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VOL. XXXVI.—NO. 23.

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 13, 1886.

PRICE: - FIVE CENTS.

THE VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

IT is with no little pride and pleasure that we lay before the public the wide and hearty endorsation which the people of Canada, unsolicited and of their own spontaneity, think fit to accord to THE POST and to THE TRUE WITNESS for the honesty, the fearless. ness, the independence and justice we bring to the discussion of public affairs and to the defence of popular rights, civil and religious.

Political partisans and party journals, and even Cabinet Ministers, to counteract the just influence exercised by THE POST, had taken to crying down this paper, and began to shout from the house-tops that THE POST did not voice the sentiments or the views of the Irish Canadian people. We met the dishonest assertion with a volley of letters which had been sent to us from all parts of the Dominion and by all classes of citizens, endorsing our position and urging us to continue on the same lines to the end. The publication of these letters, which were not intended for the public eye, had a crushing effect on the men and journals who pretended that THE POST did not represent the true popular feeling. They have dropped the discussion and have not returned to it. But we return to it to-day to show them that the intelligent people of this Dominion, irrespective of creed or race, are more than ever pleased with our stand, and irritated against those who are so shameless as to defend what is evil in public men and in the public administration.

As will be noticed, by glancing over the letters, which are only a few, selected from the large numbers received daily. they are from almost every province in the Dominion, as well as Newfoundland and the Republic; they are written by citizens in every walk of life, clergymen, professional men, merchants, mechanics, professors, farmers, school teachers, and also by ladies. Notwithstand. ing the great diversity of their origin, they all tend to the one point, to commend, ap prove and encourage us in the fight we are making for honest government and for the trinmph of right and justice. The value and merit of these letters lie in the fact that they contain the expression of the private and sincere convictions of the people; they were not written for publication, but sent to the office in the ordinary course of business. They are not empty opinions either, for they are all backed with subscriptions and orders for the paper :-

A Lady's Approval and Compliments. GODERICH, Ont., Dec. 27, 1885. DEAR STR,-Enclosed please find \$4 subscrip

tion to your paper. Heartily approving of your stand in regard to the Riel case, and wishing you the compliments of the season, I remain, yours, etc., MRS. E. H. TIGHE, Goderich.

P.S. Continue sending the True Witness.

A New Brunswicker's Prayer.

SHEDIAC, N.B., Dec. 29, 1885.

DEAR SIR,—It is with pleasure that I subscribe another year for your noble paper. May God prosper it for the manly way it goes ahead in the Irish cause and in the defence of the Church. I enclose my subscription. Yours

W. J. CONNOLLY.

A Pastor Who Read it for 25 Years and Loves

UPTERGEOVE, Ont., Dec. 29, 1885.

DEAR SIR,—I enclose my subscription for another year. I always liked THE TRUE WITNESS, and am a reader of it for more than 25 years, but now I love it; let us persevere unto the end. Yours truly, P. REY, P.P.

The Best Without Exception.

CHEISTON, Dec. 23, 1885. DEAR SIR,—Enclosed please find my subscription for the year 1886. I am well pleased with your paper and think it the best, without exception, of Catholic papers published in Canada. Yours truly,

THOMAS KENNY.

THOMAS KENNY,

The Best Catholic Paper in Canada. CAPELTON, Dec, 29, 1885.

DEAR SIR,-Enclosed please find my subscrip-

tion for 1886, which I send you with my best wishes for the prosperity of your valuable paper. I think that it is the best Catholic paper in Canada. I remain yours truly,
TELIX HAMILL.

From an Irish Canadlau Across the Line. GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Dec. 29, 1885.

DEAR SIR,—Enclosed please find my subscription for The True Witness for 1886. I am well pleased with the idea on the "Riel murden" der," so are the people generally. A few Orangemen were very much irritated until the martyr had been executed; since they have not a word. I hope the people will continue to seek the overthrow of the anti-Christian government; I would like to see Canada free. I lived in Canada 57 years, lost \$5,000 by the acts of an Orange packed jury and a perjured lawyer. I intend to have the business, published if I live a while longer, at present I do not feel like having my same published, but think it would be only proper to have the affair

made known. Wishing you prosperity to THE POST and TRUE WITNESS, I remain, etc.,
An IRISE CANADIAN.

He Saw It. Was Pleased and Asked for It. CHRISTMAS ISLAND, Jan. 2nd, 1886.

you will find euclosed the amount of subscrip-

The state of the s

Best Wishes for "Post" and "True Wit-AUBREY, CHATEAUGUAY Co.,

Jan. 4th, 1886.

SIR,—Please find enclosed renewal of subscription for TRUE WITNESS. Accept my best wishes for THE POST and TRUE WITNESS, hoping they shall always remain as independent and hrave as they have proved themselves to be. I remain, &c.,

CHAS. F. STUART. Another Lady's Admiration of Our Firm and Noble Stand.

BUCKINGHAR, Jan. 5th, 1886. DEAR SIE,—Euclosed I remit to you my subscription to The True Witness for the year 1886, and much admire your firm and noble stand in the "Riel affair." Yours truly,

MARGARRY KRLLY.

They all admire as down by the Sea. CHERRY VALLEY, P.E.I., Jan. 5, 1886.

Deas Sir,—Please find euclosed the amount of subscription for your paper for one year. We all admire the stand taken by you on the Riel question, and consider that your journal should be supported by all lovers of justice throughout the Dominion. Wishingyou a happy and pros-perous New Year, I remain, yours truly, FRANCIS DOYLE.

The reason he quit the "Star" for the "True Witness."

BRIDENELL, Ont., 28th Dec. 1885.

DEAB SIR,—Enclosed please find subscription to the Teur Wirmess by Mr. Bernard Reynolds. He has been a subscriber to the Montreal Weekly Star for some years, but, en account of its abuse to Irish and French Canadians, I advised him to quit it and support the True Wirness; he consented. I will try and get more. Yours truly,

James Cochlan.

JAMES COGHLAN.

More power to your elbow-ALBERTON, P.E.I., Dec. 28, 1885.

DRAR SIR, -Enclosed please find my subscrip paracola, —Inclosed please and my subscription for one one year to your most excellent and patriotic paper, The True Witness. More power I say to your elbows. Wishing you the compliments of the season, I remain, dear sir, yours respectfully,

STEPHEN T. PHELAN.

His first answer "To stop my paper."

NORTH MOUNTAIN, Dec. 17. 1885.

DEAR POST AND TRUE WITNESS,—Enclosed please find subscriptions for TRUE WITNESS for the following persons:—John Cassidy, jr., Kemptville; James Sweeny, do; Michael Sweeny, do; and renewals for M. H. Laughlin and M. M. Laughlin, North Mountain. All of Ontario. This is my appropriate "Story was Ontario. This is my answer to "Stop my paper," and will answer it louder soon. Yours,

His second answer to "Stop my paper." NORTH MOUNTAIN, P.O., Dec. 24, 1885. NORTH MOUNTAIN, P.O., Dec. 24, 1885.

DEAR POST AND TRUE WITNESS,—Enclosed find subscriptions, for which send TRUE WITNESS to the following. Second answer to "Stop my paper."—Wm. Kelly, Kemptville, P.O., A. Sabraw, do., John Santimaw, do., Thomas Burns, do., John Sweeney, do., Thos. Longway, do., A. Larue, South Mountain, P.O., L. Loughlin, P.O., Daniel Weir, Hallville, P.O. All of Ontario. Yours truly,

M. M. LAUGHLIN.

Prof. O'Hagan's Opinion.

HIGH SCHOOL, Pembroke, Ont. DEAR SIR—I congratulate you on your grand work in the Parnellite cause. You deserve well of the Irish of the Dominion. Yours truly, THOS. O'HAGAN.

Worth Paying for Twice,

CAPE BROYLE, Nfld., Dec. 21. DEAR SIR,—I must say if there is anything worth paying for twice the TRUE WITNESS is, for it is the best Catholic paper that comes here. Enclosed you will find my subscription and that of two new subscribers, Stephen O'Brien and Michael O'Brien. I remain yours truly,

MARTIN CASHIN. She Saw it and Asked for it. Turks Cove, Trinity Bay, Nfld., Dec. 23. DEAR SIR,—I saw your valuable paper to-day and wish to become a subscriber. Please send it to me. Yours respectfully,
Annie Carbery, Teacher.

A Worthy Sen Speaks in the Name of a Worthy Father.

COMPTON, Dec. 31st, 1885. SIR,—My father being absent from home, I have taken the liberty to address you and re-quest you to continue to send the paper, as he thinks (although a Protestant and an Englishman) there never was a better or more independent journal on record. I know his reason. He wishes well to the Irish cause, and strongly, as a Conservative, repudiates the action of the Government in regard to the execution of Riel in strong terms. I am, sir, respectfully yours, W. E. Newton.

If She Had Held Her Tongue,

BINBROOK, Ont., Dec. 20th, 1885.

Sir,—Enclosed you will find two subscriptions, one for myself and one for Thomas Dougherty, one of the lineal descendants of the great Cabir Roe O'Dougherty, of Inishown, next county to mine. He will fill the place of the Cabinet minister's wife, the poor narrowmuded creature. I would not have got you this subscriber if she had held her tongue. Perhaps I will get you some more if I can. My Perhaps I will get you some more if I can. My address is the same. Archbishop Tache': Mani festo is worth the whole money. Please send right off and oblige. Wishing you the compliments of the season and every success, I remain yours truly,

JOHN McGANN.

Champion of Truth:

BANNURE, Ont., Dec. 29th, 1885.

Sir,—Enclosed you will find my subscription to the True Witness for 86. I have always admired your noble and fearless conduct, as champion of the truth, but you have outdone yourself in the bold stand you have taken in the Riel agitation. May your pen never fail. Yours most sincerely,

PETER WHELAN.

The Irish Are With Us in the Fight for Liberty.

PEMBROKE, Ont., Dec. 28th, 1885. SIR,—Having seem a copy of The True Wit.

NESS a few days ago and it having pleased me well, I therefore ask you to please forward to well, I therefore ask you to please forward to my address the same paper or a year, for which my address the same paper or a year, for which well and the compense of the Queen, telegraphed to London this afternoon that Her Majesty now out of work and idle by the Government desired him to say that she would open the my address the same paper or a year, for which you have sustained by the Cabinet Minister's orthogoning session of Parliament in person.

wife "stopping her paper." The Irish here are with you in your fight for liberty. More power to you. My subscription does not expire till March. Yours sincerely;

JNO. J. GORMAN. Why He Pays Before it is Duc.

GOLDEN LAKE, Jan. 4, 1886.

DEAR SIE,—Enclosed please find subscription for 1886, although not yet; lue, but it is on account of the undaunted courage you show in defending our cause, in every respect, that I am sending sconer than I would, had it been otherwise. I intend to be a subscriber of your valuable paper as long as I avist. I am dear six your paper as long as I exist. I am, dear sir, yours very respectfully, JONE MANGAN.

Filling the Cabinet Minister's Wife's Place

Smith's Falls, Dec. 29, '85. DEAR SIR—More new subscribers for losing one of your Cabinet Ministers. Send your paper to Pat. O'Brien and John Kelly, and I think Mr. Merrick will also go on your list. Long may you be spared to speak the truth. Yours

M CHARL MULVEHILL.

The Hogans to the Front. KAZUBAZUA, P.Q., Dec. 21, '85.

DEAB SIE,—Please find enclosed the amount of subscription that I have received from the following parties: Timothy Hogan, Darius Aogan, William Hogan, Jno. Hogan, jr., Daniel Ryan. People here are beginning to understand what paper we ought to patrenize. Yours

JOHN HOGAN.

MAYO P.O., P.Q., Dec. 26, 1885. Dear Sir,—A neighbor, Mr. Thos. T. Bourke has equested me to send his name as a sub-scriber to your paper and to obtain it for him without delay. Thanking you most sincerely for the stand you have taken, I remain, yours truly, MICHAEL O'CONNOR. A Priest's Gratitude and Preference.

He Wanted the Paper Immediately.

St. Paul Du Buten, P.Q., Dec. 20, 1885. Sir,—Please find enclosed my subscription to

yeur paper, and at the same time accept my most sincere congratulations and the expression of my gratitude for your noble defence of Catholic and Canadian principles. I have stopped taking the Montreal Sar, notwithstanding that the price is only one dollar for the daily edition.

Address, Rev. P. Theod. Delagrave, Priest.

He Will Take It as Long as He Lives. ALEXANDRIA, Ont., Jan. 2, 1886.

Dear Sir,—I am taking the True Witness since Clerk was editor of it, and will continue to do so as long as I live. Your sincere friend,
A. McKinnon.

The Articles Acknowledged to be Unanswer

EGANVILLE, 16th Dec. 1885. DEAR SIR,—Enclosed you will please find four dollars and fifty cents (\$4.50) in payment of subscription to the TRUE WITNESS. I might say that the course you have pursued in the Riel question has been most highly approved of by the Catholics here, without a solitary exception. Many Protestants also say that your articles upon that question were unanswerable. Your subscription list will very shortly be considerably increased in this section. Very truly

PRIVATE.

Just the Paper for the Pcople. KIRKFIELD, Dec. 31, 1885.

DEAR SIR,—Please send the paper to Mr.
Richard Fitzgerald. I enclose subscription.
The TRUE WITNESS is just the paper for the
Catholic people here. Yours truly,
M. O'NEIL,

The Difference Between the "True Witness" and the "Witness."

MILLSTREAM, Ont., Dec. 25. DEAR SIR,-You will find enclosed the amount DEAR SIR,—You will find enclosed the amount of subscription for my paper. I went to a settlement called Dinglede Couch, which is 7 miles from my place. Several of them say they will take your most valuable paper. A Mr. Nugent Daly says he will take it. He thinks your paper a very entertaining journal. I visited another settlement called Carronville. I think you will get some new subscribers there. I have done get some new subscribers there. I have done all in my power to further the circulation of your paper, and will endeavor to do more, if possible. I remain your most obedient servant, Patrick Reynolds.

P.S.—I was trying to get a good Catholic paper. I think I have found one in the TRUE WITNESS. I came near taking the Montreal Witness. I thought it was the one I was seeking for, but on perusing its columns I found it was a perfect fraud. I sympathize with you in all your undertakings, and will do all I can for

Fearless and Independent on all Public Affairs.

WAREFIELD, P.Q., Dec. 25th, 1885. DEAR SIR,—You will find enclosed the sum of \$2.00 (two dollars) payment of my subscription to the True Witness. Continue the paper as long as you continue your present and past fear less and independent position on all public affairs. Catholics may well be proud of you. I remain yours, respectully, JOHN LANGTON.

PREPARING AN OUTBREAK.

The North-West Indians making ready to Avenge Riel's Deatn-Receiving Ammunition from the States.

St. Paul, Minn., Jan. 9.—A despatch cate such things, and that such persons who from Fargo says: Parties who have just talk in that way are in error; we must go a reached here from the North-West territory, the theatre of the Riel rebellion, say all the Indian tribes are making arrangements for an the order." Referring to recent labor outbreak in the spring to avenge the doath of Riel. Traders on the United States side of the line are reported to be supplying the reds with large quantities of ammunition. The tribes, generally, are participating. It is be-lieved the Dominion Government will find it a serious matter.

THE QUEEN TO OPEN PARLIAMENT. London, Jan. 9.—Sir Henry Ponsonby, LABOR PROBLEM

Discussed by College Professors, Working--Mr. Powderley to retire.

The Age of Steel publishes the results of an extended inquiry into various phases of the labor question. In the form of communications from representative manufacturers, workmen, and political economists. The topics considered relate to strikes and lockouts, arbitration as a means of settling disputes between labor and capital, industrial partnerships, or a mutual participation of all concerned in the profits arising from produc-

tion, and the practicability of co-operative production in the United States. A summary of the opinions expressed shows that strikes and lockouts are an inevitable resuit of the wage system and of the present forms of labor organizations. Arbitration is commended, and, in most cases, the enactment of laws embodying its principles is

favored. Prof. Clark says: "The competition which is the basis of the orthodox political economy is already a thing of the past in the sphere of wage adjustment. It has been vitiated by

Prof. James suggests that arbitration has the great advantage of subjecting the acts of parties to it to the efficient and powerful control of an energetic public opinion. It recognizes that the interests at stake are not merely those of the laborer and employer, but

also those of the community at large.

Edward Trow, Secretary of the Board of Arbitration for the manufactured iron trade of England, says: "The benefit and success of the system of arbitration for settling disputes over the system of strikes and lock-outs fully establishes its utility and adaptability, and no parallel can be found in the history of trade where difficulties have been settled so advantageously."

Many cases are cited where manufacturers have adopted arrangements for the division of certain percentages of surplus profits among employés. Charles A. Pillsbury & Co., of Minneapolis, say: "We have no reason to regret the amount of money which we have thus distributed among our workmen, as it has given us a very loyal and conscientions class of mea, and we certainly do not think we are any poorer by the outlay. We never have the least trouble with our employes or disaffection among them."

R. Heber Newton says that "If society is to advance, and the mass of men to be lifted higher, a more just division of profits must tound. Nay, then, if we are to avoid bloody revolution and anarchy, such a reform must accomplish itself in some way."

