by very many justice-loving people not of our faith. The Catholic people, however, know how to make sacrifices for their Redeemer and His religion, and like no other people the harder they are robbed they work the harder to make up for the pillage. This, we shall endeavor to do, with God's blessing, as much as we can; in this Archdiocese of Toronto. What are the wants of the missionaries? and who are they? The missionaries are men of extraordinary sanctity, learning, zeal, and self-sacrifice, who have been tenderly reared and highly educated, and who abandon all the delights of home and friends, and transport themselves to foreign countries, often of unwholesome atmospheres, amongst ignorant savages of most rude manners, and living more like the animals than human beings. Here the missionary must live deprived of the little comforts which would make life in these circumstances tolerable, and all with the prospect of gaining a few souls from the power of the spirit of darkness. Their parents and friends, respectable and God-fearing people, who spend large sums of money on the rearing and educating for the holy ministry of their dear offspring, relations, most probably hoped to enjoy the happiness of their remaining amongst them, and of having the consolation of receiving the last sacrament from their consecrated hands. But no, a higher call, "followed me," from Christ, raised them up from the ordinary level of others, and they left home, father and mother, brothers and sisters, lands, and all the comforts of civilized life, to raise from the degradation of infidelity souls made to the image and likeness of God, and redeemed by the blood of His Son; and to prepare them for heaven. Their reward will be one hundred fold in this life and eternal glory in the next; but the hundred fold in this life will not be worldly comforts but heavenly

joys and consolations. We are not called upon to make such sacrifices as the missionaries, but we are called upon to partake of their reward by some pecuniary assistance to enable those self-sacrificing missionaries to spread the kingdom of our dear Redeemer on earth, and save souls from perdition. Who will refuse to do this according to his ability? We do not ask any one to do without his or her ordinary worldly comforts; but we ask, in the name of God, for help to do God's work. The reward will be immense and eternal. The missionary has to make journeys. This he cannot do without money-passages in ships or otherwise must be paid. On arriving at the confines of his mission he requires to get to the interior of the country. Must he walk and carry his clothes, books, altar, vestments and everything for the sacrifice of the mass? Many are obliged to do so, but with a little money, great time and labor can be saved. He can hire means of conveyance or even a servant or two to carry his baggage. Any one here, finding a missionary in this plight, would he not open his purse and give him a few dollars to save him from grievous labor and trouble? A cabin will do him, and a little school chapel to collect into his neophytes. He requires food and clothes, nothing can be procured without money. His converts are too poor to help their missionary to live, so he is utterly dependent on the alms of the Propagation of the Faith which you are going to contribute to. This you are called upon in God's name, and in the name of His Church to-day, to do as largely as possible. If you saw these noble and holy missionaries in their distress and suffering, you would be moved to pity, you would elicit from your hearts a generous contribution. If you read the Angelic words of the Propagation of the Faith, you would learn of sufferings, privations, patience, and resignation to the will of God of these apostolic men. These missionaries do not bring with them wives and families, and household furnishings, but they go as the early Apostles did, "without purse or scrip." In China there is a small army of holy women, whose occupation is to secure the kingdom of heaven by baptism for multitudes of children, cast off by their parents, as though they were little domestic animals that they did not wish to raise. These good women receive for every child a small gratuity which enables them to live and bring the child to the Orphan Asylum. Here are laymen, Brothers and Catechists, who are employed in schools instructing the old and young. Here are good Sisters of Charity of various orders rivaling the men, and often surpassing them in their zeal and sufferings. As this world is constituted, money is required for everything to support and carry out this great work of evangelizing the heathen. We must not forget either that near at home we have poor missions to help. God could evangelize the world by the ministry of Angels, but, out of love for us, He leaves it to men, that they may thereby purchase for themselves the rewards of eternal life. The world, that is the worldly people, whose views do not mount to Heaven, but who have their hearts centered in the goods of this fleeting world, as though they were to last for ever, do not care for the things of God, and strive to put all obstacles in the way of the spiritual progress of God's Church, such as the governments we spoke of. But the zeal of the good Christian will be rendered more active as the opposition of the world is greater. We must more frequently raise our minds above the things of earth, and consider the eternal rewards for good actions. We must think also of the account we must render to God, for all our thoughts, words, and actions, and of the immense benefit of works of charity which covers a multitude of sins. We must not forget the saying of St. Paul, "Those that live according to the flesh shall die." We, beloved children in Christ, have the inestimable advantage of belonging to the True Church, the mystical body of Christ, and hence our lives must correspond to the dignity and advantage of the grace of our divine profession. We are called upon now, especially in the holy time of Lent, to mortify ourselves that we may live in Christ. It is a great mortification for some people to part with a little money, even for Christ's sake. It is natural in them, but they subdue this disinclination, and give for God's sake, and have a greater reward than those benevolent people who enjoy to once the happiness of relieving distress. Some people give but little to charitable objects, but at their death they appear to make amends. Alas! how many will be disappointed. Friends will wish to exhaust the donations, and then, what reward can a person expect for giving up a beloved object such as money, of which he was an idolator all his life, when it is impossible for him to hold or to worship it any longer. Death is coming to snatch all away, still it is good to make the most of a delayed act of virtue, and give anyhow. God will receive it, if given for His love and service. Give therefore, beloved children, to Christ what you can afford for the love of God, and in thanksgiving for the many favors you received from Him, especially for the gift of true faith. Your charity will revive the drooping spirits of the missionaries, who will be enabled to do greater things for Christ, and obtain more converts.

**CONVENTION OF THE MONTREAL COLLEGE.**

The executive committee of the Montreal College met yesterday afternoon at the Parochial Cabinet lecture room. The following gentlemen were present: The Hon. L. Beaudin, H. J. Cloran, secretary; the Revs. Senne, Leclerc, Cloutier, Desrochers, Bedard, and Racicot, Rev. Father Schmidt, and Messrs. J. A. Decar, M. Cernault, F. D. Monk, P. Chauveau, Dr. Dagenais. On the motion of Mr. Monk, seconded by Mr. Decary, it was resolved to add the following gentlemen to the Executive Committee:—Revs. P. Beuchamp, A. Lepailleur, A. Deschamps, and Messrs. De Beaujeu, Dr. Casgrain, Dr. E. P. Lachapelle and E. Morin. It was then resolved unanimously to arrange the convention for the month of June, 1885. The two following sub-committees were then formed:—*Invitation Committee*—Revs. M. A. Sentenne, Leclerc, Chevrier, Lepailleur, and Messrs. Monk, De Beaujeu and Chauveau. *Programme Committee*—Rev. Father Schmidt, Revs. Deschamps, Bedard, Desrochers and Messrs. Decary, Dr. Lachapelle, Dr. Casgrain, Cloran, P. Benoit. It was decided that the quorum of the executive committee should consist of seven members. It was also decided that the executive committee should meet in the Lecture Hall every other Monday, at 4 o'clock, and that the sub-committees should meet at the same place and hour, every Thursday.

Mr. Peter Chauveau was elected corresponding secretary. The 60th anniversary of the priesthood of the Reverend M. Bayle will occur in the year 1895. The reverend gentleman is the oldest director of the college, and in that year there will therefore be a double celebration.

**THE FORGOTTEN CHINESE WAR.**

PARIS, Feb. 21.—Admiral Courbet reports that in a recent engagement with Chinese gunboats the French steam launches ran the gauntlet of a heavy musketry and artillery fire. The French torpedo boats opened the sides of the Chinese men-of-war, and the sea rushing into the engine rooms, the ships sank in a few minutes. They were wooden vessels, built in 1874.

**WELL AWARE OF IT.**

BERLIN, Feb. 21.—The Government has been aware for years that the ranks of the Fenian Brotherhood are being largely augmented.

**DEATH OF A VENERABLE PRIEST.**

The clergy of the diocese have just lost one of their most venerable and respected members in the death of the Rev. John Falvey, parish priest of St. Columba. The deceased had attained the remarkable old age of four score and seven. He was a native of Ireland and was born in the historic year of 1798. When quite a young man he emigrated to Canada, and for a number of years held the position of clerk in one of Montreal's old dry goods establishments. After having saved sufficient from his earnings to undertake a college course, he entered the Montreal College and completed his classical and theological course in the year 1839, when he was ordained at the age of 41 years. The year following his ordination Father Falvey was appointed pastor of the parish of St. Columba, which is composed of old Irish settlers. During his almost half a century of pastoral administration he enjoyed the universal esteem and respect of his flock, to which he devoted all his time and solicitude, never leaving the parish except compelled by pressing calls of duty. Since New Year the venerable priest has steadily fallen under the burden of his years and labors until yesterday when he was called to his heavenly reward by the Master whom he had served so long and faithfully.

Use promptly Dr. Pierce's Extract of Smart-Weed for diarrhoea, cholera-morbus, dysentery or bloody flux, and colic or cramps in stomach or bowels.

**A "BERG" AT THE CASCADES.**

AN UNUSUAL OCCURRENCE AT ILE PERROT—PART OF THE ISLAND FLOODED AND CONSIDERABLE DAMAGE CAUSED.

The river has been behaving in a very peculiar manner. For several days we had to repair a flood caused by a jam of ice below the Lacine rapids and a more singular occurrence is now reported at Ile Perrot. At the foot of the Cascades an enormous pile of ice, said to be 150 feet high, has formed, the effect being to throw a great bulk of the water of the St. Lawrence into the O-Lawa river channel. Some time ago a great flood, huge masses of ice were sent from the part of the island threatened with the exception of Mr. Bourbonnais, who dwelt in a fine substantial farm house. One night last week, however, the waters broke loose over the land and the Bourbonnais family had a narrow escape. The water ran down a narrow channel, and a mass of ice which was smashed into the house and outbuildings, leaving ruin and desolation behind, the buildings being quite destroyed. There were 600 bushels of grain in the upper parts of the house and buildings was all lost, and a horse valued at \$150 and 3 cattle were drowned in the darkness. The water was so shallow that the animals were unable to swim. Much sympathy is felt in the district for the afflicted and homeless family.

**CALUMNIATING THE JESUITS!**

To the Editor of The Post and True Witness  
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AN UNUSUAL OCCURRENCE AT ILE PERROT—PART OF THE ISLAND FLOODED AND CONSIDERABLE DAMAGE CAUSED.

The river has been behaving in a very peculiar manner. For several days we had to repair a flood caused by a jam of ice below the Lacine rapids and a more singular occurrence is now reported at Ile Perrot. At the foot of the Cascades an enormous pile of ice, said to be 150 feet high, has formed, the effect being to throw a great bulk of the water of the St. Lawrence into the O-Lawa river channel. Some time ago a great flood, huge masses of ice were sent from the part of the island threatened with the exception of Mr. Bourbonnais, who dwelt in a fine substantial farm house. One night last week, however, the waters broke loose over the land and the Bourbonnais family had a narrow escape. The water ran down a narrow channel, and a mass of ice which was smashed into the house and outbuildings, leaving ruin and desolation behind, the buildings being quite destroyed. There were 600 bushels of grain in the upper parts of the house and buildings was all lost, and a horse valued at \$150 and 3 cattle were drowned in the darkness. The water was so shallow that the animals were unable to swim. Much sympathy is felt in the district for the afflicted and homeless family.

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every direction. At last she was discovered locked up in a room with her father's razor, brush and soap in her possession and her face streaming with blood. It appears she had seen her father going through the operation of shaving and tried to follow his example, the result being a badly cut chin and a mutilated finger. Her terrified parents at first thought their darling was fatally hurt, and the father thinks it likely that if not discovered when she was so might accidentally have cut her throat.

Women with pale colorless faces who feel weak and discouraged, will receive both mental and bodily vigor by using Carter's Iron Pills, which are made for the blood, nerves and complexion.

**TEMPERANCE CONVENTION.**

IRISH CATHOLIC DEMONSTRATION AT ST. ANN'S CHURCH.  
The first annual religious service of the Irish Catholic Temperance convention for St. Ann's parish was held at St. Ann's church Ash Wednesday. The sacred edifice was filled to overflowing long before the hour for opening the service. The following societies were present in a body:—St. Patrick's T. A. & B. society, St. Ann's T. A. & B. society, St. Bridget's T. A. & B. society, St. Gabriel's T. A. & B. society. The latter were accompanied by the excellent brass band of the society. The following rev. gentlemen were seated in the sanctuary:—Rev. Father Crotte, pastor; Rev. Fathers Strabbe, Caron, Gault and Cappellan, of St. Ann's; Rev. Fathers J. Quinlivan, M. Callaghan, J. Shanley, Jas. Callaghan, of St. Patrick's; Rev. Father J. Fahy, of St. Gabriel's; Rev. Brother Arnold of St. Ann's School and others. The following lay gentlemen occupied seats:—The following lay gentlemen occupied seats:—Brother Arnold of St. Ann's School and others. The following lay gentlemen occupied seats:—Brother Arnold of St. Ann's School and others.

**THE REBELLION OF 1837.**

DEATH OF ONE OF THE PATRIOTS IN THE HOSPITAL.  
Felix Poutre, one of the patriots condemned to death in 1837, and who escaped the scaffold by feigning to be insane, died at the General Hospital on Sunday morning at the age of 69. Felix Poutre and several of his followers had been arrested, tried, and condemned to death in 1837, and were awaiting the day of their execution in the Montreal prison. Felix Poutre was a man of wit, tenacious, and was of excessively quick temperament. He must have deviated his scheme as soon as he was arrested, for the next day he was a raving lunatic. In the prison no guard could approach him safely—no warder could resist the strength of his wrists. However, the place where he displayed the most skill was when his father paid him a visit. He deliberately kicked his father out of the cell, as well as his guardian, and said that man was not his father. In the court house when he was brought before the judge for trial, he threw inkstands at everybody, upset the stove, and did so much damage that no doubt was ever entertained afterwards about his insanity. The next trouble the authorities had was to get him out of the prison. All efforts were made to get him out, but telling him that he was again at liberty, that he could leave and be free made no impression on him, and it was only when one of the guards thought of Poutre's love of "weak Canadian" that he succeeded in putting him out with his pardon paper in his hand. A man was placed in the jail door holding a bottle of whiskey in his hand. Immediately Poutre ran towards the man, caught hold of the bottle and ran to the next hotel where it was at once seen that he was not insane after all. A banquet was tendered to Poutre after the troubles of 1837-38. He published a book relating the facts of his escape, which sold very well among the lower classes of the French population, who know the story of Poutre better than that of the founder of Montreal. Poutre married when very young and had five children. One of his daughters lives in the city, and one of his sons lives for California twenty-one years ago was never heard of since. The others are all dead.

**ONTARIO LEGISLATURE.**

Toronto, Feb. 23.—In the house to-day bills were introduced to amend the municipal act, to amend the act protecting game, respecting the city of Toronto, to incorporate the St. Clair & Essex Central Railway company, respecting farm laborers, and to enable the city of London to borrow money, and the following private bills passed a second reading: To amend the act incorporating the dean and chapter of the cathedral of St. Alban the Martyr, Toronto; to amend the acts relating to the water works of the city of Hamilton, to amend the act incorporating the Toronto Baptist college, to amend the act to incorporate the Long Point company, to incorporate the Brockville, Meriville & Ottawa Railway company, to extend the provisions of the act empowering the trustees under the will of the late Joseph Bittenman Sprague to sell certain lands in the township of Blenheim, in the county of Oxford, respecting the debt of the town of Napanee, to amend the act incorporating the St. George's society of Toronto, to authorize the sale of certain lands belonging to the Presbyterian church in the township of Eldon, respecting a certain by-law of the village of Beamsville, and to incorporate the Parry Sound Colonization railway company. In answer to Mr. Meredith, the attorney-general said it was the intention to restore the right of appeal to the court of appeal in cases of certiorari, mandamus, prohibition, habeas corpus and applications to quash by-law, and that the government was considering the question of lessening the cost of county court appeals. Amd deservie cheers from the opposition, the attorney-general, in reply also to Mr. Meredith, said he hoped a franchise bill would be introduced by the government this session, but he could not name a day. The following private bills were read a second time:—To amend the consolidated municipal act of 1853, to amend chapter 155 R. S. O. relating to joint stock companies for the erection of exhibition buildings, and to amend the act respecting mutual fire insurance companies. The house adjourned at 6 o'clock.

**WEAKNESS OF THE DRUNKARD.**

He talks it twice, thrice, twenty times only to break it once. He has sworn that he will never touch the Holy Bible, and lastly in the Blessed Sacrament, but all in vain. His power of volition has been destroyed by this monster cure. A man in New Orleans had told one of the fathers of the church that though he saw the abyss of hell yawning before his feet, and knew that to leave the line of duty was to fall into it, he would not do so, and that he would not do so. This was what that cursed stuff had brought him, who was created in the image of God, to. Was it not a crime and a sin to see the eyes from which the divinity impressed upon the soul ought to shine forth, become dim and senseless. Look at him, when he awakes, he staggers about the street. No street is wide enough for him. He bellows like a bull, roars like a lion, barks like a dog, and cowers like a donkey. At one time like a maniac, and at another like a saint, and finally he tumbles into the gutter, and wallows in the mire like a pig. Then a poor mongrel dog approaches and smells him, and passes away with an air of disgust, as much as to say that though I AM A DOG, I AM BETTER THAN YOU.