John Jarrett advocates profit sharing if based on industrial partnerships. He would have the workmen purchase shares in the stock of the company by which they are employed. He regards intemperance as the greatest curse of American workmen. On the question of co-operation there is a

great variety of opinion. J. C. Sarsfield, of New York, believes that when industrial cooperation is established, the day of deliverance is at hand for the working classes whose heritage is poverty and toil. As a rule, the manufacturers do not regard

productive co-operation as practicable in this country. Many experiments have been made, with indifferent success. Their failure is ascribed to want of business tact, dishonest officials, lack of education and the obstacles thrown in its way by large corporations.

The Labor Commissioners advocate co-operation as beneficial to both employer and employes. It will increase the earnings of capital by obviating long and expensive strikes, and make the men more faithful in their work and more careful of the interests of their employer.

MODERATE DEMANDS.

The order known as the Knights of Labor has grown to such powerful proportions and has demonstrated so often its ability to cope with monopoly that it is not surprising to find it the object of attack and abuse in the corporation sheets. A studied attempt is being made in certain quarters to misrepresent the objects of the order. A few journals have gone so far as to allege that it favors a recourse to violence.

The principles of the organization are published in all the labor journals and are within the reach of all. It is, as the New York Sun recently said, one of the most conservative labor organizations ever formed, because it appeals to the intelligence of the workingman. The character of the leading men of the order is itself a guarantee of the sound methods it adopts. The chief executive officer, T. V. Powderly, is a man of great ability, and possesses the full confidence of the workingmen. He outlined the objects and methods of the order in his address before the international assembly which met recently. In that address he said "Some of the most impracticable and visionary schemes," he says, "have been ventilated as the plans of this order. Some speakers have advocated the use of firearms, dynamite, and, in fact, every known method of destruction. The time has arrived to put a stop to such false and pernicious teachings. It will not do to simply say that we do not advostep further, and declare that such conduct shall be sufficient cause for expulsion from troubles, he says that he is not prepared to affirm that the right has been with the workingman in every instance, but he energeti-cally protests against the "introduction of the Pinkerton detective as an agent in the settlement of disputes."

Mr. Powderly advises the incorporation of

all trade and labor societies in this country. He wants more stringent legislation against the importation of foreign labor under contract, and against the Chinese. He also urges the immediate employment of laboring men

advices the stationing of agents at the na-tional and state capitals, and the systematic watching of city councils by local boards of scussed by College Professors, Working- industry. He condemns the indiscriminate men and Manufacturers—The demands of use of the boycott, which he calls a two-edged the Knights of Labor-PhilGarlic on Land sword, and recommends that the power of deciding whether or not it shall be resorted to in any given case be lodged with the general executive board of the order. He further advises precautions against the danger of injury to the good name of the order from the mistakes or wrongdoing of inexperienced men, ignorant of its principles. He is for ustrial co-operation, for national boards of tration and conciliation, and for less of time work in assemblies and more of

MR. POWDERLY WILL RETIRE.

educational discussion,

This will be my last year as General Master Workman. There is plenty of good material in the order to select a successor. had intended to retire last year, but the General Assembly absolutely refused to grant my request. As long as I live 1 will do all in my power to elevate the condition of my fellow-man, but I must honestly say I am not in love with the position I now hold, as it keeps me away from my family too much. Why I have only spent one week at home since Sept. 1st."—G. M. W. POWDERLY.

LAND, HOII

"Whatever else may be doubtful, this at least is certain, that the leading Irish idea at the present time is to transfer land from the landlords to the tenant."-London Times, Dec. 30, 1885.

Although the Times has been slow to un derstand any Irish ideas, there can be no possible mistake about this particular one, for the cry has gone forth again and again from the Irish ranks that "the land of Ireland belongs to the people of Ireland," and the sconer the spoonsweating, rackrenting land thieves of Ireland understand this, so much the better for themselves All too long have they fed and feasted on the blood and marrow of a nation whose sons, under fair and humane treatment, would have proved a bulwark to a throne which they now threaten to domolish.

When a landholder s Parliament in Charles the Second's reign shifted the obligations noticed during the past few days," was the under which they held the land upon the shoulders of the people, by abolishing the contractor of Montreal, who accompanied the feudal system of land tenures, and substituting indirect taxation, they never imagined the river. Continuing, he said: "He was that centuries after the land itself would splendidly received in every part of his conprove the destruction of their class. Yet stituency. A banquet was given on Tuesday time will prove that such is the case. For in night at Siron's Hall, Grand Falls, in his fighting the land thieves of Ireland on their honor. I need not tell you that the toast of own ground, and with their own the evening was the health of the Hon. John Stewart Parnell is in the interests of down fighting trodden labor throughout the world, and as truth and justice must eventually prevail, neither the workers of England or Scotland will be slow to assert their rights to the land of their country. And with the landlords must go the whole paraphernalia of a have never been shown from that quarter had system of a Government which enriched the the Government adopted another course. As titled robber at the expense of the toiler, which endowed one class with rights and privileges to the enslavement of the other, which was created and maintained by force

and trickery, by rapine and murder.

Let our Canadian land thieves and garroters beware how they plunder the people of the means of existence; let them beware how they monopolize all natural opportunities; for the land of Canada belongs as much to the Canadians as does the land of Ireland belong to the Irish. 'Ihis is why the Irish party have the moral and material support of every honest man worthy of the name, and as Ireland once led the world in light and learning, so will she lead it again towards equality, fraternity and solidarity.

PHIL GARLIC.

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

LAPRAIRIE.—There was no contest in Le prairie, Captain Bourassa and Mr. M. Lefebvre being elected by acclamation.
St. Lambert Messrs. Craig and Morrison were unanimously elected councillors. P. M. Wickham and Louis Retournay were nominated for the third seat

and a poll will take place next Monday. CHAMBLY CANTON. -The municiptal nominations at this place took place yesterday and resulted in Messrs. Onimet and Frederick Courtemanche being elected by acclamation. Mr. J. W. Howard nominated Mr. Charoux and Mr. Lamoureux, but had no seconder

before the close of the poll. LACHUTE, Jan. 11.—The nomination of civic officers for the town of Lachute was held to day. There was a large attendance. Mr. Richard Dudderidge was elected mayor by acclamation. Dr. T. Christie, James Fish and P. Monette was also elected councillors. In the East ward, for which two councilors are to be elected, there are three candidates, viz., Mesers. E. Milner, P. Lane and J. Palliser. The contest promises to be a hot one. At the close of the nomination the electors were addressed by the mayor-elect, Mr. Dudderidge. Mr. T. Barron made a speech on his retiring from office, as well as Councillors R. G. Meikle, James Fish and Thomas McOuat. After a speech from Mr. Palliser, one of the candidates, the meeting broke up with three cheers for the Queen

RIVIERE DU LOUP, En Bas, Jan. 11 .- Today being the day appointed formunicipal nomination, all the old members of the corporation were elected unanimously. Mayor Hudon, although only convalescent, was present and delivered a very elaborate speech

SNOW IN ROME AND VIENNA.

ROME, Jan. 11.—Snow tell heavily here for an hour yesterday. This is an unusual occurrence in Rome. The snow soon melted. VIENNA, Jan. 11.—A snowstorm, which lasted fourteen hours, visited this city yesterday. The fall was the heaviest in five years.

VIENNA, Jan. 11.—A further fall of snow an army of street cleaners, 12,000 strong. the new onurse the streets are lined with high walls of snow. Ottawas

DOWN BY THE SEA.

HON. JOHN COSTIGAN AND MR. F. B. M'NAMEE ON THE SITUATION-THE MINISTER ENDORSED BY THE CON-TRACTOR - WHAT THE ST. JOHN "GLOBE" SAYS OF THE PRESENTA-TION.

On the arrival of the Hon. John Costigan, Minister of Inland Revenue, accompanied by Mr. F. B. McNamee, Government contractor, at Fredericton, N. B., both gentlemen were interviewed by a reporter of the Evening Capital.

In answer to a question by the Capital representative, Hon. Mr. Costigan said: "There is no such excited feeling in Quebec as one might imagine by reading certain news-paper articles. The reports from that pro-vince are very exaggerated. The Opposition party are of course trying to make the most of the situation. You ask me how the English speaking people of Quebec feel in reference to Riel's execution. In answer I might say that the resignation of Hon. Mr. Joly, the recognized leader of the English speaking Reformers in Quebec, may well be regarded as an evidence that they are not in sympathy with the race and revenge movement."

" Is there reason to believe that the Government will be defeated in Parliament on the

Riel question?" "No. I do not think the number of Quebec conservatives who will vote against the Gov= ernment because of Riel's execution, added to the Reform members, who will feel justified in voting with them on the question, willibe sufficiently large to defeat the Government."
"I see that the Montreal Post called for

your resignation because of the execution of "So it did. It had no authority to make such a demand."

"What do you think about the reported threatened uprising of Indians?"

"I think the reports are not correct. The Indians have been well provided for by the Government." MR. COSTIGAN ENDORSED BY MR. M'NAMER,

"You should have seen the demonstrations in favor of Hon. John Costigan and the Government among his constituents that I have remark of Mr. F. B. McNamee, a leading He reviewed the North-West question from 1869-70 up to the pre-He brilliantly defended action of the Government in the execution of Riel; showed that the rebelchief was not entitled to the sympathy politicians were now claiming for him-sympathy which would a proof of the insincerity of the Reform party, he referred to the fact that the same political party who were trying to excite the French element against the Government because they had allowed the law to take its course in the case of Riel were at the same time trying excite the English-speaking element

of the Dominion against the Government for having commuted the death sentence in the case of another half-breed-the one who had saved the lives of the McLean family and others. He showed that the cases were entirely different-that Riel had been the cause of a great loss of life and property, as the leader of a second rebellion, while the other man, although charged with murder, had been instrumental in saving many lives.

Hon. Mr. Costigan with Mr. McNamee left to day for St. John. During his stay there he will be presented by friends and admirers with an address and a gold watch

and chain. WHAT THE ST. JOHN "GLOBE" SAYS OF THE SAID PRESENTATION.

The Quebec Chronicle of the 4th says : Hon. John Costigan, accompanied by the Hon. Michael Adams, M.P.P., of New Brunswick, arrived here per Intercolonial Railway on Friday last, en route to Ottawa. Mr. Costigan has just returned from St. John and Portland, N.B., where the Irish citizens presented him with a handsome gold watch and chain and an illuminated address, as a mark of the esteem in which he is held by them.

Our contemporary has been misinformed. The address and watch and chain were not presented by "the Irish citizens" of St. John and Portland, but by a very small number of "Irish" and "English" citizens. Although the presentation scheme had been on foot for some time very few persons of either nationality knew anything about it until forty-eight hours before the presentation, when publicity was given it in the Globe. After the presentation, the managers seemed anxious that only a limited number should know what they had done, for they refused to give a copy of the address to the Globe, but had it published in the Government organ, which shines for office-holders and office-sackers, It is simply ridiculous to attempt to give a . representative eignificance to the presentation. The managers were wiser then to make such an attempt here, but it seems an effort is being made in that direction elsewhere,-St. John, N. B., Globc.

The installation of the Rev. Father Forreret s curé of All Saints church, Hamilton, took place on Sunday last, under the presidency of His Lordship the Bishop of Ningara.

The Rev. Father Louis Mollin, curé of St. Joseph parish, Cloud County, Kansas, has founded a magnificent convent, which cost \$6,000. There are at present 6 religiouses of St. Joseph, who are teaching 180 Canadian children.

Mr. Archambault, of Montreal, has obtained to day entirely stopped traffic. In spite of the contract for the work in the interior of an army of street cleaners, 12,000 strong. the new office of St. Jean Baptiste at

INDIAN RISING FEARED.

Archbishop Tache Shows the Probabilities of a Future Uprising.

THE PRESENT ATTITUDE OF THE TRIBES

loronto, January 5.—The Mail publishes an interview with Archbishop Taché, of St. Boniface, by Mr. Ham, special commissioner of the Mail, who had been dispatched to the Northwest with instructions to give the Indian grievances without fear or favor. His Grace, in replying to a question by the correspondent, "Had not the Government kept faith with the Indians ?" said, "The Government has spent millions, but money cannot make an untutored man happy, while the remembrance of happy times is forever making him miserable. The red race cannot be transformed into tillers of the soil.

"But the treaties were fully made, and should be respected by both parties to them.' "Of course, of course," was the reply, tout the Government missed a great scheme. They uidn't and they still don't understand the Indians. The great mistake was in making treaties as if the Indians were white men, who could fully understand or comprehend their share of the responsibility. The giving up their land forever. His Excellency the Governor-General saw this plainly while on his recent tour, and appreciated the importance of the fact.

Policy! Policy has had nothing to do with it," His Grace answered warmly. "There was no policy at all until three or four years ago. Op till then the Indians went where they pleased and did as they liked. When the treaties were first made the buffalo had not disappeared. The Indians led their accustomed free and untrammelled life. The Government policy was never felt till 1882, when the railway was constructed and the presence of the white man became more notably observed. And what has been the result since then ?"

"Well, what scheme would you suggest?" "It's too late, too late," His Grace resonded, sadly. "The link that bound the ponded, sadly. "The link that bound the Indian to Canada was the half-breed and that is now broken. It will take a long time to heal the breach; but it is only by the mending of the broken link that impending trouble can be avoided.

MERCY ASKED FOR.

"And how con that be accomplished?" "To tot e extent by showing mercy to the half-b-ed prisoners, by showing these people that the Government can be generous as well as powerful. That alone would have a beneficial effect on the Indian's

"Then you think the late uprising will have an influence on the tuture one, and if so would the hulf-breeds rise again?"

"I have no idea that they would as a body, but if the Blackfeet and Bloods rise, as it is rumored they will, their old time enemy, the Crees, will join them. Let me tell you that during the trouble last spring the Blackfeet heard of the deaths of their inveterate enemies, even the Stonies, with as much regret as if they had been of their own tribe. The tie of race bound them together. The Bluckfeet and Bloods to this day imagine that all the soldiers who went out ma Calgary and did not return that way were Parnellites protended that separation formed killed, and they believe that at Duck Lake, no part of the Nationalist programme, that Fish Crock, Cut Knife and the first day at Batoche the soldiers met with reverses. They say that although 1500 soldiers were aft Big Bear, he ran through their lines and was only taken when he delivered himself up. They say that both Poundmaker and Riel also surrendered and were not captured.'

INDIANS PROFIT BY THE LESSON. "Then to what do they attribute the failure

of the rebellion." "To the lack of ammunition and to that only, and you may be sure they have profited by the lesson. They will not go on the war path until a plentiful supply is laid in. They are now, I am told, fairly well munitioned, and doubtless they will secure further supplies, which will be cached until the time for action arrives."

"But is not ammunition prohibited?" "It is in a way. But there is nothing to prevent these people going across the line and exchanging a pony or two for thousands of cartridges. They imagine a beltful of cartridges ornamental as well as useful, and some of them wear bands containing loaded shells around their necks, arms and heads.

PATHER LACOMBE'S OPINION. "Does Esther Lacombe entertain the very

grave apprehensions credited to him?" "Weil, I think he has been somewhat misreported. He has lived amongst the Indians thirty years, and knows both the Crees and Blackfeet thoroughly. He says they are uneasy, and he is not natisfied with their actions. The fact that they conceal their views from him is very suspicious. So it was at Batoche. the half-breeds talked with their So long as priests and even threatened them no danger was immigent. It was when they held secret meetings and avoided the priests that the

"But Father Lacombe has no apprehensions of immediate trouble, has he?"

"I do not say that he has." His Grace answered, " but the Indians act suddenly and unaccountably. You remember the Minnesom mussacre of 1862. All was apparently peaceful up there up to the very day of the outbreak, and in a brief space of time the whole State was thrown into the horrors of an Indian war. But don't report me in the Matt as being an alarmist. Don't make it appear that I predict immediate danger; but I do say that something should be done without delay to avert even the possibility of another outbreak."

The best Ankle Boot and Collar Pads are made of zinc and leather. Try them. 11.7 eow

MORE RUMORS ABOUT THE POPE'S HEALTH.

NEW YORK, Jan. 5 .- A despatch from Rome says rumors of the Pope's precarious tate of health are rife again. He is suffering om a dangerous affection of the bladder. Air appetite is very bad and he often leaves his dinner almost untouched. Lately, too. after inviting guests to his table, he has several times been compelled to send them away before dinner was served. Moving about gives the Holy Father great pain, and though he complains constantly of cold, he cannot bear the heat, which gives him neuralgia. He is growing weaker daily.

From the Harleian MSS. in the British Museum, copied from "Weather Proverbs:" in the instance Day on Vriday be;
The first of winter hard shall be;
With frost and snow, and with great flot
But the end thereof it shall be good.

TIRISH-HOME RULE.

THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL PREDICTS THE RESULT OF A SEPARATION OF IRELAND GLADSTONE TO MAKE A DECLRA-TION

London, Jan. 5.—Sir Richard Webster, the attorney-general, at a dinner given by his Lale of Wight constituents, made a remark. able declaration on Irish affairs :- "I bewould be so strongly expressed it would be absolutely impossible for any man to endeavor to gain popularity or power by meddling with the union between England and Ireland. Those who talked of the possibility of Ireland being placed in the position of a colony, or of some day or other regaining her independence, were not real subjects of Her Majesty the Queen. They were traitors to their sovereign. What does the separation of Ireland mean? In the first place, one of the most horrible and dreadful civil wars that could be conceived, because there exists in Ireland two antagonistic parties, opposite to one another in religion and politics.

The Protestants of Ulster would have to fight for their lives against their implacable foes in the Southern districts, and in all probability there would soon be a state of things little short of declared war between England and Ireland before the country would be able to secure peaceable possession for indians never imagined they were to stay in those desirons of living in Ireland." As a their reserves and be fed as they are. It forerunner of the agitation foreseen by Sir never dawned on their minds that they were Richard, it is announced that at Beliast arrangements are being made for a monster meeting of Loyalists on the 18th instant to protest against any measure granting home rule to Ireland.

but the policy of the Government has pare a bill for increasing the endowment of always been a conciliatory one, and to the advantage of the Indians?" said the correspondent. The Lord Chancellor of Ireland will preother bill granting sectarian regulation of primary schools. The Government will also introduce a measure extending the powers of the Land Purchase Act.

Mr. Gladstone has summoned the Liberal members of Parliament to a meeting on the 16th inst. He privately promises them that he will then make a frank statement of the principles upon which he proposes to settle the Irish question.

THE LEAGUE PROGRAMME.

DUBLIN, Jan. 5 .- At the National League meeting to-day the treasurer of the League reported that within the past two weeks £3,603 had been received for the Parliamentary fund and £233 for the League fund. Mr. Harris, M. P., who presidet, expressed the great pleasure which had been af-iorded him by Mr. Gladstone's favorable reference to the Irish home rule scheme, as Mr. Gladstone's words, he said, were far more consequence and were en-

titled to greater consideration than those of Chamberlain, Bright, or even Lord Randolph Churchill. Irish industries, he said, had sunk to the lowest point, and it would be a hard task for Mr. Parnell and his followers to revive those industries. Only home rule would enable them to bring about a revival. Ireland would then resume her proper position among the nations of the earth. Unless home rule was granted the agitation would be continued on the old lines, and the Irish in America would freely help their countrymen.

At a meeting of the Loyal National associa tion to-day a number of patriotic motions were voted down amid a great uproar. The meeting the ally dispersed with shouts of "Home Rule and "God save Ireland."

The Evening Mail ridicules the idea of Mr. Labouchere that the Irish would be content with a parliament similar to the Grattan Parliament. It says that even if leading pretension would beguile nobody in Ireland.

NERVOUS DEBILITATED MEN

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

MR. HOWLAND ELECTED

BY A SWEEPING MAJORITY-THE INFLUENCE OF THE LADIES' VOTE.

TORONTO, Jan. 4 .- Notwithstanding the heavy downpour of rain all day, a larger number of votes by 2,000 was polled in the mayoralty contest than last year. This year the total vote was 13,986, as compared with 11.904 last election. Of course there were about 2,900 lady voters who for the first time exercised the franchise, which would in great measure account for the difference, but, as owing to the disagreeable weather, it is believed that less than half that number of ladies recorded their votes it will be seen that every means has been used by both candidates to bring every vote out. Most of the ladies had to undergo the ordeal of taking the oath and the majority did it promptly. Several, however, expressed their indignation at being subjected to this annoyance, and a few refused in consequence to vote. They were not at all reticent in telling who they were to vote for, their favorite being Mr. The result of the vote gives Howland the very large majority of 1,864 over Mayor Manning. The Scott act people, who backed Mr. Howland with all their strength, are merry, and claim the victory as one for the temperance cause, or, as one enthusiastic Scott act supporter expressed it, a victory of virtue over vice. Many heavy bets were made, odds being in most cases laid on Manning. In the aldermanic contests only two of those seeking re-election were defeated, viz., Ald. Mitchell and Ald. Smith.

IN OTTAWA. The following is the result of the voting for aldermen: —Victoria ward, Messrs. Hutchison, Dalgleish, and Gordon; Wellington ward, Messrs. Cherry, Cox, and Greene; St. George's ward, Icsars. O'Leary, Whellans, and Brown; By ward, Messrs. Heney, Gormain and O'Keefe were elected by acclamation; Ottawa ward, Messrs Durocher, Laverdure, and Desjardins. The only changes in the representation for 1886 is that Mr. Dalgleish replaces Mr. Cunningham in Victoria ward and Mr. Laverdure Mr. Bingham in Ottawa ward. Mr. Frank McDougall, mayor, was elected by acclamation.

CONSUMPTION CURED.

An old physician having had placed in his hands by a returned Medical Missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remady for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Catarrh, Asthma, Bronchitis, etc., after having tested its wonderful curative powers, in hundreds of cases, desires to make it known to such as may need it. The Recipet will be sent free with full directions for preparing and using. Send 2 cent stamp. Address Dr. W. H. Armstrong, 44 North 4th St., Philadelphia, Ps. (Name this paper.) 8-LDD

An American Tale of Real Life.

BY RHODA E. WHITE. CHAP. X.—(Continued.)

Mr. Besuvais, pleased with the tact Miss Raymond had already shown, smiled, and answered:

"So it seems. Not only to do what you like, but you are to decide also what Muss Raymond shall do."
"Come, then," said Isabelle, "I want you

to take off your bonnet, and then tell me all about where you came from."

When they had left the room Mr. Beauvais slipped out and locked the door. The excitement of the visit agitated and depressed him :- it always did, to see his sick child.

Isabelle looked at Angelina when she had taken off her bonnet and shawl. Her thick golden-colored hair was wound around her head tastefully, and fastened with jet combs; a necklace of jet and a locket pendant were all the ornaments she wore, except two

diamond rings upon her finger.
"You are pretty," said Isabelle. "I wish my hair was like yours. I like to look at

you. You can put your hair up like mine. Would you like it, if I arranged it for you?' "You wouldn't, would you?"

" Yes, let me try." Isabelle sat down. Angelina put a dressingsack that lay on a chair near the red around the young girl's neck, and opened a mahogany dressing case, in which there were all kinds of toilet articles. Then she began the difficult task of disentangling the long matted bair that hung around the child's shoulders.

"Old crooked backed, crabbed, cross Namy, nearly killed me, combing my hair. The last time she did it I flung a brush at her head, and knocked out her front tooth," said Isabella, laughing heartily.

"Oh, dear !" said Angelina. "Were you not sorry ?"

"Sorry! No, I was glad every time I saw her. That was two weeks age. My hair hasn't been comed since. I said I'd never let her patient. pull me so again.

"I can't think she meant to do it," answered Angelina.

Yes, she did. The day before she was angry with me, and dragged me across the room by the hair. Dear, how it hurt me!"
"Ob, dreadful!" said Angelina, laying down the comb and stopping her work to listen. "She really dragged you across the room by your hair?"

"Indeed she did: Do you want to know what she did it for?" "No, unless you would like to tell me,"

answered Angelina, suspecting that the com-panion had been provoked by Isabelle.

'I'll tell you." Isabelle stood up and des-cribed how when Nanny had called her impertinent and wished her dead, she slapped her face. Then Nanny shook her well for it,

and then I bit her," said Isabelle.
"What a scene!" said Angelina.
"Don't you think I paid her off, knocking. out that front tooth ? Oh, Angelina ! I have a temper like my mother's, Nanny says, when it's roused.

" I think it is better for you, dear, that she

"Better for her, too," answered Isabelle. "I had a big lot of tortures ready for her." Angelina felt as if she was caged with a wild cat, and must be at all times awake to ratch its claws! She was almost sorry than she had been bold enough to undertake such a life. Something said to her-if you tame her it will be a good work. But it was simply the suggestion of natural good. ness in her heart; beyond the present life her mind seldom dwelt. In her happy childhood, and up to her second disappoint. ment, a dreamy kind of awe of something beyond the tomb floated in an undefined form at times through her brain; but even that had disappeared in the darkness that over whelmed her since Daniel disappointed her. Angelina patiently combed strand

strand of the dark hair, and admired its g.ogs.
"It would be a pity to neglect such pretty hair," she said. "It is beautiful—fine and

"I won't care how it looks while I am shut

up here," said Isabelle, pouting.

It was put up nicely in time, and Isabelle, looking in the glass, laughed out to see her hair once more decently combed.

"My dress is all torn," she said. "You don't mind it, do you? If you do, I've plenty of others—the wardrobe is full." "I like to see my mistress well drossed," replied Angelina.

"Your mistress," said Isabelle. "That is joke! That old Nanny called me baby, and all kinds of ugly names. I used to want to

scratch her eyes out!" While she was making her complaints, Angelina went to the ward obe, and laid upon the bed a pretty pink merino dress and white

lace cape.
"Shall I put these on?" asked Isabelle. " If you wish to do so, I would like to see you in them. They will become you, I

"Isabelle was soon dressed in the pink merino, and Angelina could not help saying :

"How pretty you are, Isabelle; that color ecomes you." " Nanny-the old cat!-said I was dread-

pretty ?" " I do." said Angelina. "Tnen I'll wear this pink dress all the

time. Are you hungry ?" "No; but if you wish something to eat I will be glad to sit with you at the table." "Ring that bell," said Isabelle. It was rung. In an instant a nice-looking

"Miss Beauvais orders lunch," said Angelina.

"That hateful old fox never let me order anything!" said Isabelle. Lunch was ready, and the servant in attendance was surprised to find so sudden a change for the better in Miss Beauvais. Since her imprisonment, she had not before, at-

tended in anyway to her appearance. Angelina could hardly believe the clock on the mantel struck the right time, one p.m., when they sat down to take lunch. She had never seen more elegant apartments. The exquisite taste that characterised the old French times was displayed here in simplicity, yet perfection of art in the china, the silver, the room decorations. The hangings were charming. Poor Isabelle, the only child, the one hope of her father's happiness in life, was at this time so unlike those surroundings. She was like the one broken string in a lute, that makes the instrument worthless. Her sickness, her misfortune, whatever it might be, left the lives of those around her unsongful. Angelina now, for the first time since she came into the house, looked round her to see if she could realise that her dear mother had lived here. No, there was nothing that she saw like what her mother had described in her letters. She had no appetite to eat much; but to please Isabelle

of coffee. "Angelina," said Isabelle, "tell Edward Angelina liked, and she had added on her

Angelina did not know how to reply; she did not wish to vex her, and yet she did not think love stories exactly the food for a girl of fifteen.

"I can tell you some pretty stories that you will like I think," she answered. "Do you love anybody very, very much, Angelina?"

No, not now, since my mother died."

"I am so glad; then you'll love me." "Are you fond of reading, Miss Isabelle?" "Call me Isabelie."

"Do you like to read ?" "No, I don't like to read."

"Can you play and sing?" "Yes, I like that. I am wild about music." I'd like to be a prima donna. Papa is angry when I say that."

Does he like to hear you sing?"

"He never says so."
"Do you study?"

"I never studied much. I play by ear and sing of myself. Madame Malibran heard me once, and said papa ought to let me learn in she called her, was a little agitated, and she Italy. Is Italy far away?" It is not very far."

Trabelle.

This rather trightened Angelina.

"You said you would mind me, you promised, and I will believe you," continued Isabelle. "Now I'd like to tell you wnat I am bound to do. Tim going to Italy and you must come with me. There is a poor prince there on a mountain, a beautiful mountain all covered with vines and beautiful groves and it looks like fairyland. This prince has been turned into a large beast of some kind, and is chained. No one can take that chain off till I go there and do it. Then he will be a prince again and will

love me. Will you come?" Angelina was alarmed. Isabelle's color from its former death-like pallor became a bright rose color and her large eyes sparkled with the excitement she felt while relating this secret, as she called it. Angelina had some experience in sickness of this kind, and

"My dear Isabelle," she answered, "this will be a great charity on our part, and we must in some way see it accomplished. But it will take time. We must lay our plans well first. I have read more about these things than you have, and I know that to break such a spell and remove chains, the persons who can do it must be those who are not bound by any faults of their own. You and I must give up all our bad ways first.

"Must we? Well, it you will help me, I'll begin. What must I do?" "You have been too much excited to day

von must lie down now, and a sicep will rest you and give you strength." Isabelle consented, and Angelina called the maid to help her.

When the poor child was asleep, Angelina burst into tears from pure exhaustion. Could she endure what she had promised to do? How had it been possible for Isabelle to be so sane all day until she unfortunately asked her about the music? It must be that her sickness had something to do with music. Could it be a love affair with some one from Italy on the stage? Had she a mother Where was she? Or was her father widower? What strange destiny hers seemed to be, to live continually in an atmosphere of mysteries? I may stumble again into a subject that should be forbidden to Isabelle.

I think I shall send a note to her father. Angelina saw a writing desk near Isabelle's bed, and sat down at the moment and wrote the following lines on a piece of paper and sent it without an envelope to him :

MONSIEUR BEAUVAIS,-Your daughter was quite happy all the early part of the day, and I think she likes me. I asked her if she liked musio, and it upset her mind. She was quite run away with her to Italy. Is this subject to be avoided?

"A. RAYMOND." Miss Raymond sent the note to the library. In a few moments an answer was returned : "MISS RAYMOND, -- I am grateful for your tact in pleasing my child. You need not avoid any special subjects. To morrow it may be something else besides Italy that will affect her in this painful manner. The Doctor assures me, that if we can in any way reconcile her to this confinement, she will recover in a few months. I hope you will be able to bear the solitude and excitement of mind attendant upon the care of such an invalid. I dared not to advertise for a companion for an insane person. It is so difficult to find one who has heart enough to be patient with the humors and funcies of sick people. I am hoping that under your judicious treatment and kindness my child will recover. Is will be a great charity to remain with her, Miss Raymond. Pray do not abandon the idea. 'L. Beauvais."

Angelina wondered how it had come to pass that a timid, lonely, uncared for orphan like herself, had draited into a place so responsible. And would she be able to do what was required of her? She had been all her life dependent on others, and scarcely knew her owr nature. It was certainly a blessing that she had now so little time to think of herown troubles. A great one had come ful looking, and I thought I was," replied upon toll amily. There was nothing in her Isabelle. "Do you, for good, thick I am mind that she could compare to insanity, and nothing so printul for anyone to see a loved one even temporarily bereft of reason,

She involuntarily said, "God spare me from such misery!"

Ange it a went to bed, but not to sleep. It had been a day of such strange experiences, and everything was so new around her, that it seemed as if the dear good people and the quiet bome she had left that morning had suddenly disappeared, and that she had been carried off miles, and miles, and miles away from them, into a different world altogether. She wanted to think what Mrs. Hart was doing, or saying, or thinking; and she closed her eyes, and tried to see the sweet little sitting-room, and her own quiet room again, and to fancy Mrs. Hart consoling her. It was impossible. Even the memory of the parting that day was dim; while the conversation in the library, the Doctor, Mr. Beauvais, Isabelle, Nanny, the apartments, the servants, and the wild appearance of Isabelle when she first saw her on the floor with her lap full of ribbons, laces and flowers, were so vivid inhermind that she could scarcely believe these scenes were not passing again in reality. What a new page of life for her it all was! Poor Angelina turned from side to side with restlessness. She shook her pillow again and again to make it somer under her aching head, and every means that she had heard of to induce sleep she tried. It was all in vain until near daybreak. Then she fell asleep to dream of falling over precipices, that made her start and awake. Again falling asleep, she

was so exhausted that the usual hour for rising had passed, when she was awakened by a cold hand that was laid upon her cheek, Isabelle's great soft black eyes were looking down upon her face. She was leaning over her. Her black hair in thick masses fell she took a biscuit and some fruit with a cup around her shoulders uncombed. She had dressed herself in the pink dress

Hart's, screamed when she opened her oyes and saw the figure bending over the land instantly removed the cold hand from her cheek, and placed it over Angesiua's mouth, saying, in a harsh tone:
"Hush, Miss: you'll wake Nanny, She'll

half kill us both if you bring her backhush !!" "Ob, oh !" said Angelina, trying to laugh. "Excuse me, dear; I was dreaming I was not awake. I see you are ready for breakfast. I will be ready in a few moments to be with you."

Annie came to assist her, but did not seem to notice the wild appearance of Miss

"I'll wait for you," replied Isabelle, softened by the gentleness of Angelina; "but if you had slapped me for waking you, I meant to choke you !"

Augelina's heart beat quickly. She was afraid of the child. It would not do to show her fear. Annie saw that the "new lady," as said :

"When she is at all out of temper, miss, "If I could get out I'd go there," said like this, if you sing to her she will be very sabelle.

Quiet directly. Never answer her crossly. Miss Nanny used to treat her dreadfully. I dared not tell Monsieur Beauvais what I heard and saw; she never was cruel before any one, but very, very bad when Miss Bella vexed her, and then she said it was all Miss Bella's fault. Oh, I did pity Miss Bella!" "You ought to have complained of it."

said Angelina. "I was afraid Miss Nanny would leave, and then until some one else came I had to stay with her. If you are kind to her she is

very good."
"Poor child, poor child!" said Angelina.
"What a hardhearted woman Nanny is! How did she

like my coming ?" "Not at all. She gets a great deal of money from Mr. Beauvais. The Doctor said Miss Bella must be heard; and when he asked her if she wanted Miss Nauny to leave,

she screamed: 'Yes, yes; she will kill me if she stays here!'"
"What are you talking about, Angelina? Why do you not come with me? Annie, mind

your affairs," said Isabelle. "Yes, dear, I am ready now. Annie was telling me how wicked and cross Nanny was to you; she is gone, and we shall be so happy here without her, shall we not?"