Intemperance was the seed of disorder in the family, by dissolving the ties of affection that should unite husband and wife, and children to their parents. They could not understand the sufferings that the children of a drunkard endured. He told them that in the large cities there were girls of nine and ten years of age earning money by the fruits of prostitution, to procure drink for their fathers and mothers. How would those parents answer when they came before the judgment throne of God, and Jesus Christ asked what they had done with His little ones. There was a terrible retribution in store for them.

**REFORM THE FAMILY.**

and you will reform society. Nine-tenths of all the crimes against society are the result of drink. Before any of those horrid deeds of lust, violence and murder, recourse has to be had to the bottle to drown the voice of conscience. The first way to stop intemperance is to create public opinion against it. So long as you associate and keep familiar with those who drink, so long will they not look upon it as a sin. But treat them as criminals, prescribe them from society, shun them every where, put them under the ban, and they will soon recognize and appreciate the advantages of such treatment. Encourage temperance societies, and refuse to take a treat from anyone. This cursed habit of treating was one of the greatest evils modern civilization had to contend with, and many bright and good men had been ruined both body and soul through it. Keep out of the grog shops, for there is to be found, had company. The friends of humanity have recourse to the sacrament of Holy Communion, where the soul, refreshed by the divine torrent of the sacred blood of Jesus Christ, would generously conquer the evil tendency, and prepare itself for the reward promised to those who faithfully discharge their duty. Encourage temperance societies, and refuse to take a treat from anyone. This cursed habit of treating was one of the greatest evils modern civilization had to contend with, and many bright and good men had been ruined both body and soul through it. Keep out of the grog shops, for there is to be found, had company. The friends of humanity have recourse to the sacrament of Holy Communion, where the soul, refreshed by the divine torrent of the sacred blood of Jesus Christ, would generously conquer the evil tendency, and prepare itself for the reward promised to those who faithfully discharge their duty. Encourage temperance societies, and refuse to take a treat from anyone. This cursed habit of treating was one of the greatest evils modern civilization had to contend with, and many bright and good men had been ruined both body and soul through it. Keep out of the grog shops, for there is to be found, had company. The friends of humanity have recourse to the sacrament of Holy Communion, where the soul, refreshed by the divine torrent of the sacred blood of Jesus Christ, would generously conquer the evil tendency, and prepare itself for the reward promised to those who faithfully discharge their duty. Encourage temperance societies, and refuse to take a treat from anyone. This cursed habit of treating was one of the greatest evils modern civilization had to contend with, and many bright and good men had been ruined both body and soul through it. Keep out of the grog shops, for there is to be found, had company. The friends of humanity have recourse to the sacrament of Holy Communion, where the soul, refreshed by the divine torrent of the sacred blood of Jesus Christ, would generously conquer the evil tendency, and prepare itself for the reward promised to those who faithfully discharge their duty.

IRELAND

And Her Parliaments

MR. PARNELL IN CORK.

Lecture to the Young Ireland Society.

The following lecture on "Ireland and her Parliaments" was delivered by Mr. Parnell at a meeting of the Young Ireland Society during his recent visit to Cork.

Mr. Parnell said—Mr. President, gentlemen of the Cork Young Ireland Society, ladies and gentlemen—It was only in consultation yesterday with some of the leading members of this Society that I decided upon the choice of the subject which I have announced to speak to you about this evening.

of to-day should have their minds directed to the Parliamentary history and institutions of our country—that by reference to this subject they should understand that Ireland has had a Parliamentary history—that she has had many Parliaments of different kinds, some bad, some indifferent, and some good.

from her people, and its settlement upon the English Garrison, and with attacks and confiscations, and the obstruction of the privileges of the Catholic clergy of this country.

The third Elizabethan Parliament was called by Sir John Perrott on the 28th April, 1555. This appears to have been the first assembly by which a strong Irish party was returned, and it was remarkable for the strenuous opposition offered by that party against the English Court party.

THE BRITISH RETREAT. LONDON, February 19.—It is probable Wolsey may evacuate Korti and retire to Debbeh, where the desert routes from Om-durman, El Obeid and Darfour converge on the Nile.

Act of spoliation and confiscation were going on during all this period, and so far as these Parliaments did anything, their acts consisted in the oppression and robbery of our people.

during this parliament that the memorable siege of Derry took place. That Parliament repealed the Act of Settlement which had been passed in the previous reign (applause). But James himself was thoroughly averse to the proceedings of this Parliament on account of its love of freedom, and on account of its desire to undo the misdeeds of its predecessors (applause).

THE IRISH PARLIAMENT. And so the Irish Parliament continued with power to do nothing except to vote supplies to the Crown—with power, practically speaking, to make laws for their own country with the previous consent of the English Parliament.

in every material respect was most remarkable, and there can be no doubt, that if the destinies of the country had been left to that assembly, if the constitution of 1782 had been maintained, Catholic emancipation would have been gained long before it was subsequently from the English Government by O'Connell (applause).

ROBBERY OF THE LAND. by sapping the integrity of its members. The means resorted to were a matter of history, and you are well acquainted with them, namely—bribery and corruption amongst members representing the very limited borough constituencies.

WE STAND ON UNAPPROACHABLE GROUND. We are entitled to ask that which has been stolen from us by means which nobody now seeks to defend for a moment shall be restored to us (applause). We might perhaps be unwise if we went further than that demand, we should certainly be foolish if we asked for anything less (loud cheers).

is a most important help; it will be possible for them to say now for the first time beyond any or may what the real opinion of the Irish people is upon this question (cheers). Up to now there has been a fictitious representation of Ireland. The representatives of the people were in a minority, and the representatives of the oligarchy were in the great majority.

eighty-five members, it will be impossible for any people, for any Parliament—even so intolerant and haughty an Assembly and people as the English Parliament—and people—long to withstand our claims. We have great help. We have a race greater than our own across the Atlantic (loud and prolonged applause).

USEFUL TO KNOW. Everyone should know that Hagyard's Yellow Oil will give prompt relief; applied externally will stop any pain; and taken internally cures colds, asthma, croup, sore throat and most inflammatory complaints.

"Storm Beaten" is now a popular tragedy in railway circles.

Dr. Low's Worm Syrup will remove Worms and Cause quicker than any other Medicine!

For Nettle Rash, Itching Piles, Ring-worm Eruptions, and all skin diseases, use Prof. Low's Sulphur Soap

The Princess Beatrice is an estimable amateur in photography.

DANGER IF THE AIR. In the chilling hands, the damp atmosphere and suddenly checked perspiration, colds are lurking. Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam cures colds, coughs, asthma and bronchitis, and all complaints tending towards consumption.

The paragraphs are busy with the orthography of "Ysult."

VISIT THE ROYAL. The manufacturers of the Royal "A" Sewing Machine have opened a general wholesale office at 1437 Notre Dame street, near C.P.R. depot, Montreal, under the management of Mr. W. H. Turner, to whom all letters should be addressed.

General Grant is indeed in hard luck. He hasn't smoked a cigar since Nov. 20.

How often we hear middle-aged people say regarding that reliable old cough remedy, N. H. Down's Elixir: "Why, my mother gave it to me when I was a child, and I use it in my family; it always cures." It is always guaranteed to cure or money refunded.

Every mother should have Arnica & Oil Liniment always in the house in case of accident from burns, scalds or bruises.

Costiveness can be permanently cured by the use of Baxter's Mandrake Bitters.

Sarah Bernhardt is said to receive \$800 a month for her contributions to newspapers.

In this country the degree of heat and cold are not only various in the different seasons of the year, but often change from one extreme to the other in a few hours, and as these changes cannot fail to increase or diminish the perspiration, they must of course affect the health. Nothing so suddenly obstructs the perspiration as sudden transitions from heat to cold.

The general impression is that Mrs. Langtry has struck her gait in "School for Scandal."

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DISCUSSING IRISH AFFAIRS. LONDON, Feb. 19.—Earl Spencer, Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, is on his way to this city, having been hastily summoned to advise the Government councils regarding Irish affairs, in view of the reassembling of Parliament next Thursday.