"I think so," said Isabelle, putting her arm in Angelina's while they walked to the breakfast room. "I mean if you do all I ask you, and if you never pinch, or strike, or pull me about by my hair." "I will never do those things, dear; and

you will be a good mistress to me, I know. They were at the table, Isabelle sitting opposice to Angelina, when she made this reply. Till this moment Angelins had not remarked a bright crimson plume in the back of Isabelle's uncombed hair, and it was almost in possible to restrain her laughter, the poor hild made such a comical appearance as Augelina's mistress.

Isabelle drew herself up to a stiff, upright position, and, tossing her head with the dignity that she thought suitable to the occa sion, she demanded, in a dramatic manner: "Do you, Angelina, know who I am? I am the Queen of Sheba, and please address me as you ought-Your Majesty-and not Isabelle. I do not know that person. Her

head, I hear, was cut off, and she, poor thing, is going about without it."

"I shall obey your majesty's orders," said
Angelina, more frightened than she dared
show to the child. "Will your majesty allow

me to go a minute to my room?" "Go," said Isabelle, pointing to the door with her fore finger. Her colour was high, and her eyes sparkled. Angelina wrote a line and sent it to Mr. Beauvais, telling him that his daughter was under great excitement insane for a short time, and wanted me to this morning. Both he and the Doctor had expected it would be so, after the scene of the day before. Her father's visit always produced such a result. The Doctor was theretore in the library when Miss Raymond's

note came.
"You will please go in and see her," said Mr. Beauvais. "It will be necessary to give Miss Raymond encouragement to calm my

child." The Doctor prepared some powders, and then went to the breakfast room, where the two ladies, so different in appearance, were sitting opposite to one another, Angelina in deep mourning, and Bella so fantastically and

gaily dressed. As soon as he opened the door, Angelina with thoughtful prudence and tact, arose, and pointing to Isabelle, said, with an assumed gravity and mock humility :

"Here is her Majesty the Queen of Sheba, Doctor." The Doctor, experienced in the case of in sane nationts, at ouce understood the case, and, bowing very low, he replied :

" May it please your highness that I should say a few words to your humble slave Angelina ?" Isabelle deigned no word but a bow of assent, and waved her hand for Angelina to

rise and speak to him. They went to the window at the other side of the room. As rapidly as possible Angerina told him the state of the child the day before, and how much she had alarmed her this morning. "I shall give her a powder that will allay h fever caused by the excitement of yes-

terday," repaid the doctor, looking on the floor all the time Augelina was speaking to him, in order not to embarrass her. "Her hand was toy cold when she laid it upon my cheek," said Angelina.

"Irregular circulation," answered the dortor. much excited." "Have you any orders for me?" asked

Angelina. "Yes, one which I am anxious you should obey, Miss Raymond. Do not become agitated. Everything will depend upon your calm self-possession. Have no fear of the patient. She may threaten much, but unless she is irritated, she is quite harmless. "I hope I am competent to take charge of

the poor child. But I can't tell yet," sail Angelina. Her voice trembled when she spoke. "I have no doubt of it," said the doctor.

"Please to give these powders, in a little water, to Isabelle, every two hours. Goodmorning." The doctor turned around suddenly, bowed low to the Queen of Shebs (!) walked capidly out of the room, and went to the library.
"It is what we expected," said the doctor

to Mr. Beauvais; "but even now there is less violence in the fever than there was the last time after your visit. That young woman is just the companion we need for the child. Upon my word, when I went into the room and saw her at the table, she looked like one of Leonardo's angels of mercy! She'll prove to be one in this case, if she can bear the con finement and the excitement of such a life." " Did it strike you that she is uncommonly

" Yes." "Will that make a suitable nurse for

Isabelle?" "It will not interfere with her duty in my

WHAT WILL THE WORLDSAY? rather talk with you. Can you tell nice long mense size, which she had taken from her basket of "treasures," if she called them.
Angelina, scarcely awake enough to remember that she was not in her room; at the patient will draw Miss Raymond's mind from the incessant contempts of the stream of the patient will draw Miss Raymond's mind from the incessant contempts that she was not in her room; at the patient will draw Miss Raymond's mind from the incessant contempts that she was not in her room; at the patient will draw Miss Raymond's mind from the incessant contempts that she was not in her room; at the patient will draw Miss Raymond's mind from the incessant contempts that the patient will draw Miss Raymond's mind from the incessant contempts that the patient will draw Miss Raymond's mind from the incessant contempts that the patient will draw Miss Raymond's mind from the incessant contempts that the patient will draw Miss Raymond's mind from the incessant contempts the patient will draw Miss Raymond's mind from the incessant contempts the patient will draw Miss Raymond's mind from the incessant contempts the patient will draw Miss Raymond's mind from the incessant contempts the patient will draw Miss Raymond's mind from the incessant contempts the patient will draw Miss Raymond's mind from the incessant contempts the patient will draw Miss Raymond's mind from the incessant contempts the patient will draw Miss Raymond's mind from the ever her sorrow may be. The active charity which this sympathy develops will act as a healing balm for her own sickness. Like all charity, it will bless both the giver and the receiver, so I do not fear for Miss Raymond. if the isolation is not too severe for her.' Will she be cheerful enough, do you think?"
"I think she will assume a cheerfulness,

We will see Now. good morning.'

Mr. Beanvais loved his child not only be. cause she was his only one, but because upon her depended all that was left to him of happiness in this life. Wealth and fame, so much as belonged to him, he would give this day if he could be assured that his child would pass this period of her girlhood, and be saved from the loss of her reason. Poverty would be sweet, he often said, if such a boon were granted him!
Oh, my beautiful, my noble, my gifted

Isabelle," he exclaimed, after the doctor left him alone. Clasping his hands and raising his eyes in appealing agony, he groaned, "My God, my God! take her, take my child, or restore her mind. He fell back into the chair from which he

had risen, and sobbed for several minutes. The breakfast of Angelina and Bella was over. "Now, come," said Bella, walking with a

slow stage stride across the room, "come to my wardrobe." Angelina obeyed.
"Take out my train and put it on." Angelina understood at once that the queen missed the long train of her royal robes. She

took out a light blue silk summer cloak and fastened it on the back of the dress.
"Cover it with flowers," said the queen. Angelina took them out of the box, and was as long a time as possible pinning them over the train. When she had finished, Isabelle said, "Order the chariot." Poor Angelina was puzzled. How could she go out with such a frantic looking costume? And how could she refuse her and not irritate her. An idea came to her mind. She asked :

mon !" "I did." "He will be offended if we go out before

"Did not your majesty come to visit Solo-

" Then let us wait for him," said Isa belie.

lina fearing another order to go out, impossible to obey, she asked her : "Will it please your majesty to hear me sing ?"

Remembering what Annie had said, Ange-

"Sing," said the queen, pointing to the piano. Angelina for many, many months had not played nor sung, and now, so soon after her mother's death, how could she do so? It was not the time to think of herself, the figure before her was so beautiful that she did not hesitate. Isabelie slowly swept her train along the floor to the sofa near the piano. Her red plume moved with every step, and what a costume for folly at a masquerade her poor sick brain had invented! Angelina hastened to help her to be seated. Throwing her train over the back of the sofa, and putting cush-

ion; around her, she left her majesty quite satisfied. She opened the piano and played a prelude so soft and harmonious, it was like the first flush of dawn stealing over mountain and valley. And when her voice accompanied the air, Isabelle listened in wonder at its sweet ness, as if a vision of heaven had been orened to her, and she heard its music afar off. Then she gradually lost her bright color, seemed wrapt in attention. calm delight, after a time, melted her to

You are an angel!" said Isabelle. on! Oh, how beautiful this music is! Oh, now sweet! Do not stop--go on--go on--go

Angelina sang song after song, and still the poor patient was drinking in the harmony, and thirsty for more. At last Angelina stopped to rest her voice, that was from a long want of exercise becoming a little husky. You learned in heaven, didn't you?

usked I-abelle.
"I suppose so," said Angelina. "I'd like to live there!" answered Isabelle.

"One piece more, Augelina, and then I'll lie down, I am sleepy."

Angelina was so glad to hear it. She knew that the excitement had passed, and that the sleepiness was caused by the reaction.

The song was sung, and then Isabelle consented to be undressed and to put on a wrapper. While she was taking off her train, she looked at it in great astorishment, and inquired who had dressed her in such a costume as that!
"You forget." said Angelina, "we are

playing that you were the Queen of Sheba." "Did we, I do not remember it. I am very sleepy. Do not wake me it I sleep a long time. I am so very tired, and my head —my head is dizzy!"

While the patient slept, Angelina wrote a

letter to Mrs. Hart, as follows:"MY DEAR MRS. HART-Can I believe that t is only one day since I left you? So much has been said that is new to me, and everything is so different here from what I have known before, that I wonder how it all could have happened, and in so few hours. I do not seem like the same person you knew as Angelina Raymond, I have to be every moment watchful and ready to act wisely without anyone to tell me how to do it or what to say. I am bound by a promise to ted no one about family matters here, though I would like to tell you what is my principal occupation, but I cannot. The family is one most respectable. The young lady is young and handsome. I have large and handsomely furnished apartments, and three servants to wait upon my pupil and me. I need not see any company, and only very seldom I can ask to have a day to visit you and the good Captain. I am not allowed to see visitors here, only that I would like so much to see you I would not mind this rule, for I have no friends in Havre that I care to see. I hope that you do not think I can ever forget your kindness. I can't. I feel so strangely here it would not surprise me if I should wake up in my nice room at your house, and find I have been dreaming all the time. I am airaid that Mr. Beauvais will not like to have me even write letters. I think he wishes me white here to forget everything and everybody outside of this house. If he does, I must do so or leave, and I can't see how I can leave very well. It seems right that I should stay. If I get sick, you

said, I might go back to you."

Isabelle awoke and asked for a glass of water. Angelina looked at her watch—it was time for a second powder. She mixed it in the water without her seeing it, and she drank it. Angelina signed hor name to the letter, put it in an envelope, addressed it, and ordered the servant to drop it in the

post-box. Another hour slone! The sick child slept sweetly, and Angelina arranged her few articles of apparel in her bureau and wardrobe. Tears fell upon them, and her bosom heaved with sighs.

Like a vision in a dream, in her reverie she saw little Pura in the magnificent home Daniel had prepared for her, and she wonopinion. I think it will work as I have seen dered if Daniel would ever tell her that she

we shall not ride this afternoon. I would aboom a bright yellow tow of ribbon of im. wit do in other loases. They will consider the mother who loved her, who stood at we shall not ride this afternoon. I would aboom a bright yellow tow of ribbon of im. wit do in other loases. They will consider a mother who loved her, who stood at we shall not ride this afternoon. I would aboom a bright yellow tow of ribbon of im. with do in other loases. They will consider a mother who loved her, who stood at the will be a mother who loved her. Who stood at the will be a mother who loved her. They will be a mother who loved her. Who stood at the will be a mother who loved her. Who stood at the will be a mother who loved her. Who stood at the will be a mother who loved her. They will be a mother who loved her. Who stood at the will be a mother who loved her. Who is the stood at the will be a mother who loved her. Who is the stood at the will be a mother who loved her. Who is the stood at the will be a mother who loved her. Who is the stood at the will be a mother who loved her. Who is the stood at the will be a mother who loved her. Who is the stood at the will be a mother who loved her. Who is the stood at the will be a mother who loved her. Who is the stood at the will be a mother who loved her.

EDUKUHRA This will distribute of the Strike a

started up. "Are you sick?" she inquired. "Oh, I am so sorry. Don't get sick, Nanny will

come if you do!"
"No, child," said Angelina, hiding her feelings; "I only had a pain in my heart for a moment. It is gone. Would you like to

get up now ?" If I could dream again as I have I would rather sleep, but I could not. Oh, it was so beautiful! You were singing to me, while | -that it was Nanny who was cross and cruel, you were dressed in white and blue—not in that har very presence made life hateful to this ugly black dress—and were happy, too, the sick one; that Nanny was violent in her not sad at all. You must dress for me now as I saw you in my dream, Angelina. Will you? You were so gay and beautiful."
"I have no white dress here, my dear."

"I have many. Put on one of them, and one of my blue scarfs round your waist, and overcame him, and he could no restrain his I'll call you Angel. It is your name I know."
Nothing could pacify Isabelle until she dressed Angelina as she had seen her in her

'Oh, you angel !" she exclaimed, when she had finished the toilet. "Now you must sing to me the song I heard in my dream."

Poor Angelina! What a sacrafice she was called upon to make ! How strange she felt taking off her black dress and putting on a white one! How could she sing, her heart was so full of woe and desolation? She hesitated only a moment, for the joy in Isabelle's face was recompense enough for the generous effort she was making to conceal her dislake and gratify the sick child. She sang, and never so sweetly. Isabelle crept to her side. Resting both arms upon her lap, she looked up into Angelina's face and listened, and her eyes were brightened as if by a vision far beyond what she gazed upon. Gradually an intelligent expression spread over her face, so unlike that which Angelina had seen before, that she was in wonder at the healthful influence that her voice was exercising over the sick brain. We need not be surprised at this, when we remember the power of David's harp to drive away the evil spirits that molested Saul. When Angelina had sung several songs, she hoped the child would be satisfied, and would allow her to

rest. "My angel!" said Isabelle, "you are so kind! What can I do for you now?

This was the first time she had been so thoughtful of Angelina's pleasure. It was a good omen.

"I should like it if you would read to me," said Angelina, rising and getting a volume of pretty poems. Isabelle assented, and surprised Angelina. Her voice was clear. her intonation excellent, and she read with so much expression that Angelina's eyes filled with tears. Isabelle threw down the book, and put her arms around the neck of her Angel, and whispered: "1 love you!)

The Doctor came to make a visit that evening, and said to Miss Raymond that the invalid's improvement had been marvellous. "Her countenance, Miss Raymond, is reagess that is so notent?" he asked. looking all the time at the opposite side of

the room, and never even glancing at Angelina, whose new dress would have surprised any other person than a physician. "Itis no charm which I possess that has

proved healing," replied Angelina: "I am only obeying your orders, Doctor. You said that I must interest and please the patient. I have tried to do so."

"You have given your own strength in doing so, child," he said. "You do not look well. Are you sick" I must not allow you to lose your health. You have evidently been under great excitement of mind to day. Is the patient troublesome ?"

"Quite the contrary; she is very amiable to day. I thought, too, that a change for the better had come upon her. Do you remark a more intelligent expression, and a mildness in her eyes that she had not before ?"

Yes, and her other symptoms are in favor of a speedy restoration, Miss Raymond, if your health does not suffer. I look upon it as a blessing for which we can never repay you, if you can remain with this poor child. It must not be, however, at the cost of your own life."
"My life is not of value to 'me now," an-

swered Angelina, surprised a moment after she had made this confession.

" Neither your life nor mine belongs to us to abuse, nor can we set a true alue on you," them. Every day is given to us for a certain purpose, known only to him who created us, and when we fultil that purpose we have not lived in vain. You have fulfilled your whole dety here, Miss Raymond, and you will hope that loreshadowed happiness in his life; know in time what value to get on days of

your life like this."
While they were talking Isabelle had gone to the other side of the room, and was writing a note to her father at her writing desk She did not hear their conversation. The Doctor was leaving. Isabelle hastily folded her let-ter and gave it to him.

'Please give this to papa," she said. "May I read it?" asked Angelina. Isabelle assented by a nod and a smile. The Doctor handed the letter to Angelina, and while she read the following note, he took advantage of the opportunity to look at her lovely face without embarrassing her :-

"DEAR PAPA, I thank you for bringing me this Angel. I am not cross now; I am tired though, and I like to sleep and dream. When I hear My Angel sing, I see the hosts of others like her in the skies, such as dear mamma told me of. They come to see my Angel, and listen to her. I want you to come and see her too. I will not cry if you come. I do not care to go out now, for my Angel cried to-day, and I must stay in and take care of her, papa. Good night."
Angelina blushed when she handed the note to the Ductor, and took, Isabelle's, hand

"We are very happy here, Doctor," she

eaid. "So I see, 'he replied. "I am glad." The doctor hurried to the library to give the good news to Mr. Beauvais, who was suf-

fering from his parental solicitude. fering from his parental solicitude.

"There is a marvellous change for the bet" was at the door she begged to be excused, and ter. The violent, irritable dispositions have disappeared, that kept the child's brain in a nervous fever. Miss Raymond is an angel in that room. Isabelle loves her; and she has conceived the idea that Miss Raymond is her home. Barber, if captured, will be prosented. ter. The violent, irritable dispositions have wick, and that she must take care of her. I | uted.

- and reclyffer for the date that yellers is

with God's blessing, to bring back perfect restoration to that child's brain. You will

"May you be a good prophet, Doctor !" no supernatural vision " It takes to see it. God's laws are immutable, and I rely on them to bring the good we seek out of the good Miss Raymond is doing. She was sent to you for this work of char-

After the Doctor had left the library, Mr Beauvais gave way to his feelings. For many weeks he had suffered intensely. Every day there came to him only accounts from Namey that Miss Isabelle was dreadful, that no one could live with her, that her temper was fearful, and that surely some day she would kill herself. The poor father knew no remedy. He dered not believe Isabelle's side of the story passion, and often told the child that it would be a blessing to her father, and every one who knew her, if she were dead. No wonder. then, that such a change, and so soon, as Dr. Fleury had just made known to him, tears of gratitude.