TROUBLE IN THE REICHSSTAG. BERLIN, Feb. 17.—While Bismarck was speaking in favor of raising the duty on wheat to 3 marks, in the Reichstag last night, he noticed a commotion among the German Liberal and Socialist members on the left. Becoming indignant at the noise he stopped for a moment, and pointing in the direction of the offending members, said: "Mischievous is your tactics. Cries arose from the Left: 'This is monstrous. You will then say that we foretell that the people would not suffer from this blood tax.' A deafening tumult ensued.

A FRIGHTFUL STORY DENIED. COMBERLAND, Md., Feb. 18.—The story about the burial alive of Mary Cox near Little Capon, W. Va., has been exploded. The remains were not exhumed until yesterday. They had not been disturbed, and were in the same position as when interred.

LOSS OF LIFE BY THE UTAH SNOW SLIDES.

SALT LAKE, Feb. 18.—The rescuing party returned this morning from the scene of the recent avalanches at Alta, bringing the bodies of twelve victims. Andrew White and Fred Cullinan, who had been twelve and sixteen hours respectively under the snow, were rescued only slightly injured. Two others who had been buried shorter periods were also rescued alive. The body of one of the Chinamen could not be found. Four women, one man and eight children are still in Alta in constant danger. A rescuing party will go for them to-morrow. Snow slides are of daily occurrence in this vicinity. One occurred on Saturday in Superior Gulch, which the survivors at Alta feel sure resulted in the death of three men working there. Two men going there to see if they were safe got in sight of their cabin when it was obliterated in snow. The concussion of the slide threw the two men violently to the ground and they hurried away fearing another slide. It is reported that a man named McDaniels, living south of Alta, was killed by a slide on Friday night. Nothing has been heard of him since. In three slides in Alta which occurred on Friday, thirty persons were killed.

THE ENGLISH WORKINGMEN.

LONDON, Feb. 18.—Harcourt, the Home Secretary to-day received a deputation of unemployed workingmen. The secretary was reminded that the present need represented by the deputation did not desire alms but work. The only relief they desired the government to give was employment in which they could give value received for the bread they wanted. They desired relief in such form only as they could accept without degradation. They repudiated all sympathy with the Socialistic propaganda. Harcourt was much impressed by the expressions of the deputation. He said the condition of unemployed workmen as presented by the deputation was one which eminently deserved attention. He was aware of distress among the honest poor of London was widespread and deep-seated. He assured the deputation the government had no intention to treat the matter in any spirit of dry economy. Still the question as to the best method of relief was an extremely difficult one. Experience had shown that attempts to relieve distress by inaugurating public improvements were unwise.

The failure of efforts made by France to relieve the distress 35 years ago by starting and carrying on vast public works was pointed to as illustration. The government, however, would look into the matter closely and consider the advisability of stimulating the efforts of local philanthropic bodies with a view to affording larger temporary relief. In addition Harcourt thought the government might do something in the way of emigration by communicating with the British colonial authorities.

DEATH OF MRS. LOWELL.

LONDON, Feb. 19.—Mrs. James Russell Lowell died this afternoon.

SUCCESSOR TO CARDINAL CHIGI.

ROME, Feb. 17.—Cardinal Chigi is so seriously ill at his residence here that his friends are afraid he cannot recover. His Eminence was born in 1810, so that he has passed the allotted three-score years and ten. He did not enter holy orders until late in life. He was present at the coronation of Alexander II. on March 2, 1855, on which occasion he was made Bishop of Mira by Pope Pius IX. Soon afterwards he was appointed Apostolic Nuncio in Bavaria, and in 1861 he succeeded Mgr. Sacconi as Nuncio at Paris. He was raised to the cardinalate in 1873.

ROME, Feb. 19.—The death of a cardinal always gives rise to a certain amount of speculation as to his successor. Cardinal Chigi, who died yesterday at the age of seventy-five, held the position of Secretary of Memorials to the Holy See, and in this office will probably be succeeded by Cardinal Jacobini, the present Secretary of State, whose promotion will make way for Cardinal Cicala.

THE DUBLIN ARCHBISHOPRIC.

DUBLIN, Feb. 19.—Speculation is rife as to the probable successor to Cardinal McCabe as Archbishop of Dublin. As far as the great majority are concerned the appointment is speculated upon more in the political bearing than in its ecclesiastical aspect. The three names most prominently mentioned are Dr. Donnelly, coadjutor of the late archbishop; Dr. Walsh, president of Maynooth College, and Archbishop Croke. The Nationalists would be satisfied if either of the two latter was appointed, for Dr. Walsh is almost as pronounced in his views favoring the National cause as the Archbishop of Cashel, and would give his priests full permission to identify themselves with the Home Rule party. Dr. Donnelly holds the same views as the late archbishop, and would be regarded as a safe man by the Conservative party. Dr. Walsh is the most brilliant man intellectually of the three, and the choice probably lies between him and Dr. Donnelly, with the chances in favor of the latter. The strongest reason against the election of Dr. Donnelly is the fact that his nomination is supported by the Government, and that Mr. Errington is working on his behalf. It is a well known fact that the Vatican always looks with suspicion upon a candidate for any ecclesiastical office who is put forward by a Government.

THE A. M. SULLIVAN FUND.

DUBLIN, Feb. 19.—The subscriptions in Ireland to the fund for the family of the late A. M. Sullivan now amount to \$50,000. The English subscriptions increase the amount to over \$35,000, and it is hoped the sum will be brought up to \$50,000, as originally contemplated by the promoters of the fund.

INTERNATIONAL MILITARY COMPETITION.

New York, February 18.—Arrangements are being perfected to hold a series of competitive tests of physical endurance among the members of the militia, under the auspices of a military committee and a committee composed of prominent citizens. The object is to promote an improvement in the military ability of the citizen soldier. The program for which suitable prizes will be offered, is as follows:—First week, competition between members of the National Guard of the cities of New York and Brooklyn; 2nd week, competition between members of the volunteer militia regiments from three cities in the states of New York, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, New Jersey, Connecticut and Rhode Island; to be indicated hereafter; 3rd week, competition between members of the volunteer militia regiments from three cities in Canada and from three cities in Maine, Vermont, New Hampshire, Wisconsin, Illinois and Ohio; 4th week, great international contest between 10 picked men of the National Guard of the cities of New York and Brooklyn; and 10 picked men from the best of the volunteer regiments in London.

THE DEAD PRELATE.

DUBLIN, Feb. 18.—The Lord-Mayor, the Corporation Counsel, Lord High Chancellor, Justice O'Brien, and several members of the House of Commons attended Cardinal McCabe's funeral yesterday. The shops along the route of the procession were closed.

COMING UP.

WHATCOMBE, Washington Territory, Feb. 18.—The new residence of John H. Estenger, President of the Washington colony, was blown to atoms last night by dynamite. Loss \$3,000. No lives were lost. It is supposed the outrage was the outcome of a land trouble which has been brewing for two years.

ANTI-MASONIC PROTEST.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—A protest against permitting masonic societies to participate in the dedication of the Washington monument has been received by the congressional commission charged with the arrangements. The signers claim to have 13,000 signatures. The protestants say the Masonic order has no more right to such distinction than the Hibernians or any other secret order. They say a stone sent by the Pope for the monument was broken up and thrown into the Potomac. They ask why Catholics are snubbed and Freemasons honored, and roundly denounce Freemasonry, its public displays, its titles, consecration and oaths. They pray that only such ceremonies as are national in scope and American in character be permitted. The protest came too late for action by the committee.

A NEW GAS WELL.

LEAMINGTON, Feb. 18.—John White, of Mersea, while boring for water last fall procured an abundant supply at a depth of forty feet. The water well suddenly rose to the surface, boiling and bubbling with a hissing sound like escaping steam, and will as suddenly recede, flowing up and down at intervals every few seconds. Whilst Mr. White was passing the well with a lighted lamp he was considerably surprised and frightened by the air suddenly igniting and a steady, bright, roaring flame shot up to the height of twenty feet, and continued to burn for two or three days, when on account of its proximity to his farm buildings Mr. White had the flame extinguished by covering the top of the well tightly over with plank. He then inserted a gas pipe, 1 1/2 inch bore, 15 feet long, and when a light is held near this pipe a bright flame fifteen or twenty feet in length will shoot forth, lighting the country for a considerable distance, and will continue to burn regardless of wind or weather, until turned off.

THE TOWN OF METEMNEH.