He was impelled to go at once to the child and see if it were really true that she was

Unlocking the door and opening it gently, he found Augelina and Bella seated side by side. Isabelle had her arm around Angelina, and was looking into her face listening to a story her Angel was telling her. The fair Angelina and the dark-haired brunette, side by side, made a lovely picture. Labelle heard the footstep, and turned around suddenly. She rose without agita-

tion and met her father, saying: "Dear papa, I knew you would come;" aking his hand after she had kissed him affectionately, she led him in front of Angelina, who had risen from her chair, and said This, papa, is my Angel. I know you will

love her as I do, because she loves me!"
"Miss Raymond," he said, bowing respectfully, "I cannot say to you how much I owe to you. You must understand what gratitude

"Thank you, Mr. Reauvais. I have only done my duty, so far as I could do so, and I obeyed your orders and those of the Ductor: for this I do not deserve your gratitude. I am grateful to the Doctor for his skill; but do not give me praise. I think your dear child deserves the praise for

docility. She is very good."

Mr. Beauvais asked Miss Raymond to be seated; taking Isabelle's hand, he led her to a chair not far off, and sat down in one beside her, anxious to test the strength of the invalid a little further.
"Isabelle, darling," he said as quietly as he

could speak, 'do you think if I let you go out to walk, you would not be sick again?" The child looked surprised, and answered :

"When was I sick, papa? You are quite mistaken. My Angel has been sick and has come to me to be taken care of. Do you think it well for her to go out so BOOD ?

"No, dear; not quite yet," he replied, looking significantly at Miss Raymond, and

"Now, dear papa, you are sorr" too; but she will soon be well if am kind to her. I don't mind staying here if she is with covering its natural expression. What charm me, and it is better to do so; do you not

Mr. Beauvais saw that a great point had been gained in making her contented, and another of giving her an object to labor for what interested her—the care of some one. This took her mind from her own sickness.

"I am afraid, darling, to stay too long. I might tire Miss Raymond," said Mr. Beauvais, tearful that a longer visit would excite emotion and bring a return of the fearful

"Well, papa, good bye; but you must come every day, now, will you?" Seeing that he hesitated, she looked at Angelina, and said: "You want to see papa every day, don't you, my Angel? Ask him to come, will will you?"

Angelina showed no hesitation to gratify the child, for there was no thought of herself in anything she did in the sick room; so she looked into Mr. Beauvais' face as innocently as Isabella had done, and said : "Do come every day, Mr. Beauvais; it will

help me to get well to see you." He understood the reason of the request. Taking Isabelle in his arms, he kissed her

torehead, and said:
"Isabelle, I shall do as you wish, my dear. Goodbye, darling?"

Releasing Isabelle, he then turned to Angelina, and with a respectful inclination of the head he hade her good-bye, saying in almost inaudible words: "From my heart I thank

When he went back to the library it seemed to him that the sky was brighter and the atmosphere lighter than it had been for and in the picture his mind painted, he saw Angelina, the ungel who had seen the bearer of glad tidings to his heart and household. He had only seen Angelina in her dress of deep mourning until to-day. What could have made her so suddenly change it? No wonder that Isabelle called her angel! "No painter ever conceived anything-created anything more angelic than she looked in that simple white dress and blue scarf," he said to himself. Angelina had forgotten that she was so dressed. Her mind was occupied with Isabelle's sickness, and this unselfishness gave her countenance a charm that was almost divine. Even her usual sad expression was lost for a time in the sunny beams of her countenance. She was so glad to see Isabelle better. That night Mr. Beauvais, like Isabelle, dreamed of Angelina as the guiding star of his life, and awoke depressed to find it only a dream. (To be continued.)

MARRIED THE COLORED COACHMAN, CLEVELAND. O., Jan. 7 .- Yesterday afternoon, Miss Ina Norton, a beautiful and accom-plished young lady, daughter of a wealthy resident on Brown street, quietly left her father's home, and, making her way to the town, met a former colored servant of the Norton's, by the name of Barber. The two proceeded to the residence of a colored minister, and were married, after which Miss Norton returned to her home. In the evening the young lady attended a progressive eachier party. At 10 o'clock she arose, exclaiming that as her carriage

WHOLESALE LAND GRABBING.

A NEW TRELAND IN CANADA—NOTHING SMALL ABOUT THE GRABBERS-FIFTY SQUARE MILES AT A TIME-POLITICIANS AND TIMBER LIMITS.

Mr. M. C. Cameron, M.P., in his speech at Brucefield, Oat., a few days ago, produced some interesting facts in reference to the manner in which the timber limits in the disputed territory-which has now been awarded to Unterio-have been disposed of by the Dominion Government. Mr. Cameron makes the point that in every instance politicians and their friends have been favored, and consequently the word "Tory" is repeated throughout his list of favorites, which we append. A square mile of timber claimed that under the management of the Crown Land Department of Ontario, \$600 a mile could have been realized. New lands, it is alleged, are held for speculative purposes. Most of the limits were sold in 50 mile blocks, equal to 32,000 sercs, so that 50 miles or 32,000 acres could be secured for the moderate investment of \$250. The list is given in Mr. Cameron's own words:

The following are the names of Sir John's favorites who hope to fatten on the spoils stolen from Ontario. You will readily recognize them as unswerving supporters of the present Tory Government : -

1—The St. Catherine's Milling & Lumbering Company, President of the Co., Capt. Afurray, of St. Catharines, who is also President of the Conservative Association for the Count of Lincoln; P. H. Chabat, an Ottawa Tory heeler; J. C. Gouin, the Tory Postmaster at Ottawa; and H. A. Costigan, a son of the Minister of Inland Revenue, are all corporators of this Company, which obtained of

Ottawa
3.—Hugh Macdonald, a Toronto Tory.
4.—Henry O'Brien, the Tory brother of the Tory member of Muskcka, ob-

6.—F. C. Campbell, a relative of the Postmaster-General, secured..... 32,000

-W. B. Scarth, a Tory hanger-on and wire-puller, and Manager of the North-West Land Company, 32,000

dealer, who supplied the frozen whisky to John Shields-(laugh-Toronto, brother-in-law of the un-seated and disqualified Tory mem-

ber for Muskoka, licensee for.... S. Aikins, the Tory son of the Tory Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba, and late colleague of Sir John Macdonald, managed to David Blain, who was once a Liberal, but who could not get his own way with the party, and so settled

down among the Tories, has been rewarded for his unfaithfulness to his party withL. R. O'Brien, a relative of the Tory member for Muskoka, got.. 32,000
13.—John Ginty, a Tory, formerly a
partner of John Shields, got... 32,000
14.—John Shields, a notorious political

tramp, and the hero of the frozen whisky, as a reward for his political frauds, secured 15.—H. Montplaisir, Tory member for Champlain, Quebec, secured.... 32,000 16.—H. Robillard, Tory M.P.P. for Rus-

18.—T. G. Blackstock, Toronto, the Tory brother of the twice defeated Tory candidate for Leanox, is down tor 32,000

19.-N. F. Paterson, a Tory lawyer and the defeated Tory candidate for one 20. John Bain, a Toronto Tory lawyer, and a defeated Tory candidate for East York, is licensee for...... 32,000

-F. T. Bulmer, the Tory partner of the Tory nephew of the Tory Minister of Railways, got.....-Thomas Birkett, a Tory ex alder-man of Ottawa, always on the 32,000

alJerman, Ottawa, secured......
24.—David Tisdale, a Tory lawyer, of
Simcoe, and defeated Tory candidate for North Norfold, to recompense him for his valuable services to the Tory party, got..... 32,000
James Murray, St. Catherines,
President of the Conservative Association of Lincoln, to recem-

Stewart Mulvey, a Winnipeg Tory, defeated Tory candidate for Sel-

W. J. McAuley—this man used to be a Liberal, but went over to the Terius-gets a double share of the spoils because he proved a traitor to Ontar o interests, and so he

gets. 61,000 The Keewatin Lumber Company, the leading spirits in which are Mr. Fuller, a leading Tory of Hamilton, John Dennis, a Western Tory, and John and R. W. Mather, Ottawa Tories, secured—H. H. Bailley, the Tory nephew of the Tory Minister of Railways.

the Tory Minister of Railways, through the influence of Uncle

obtsined 32,000

'Hon. John Costigan, Minister of Inland
Revenue, did not think it inconsistent to secure for himself 50 square miles, and so he promptly makes the haul.

"In addition to this list of Tory plunderers of Ontario territory, there are thirty-three others who obtained permits from the Government to cut timber on this territory, but time will not admit of my giving their names and political history. I will reserve this for a future occasion. (Cheers.)"

It is not a little singular that no Reform

politicians, or lumbermen of the Reform stripe, have applied for these timber limits; but if Mr. Cameron's list is full and correct, the friends of the Government have had everything their own way. We cannot help thinking there is another side to the story, and if there is the sooner it is given to the public the better.

Horsford's Acid Phosphate, Very Satisfactory in Prostration.

iler vino 1 120 to sooil or airm.

CARLETON PLACE, ONT.

THE MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS—FANATICISM DEFEATED-CONTEST FOR THE RESVE-SHIP-COMING LITERARY AND MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT-OTHER NOTES.

(Special Correspondence of THE POST.) CAMLETON PLACE, Jan. 7 -Like other towns in Ontario, we have just passed through an exciting election contest, made more so this year than for some years past on account of the large number of candidates who were in the field seeking civic honors. The principal interest of course centered in in. Mrs. Hodge, who thought he had been the election for the Reeveship, and had it drinking, as he was much excited, advised not been for some very ugly reports concerning a certain act of the defeated candidate which were circulated in towns previous to limits was given for five dollars; and it is the day of polling, the contest might have been fought on more equal grounds. As it was, the old Reeve, Dr. Preston, was re-cleated with a splendid majority, The story shot entered her right side in the vicinity of is going the rounds, apparently with a good deal of mirth, that Mr. S. S. Merrick, the Dector's opponent, and one of his henchmen, previous to the day of election, visited the house of a well known voter and inquired of him if he could consciously support the return of Dr. Preston, after the latter committing the "unpardonable crime" of acting as chairman the street. During the scene Mrs. Hodge at a Catholic concert. The story comes from was paralyzed with fear. Stone staggered the very best sources, and no one has as yet out of the door, and by way of the back lots ventured to deny it. On such grounds Mr. in the direction of his own house. Mr. D. Merrick could not hope to win. The Cathol Davis, who was cutting wood in his yard, lic vote in Carleton Place is not a very large observed him bleeding, started after him, one, but it is strong enough to "vanquish" and, with the assistance of James Rogers, any man who deliberately sets it at defiance, and we are satisfied that Mr. Merrick and his faithful friends have been taught a lesson which they will in future regard with a little more consideration. Dr. Preston was supported in his candidature by such popular and influential citizens as Mr. Wm. McDiarmid, proprietor of the "Golden Lion" stores ; Mr. A. W. Bell, and a large majority of the intelligent Protestants of the town; and these men have decreed against the verdict which rendered it a "crime" for the Doctor, in his capacity as Reeve, to preside at a Catholic concert. It is probable, too, that in the near future the Doctor will preside at more Catholic concerts than one, to the utter discom-fiture of Mr. Merrick and his little circle of friends.

The lovers of music and song in Carleton the winter months. On the 27th instant d is assured by the fact that several prominent Protestants are interesting them selves in its behalf. Following this will be a high class musical and dramatic entertainment, which will take place about the first

or second week in February. On the 17th of March another first-class encertainment will be given in the Opera Hall, at which the Hon. John Costigan is expected to be present. These are a few of the entertainments which are on the boards for the winter months, and ought to satisfy the lovers of music and song that the promoterof musical and literary entertainments do not intend to remain inactive.

With the growth and progress of the town there is a corresponding increase in the number of business houses. One of the latest additions is the new Medical Hall of F. J. Sanders & Co., with Mr. Eilard Darling at the helm. "Ellard" is a genial, good-hearted Irish Canadian, and, no doubt, with a strict attention to business he will, in due time, work up a good trade.

CLOSE OF THE CHRISTMAS SEASON. The great and cheering festival of the Nativity of Christ was with becoming piety and solemnity closed in St. Mary's church on Wednesday evening, the feast of the Epiphany. There was Benediction of the Most Blessed Sacrament, at which the choir rendered valuable assistance. An appropriate and elequent discourse was also delivered by the Rev. Father O'Donohue, and was listened to with pious attention by a large congregation, who heartily appreciate and enjoy the explicit manner in which the rev. gentleman

expounds the doctrines of the church.

THE RISING RIVERS.

A DAM ON THE RIDEAU, NEAR OTTAWA, SWEPT AWAY.

OTTAWA, Jan. 5. - About 10.30 this morning the immense pressure of broken ice coming down the Rideau river proved too great for the dam owned by Messre. Dunn & Macdonald for the purpose of aiding in the construction of the new bridge across the river at New Edinburgh, and with a tremendone crash the wood work gave way and was swept over the talls. The rapidly rising water flowed over the stone piers in the course of crection, and in a few minutes the ice road across the river broke up and followed the wood work of the dam, thus cutting off all vehicular traffic with the village of New Edinburgh, except by way of St. Patrick's bridge. All the work on Messrs. Duan & Macdonald's contract is temporarily suspended, and as the quantity of ice coming down is still increasing it will probably be a day or two before operations can be resumed. Owing to the mild weather and heavy rain the past week the water in the Ottawa river has risen very considerably. The appearance of things around the Chaudiere mills and falls looks more like a general spring break up than a thaw in midwinter. At Montebello to-day a serious washout occurred on the C.P.R. The officials with a large gang of men have been busily engaged all day con structing a track around the break. Reports from cities in Pennsylvania, New

York and Vermont show that there have been similar disastrous floods, trains being delayed by washouts, mills deluged and bridges swept away, besides considerable damage to lands and property. The rivers in several places in the Midland and Eastern States have been higher than for nearly twenty years past.

Carter's Little Liver Pilis are free from all caude and irritating matter. Concentrated medicine only; very small! very easy to take; no pain; no griping; no purging.

THE NEW FRENCH MINISTRY.

PARIS, Jan. 7 .- The new Cabinet, announced PARIS, Jan. 7.—The new Cabinet, announced in the Official Gazette this afternoon, is as follows:—M. de Freycinet, president of the council and minister for foreign affairs; M. Sarrien, minister of the interior; M. Sadie-Carnot minister of finance; M. Galibet, minister of public instruction; M. de Nicol, minister of justice; M. De Ville, minister of agriculture; Gen. Bawlergeor, minister of war; M. Auber, minister of marine and colonies; M. Brathul, minister of minister of minister. Dr. P. P. GILMARTIN, Detroit, Mich., says: minister of manne and colonies; M. Grayel, minister of public works; M. Grayel, minister of public works; M. Lockroy, minister of posts and telegraphs; M. Lockroy, minister of posts and telegraphs; M. Lockroy, minister of commerce. The composition of the ministry of commerce. The composition of the ministry of commerce. The composition of the ministry of commerce. creates no enthusiasm, notably the appointment of M. Sarrien, a third rate politician, to the im-portant office of minister of the interior. It is wheat cakes on a wager. They both stopped weakness. The Cabinet will, it is believed, be on the ninetv-first cake.

A VILLAGE TRAGEDY.

FURTHER DETAILS OF THE STONE SHOOT-ING CASE AT BEAMSVILLE.