This place, the scene of the assault on which, to have been made on Sunday last, was so eagerly looked for throughout the British Empire, is thus spoken of by the correspondent of the London Telegraph.—It is easy for any one who has seen an Egyptian or Arabian village to realize the appearance of Metemneh, but difficult to picture it intelligibly, without such explanation. Herber, Shendi, and even Khartoum, if we except the government buildings, are compact clusters of mud huts of nearly as rude construction as ever man made to shelter himself. Singly these dwellings are about three yards long, two or three wide, six or seven feet high. The poorest, which is to say the bulk of them, are without doors or windows, without chimneys, without subdivisions, and without pretence of furniture. But then fires are little needed; as to light, the natives bathe in it out of doors, and of the comforts and conveniences of civilized life he has no idea. The dwelling of the village Arab can, however, hardly be thought of singly. One flat roof serves for several houses; they are so compacted together that a dozen or more of them are usually joined in a labyrinth of mud walls; and if there be anything to vary, it can hardly be said to relieve their monotonous appearance. It is the oddity of the flat roofs, where the flat working Arab women stores sun-baked dung and keeps her always furnished-looking fowls. A hole for admission to his hut suffices for the Arab of to-day, as apparently it did centuries ago. Possibly a few palms grow round the outskirts and throw their grateful shade and the pleasant contrast of their foliage over the dingy monotone of unbacked clay. Imagine an assemblage of 1,000 to 2,000 shanties such as these arranged in a long and straggling line, and peopled by 5,000 or 8,000 of the mixed tribes to be found on the banks of the Nile—Arabs, negroes and Berberics—and we have Metemneh. In the native census the town is credited with 3,000 males, the women and children being unenumerated, and this computation is probably not excessive, because standing at the end of the great caravan track from Assouad it is the principal rendezvous for the caravans between Khartoum, Lower Egypt, Berber and Suakin. A line of low hills no behind Metemneh and a little to the west of the encroachment of the ever-advancing desert, while between it and the Nile is a strip of land rendered fertile by the inundations of the river. In later times Metemneh, with its well supplied market, seems to have taken the place of the neighboring town of Shendi, which in bygone times was a place of eminence, one of the capitals of the kingdom of Sheba, and a center of civilization. Both the culture and industry of the old kingdom of the Sheba probably of the Old Testament, have passed away, and nothing remains of them but the ruins of the pyramids not far from Shendi, and their place has been taken by a withering fanaticism and fatalism, under whose influence industry and civilization, as well as the area of cultivated land and the numbers of the people, have declined to their present low ebb. In even later days Shendi was a flourishing mart, through which the great caravans passed on their way from Senar to Egypt. It had then a population of 7,000 people, now they barely number 2,000, and its commerce is a thing of the past. After leaving Shendi, the only town of importance before reaching Khartoum is Halfyeh, now a mere relic of its ancient greatness. Time was when it had 15,000 inhabitants; it has now probably a fifth of that number. The Hasaniyah tribe, who abound here, are warlike; the people of Halfyeh were the first to begin, and they are the most persistent to continue, the beleaguering of Gen. Gordon.

Holloway's Pills.—Enfeebled Existence.

This medicine embraces every attribute required in a general and domestic remedy; it overturns the foundations of disease laid by defective food and impure air, in obstructions or congestions of the liver, lungs, bowels, or any other organs, these Pills are especially serviceable and eminently successful. They should be kept in readiness in every family, as they are a medicine without a fault for young persons and those of feeble constitutions. They never cause pain, or irritate the most sensitive nerves, or most tender bowels. Holloway's Pills are the best known purifiers of the blood; and the best promoters of absorption and secretion, and remove all poisonous and noxious particles from both solids and fluids.



THE GREAT GERMAN REMEDY FOR PAIN.

Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago, Backache, Headache, Toothache, Sore Throat, Swellings, Sprains, Bruises, Burns, Scalds, Frost Bites, and all other bodily pains and aches. Sold by Druggists and Dealers everywhere. Price 25 cents a bottle. THE CHARLES A. VOGELER CO. CHICAGO, ILL., U.S.A.

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

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

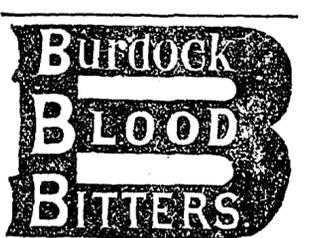
Inflammatory Rheumatism Cured. "AYER'S SARSAPARILLA has cured me of the Inflammatory Rheumatism, with which I have suffered for many years." W. H. Moore. Durham, Pa., March 2, 1882.

PREPARED BY Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Sold by all Druggists; \$1.50 per bottle for \$5.



AYER'S YELLOW OIL

AYER'S YELLOW OIL CURES RHEUMATISM. FREEMAN'S WORM POWDERS.



WILL CURE OR RELIEVE. BILIOUSNESS, DIZZINESS, DYSPEPSIA, DROPSY, INDIGESTION, FLUTTERING OF THE HEART, JAUNDICE, ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEADACHE, DRYNESS OF THE SKIN, AND every species of diseases arising from disordered LIVER, KIDNEYS, STOMACH, BOWELS OR BLOOD.

KIDNEY-WORT

DOES WONDERFUL CURES OF KIDNEY DISEASES AND LIVER COMPLAINTS. Because it cleanses the system of the poisonous humors that develop in Kidney and Urinary Diseases, Biliousness, Jaundice, Constipation, Piles, or in Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Nervous Disorders and all Female Complaints. SOLID PROOF OF THIS. IT WILL SURELY CURE. \*CONSTIPATION, PILES AND RHEUMATISM.\* By causing FREE ACTION of all the organs and functions, thereby.

CLEANSING THE BLOOD restoring the normal power to throw off disease. THOUSANDS OF CASES of the worst forms of these terrible diseases have been quickly relieved, and in a short time PERFECTLY CURED. PRICE: \$1 LIQUID OR DRY, SOLD BY DRUGGISTS. It can be sent by mail. WELLS & RICHARDSON CO., BURLINGTON, VT. AND MONTREAL, P. Q.

NEW BOOK. "MISTAKES OF MODERN INFIDELITY," by the Rev. Father Northrup, Parkhill, Ont., comprising Evidence of Christianity and complete answer to Colonel Ingersoll's "Eminently deserving favorable reception and patronage," and "warm welcome." Letter of Bishop Walsh, London, Ont., 424 pages; paper, 75 cents; cloth, \$1.25. Sent on receipt of price. Active canvassers wanted. 36-41

NEWS FOR THE DEAF THE ONLY Government Indorsed Appliance... ROCKFORD WATCHES

ROCKFORD WATCHES are unequalled in exacting service... Dr. S. W. BEALL, Columbus, O.

CATARH IN THE HEAD, Bronchitis, Catarrh of the Stomach... Dr. S. W. BEALL, Columbus, O.

NOTICE. A petition will be presented to the Local Legislature... Montreal, 27th January, 1885.

Health is Wealth! Dr. E. C. West's Nerve and Brain Treatment... WE GUARANTEE SIX BOXES

WANTED LADIES AND GENTLEMEN who are homes... JOHNSTON'S Fluid Beef

JOHNSTON'S Fluid Beef is the ONLY preparation of the kind which CONTAINS ALL THE Nutritious Properties of Beef.

NOTICE—The Canada Advertising Agency No. 29 King Street West, Toronto... HENRY McSHANE & CO

McSHANE BELL FOUNDRY Manufacturers these celebrated Chimes and Bells for Churches, Fire Alarms, Town Clocks, etc.

WITH FIVE DOLLARS YOU CAN SECURE A WHOLE Imperial Austrian Government Bond... HENRY McSHANE & CO

ALLEN'S LUNG BALM It cures expectation and causes the lungs to throw off the phlegm or mucus... THE WAY IT WILL AFFECT YOU.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CO., 160 PATTON ST., COR. BROADWAY, NEW YORK CITY. ESTABLISHED IN 1874.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL—Superior Court. Dame Ellen Ryan has this day instituted an action for separation as to property against her husband, Daniel Hayes, of the City of Montreal.

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Allan Line. Under Contract with the Government of Canada and Newfoundland for the conveyance of the CANADIAN and UNITED STATES Mails.

1885—Winter Arrangements—1885. This Company's Lines are composed of the following Double-Engine, Clyde-built IRON STEAMSHIPS.

ARNICA & OIL LINIMENT. The Best External Remedy for Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Cramps, Sprains, Flesh Wounds, Burns and Scalds, Frosted Feet and Ears, and all other Pains and Aches.

N. H. DOWNS' ELIXIR. Has stood the test for Fifty Years, and has proved itself the best remedy known for the cure of Consumption, Coughs, Colds, Whooping Cough and all Lung Diseases.