ST. CATHARINES, Ont., Jan. 6 .- On Tuesday morning John Stone, of Beamsville, sent a note to the house of his sister, Mrs. Hodge, requesting to see her daughter, Maude. Stone had been a regular visitor at Mrs. Hodge's residence, but it is said the family were afraid of him for some days past. The young lady answored the note saying she could not see him. Stone called at their place at 3 p. m., and asked for Mr. Hodge, who was not then him to go home until he became calmer. Maude the injured girl was seated at the end of the table, and he immediately drew a cvolver and fired at her. She screamed, turned around and pulled the tablecloth over her the liver and the second bullet struck her between the shoulders, but was fortunately stopped by her corset and clothing. Whilst the girl's head was covered with the cloth she heard another shot, and Stone immediately fell beside the table. She then arose and fled, screaming, from the house, seeking refuge in the residence of Mrs. Konkle, across was paralyzed with fear. Stone staggered and, with the assistance of James Rogers, brought him to his home, where they guarded him until the constables came. On searching him, a revolver cartridge was found in his pocket, and Constable Root afterwards secured the revolver. The excitement in the village became intense, and, while medical aid was being sent for, the Rev. Mr. Chapin visited the girl, as did also Mr. Cyrus Kilborne, a magistrate, who took her deposition. She stated that when Stone came into her house he said he was there to settle their trouble. He then opened the breast of his clothing and producing the pistol asked her to shoot him. When she screamed he fired at her and then at himself with the results as stated. Among the reasons given for the crime are that Stone had made improper proposals to the girl, which she spurned, The lovers of music and song in Carleton and that, stung with remorse, he was Place will be pleased to learn that there are incited to commit acts which would several rare treats in store for them during silence both forever. Another is that she the winter months. On the 27th instant was about to marry a young man whom Principal McKabe, of Ottawa, will deliver an Stone disliked, and a third is that Stone was address in the Opera Hall for the benefit of an avowed infidel, who had always endeav-Sr. Mary's Church. Those who know or orel to poison the girl's mind with his ideas, don, E.C. This Syrup strikes at the very have heard of Principal McKabe need no and she, having lately been baptized and refoundation of the disease, and drives it, root words of praise from us to convince them ceived as a member of the church, had rethat the entertainment will be first class in pulsed him. No doubt all these matters will every particular, and that it will be well pat be sifted in due time. Regarding Stone, it is stated that, although a regular attendant at the Methodist Church, he was an uncompromising infidel, and also that aithough never seen to enter a tavern, he was a confirmed whiskey drinker, and at times of a moody and brooding disposition. On the arrival of Dr. McLean, of Beamsville, and Dr. Jessep, of Jordan, their first care was to examine the 1 the same complaint to give it a trial, the reinjured girl, who, although fearfully shocked, was not suffering much pain. It was found that the bullet had entered the right side in the vicinity of the lobe of the liver, but had gone too far to be extracted or reached with the probe. In her case the medical men do not think, unless other complications arise, the wounds will necessarily prove fatal, examination of Stone, who was in a half stuper, showed that the bullet had entered the left side of the head and penetrated over three inches of the brain, which was slowly oozing from the wound, which, the doctors state, will prove fatal in a short time. Before the doctors came he told those around him that he had taken four grains of morphine with the intention of poisoning himself.

LOYALISTS' UTTERINGS.

LONDON, Jan. 7.—At a meeting of the Irish Loyal and Patriotic union to day, Mayor E. J. Sanderson, loyalist member of parliament for Armagh, said he feared the radicals would concede home rule to the nationalists. If nome rule should be granted the loyalists it has restored me to complete health. I rewould be compelled to up and fight; otherwise their throats would be cut. Colonel T. Waring, member of Parliament for Down, said if the government intended cutting the lovalists adrift he prayed that it would at least leave their hands untied, so that they might render a good account of themselves.

CHEERED TO HIS PRISON.

WINNIPEG, Jan. 6. - Advices from Calgary state that all the councillors disqualified Judge Travis have been returned by the electors. Mr. Cayley's days of grace having expired, over 200 of the citizens placed him in a waggon, drawn by themselves, and, led by the town band, escorted him around the streets, with cheers for him and the old coun-cil. Passing Judge Travis' house groans for the Judge were enthusiastically given. In the evening the municipal victory was celebrated by bonfires and a torchlight procession. Judge Travis did not order the arrest of Mr. Cayley on Monday, but yesterday that gentleman was taken to the Mounted Police harracks, to put in his sentence for contempt of court. A petition will be sent to Ottawa immediately demanding a commission to investigate Judge Travis' action.

AN ENGINEER'S DILEMMA.

IE DRIVES HIS TRAIN AT FULL SPRED OVER A BURNING TRESTLE BRIDGE.

PETERSBURG, Va., Jan. 5.—A passenger train. No. 45, from the South, for Richmond, Washington and New York, due here at 10 .m., narrowly escaped disaster yesterday. On nearing the treatle bridge, two miles below Rocky mount, a station on the Wilmington & Weldon railway, the engineer discovered that it was on fire and that a portion of it had been burned. Seeing the danger, and knowing that it would be impossible for him to stop the train before reaching the trestle, he bravely remained in the cab, conscious that it the train went through the trestle he would either be killed or badly hurt, as well as all the passengers. As quick as a flash the thought occurred to him that the best way to avert the impending accident was for the entire train to pass over that portion of the bridge which had been burned as rapidly as possible. He pulled wide open the throttle valve of the engine and passed over the bridge at the rate of sixty miles an hour, but so great was the Paris. His estensible object in making this concussion that followed that one of the cars visit to the French capital is to select and broke from the couplings and all the lights buy dresses and scenery for the performance in the coaches were extinguished. The pastor of "Theodora," which is to take place for his sengers were all badly shaken up and private enjoyment, but there is a "famor frightened. The train was delayed one hour affoat that he is really in search of a newlecoan on its arrival here.

Ayer's Olierry Pectoral; as proved by forty
years, experience; will cure this disease when years experience; will core this disease when should get word of his presence it is probable not already advanced; beyond the reach of the rage of the people would be provided and medical aid. Even then its use affords very that the city would again the the scene of great relief and insured references. great relief, and insures refreshing sleep. § | violent anti-German demonstrations.

AN ALARMING DISEASE AFFLICTING A NUMEROUS CLASS.

The disease commences with a slight derangement of the stomach, but, if neylected, it in time involves the whole frame, embrac ing the kidneys, liver, pancreas, and, in fact, the entire glandular system, and the afflicted drags out a miserable existence until death gives relief from suffering. The disease is often mistaken for other complaints; but if the reader will ask himself the following questions, he will be able to determine whether he himself is one of the athlicted: -Have I distress, pain, or difficulty in breathing after eating? Is there a duil, heavy feeling attended by drowsiness? Have the eyes a yellow tinge? Does a thick, sticky, mucous gather about the gums and teeth in the mornings, accompanied by a disagreeable taste? Is the tongue coated? Is there pain in the side and back? Is there a fullness about the right side as if the liver were enlarging? It there costiveness? Is there vertigo or dizziness when rising suddenly from a horizontal position? Are the secretions from the kidneys scanty and highly coloured, with a de-posit after standing? Does food ferment soon after eating, accompanied by flatulence or a belching of gas from the stomach? Is there frequent painitation of the heart? These various sympoms may not be present at one time, but they torment the sufferer in turn as the dread ful disease progresses. If the case lee one of long standing, there will be a dry, hacking cough, attended after a time by expectaration. In very advanced stages the skin assumes a dirty brownish appearance, and the hands and feet are covered by a cold, sticky perspiration. As the liver and kidnevs begome more and more diseased, rheumatic pains appear, and the usual treatment proves entirely unavailing against this latter agonising disorder. The origin of this malady is indicestion or dyspepsia, and a small quantity of the proper medicine will remove the disease if taken in its incipiency. It is most important that the disease should be promptly and properly treated in its first stages, when a little medicine will effect a cure, and even when it has obtained a strong hold the correct remedy should be persevered in until every vestige of the disease is eradicated, until the appetite has returned, and the digestive organs restored to a healthy condition. The surest and most effectual remedy for this distressing complaint is "Seigel's Curative Syrup," a vegetable preparation sold by all Chemists and Medicine Vendors throughout the world, and by the proprietors, A. J. White, Limited, 17 Farrington Road, Lonand branch, out of the system.

Market Place, Pocklington, York, October 2nd, 1882.

Sir,—Being a sufferer for years with dyspepsia in all its worst forms, and after spend ing pounds in medicines, I was at last persua ded to try Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup, and am thankful to say have derived more benefit from it than any other medicine I ever took, and would advise aryone suffering from sults they would soon find out for themselv If you like to make use of this testimoni you are quite at liberty to do so.

Yours respectfully R. TURNER. (Signed) R. TURNER.
Seigel's Operating Pills are the best family physic that has ever been discovered. They cleanse the bowels from all irritating substances, and leave them in a healthy condi tion. They cure costiveness.
St. Mary street, Peterborough

November 29th, 1881.

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

Mr. A. J. White. William Brent.

Hensi.gham, Whitehaven, Oct. 16th, 1882.

Mr. A. J. White. Dear Sir—I was for some time afflicted with piles, and was ad vised to give Mother Seigel's Syrup a trial, which I did. I am now happy to state that

it has restored me to main, yours respectfully,
John H. Lightfoot. 15th August, 1883. Dear Sir,—I write to tell you that Mr. Henry Hillier, of Yatesbury, Wilts, informs me that he suffered from a severe form of indigestion for upwards of four years, and took no end of doctor's medicine without the slightest benefit, and declares Mother Seigel's

Syrup which he got from me has saved his life. Yours truly, (Signed) N. Webb, Mr. White. Chemist, Calne September 8th, 1883.

Dear Sir,—I find the sale of Seigel's Syrup steadily increasing. All who have tried it speak very highly of its medicinal virtues; one customer describes it as a "Godsend to dyspeptic people." I always recommend it with confidence.

Faithfully yours Vincent A. Wills, (Signed) Chemist-Dentist To Mr. A. J. Whit Merthyr Tydv Preston, Sept. 21st, 1883. My Dear Sir, -Your Syrup and Pills are

still very popular with my customers, many saying they are the best family medicines possible. The other day a customer came for two qottles of Syrup and said "Mother Seigel' had sayed the life of his wife, and he added,

"one of these bottles I am sending fifteen miles away to a friend who is very ill. I have much faith in it.' The sale keeps up wonderfully, in fact, one would fancy almost that the people were beginning to breakfast, dine, and sup on

Mother Seigel's Syrup, the demand is so constant and the satisfaction so great.—Lam, dear Sir, yours faithfully, W. BOWKER. (Signed) To A. J. WHITE, Esq.

A. J WHITE, (limited) 67 St James street, Montreal.

BAVARIA'S ROYAL CRANK.

For sale by all druggists and by A. J. White (limited) 67 St. James street, city.

KING LUDWIG PAYS A VISIT TO PARIS, IN

DISGUISE ON A THEATRICAL MISSION. LONDON, Jan. 6.—The King of Bayaria is indulging in a new freak which may have serious consequences of international importance unless great care is exercised. He has left his domains incognite and is now in visit to the French capital is to select and to enable him to carry out his extra agast schemes of pleasure. He travels under the name of Herr Ludwig and is personally not suspected by most of those with whom he has come win contact in Paris alliethes in blic

66 THE TRUE WITNESS'

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AT THEIR OFFICES: 761 CRAIG ST., Montreal, Canada.

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WEDNESDAY......JANUARY 13, 1886

Owing to the floods, the engine room of THE POST Printing and Publishing Company is under water. This untoward circumstance naturally causes us much inconvenience for a short time. The kindness and courtesy of the erald enables us to present our readers with the paper as usual, but the transfer of heavy forms and other incidentals connected with the changes enforced by the accident may cause some delay and irregularity in the distribution of the paper. Should this be so. and we trust it will not, we must ask the indulgence of our subscribers. We hope, however, that it will not be required.

"GAT" HOWARD, who went through the North-West with his gatling gun, and only killed one man with it, according to General Middleton's testimony, considers that injustice has been done to his courage and humanity, and is talking about a libel suit. He says 56 there is not a word of truth in the charge ss as made. He explains the barbarous incident in this fashion: "I took my knife and simply cut off the scalp lock as a trophy." "Gat" Howard puts us in mind of the boy

who didn't steal it, he only took it." Mr. Howard didn't scalp, he only and simply took the scalp lock. "Gat" is a farceur, and a very fresh one at that.

general election, Sir John A. Macdonald with such a man, yield to principle, but prinpromised certain of our people in the city of ciple to party-never. Toronto that if he was then again returned to power the Irish Catholics of Canada would have two representatives in the Cabinet. On the strength of that promise, the certain parties to whom we allude supported Sir John, and he was once again made Premier of Canada. Well, what did he do! He made the Hon, John Costigan Minister of Inland Revenue and the Hon. Frank Smith minister without portfolio. Now, we tell Sir John A. Macdonald that we know the inside history of this latter transaction : we tell him that we are familiar with all its details; and Be want him to know that we know certain scorets which will prove that the retention of the Hon. Frank, without a portfolio, to be a mere cipher in the Cabinet, was a deliberate fraud on the Irish Catholic people of the Dominion. We want Sir John A. Macdonald. and those implicated with him in that conspiracy, to take this hint and to make a note of it. A wink is as good as a nod to a blind horse. Sir John will understand us.

MANITOBA and the North-West are destined to come under the influence of Orangeism even more than Untario. We have already published in these columns sufficient information to prove that a great many of the Dominion officials in the North-West take advantage of the offices they hold to form Orange lodges everywhere they can in that vast territory. Driven out of this province by legal prescription, losing its grip in many parts of Ontario where it used to be powerful, Orangeism is flourishing in Manitoba and the North-West Territories as tadpols flourish in a slough. Orangeism cannot live for any great length of time in large intellectual centers. It recedes before the march of development, population and tolerance just as the weeds in the fields are destroyed by science, labor and enquiry. In a few years Protestants and Catholics will live side by side in Ontario without Orange ism to awaken fanaticism in the minds of the one or just anger in the breasts of the other, but it will betake itself to Manitoba and the Canadian North-West, where it will play the wornout role of "Croppie lie down" until an increasing population trust it into its grave.

THE English papers complain of the "shopkeepers, reporters, dancing masters" and others of that class who have recently been elected as members of Parliament for Ireland. These are not the kind of men the English people wanted. It would have suited them better if Ireland had returned representatives like Meldon or O'Connor Power, who would of English aristocratic gaslights. So many the remainder of his days.

nominal Home Rulers fell a victim to English "society" in the past that Parnell determined to profit by the experience, and he looked for earnestness as the first qualification for representation under the new regime. And he was right. The history of Irish parliamentary representation proves that many men who professed to be Home Rulers, when speaking on an Irish husting, became Whigs after being some time in the House of Com- is full of significance. The real basis of mons. They were invited "out." "society" opened its doors to them. By degrees they became less and less earnest in the Home Rule cause. They were afraid to make themselves "obnoxious" to "society," and Irish interests were neglected or betrayed. But now, ah! now, Parnell has them. "Society" will not "receive" the "shopkeepers, the reporters and the dancing masters," and "the shopkeepers, the reporters and the dancing masters" will make "Ireland" their parliamentary battle cry, and "society" may go to

THIRTY-NINE years ago to-day the famine began in Ireland and before it ended it is computed that a million of the Irish race perished from its effects. And all the time during that terrible famine landlords were squandering the money drawn from the rents of the people in London and over the continent of Europe. The hill sides in Ireland were dotted with the sheep of the wealthy English garrison in the country; ships loaded to the gunwales with the produce of the farm sailed from Irish ports, while others loaded with the charities of the world were sailing into Irish harbors. America, generous America, helped our people with a lavish hand. Even Turkey sent her mite, and all the world looked with pity on a virtuous people stoically dying on the road-side, and that, too, in the midst of plenty, with the richest nation in the world at their side. And England-what did she do? Well, she did what she always did. Her people gave "three cheers for the Irish famine" in the town of Leeds, and her chief organ of public opinion said that "the Irish are going with a vengeance." Oh! how those people hated us. But

"Forgiveness to the injured doth belong; They never forgive who do a wrong."

THERE are a great many men who bosst about their "consistency in politics." It would, however, be better if they said they were consistent to "principle." Politics may change, principles never can. How, for instance, could an Irish Catholic Reformer be "consistent" to the one-time policy of the late George Brown in the old days, or how can an Irish Catholic Conservative be "consistent" to the policy of Sir John A. Macdonald at the present hour? Consistency under such circumstances means political serfdom and the surrender of principle to the oxigencies of political parties. We are proud to say that we are "consistent" to such parties as these, but we try to be "consistent" to the principles of our people. No man can honestly pledge himself to support a merely political party in the future, not knowing what policy that party may pursue, and the best citizen is the man who may be a Conservative to-day In May, 1882, a few weeks before the last and a Reformer to morrow, for party must.

SIR JOHN'S CIVIL WAR.

Sir John A. Macdonald, the Marquis of Lorne, and Mr. Alex. Pirie, of Toronto, were invited by the editor of the North American Review to contribute for the January number a paper on the subject of "Canadian Prospects and Politics." The Marquis wrote a very fair article on situation of Canada, urging that that it would not be advisable to establish for some years to come the political and national independence of the Dominion.

Mr. Pirie, on the other hand, sets forth in an able review of Canadian affairs that the British connection may be a thing of beauty. but not a joy forever. He holds that independence is what the near future has in store for our country.

At the heel of these two articles comes that of our mighty Canadian Premier, Sir John Macdonald. It consists of nine and a half lines, in which he says one thing and threatens another. Sir John first says that a discussion as to the advisability of the severance by agreement of the connection which exists between the " mother country" and Canada can lead to no practical result. He next threatens that " any attempt at a separation would lead " to a civil war."

The poor old man! He never opens his mouth but he talks of civil war. He commenced his public career by burning down the Parliament Buildings in Montreal, and he would like to end it by smashing the confederation into its original fragments. The flame lit his path to power and glory, and the sword is now to be unsheathed to keep him there.

When he was in London fifteen months ago he let all England know that there was at least one Canadian true and loyal, who would shoulder his musket and oppose to the death any attempt to make Canada an independent nation, and that Canadian was himself-Sir John A. Macdonald. This courageous and bold assertion was worth an additional piece of ribbon to the old man from Her Majesty the Queen.

But here in Canada, the "musket business" was only laughed at and had no influence in changing the general estimate placed upon Sir John's logal utterances. His last threat or prophecy of civil war, as announced deliberately in the North American Review, is quite in harmony with the settled policy of "rule or ruin" which has distinguished his whole public career.