THE LINE SELECTED BY THE U. S. GOVT TO CARRY THE FAST MAIL. Sardinian... Parisian... Sarmatian... Polynesian... Circassian... Caspian... Sardinian...

Burlington Route. CHICAGO BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD. GOING WEST. ONLY LINE RUNNING TWO THROUGH TRAINS DAILY FROM CHICAGO, PEORIA & ST. LOUIS.

TOURISTS AND HEALTH-SEEKERS should note the fact that Round Trip tickets at reduced rates can be purchased via this Great Through Line, to all the finest Great Resorts of the West and South West.

CITY OF MEXICO, HOME-SEEKERS. Should also remember that this line leads direct to the heart of the Government and Railroad lands in Nebraska, Kansas, Texas, Colorado and Washington Territory.

THE NUTMEG CARD CO. CLINTON Conn., send 50 nice Chromo Cards with name out or CONSUMPTION. It is a preparation of PURE and HEALTHY ingredients, used for the purpose of DISINFECTING and SHORTENING, calculated to do the BEST WORK AT LEAST possible COST.

COOK'S FRIEND BAKING POWDER. It is a preparation of PURE and HEALTHY ingredients, used for the purpose of DISINFECTING and SHORTENING, calculated to do the BEST WORK AT LEAST possible COST.

HEALTH FOR ALL HOLLOWAY'S PILLS. This Great Household Medicine Rankes Amongst the Leading Necessaries of Life.

SCOTT'S Emulsion of Pure Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites. It is a combination of two most valuable remedies, in a palatable and easily digested form.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT. Its Searching and Healing Properties: Known Throughout the World.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL—Superior Court. Dame Emelienne Adam of the City and District of Montreal, wife of Adam, of the City and District of Montreal, has this day instituted an action for separation as to property against her husband, Daniel Hayes, of the City of Montreal.

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FROM THE PRESIDENT OF BAYLOR UNIVERSITY. "Independence, Texas, Sept. 26, 1882. Gentlemen: Ayer's Hair Vigor

AYER'S HAIR VIGOR is entirely free from uncleanly, dangerous, or injurious substances. It prevents the hair from turning gray, restores gray hair to its original color, prevents baldness, preserves the hair and promotes its growth.

THE MARDI GRAS CARNAVAL AT NEW ORLEANS. On Tuesday last, February 10th, the scene of the Carnival festivities was unprecedented for gaiety.

OUR SUPERB SEED CATALOGUE. Contains all kinds of seeds, including the most improved varieties of wheat, corn, and other crops.

MEENEELY-BELL COMPANY. The Patent Grant of the Great British Government. Largest Trade. Illustrated Catalogue mailed free.

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30 DAYS TRIAL. DR. DYES' VOLTAIC BELT. Electric Appliances are sent on 30 Days Trial, TO MEN ONLY, YOUNG OR OLD.

REPEATED requests have induced the proprietors of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound to send by mail to various lady correspondents, large mounted portraits of Mrs. Pinkham.

\$500 REWARD! We will pay the above reward for any case of Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Sick Headache, Indigestion, Constipation or Costiveness we cannot cure with West's Vegetable Liver Pills.

A PERFECTLY RELIABLE ARTICLE OF HOUSEHOLD USE. COOK'S FRIEND BAKING POWDER.

HEALTH FOR ALL HOLLOWAY'S PILLS. This Great Household Medicine Rankes Amongst the Leading Necessaries of Life.

SCOTT'S Emulsion of Pure Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites. It is a combination of two most valuable remedies, in a palatable and easily digested form.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT. Its Searching and Healing Properties: Known Throughout the World.

FOR THE CURE OF Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Old Wounds Sores and Ulcers! It is an infallible remedy. If effectually rubbed on the Neck and Chest, as salt to meat, it Cures Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, and even Asthma.

Professor Ely, of Johns Hopkins University, says that dynamite explosions are a "local manifestation of an international devil."

English swells are dropping the prof. "Mr." from their visiting cards.

IMPERIAL RULERS.

MR. GLADSTONE ON THE EGYPTIAN SITUATION—HE STILL FAVORS EVACUATION—AND WILL NOT BE HELD RESPONSIBLE FOR GORDON'S DEATH—NORTHCOTE'S MOTION OF CENSURE—THE REDISTRIBUTION OF SEATS BILL TO BE PUSHER.

LONDON, February 19.—Parliament opened this evening. There was no crowd in attendance. The police allowed no persons to pass the gates unless able to show that they had a right to enter. Mr. Gladstone, upon entering, was loudly cheered.

In the House of Lords the government was at once assailed by the conservatives with a bombardment of questions concerning its intentions in the Sudan. Lord Granville stated that the government had left it entirely to Gen. Wolsley to decide whether the British forces should proceed to attack Khartoum at once or delay the attack till later, say some time next autumn. He admitted that the government believed Gen. Wolsley would decide upon a postponement of aggressive operations.

Lord Salisbury said everybody should be made to feel that the government would properly meet the present grave juncture in the public affairs of England. He said the statement made by Lord Granville was one which it became the house of lords to reflect upon.

Lord Granville, continuing, said the finances of Egypt and the relief of Gordon, that heroic soldier, whose loss has excited the greatest sympathy and unanimous regret, were prominent questions before the country. The government had hoped to be able to soon present papers to parliament to show that a complete settlement of Egypt's financial affairs had been arrived at—a settlement alike consistent with public engagements and honorable to the country. But just when the government were expecting to hear of a meeting between the British troops in advance under the leadership of Col. Wilson and Gen. Gordon, the dreadful news arrived that what military strength and fame had failed to succeed in doing had been accomplished by treachery, and that one of the greatest and most gallant of soldiers was no more.

Lord Salisbury said:—"If the country is not satisfied with the government's explanations it will visit bitter censure upon those answerable for so fruitless a policy. (Cheers.) We do not propose to anticipate a discussion which must inevitably come later on, but we must hope that England will not retire from Egypt, leaving no record of our presence there except the mischief done and the bones of our soldiers."

The government, it was announced, will introduce a bill to enable the British colonies in Australia to organize a confederation. In the House of Commons Sir Stafford Northcote gave notice of a motion of enquiry respecting the government's Egyptian policy.

Mr. Gladstone replying to interrogatories about the government's conduct in Egypt, replied in much the same tone as that which Lord Granville in the House of Lords, by adding, however, that the present situation did not allow the government to make overtures to El Mahdi, because such overtures might defeat their own object.

Sir Stafford Northcote gave notice that he would move on the earliest day possible that a humble address be presented to Her Majesty representing that the course pursued by her present liberal government in regard to Egypt and the Sudan had involved great sacrifice of valuable lives and heavy expenses, without any beneficial result, (cheers), rendering it imperatively necessary to the interests of the British empire and the Egyptian people that the government should distinctly recognize and take decided measures to fulfill the responsibility now incumbent upon them to ensure a good stable government in Egypt and in those portions of the Sudan necessary for Egypt's security. (Cheers.)

Mr. Gladstone stated that the policy of the government to evacuate Egypt eventually remained unchanged. He had done all he could for General Gordon, and was not to be held responsible for his death. He would name a day to-morrow for the discussion of the proposed vote of censure. Our policy in the Sudan, he said, is still for evacuation. Recent events have prevented the immediate application of this policy. The fall of Khartoum, altered in a military sense, the whole situation in the Sudan. Gen. Wolsley is authorized to take what measures he sees fit to overthrow the Mahdi. No further communications will be made to the Mahdi, but any received from him will be considered.

Mr. Deasy (nationalist) gave notice of enquiry regarding the working of the Crimes act. Sir Herbert Maxwell gave notice of motion for the introduction of measures empowering judges to order offenders under the Explosives act to be flogged.

The discussion of the redistribution of seats bill has been fixed for Monday. Mr. Gladstone gave notice that he would move that this bill take precedence of the motion of censure.

Northcote's motion for a vote of censure against the government meets with the approval of a section of the liberals, a number of whom will absent themselves upon a division. The fate of the ministry depends upon Parnell. Mr. Gladstone will meet the motion of censure with a direct negative. It is expected the Parnellites will vote against censuring the government.

LONDON, Feb. 20.—In the House of Commons this evening Mr. Tyler, (conservative), gave notice that he would move an addition to the vote of censure to the effect that it is incumbent on the government to take hold of Khartoum with a view of promoting civilization and commerce in Central Africa.

The Marquis of Hartington stated that the Government expected that Gen. Wolsley would to-day have received one volume of Gen. Gordon's diary. The remaining volumes, he believed to be five in number, were on the way from Gubat and Korti.