Sir John has given the country enough of civil war : it is about time for the country to return good for evil and give Sir John enough ferget their duty to Ireland under the glare of civil peace and retirement that will cover

MAKING INCIANS ORANGEMEN. Our Ottawa correspondent, "A lover of Justice," whose letter appeared last week, has touched upon a subject that is of

the greatest import. At first it is perhaps calculated to excite mirth when we are told that the Indians are to be initiated into the deep mysteries of Orange Lodges. But a little consideration will show that such a course Orangeism is Freemasonry. The latter is, leaving aside the ridiculous fables concerning its antiquity, a comparatively recent adaptation of some of the profane rites of the heathen of old. Revived in England in the last century, it has gone far to prove the strange tendency men show for decorations and titles, even though they be spurious and ridiculous. There is a touch of the extreme in the com icality of, for example, let us say, the Hon. Mackenzie Bowell, a very fair rural editor in his way, inscribing himself "Ever "Most Perfect Sovereign and Past "Prince of the Sublime Secret." Yet this farrago is a sample of the absurd titles assumed by the secret orders. The City directory will show that some very respectable citizens are under certain conditions "Most wise Sovereigns," "High Prelates," "Most Puissant Sovereigns," "Sublime Princes," "Viceroys," and "Great Priors." Admirals, Generalissimos. Grand Heralds, Knights, and such fry, are too numerous to mention. And this kind of thing grows by what it feeds on. In the United States these mock content with the highest European degreethirty-three-whatever that may mean, have in certain quarters elevated themselves to ninety-nine degrees. No mere vulgar European

'33° " for them. All this is of course a very childish procebe suppressed. We allow our children their toy stoves, but no matches. There out Separate Schools, as it was understood is no question of the evil power that this tomfoolery, properly manipulated. may be made to exercise upon the Indians. The Masonic signs of secrecy have fact are to some extent borrowed from them.

The Indian and the heathen "signs" have been utilized, misinterpreted and a very commonplace ignorance twisted into a false mysticism. Among the barbarians there is the proper home for the ceremonial and rites of

Once it is known that Orange lodges are being formed among the Indians, the cloud that is now rising in the North-West may easily be comprehended. "Dr. Oronhyatekha. who may be described as the arch-priest and pedlar of outlandish degrees in connexion with various secret societies, has been commissioned, in accordance with the Indian enfranchisement, to establish Orange lodges, Royal Arch Purple Chapters and Royal Black Knights, among the Indians." So writes our correspondent, and apart from his information we happen to know that his story is too true. Nothing could be more dangerous. Ferocity and bigotry are two strong motive forces in Orangeism. Ignorance necessarily is its strongest, and with these three elements at work it may easily be imagined what the fruit of planting the order among the savages must be. Already the deaths of two noble missionaries have shown what the Indians might be provoked to do if the ideas of Orangeism is once imparted to the redman, and the familiar cry of "no Popery" raised. The Orange order is an illegal one, and it becomes the duty of every citizen loyal to the country to stand shoulder to shoulder and demand that the Government shall aid in stamping the evil thing out. It is now somewhere in the neighborhood of ninety years old. Its centennial ought not to be celebrated in this country, except with the fear of pain and penalties before it.

The Government is directly responsible in made by all parties and nationalities to call them to account at the coming session.

HON. JOHN COSTIGAN AGAIN. Mr. M. C. Cameron, M.P., said in a speech made the other day, that the Hon. John Costigan, Minister of Inland Revenue, "did not think it inconsistent to secure for himself 50 square miles of territory, and so he promptly makes the howl?" This is the first we have heard of this new feature in the Hon. John Costigan's political career. So far as we know it is nothing but a statement, and as such we accept it. Whether it is true or not we do not know. If it is true, then a large number Mr. Costigan's friends will he glad to hear that he is becoming, or has the chances of becoming, a rich man. It wil be something new to associate his name with timber limits, or ranches, or a small wheat field of his own. If obtained honestly and above board the Irish Catholics of Canada, irrespective of party, will be glad of John Costigan's luck; a bombshell among them. We now ask Mr. Cameron, M.P., to give us particulars. How did this "fifty square miles" of territory come into the possession of the Minister of Inland Revenue? Was it by fair and honest trade? or was it by the exercise of his influence as a Minister of the Crown? The Irish Catholics of Canada will take a painful interest in the reply, but they can wait for an answer rathethan form an off-hand opinion. Yesterday we had occasion to comment on John Costigan's alleged insult to the men he is said to have called "designing politicians." When we get Mr. M. C. Cameron's reply to our query, we hope it will not be of such a nature as to bring the insult desperately home to roost.

not only mentions Hon John Costigan as have daily," but sanctimoniousness of character, stitutions, with the numerous convents and issued to "B" Battery, was naturally re-

ing secured 50 square miles of territory, but he says that H. A. Costigan, a son of the Minister of Inland Revenue, is one of a corporation that has obtained 32,000 acres of of these limits was sold to the said corporation for \$5 per square mile and that each square mile is worth \$600. Here again we halt. We decline to accept the statement of Mr. Cameron without some proof. True, he gives what appears to be documentary evidence. If we were John Costigan's enemy these documents might be enough, but we want this thing proved beyond all cavil, or the reputation of the Minister of having gone in for plunder at the expense of the country. We can pause for a reply.

But if we hesitate to condemn John Costigan on those issues we do not hesitate to condemn him for his apathy on a subject in which there is a principle affecting the Catholic people of Canada involved. And now we will ask John Costigan a question, and it is this-What has become of the New Brunswick school question since you became a Minister of the Crown? You were bold, honest, manly, infighting the battle for separate Catholic schools power. You did famous service then. But since then, and particularly since you became Minister of Inland Revenue, where is all that store of fire and brimstone you had ever ready at command when the Reformers were to be roasted[and your "suffering co-religionists]in orders seem to be in special favor, and not New Brunswick" so heroically defended? Here at least there is no necessity to wait for an answer, for Hansard and the Parliamentary reports, as furnished to the press, give as a reply, and it is this-"Silence,"-greater than a Trappist's silence, for your silence, John Costigan, has been on that subject the dure, and while as an innocent pastime might silence of the grave." The New Brunswick be pitied when it becomes dangerous, it must School Question is where it was years ago. The Catholics of that Province are still withthey were to have. By fighting the battle of the Catholic people on that subject you first came into place and power, and once there you abandoned, yes abandoned them, instead a species of kindred with barbarians and in of using your lefty position to obtain justice for their demands.

It is time that those truths were told to you, and that your weakness of character, your want of what is plainly called "backbone" were put on record, in order that you may understand that the Irish Catholics of Canada are no longer to be deceived by men who use them in order to gain their personal ends. But the night is long that never finds the day.

"ITS TOO LATE, TOO LATE!"

The answer of His Grace the Archbishop

of St. Boniface to a representative of the

Mail puts the Indian question in a nutshell. "The Government has spent millions, but money cannot make an untutored man happy, while the remembrance of happy times is forever making him miserable. The red race cannot be transformed into tillers of the soil. The great mistake was in making treaties as if the Indians were white men, who could fully understand or comprehend their share of the responsibility. The Indians never imagined that they were to stay on their reserves and be fed as they are. It never dawned on their minds that they were giving up their land forever." The same error has been committed in the United States, though there are too good reasons for knowing that the Indians there have received treatment from agents not of the best kind. But probably it is too late to talk of mending the mischief done, and we must look at the consequences of past action, which stare us in the face. These are calculated to cause the greatest alarm, and the story told by Archbishop Taché is, of course, not to be questioned in accuracy. He confirms the dark rumors of an Indian uprising, and his confirmation makes the rumors darker than before. It is periectly clear that trouble is growing. Father Lacombe tells of " secret meetings" and an apparent distrust this matter, and a united effort must be of the priests which ought to delight the hearts of the new Orange friends of the red men. Ammunition is being cachéd, and worse than all, the moral effect of Col. Otter's unwise excess of zeal has borne fruit. It is known that Poundmaker refused to surrender to that officer, as he claimed to have defeated him, and naturally an Indian would not weigh the strategical value of a "victory" followed by a hasty retreat of fifteen miles. Archbishop Taché reminds the country that Indian uprisings are very sudden, and that the signs are at present of a character that presage one. The fatal break in the link between the whites, the Indians and the half-breeds is pointed out and he indicates the only method by which some remedy might be obtained for existing evils. At present any attempt to conciliate the halfbreeds would seem impossible. What then remains? To quote the Archbishop again, "something should be done without delay to avert even the possibility of another outbreak." But what is being done by the Government? Practically nothing. The fact that these alarming statements are published if obtained otherwise, the news will come like in the Mail shows that they are worthy the attention of the supporters of the Government. If they do not know the horrors of an Indian uprising they can easily obtain descriptions of them, and then, if not too late, may try and avert the storm from the settlers in the North-

THE CHURCH WASTING AWAY IN THE UNITED STATES.

Our readers will remember that last week we undertook to diagnose a brief editorial paragraph which appeared in the Montreal Daily Witness. The operation revealed, notwithstanding the brevity of the Witness paragraph, that it contained nine distinct statements which were directly opposed to leges, the 618 academies, the 2621 parouhial But Mr. Cameron says more than this. He tearing to pieces of our "only religious schools), and finally the 449 charitable in sulting action in having "sealed orders"

such as that assumed by our contemporary, timber limits. And he says that every acre deal with the North-West Rebellion, the only religious daily managed to introduce a statement that the "Catholic Church wastes away in the United States," and which constituted "Lie No. IV." We proved this of the other "nine." Our contemporary, being unable to explain or support its position

assertion of the Daily Witness to have as little foundation in fact as any on eight of the points, contents itself with an answer to No. IV. and maintains that it was Inland Revenue cleared from the stain of right when it said that "the church wastes away in the United States."

How does the "only religious daily" prove it? By quoting largely from ancient history The sayings and opinions of two or three bishops, uttered thirty and fifty years ago. and of a few newspapers of more recent date, are thrown at us as proof that the Church is dying out in the American Republic. The Witness quotes these opinions, but it takes very good care not to say under what circumstances they were delivered. The fact that Archbishop Hughes once said "the while Mr. McKenzie and the Reformers were in the people at home do not fully understand the coposition of the emigrants, thousands being "lost in the large cities, while in the country "the faith has died out of multitudes," is no corroboration of the Witness contention that their country. Here they are on their native the church is wasting away. These words of Archbishop Hughes only prove that in the immense territory of the Union the spiritua and refigious wants of the people were not and could not be attended to by the ministers of their religion, for the very good reason that the supply of priests and churches were not adequate to the demand. We have known Catholic families to have lived in the States without seeing priest or church for decades of years, for there was neither one nor the other within reach of them for miles often reaching up to the hundred. Then as to the large cities, the fact that Catholics, like Protestants and Jews and Gentiles, fall a prey to sin and abandon the practice of their religion is no the throbing of the storm, then the fault will argument that the Church is wasting away. If it were there would be mighty little of any some great power some day. It may

> tion of the Daily Witness is false. A little affirmative argument will show the strength and truth of our position.

If the Church is wasting away it certainly could not be improving; its present condition ought to be worse than its past. That is a plain proposition and clear enough for the broke and "wars magnificently stern array" only religious daily to see through.

Now, who is bold or idiot enough, outside of our contemporary, to assert that the condition of the Church is worse to day than it was yesterday or fifty years ago? In 1830 lies could scarcely claim one million, or all beware! The lion has not yet suckled the numbered them by 13 to 1. Mark that. To-day the total population is about not at peace, and in greater fields of action, less than 12 or 13 are Catholics and acknowledged as such by their diocesans. Thus all outnumber Catholics by 4 to 1.

alleged, this enormous gain should have been be free themselves must strike the blow." an enormous loss; that is, instead of number ing 1 to 4, the Catholics should be in smaller proportion to the combined population than they were in 1830, when they were only 1 to 13. The Witness tries to get out of the corner by saying that the Catholic Church gains enormously through immigration, but that is no explanation for the wasting away state ment, for the other denominations gain much more largely through the same source.

As a matter of fact there has only been emigration from one Catholic European country, worth counting, and that is from Ireland. The emigration from Spain, Italy and France is nothing compared to the hordes that leave and have left Protestant Germany, Great Britain, Norway, Sweeder, and non-Catholic Russia. If anything, the other combined denominations should to-day outnumber Catholics by 20 to 1 instead of 4 to 1.

But if the Church is strong in the numbers of its rank and file, what shall we say of the strength it has gained in its hierarchy and its ecclesiastical, religious, charitable and scholastic institutions. No country in the world, nor since the Christian era, can show such a development of Catholicism in all its aspects as that which has occurred under the American Republic during the past few decades. The Republic has had its Cardinal, a dignitary which but privileged nations could

The Church, which was represented fifty years ago by a few Bishops and Priests in the United States, can now point to an episcopate, a clergy and a body of religious which have no superiors in the entire Christian world. Let the Daily Witness count the twelve Archbishops in the United States, and see what eminence of intellect, and of sanctity, characterizes them; let it run over the names of the 62 Bishops and sec the piety, the ability and zeal of which these pastors are the personification; let it look at that army of 7,296 priests, 1,621 ecclesiastical students always in the breach and ready to defend their flocks. and say if the Church is wasting away; let it gaze upon the 6.655 churches, the 1,071 charels and the 1,733 stations which dot the entire country, and say if the grandeur and the number of these sacred edifices are an evidence of weakness and of wasting away. Why the Church is spreading so rapidly that the colleges and seminaries cannot educate and form priests sufficient to attend to the 10,650 places of divine worship. The supply he looked for his support. He will of priests is short by 3,454.

Then let the Daily Witness take a glance at the 36 theological seminaries, the 85 colfacts and truth. We admit it was a bad schools (in competition with State subsidized

religious houses, and it will be astonished at is no guarantee against errors of judgment, the amount of learning, charity and piety ignorance or wilful deception. In the which exist in the Catholic church in the diagnosed paragraph which was supposed to United States. It takes an "orthodox. evangelical and temperance organ " like "the only religious daily" to find evidences of degeneracy in such facts and figures. It would have done better to have let "Lie No. IV."

FRENCH-CANADIAN MILITIA CORPS.

All told, there are about 1,700 men in the Active Militia in Montreal. Of this number about 300 are French-Canadians. This is not a fair proportion. The French-Canadians are more than one half the population of this city. Their language is, officially, as much the language of the country as the English language is. They are patriotic, intelligent, and the recent campaign in the North-West has proved that they make excellent soldiers. They are hardy, obedient, and respectful to authority. In good hands there is no reason to believe that they are destitute of the elan of their fathers. Gen. Strange, under whose command they served in the late campaign, speaks of them in the highest terms. At their camps of instruction they are noticed for their quiet demeanor and prompt. ness. They are a God-fearing, peaceable people, and they inherit all the qualities necessary to make good soldiers. This is soil, and it is their duty to take their full share in defending it. It may not be our special mission to read them a lecture. Their own patriotic press can do that work much better than we can. But we claim to be their friends, and as their friends we venture to tell them that if they wish to guard the liberties they enjoy, they will induce their voung men to learn the use of arms, and to prepare, not for the "good," but for the " bad " times that are coming. That immortal saying, "Eternal vigilance is the price of freedom," applies with all its force to their case. The French Canadians have already been forewarned, and if they are not deaf to be their own. England may be at war with be with Russia, or, for all we All this is negative proof that the conten- know, it may be with France. Hostile fleets may visit our shores and the French Canadians would hardly like to see the burden of defence fall too heavily on the shoulders of the English speaking people of the Dominion. They would hardly like to see themselves powerless when the storm was seen in the land. Ireland won her liberties when she threatened to draw the sword and demanded "Free Trade, or else --; " and lost those liberties only when her volunteers disbanded and room was made the total population of the Republic was for the intrigues of that political leper-12,866,020. Out of that number the Catho- Castlereagh. Let the French Canadians the other denominations together out land; the leopard has not yet changed its spots; the sparrow, hawk and the robin are fifty-two million. Of these millions no Russia has her eyes on India; France looks wistfully towards the Rhine and her lost provinces; and let the French Canadians rethe other denominations put together only member, as they value their liberties, that the history of our own land furnishes them But if the Church was wasting away, as with the clearest proof that "they who would

FANATICISM REBUKED.

The fight against Orange ascendancy and for religious freedom was inaugurated during the recent municipal elections in Ontario. In their safest strongholds the Orange candidates for municipal honors were ignominiously routed. . Thus, in Carleton, where Orangeism has for years held undisputed away, tolerance triumphed over bigotry and fanaticism. A man representing the principles of justice and fair play to all. Dr. Preston, was elected to the Reeveship over his opponent, Mr. S. S. Merrick, whose claim to public honor and to the public confidence lay in the fact that Dr. Preston had during his term of office "presided at a Catholic concert." Merrick and the Orange gang were properly rebuked by the electors, who so effectively defeated the miserable designs of the Catholic haters and disturbers of the peace.