Mr. Gladstone said the British colonies offering military assistance were New South Wales, Canada, Victoria, South Australia, and Queensland. The offer of New South Wales was a remarkable one. (Cheers.) It had been accepted with such acknowledgment of the public spirit displayed by the colony and with those feelings of thankfulness which everybody must admit were required. Gen. Wolsley had also accepted this offer, which had been made spontaneously. All this, the Premier said, proved the attachment and loyalty of the colonies to the British throne. It could not fail to bring closer together the bonds uniting the great Empire.

Mr. Gladstone announced that the question of granting a special allowance to the family of Gen. Gordon was receiving the careful attention of the government. He named Monday for the debate on Sir Stafford Northcote's motion of censure, and the Queen's message summoning the reserves will also be considered. The motion to give the redistribution bill precedence over all orders of the day was adopted by 233 against 5. Lord Edmund Fitzmaurice stated that Russia

had so far failed to reply to England's request to withdraw Russian troops from Fakh Khartoum, pending the decision of the Afghan frontier question. He declined to make a statement concerning present negotiations between England and Russia in regard thereto. He denied that Lord Dufferin had asked for the immediate despatch of 20,000 British troops in India.

Mr. Sereton, home ruler, introduced a motion that the conduct of those answerable for the action of the police and military in Ireland in suppressing the meetings of the National League in Derry, was one-sided, tyrannical and unconstitutional. Mr. Sereton's motion was defeated by 59 to 15.

IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS

Lord Derby enquired the British colonies for the public spirited manner in which they have offered aid to the crown. He added that New South Wales was the first colony to offer volunteers and had undertaken to defray their entire expenses. The Duke of Cambridge expressed the pleasure the military authorities would have in helping forward any arrangements proposed by the colonies to aid the Mother Country in Egypt. The Duke of Cambridge and Earl of Morley both paid touching tributes to the memory of General Earl and Stewart, "those gallant soldiers who nobly fell while fulfilling their duty."

Lord Granville presented the Queen's message calling on the reserves and ordering the embodiment of the militia on account of the Empire in Egypt. Lord Lytton expressed the opinion that Mr. Gladstone will shortly resign the Premiership. His doctor has warned him that he must choose between the sacrifice of his life and the sacrifice of his office.

LONDON, Feb. 23.—In the House of Commons this evening the Marquis of Hartington stated that in preparing the Nile expedition under General Wolsley, the government considered the Suakin-Berber route impracticable. He said no advance upon Khartoum was probable before the autumn, when the railway from Suakin to Berber would be completed.

Sir Henry Tyler gave notice that he would ask to-morrow what measures the government had taken to prevent Herat from being captured by a coup de main.

THE MOTION OF CENSURE.

Sir Stafford Northcote, in presence of a full House, gave notice on Saturday, censuring the Government's Egyptian policy. Sir Stafford said he was prepared to assert that the Government had failed to conduct the affairs in Egypt in a manner satisfactory to the public or beneficial to Egypt. The Government had not taken, nor was it now taking, steps to establish a stable government in Egypt. Twice last year the House of Commons to a certain extent acquitted the Government, but many of its supporters felt dissatisfied in their own minds with the manner in which affairs in Egypt were conducted. He was led to believe that satisfactory operations were being undertaken, but his expectations had been disappointed. The Government had been compelled to change entirely the military position assumed last year, having failed to attain the object desired. The result was due, not to particular faults here and there, but to the general spirit wherein the advisers of the crown conducted matters. (Cheers.) Unless a complete and entire change takes place in the spirit of the government it will still be our lot to fail in whatever we may be called upon to do. While brave soldiers were going to Egypt, there was a voice proceeding from the councils of Her Majesty that deprived the expedition of half its strength—Success was impossible unless the government distinctly laid down what it was fighting for and declared its determination to obtain that object. Ministers' words hitherto had implied that the great object was to make the stay of the troops in Egypt as short as possible. Nothing was more dangerous to the interests of England than such a declaration. Our gallant troops occupy a position which is causing much anxiety. Any talk about withdrawing as soon as possible is calculated to dishearten and discourage the troops, and make a serious impression upon the native chiefs who, like the Mudir of Dongola, have been loyal. Sir Stafford Northcote referred to the gallant conduct of Gen. Gordon, and said: "While we feel proud of his courage, we have a feeling of shame at the mention of his name." (Conservative cheers.) The speaker quoted from Gordon's message of April 16: "If troops are not sent it will leave upon the government the indelible disgrace of abandoning the garrisons, with a certainty of being compelled eventually to smash the Mahdi." "Have not these prophecies come to pass?" asked Sir Stafford. "Are we sure that the treachery was not caused by the action of the government, which weakened and almost paralyzed Egypt?" Sir Stafford, in conclusion, said: "The country has heard quite enough of the policy of 'rescue and retire.' We have been too much a happy expedition phantasm. Hicks Pasha's unhappy expedition has never been prevented or made more effective. The government has conducted the whole business with the fatal drawback of having to proclaim that its mission was only temporary. Now some distinct announcement is demanded. Is the war one of vengeance or for the purpose of attaining some useful object?" "It was," he said, "impossible to retain confidence in the government, with the fear always uppermost that it would by its aftercourse destroy by the effect of what it was doing. The government must drop the habit of evading troubles by the adoption of a few smart phrases. We are getting daily into deeper water, and whatever the consequences may be, I feel compelled to summon the House to pronounce a verdict in our case the same as it has done on previous occasions with the additional experience of the value of the ministry's promises and the success of the government's action. It is impossible for any government to command success when it is depending on the support of two sections, one urging abandonment, the other supporting it by its advance. The greatest difficulty among the many England has to encounter is in the hearts of Her Majesty's ministers." (Cheers.)

Mr. Morley (Liberal) offered an amendment to the motion of censure in favor of the evacuation of the Sudan. He said the Tories were partially blamable for the death of Gordon, through their importuning the Government with questions and preventing compliance with Gordon's request for the assistance of Zobeir Pasha.

Mr. Gladstone paid a tribute to the devotion of Gordon, saying his one object was to do good to all, irrespective of race, color or creed. Mr. Gladstone denied that the government had any reason last year to suppose that Gordon was in immediate danger. Gordon's own despatches, said Mr. Gladstone, led the government to believe it would result with the garrison southward. The government had not swerved a hair's breadth from the covenant to send Gordon assistance when necessary and when possible.

He referred to the statements of Gordon's colonels that under no circumstances would relief have been (likely, as Faras had long ago agreed to betray Khartoum as soon as the British arrived. Gladstone had fully shared in the regret for the loss of the gallant officer, but there was some comfort in believing that no great effusion of blood had occurred at Khartoum. England's mission in the Sudan was the safety of Egypt. The government might have committed errors of judgment, but throughout it had acted with honesty of purpose. He felt satisfied that no other course was open to them. He referred to the better government and other reforms established in Egypt and said there was no longer any danger of rupture with France, who had cordially assisted in the measure which he hoped in a few days to see formally completed, and which would save Egypt from bankruptcy. If Sir Stafford Northcote wanted to establish a good stable government in the Sudan such a covenant was not compatible with common prudence, because it meant the establishment of a British Christian government over Mohammedans. This would entail an endless struggle, for the people were courageous by birth and were made reckless by fanaticism. The government declined to enter into any covenant not reasonable and prudent. Even without a determination to smash the Mahdi the Suakin expedition was necessary to secure the retirement of the British troops. If the house thought the government had failed in its duty the latter could cheerfully accept the verdict, but if they believed they had acted with good intentions and without palpable errors of judgment, he hoped they would give expression to their confidence and thus strengthen the hands of the whole country in the face of the world. (Prolonged cheering.)

Mr. Redmond said the Irish people desired to see the Mahdi successful in his struggle for liberty. The conservatives now feel confident of the Irish vote.

THE CHARGES AGAINST MR. O'BRIEN.

Mr. Justin McCarthy (home ruler) asked Sir Otto Trevelyan, the late chief secretary for Ireland, in view of certain recent trials in Dublin, to withdraw the expression he used concerning them, that they were cases made by a person who "was trumping up charges," at least so far as the remark might refer to Mr. O'Brien, editor of United Ireland, and plaintiff in most of the cases. Sir Otto Trevelyan denied that he referred to Mr. O'Brien. He used the expression to protect himself and Earl Spencer from the danger they were in. He knew attempts were being made to blacken their characters. An agent of a secret inquiry agency had recently visited a woman of immoral character and obtained letters signed with fictitious names and sent them to Dublin. This agent carried in his pocket photographs of Otto Trevelyan, and asked the woman if she did not recognize them as the portraits of an acquaintance. When the woman said she did not, the agent told her it would be worth money to her if she recognized them as such. At this point the whole house roared with laughter. Mr. O'Brien jumped to his feet and cried, amid great cheering from the Parnellites, "With reference to the shameful grotesque statement!" The speaker interrupted him here and demanded that he withdraw the words. This Mr. O'Brien did, saying he would lay the house on record between himself and Trevelyan. Sir Otto Trevelyan said he was able to produce absolute proof of the truth of his statement.

IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS

this evening Baron Woutworth (liberal), gave notice that he would move an amendment to Earl Salisbury's motion, concerning the government's Egyptian policy to the effect that Her Majesty's forces should not occupy the Sudan any longer than necessary, and that in the interests of Egypt and the British empire it was undesirable to prevent the Egyptian people from exercising the right of selecting their own government.

Earl Carnarvon implored Earl Derby to let nothing stand in the way of the acceptance by the government of the offers made by the colonies, which would enable the colonies to take the field in one body with the Queen's army. It would be a great step in the direction of the federation of the colonies.

The Marquis of Salisbury gave notice that he would move on Thursday that the deplorable failure of the Sudan expedition to attain its object was due to the undecided councils of the government and the culpable delay attending the commencement of the operations, and that the Government's policy of abandoning the whole Sudan after the conclusion of the military operations would be dangerous to Egypt and inconsistent with the interest of the Empire. The notice was received with cheers.

The conservative peers to-day unanimously resolved to move a vote of censure against the Government in the House of Lords.

DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

THIRD SESSION—FIFTH PARLIAMENT.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

OTTAWA, February 23.

A bill to amend the Richelieu Navigation Company's charter was read a first time, and the bill reducing the stock of the Royal Canadian Insurance Co. a second time.

In reply to Mr. Sproule Sir John Macdonald said that the validity of agreements between railway companies and municipalities as to bonuses were not affected by the assumption of Provincial lines by the Dominion.

In reply to Mr. Cameron (Huron), Sir John Macdonald said that negotiations between the Government of Manitoba and the Government of Canada have been going on for some time on the subject of finance, and provisional arrangements have been arrived at, which will be laid before the House immediately.

In reply to Mr. Baker (Victoria), Mr. Pope said the number of white people supposed to have settled in British Columbia during 1884 is about 9,000, and 3,000 Chinese.

In reply to Mr. Laurier, Sir John Macdonald said the Dominion Government had received no communication from the Government of Quebec, declares itself ready to purchase the North Shore Railway for \$5,000,000, the Government of Canada would grant an allowance equal to the interest at five per cent. upon the said sum.

In reply to Mr. Kirk, Sir Leonard Tilley said the Government of Nova Scotia had submitted to the Dominion Government a statement showing why in their judgment their claims for an additional subsidy should be considered. That was now under the consideration of the Government and an answer would probably be prepared within ten days.

Mr. Laurier moved that the House into Committee of the Whole on the following resolution: "That the route of the line of rail-roads to connect Montreal with the harbors of St. John and Halifax, for which a subsidy of \$1,700,000 a year for fifteen years was provided by the statute of last session, 47 Victoria, chapter 8, should be subject to the approval of Parliament." He said that a new mode

of reaching the sea-board was necessary, and denied that the so-called "short line" was the shortest route. On the contrary it was the longest, being 479 miles in length, while the North Shore line would only be 406. All the advantages were in favor of the Canadian line, two fifths being over level ground and the other proposed route being over very rugged territory. The policy of the Government had been to make Quebec the termination of the Canada Pacific, but such would not be the case if a bridge was built at Lachine and connections were made with the Maine railroads. A speech of Mr. George Stephen to the City Council of Portland had held out promise as to the Canadian Pacific going through the Maine territory. The Government should not have the final decision. Sir Hector Langevin said the motion should not have been made until the fullest information had been received as to surveys and distances. He moved the adjournment of the debate.

Mr. Langelier and Mr. de St. George said it was important that Quebec should be the terminus. Mr. Casgrain said the government should not delay returns. Mr. Blake said the law left the road to be selected, for which money had been appropriated finally and irrevocably to the Governor-General. The object of the motion was to give the parliament a final voice in the matter. The principle at stake was not that of distance or cost, but whether the decision of the government should be final.

Sir John Macdonald said the government thought that when the question was up for discussion it must be with the plans ordered by the house before them. The motion was a "want of confidence" motion. The amendment simply asserted that as the question was one of great importance it was well the papers should be brought down before the motion was pressed.

The House divided on the amendment:—Ayes 104. Nays 49.

After recess Mr. Curran moved for copies of the petition of J. Hickson and others relative to the continuation of the pension of the late John Martin to his widow, and all papers in connection with the case. He said an annual pension of \$150 was granted to the late John Martin on account of the death of his son, who belonged to the military force. On his death the pension stopped, and the widow was left in destitute circumstances. He hoped the case would receive favorable consideration.

Mr. Caron said he would look into the case which was not an isolated one. A message was received from His Excellency transmitting copies of Orders-in-Council regarding the terms and provisions of the settlement of the claims of Manitoba. The House adjourned at 10.30.

A delegation composed of members of parliament waited upon Sir John Macdonald to-day with respect to the Canada temperance act. Among those present were Messrs. Vidal, Shakespeare, Temple, Hackett, Thos. White, Peter White, Giguault, Townsend, McDonald (P.E.I.), Wallace, Landry, Wood, Kinney, Burpee and others. Mr. Foster argued that the temperance act lacked proper machinery to make it work, and that it was desirable that all doubts should be removed concerning the matter of constitutionality of the act. The enforcing clauses should be transferred from the license act to the Scott act. As the Provincial Government would not enforce the Scott act in face of the recent decision of the Supreme Court, that duty now rested with the government. Sir John Macdonald promised to give the matter every consideration, and he would consult the Minister of Justice. Senator Vidal said the law was one of parliament and it should enforce it.

The railway and canal committee met this morning and considered acts relating to the Canadian Southern railway, the Erie and Niagara railway, and the River St. Clair Railway and Bridge company.

Mr. Alexander to-day brought up a motion in the Senate for the appointment of a committee to enquire into the relative positions of the government and the late Bank of Upper Canada.

An hon. member had intended to have cited a remarkable example in support of the recently proposed amendment to the law of evidence but lost the chance. It certainly is a strong case against the infallibility of judges and juries. It appears that recently, in England, a coal agent, named McLean, had been charged with embezzling money belonging to the Lancashire Coal Company. Mr. Marshall made a forcible defence for the prisoner, representing that the accounts had only been muddled. The whole deficiency discovered amounted to about £230. The jury found McLean guilty, and Mr. Justice Stephen commenced to pass sentence to the prisoner appealed to His Lordship to allow him to make a statement. His explanation was that the deficit was quite accounted for by the fact that 300 customers had left Birkenhead, owing to bad trade, who had not paid him. Several witnesses were recalled, and the Judge said whether the proceeding was regular or not, he would undertake the responsibility of asking the jury whether, after the prisoner's statement, they wished to hear him (the Judge) with reference thereto, and to reconsider their verdict. Having decided in the affirmative, His Lordship again addressed them, and the jury reconsidered their verdict, with the result that they now found the accused not guilty, and he was discharged.

TO OUR READERS.

If you suffer from headache, dizziness, back ache, biliousness or humors of the blood, try Burdock Blood Bitters. It is a guaranteed cure for all irregularities of the blood, liver and kidneys.

RELIGIOUS PROFESSION.

The Convent of the Sisters of Providence at Kingston, Ontario, was a few days ago the scene of one of those interesting and imposing ceremonies which from time to time excite religious circles, and which add to the number of good sisters who are pursuing their vocation in the world. Miss Maggie Ryan, in religion Sister Mary Alphonsus, daughter of Mr. Daniel Ryan, of Petite Côte, Montreal, and Miss Katie Slaven, of St. Johns, in religion Sister Mary Raphael, were professed and hid adieu to the world, and entered to devote their lives to the holy calling. Bishop Cleary was the celebrant, and was assisted by the Rev. Fathers Twohey and Toomey. A large number of friends of the professed were present to witness the ceremony.

FINANCE.

The New York stock market opened very strong and remained so till noon. Consols sold in London at 97-16 money and account; Erie, 144; New York Central, 98 1/2; Illinois Central, 128 1/2; Canada Pacific, 40 1/2. The local stock market opened strong, but

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