But it was in Kingston, the old hot-bed of Orangeism, that the process of squelching 'Canada's worst enemy was entered into with vigor. Kingston, it will be remembered, is the only town in the civilized world that dared or descended to call a public meeting of its citizens to denounce Mr. Parnell and the Irish National Party, and to protest against Home Rule being granted to Ireland. As we write, their memorial to the Queen on the subject is about being laid at the feet of Her Majesty. It will no doubt please the Queen to learn that these Kingston Orangemen, who are of the same pack that tried to rob her of her throne, who threatened to kick her crown into the Boyne if the Protestant church was disestablished in Ireland, and under whose arches the Prince of Wales refused to pass, have suffered a galling defeat at the hands of the independent and fairminded people of the Limestone City. We shall let the Canadian Freeman, of Kingston, our young contemporary which is gallantly upholding the cause, relate how the victory was won. It says :-- "The result of the contest for the Mayoralty has been the triumphant return of Mr. Whiting by about 120 of a majority. The result is to us a matter of no little satisfaction, when we consider the circumstances under which the candidates appeared before the electors. Mr. Smythe was brought out as the candidate of a section of the Orangemen, and it was to them now probably see that it is playing with edge tools to seek to exalt himself by insulting any section fof the community. His villainous attack on his opponent on the hustings last year, and his cowardly and in-

Ridionlous stories were started against Mr. Whiting, and on election day, we are informed, cards were circulated in Rideau Ward purporting to be issued on behalf of Mr. Whiting, asking support as Mr. Harty's nominee, and ornamented with green shamrocks. This was, of course, to arouse the bigotry of a certain class. * * * The result of the contest will, we hope, teach a valuable lesson to those who seek to advance their private interests by appealing to religious prejudices. Those who live by the sword may expect to die by the sword, and if a candidate wantonly insults any denomination, be it Episcopalian, Methodist or Catholic, he may indeed gain a famporary triumph, but he is surely laying up for himself the seeds of future humiliation. Catholics have proved time and again their willingness to support liberal Protestants. men who are willing to deal fairly with all classes. * * * Mr. Whiting is as staunch a Protestant, we have little doubt, as the hero of the "Sealed Orders," but he has the good sense not to parade his colors but to ask support as a man and a citizen. Such a candidate may always expect to receive fair treatment at the hands of the Catholics of this city."

What Kingston and Carleton have accomplished in the municipal elections against Orange ascendancy, must be repeated with double effect during the local and federal elections in every constituency where the disturbing element of Orangeism has a hold. It is a duty which every honest and intelligent citizen, who wishes to see peace and harmony preside over our destinies, owes to this Cnada of ours.

" SENSATIONAL STORIES BY PRE-LATES AND PETTY TRADERS.

THERE must be something up between the Toronto Mail and the Montreal Gazette. British commander is falling into an The two Government Tory organs are by no error often committed before by officers in means harmonious. In fact, the Gazette a similar position in the east, namely, treats the Mail with contempt. A few days that of underrating the enemy. If the hostiles age the Mail warned the country that a dis- and Dacoits were to make common cause solution of Parliament was necessary and was near at hand. The following day the Gazette India, the conquest of the country may prove said such a statement was "unworthy of a hard nut to crack. It is noteworthy that serious consideration," and that there was no these people who are rising in deneed of dissolving Parliament, as Quebec was fence of their country are, in the still solid for Sir John.

This morning the Gazette has another slap at the Mail, which would indicate that there is either trouble or jealousy in the Orange | the opinion that the "rebels" are acting as Tory camp. Perhaps our Montreal contem porary is trying to make amends for its deposed, their country quietly annexed, and foolish endorsation of the seditious and treasonable threats of the Toronto organ "to re- empire of which they know nothing and conquer this Province and abolish the with which they have no kindred feeling or treaty," or if it could not do that " to smash | sympathy. the confederation into its original fragments." Whatever the matter is, the fact is there that the Gazette and Mail are not looking thisugh the same spectacles at the present moment.

The Mail sept a special commissioner to the North-West to investigate the rumors about an Indian uprising, with instructions to give the facts without any party coloring. mmissioner Went atra most reliable and best informed source for the truth-to Mgr. Taché and the missionaries of the North-West. Our readers have already had placed before them the views of Archbishop Taché on the situation, as obtained by the Mail commissioner. The Gazette has read them too, but it does'nt believe the Archbishop, and condemns the Mail for giving publication to His Grace's opinions. This is what the Montreal organ says :--

"The press is teeming just now with sensa tional stories of a probable uprising of the Indians in the Canadian Northwest, and the views of individuals great and small, from prelates to petty traders, are being solicited on the likelihood of such an eventuality,"

The Gazette doesn't like the views of prelates who are not prepared to whitewash the Government for their mal-administration and give them a certificate of character and good conduct for the next elections. The views of such prelates and petty traders are in its estimation only "sensational stories." Notice how "prelates and petty traders" are made by that organ to go together! The views of the prelates are no better than, and are just as sensational as, those of petty traders. This is not bad for a paper that wanted to teach us respect for ecclesiastical utterances. What a tortuous line of conduct we would have to pursue if we were to be led or dictated to by that organ of the great Tory party?

After this disparaging criticism of the value of the Archbishop's warning to the Government, the Gazette proceeds to scalp such men as those are the right and proper the Mail, all the time without the courage of persons to hold high offices in the country naming it, for having made itself the vehicle and fill the Civil Service with employée? of His Grace's wise counsel and prudent warnings. "The lethargy of the season," says | England, there is not one of those men who the Gazette, "and the paucity of stirring would not, if he could, let the waters of events, make some members of the news se paper craft desperate, and the worn-out 44 tale of impending Indian troubles is there-" fore made to do duty once more." The Gazette adds: "It may be that some persons or the half-breeds into revolt? A great " delight in sending broadcast these rumors of of an Indian uprising either for the purpose of | They simply squat here to make, what deterring immigration into the North-West | they cannot make at home, a living. They " or of frightening the Government into " larger expenditures of public money in " that portion of Canada."

official organ of the Government, and it is treason to the people by employing them at of prelates and petty traders, of individuals, this class of men get out of all offices of great and small," who furnished the Mail public trust, or else let them make "Canada with the information about the probable First" their ory. The most faithful and the Indian uprising. So the Gazette has come to most patriotic men in Canada to-day that. It makes the foul insinuation that as a people, outside the French Canadians. Archbishop Taché has spoken as he has done are the Irish Catholics of Canada. They are for the purpose of deterring immigration into loyal to the will of the people of Canada and the public peace and prosperity."

A william of the second of the

garded by the Catholic citizens as an insult | the North-West, or of frightening the Govupon them as a body, and no doubt enough ernment into further expenditure of the Hagland. They are not without some of them remembered it on this occasion to public monies. Shame upon it! Another convert what might otherwise have been a step, and like the Orange organs it will accuse home and they are for "Canada First" to a victory into a defeat. The tactics of last year | His Grace and the missionaries and the Pope were to some extent repeated this year. | with being at the bottom of the rebellion, and with hatching the now-talked-of Indian uprising.

> We say to the Gazette, "Hands off, and mind what you are saying. If Mgr. Tache's arraignment of the Government's policy in the North-West does not please you and your partisans, let not your sense of displeasure lead you to make accusations which are as foul as they are unwarranted."

The people of Canada are there to judge between His Grace and his slanderers, be tween his evidence and the abuse showered upon him, and between the actual results of the Government's policy and their sham pretensions of honest and capable administra-

ENGLAND IN BURMAH.

The reports as telegraphed from Burmah seem to indicate that General Prendergast is not having so easy a walk over the course as his first exploit seemed to indicate. Having started to chastise the Dacoits, a tribe of robbers which have long held high carnival in Burmah, and which correspond to some extent to the Hill the throne have arisen with their adherents in his rear. These two men have been long kept in a condition of quiet by the energetic and strictly Oriental manner in which Thebaw restrained" those who made an effort on their behalf. But the fear of Thebaw and the fear of Prendergast are two different affairs, and so it seems that two armies of some thirty thousand strong are in the field. The two armies are not in concert, as they are headed by men each aspiring to the same object, but they may cause infinite difficulty to General Prender gast. The Burmese are not to be despised as opponents, as the two previous wars fully demonstrated, and it may be that the against the annexation of their country to language of the invaders, "rebels." This is comical. If they are rebels we presume the invaders are "patriots." Some may hold most people would if they saw their King their nationality practically absorbed into an

LOYALTY AND PATRIOTISM.

What is "loyalty" and what is "patriot ism?" Our definition of "loyalty" is, obedience to constituted authority whether that authority is right or wrong. But constituted authority may be forced on a people against their will, and then active "loyalty" a crime against the nation. "Patriotism," on the other hand, may be defined as obedience to the popular will whateyer that will may be. If for instance the Irish people to-morrow said that they did not want Home Rule, then the true patriot would support the will of the people whether that | playing a game for which the entire Catholic will was in accord with his views or not. Or if the people of Canada said that they were in tavor of Independence or Annexation or a Federation of the Empire, then every honest citizen of this country would give adhesion to what the people demanded, no matter what his private convictions were. The U. E. Loyalists for instance were "loyal," but they were not patriotic. They were "loyal" to a power that oppressed them, and they were traitors to the will of the American people. But on the other hand the men of Alsace-Lorraine were "loyal" and "patriotic," They were loyal to "France" and they were "patrictic" because they refused, as much as they dared, to accept the rule of a foreign power that was forced on them in spite of all their protestations. Of the two, "loyalty" and "patriotism," the latter is, by far, the higher virtue. Now take the Orangemen of Canada, take such men as Lord Lansdowne. Sir Frederic Middleton, Lord Melgund, and the cloud of English "younger sons" who are in this country, these men are loyal, but they haveno patriotism sofar as Canada is concerned. They are "loyal" to English interests, and to English interests before any other interests in the world. How does any one suppose that Do we not all know that, if it would benefit Hudson's Bay flood the land? What do they care for Canada except to make money, or perhaps game, out of it! What does it matter to them if the Indians go on the war path number of them do not come to stay. would be welcome if they became "patriotic," but as men who define their "loyalty" as England first and Canada afterward, then the That is not very complimentary to an government of the country is guilty of far from paying respect to the motives of the all. We want a government that will make

they do not care a snap of their finger loc patriotic attachment to this their adopted man. The Orangemen, the Lansdownes, the Middletons, and the rest, are "loyal," but to England only, and this will some day constitute treason to the Dominion. As for the Orangemen, they are traitors to their native land, and it is no wonder that they are traitors to their adopted home. All this will be found out some day-when the clouds roll

ARCHBISHOP O'BRIEN ON THE SITU-

THE distinguished and able Archbishop of Halifax, the Very Rt. Rev. Dr. O'Brien, was invited by the leading Tory and Government organ in Nova Scotia, the Halifax Herald, to contribute an article to its columns on the events of the year. His Grace accepted the invitation and penned a masterly document for the readers of the Tory organ. The Archbishop, discussing the recent rebellion in the North-West and the present situation, renders a judgment and expresses a sentiment which stamp His Grace as a fearless advocate of right and justice and a patriot worthy of the name. Canada, like Ireland, has her patriot Archbishops, and well may she be proud of them. Archbishop Taché Tribes in Northern India, two pretenders to in the Far West and Archbishop O'Brien in the Far East. This is the judgment which His Grace has passed, and the sentiment which he entertains regarding the struggle of the oppressed for life, freedom and justice. The Archbishop says :---

"We look forward with hope to the future; " the autumn of the world, with all its harvested fruits, is ours. We do not care to "look back. There is a recent foul stain on our page which a parisau press and interested cab-"inet ministers are vainly trying to make indelible. In vain; the sword that twice in three lustrums stayed the march of landrobbers and secured legal recognition of the rights of a people threatened with extermination, "will never be called accursed." tc. O'BRIEN."

Read these words, people of . Canada. Meditate upon them and treasure them, for eternal vigilance is the price of liberty !

A MINISTERIAL COMEDY

I'uz language and the pretensions of the Ministerial press in the Provinces of Quebec and Ontario are equally odious and ridiculous. All those who condemn the mal-administration of the North-West, and who as a natural consequence condemn the Ministry that are responsible for it, are termed and denounced by this venal and salaried press as revolution ists and enemies of the religious and social order. Encyclicals and Pastoral Letters are thrown in our face to prove that Sir John Macdonald must be maintained at the helm under pain of grievous disobedience to the

The papers which considered and said tha Catholics, especially of this Province, were nothing but a priest-ridden set," " religious serfs" and the like, are now the first to ferret out passages in Papal and Episcopal documents, which they construe into prohibitions the day.

This is too revolting a comedy to produce the desired effect.

The Orange and Tory press, and the personal organs of the French Ministers, are people of this Dominion despise them most heartily. Catholics know their rights as they know their duty, and they will both have the one and accomplish the other without consulting those who only yesterday looked down on them as "priest-ridden," &c.

The Gazette and La Minerve with the very same stroke of the pen, by which they urge the Catholic people to be guided by their interpretation of episcopal counsel, violate the direct orders of the Bishop. Thus notwithstanding that Mgr. Fabre officially prohibited those papers from making use of his Pastoral Letter as a political weapon against the opponents of the Government, and that Archbishop Taché sent an express order not to use his name in favor of the Government and against Riel, as he considered the maladministration of the former to be the cause of the rebellion, the Gazette, La Minerve and the other organs continue with the utmost effrontery and shamelessness to inform their readers that these Bishops have condemned the movement against Sir John and his Orange administration.

We quite agree with an esteemed Conservative contemporary La Verite that " it is time that this ridiculous and odious comedy should be brought to a stop; it is time to cease pretending that the struggle under-'taken to overthrow the Macdonald-Langevin Cabinet is revolutionary, anti-social, and even anti-Catholic, Such conduct is an intolerable abuse. This political agita-'tion and movement are constitutional."

them of that responsibility which is the basis concludes that this movement is not only constitutional, "it is necessary, because it hung only for the pressure exercised upon the Cabinet by the fanatics of Ontario and of the Northwest; the French Ministerial organs execution, when patriotism and frankness prompted their pens.

Such a government is a standing menace to

THE MOTHER COUNTRY Our English contemporaries are very fond of speaking of and referring to England as the Mother Country." Now, let us see. According to the last census there were 4,-324,810 souls in the Dominion. Of those 21,391 were Africans, 4,383 Chinese, 30,058 Dutch, 1,299,161 French, 252,848 Germans, 1,009 Icelanders, 108,547 Indians, 957,403 Irish, 1,849 Italians, 667 Jews, 1,227 Russians, 4,214 Scandinavians, 1,172 Spanish and Portuguese, 5,588 Swiss, 9,947 Welsh, 2,780 varous origins, 40,806 not given, 882,894 English, and 699,863 Scotch. Now putting the English, Scotch and Weish together as representing the "Mother Country" we have a total of 1,592,704.

Let us deduct these figures from the total population of all nationalities, which is 4,324,-810. and we have 2,732,106 of a population not British, and only 1,592,704 of a population from England, Scotland and Wates. Now where is the "Mother Country!" The French and Irish Canadians combined form more than half of the total population of the Dominion. And the proof is in adding the 957,403 Irish to the 1,299,161 French, which gives a total of 2,256,564, or 94,159 more than all the other nationalities put together. The English population is 569,701 less than half On the organization of the Isolation Police he the population of Canada and 2,732,106 less secured a place as corporal and remained on than the whole.

THE CARLETON REGISTRARSHIP.

Now we want the Hon. Christy Fraser to show his hand. He has been the faithful champion of our people in Ontario; that is, he has seen that they were treated as citizens. No more and no less. This is all the Irish Catholics ever wanted, and this is all they can expect. Well, what we want the Hon. Christy Fraser to show his hand in is this registrarship that is vacant in Carleton. The late Registrar, Mr. W. H. Waller, is dead. He held the position about seven years. He was an Irish Catholic, and it is only fair to expect that an Irish Catholic will be appointed to the vacant office. It has already been pointed out that out of eighty-six registrarships in the sister province only three were held by Irish Catholics, and Carleton was one of them. Our people are one-sixth the population of Ontario and they are entitled to onesixth the patronage. It is only within the last few years that the Irish Catholics have had anything like fair treatment in Untario For the change the Hon. Christy Fraser is to be thanked. At present the Irish Catholics have a fair share of representation in nearly all the Government offices, but in the registrarships they are still behind. All they want is their fair proportion. No favoritism for any class or for any creed, but there should be no exclusion either. For those reasons we ask Carlton for an Irish Catholic, and we shall expect more registrarships when they become vacant.

THE "IRISH CANADIAN."

The Irish Canadian is very milk and watery lately. It dare not support Sir John A. Macdonald after the crime he committed. and the pliable instrument of Orangeism he proved himself to be. Such a course would offend its readers. And then it does not like to fall out with Sir John-well we shall not attribute motives-but at all events it does not like to cut the cable and tell the Premier of Canada what that deep-down-at-bottom-Irish heart of Patrick Boyle thinks about all the hangmen up there at Ottawa. And so the Irish Canadian is silent. It does not condemn, while it dare not sustain the Government for its policy. Well, it does not matter much. Every Irish Catholic paper in Canada, except the Irish Canadian, is now pledged to do its best to punish Sir John A. Macdonald for his mis-government in the North-West and the outrages committed on humanity in hanging Riel, and if the Irish Canadian refuses to fall into line, we fear the people will come to the conclusion that there is something beside principle at work in guiding the policy of that paper. Why can't guiding the policy of that paper. Why can't to the Quebec Seminary 92,960 acres of you speak out, man, save yourself before it land in that part of its American is too late, and tell us what you mean? Are yon for Sir John or are you against him? are you with the Orangemen or with your own people? do you believe that Riel was there has been no question of them during the ruffian he was painted by his enemies or a victim to Orange vindictiveness and hate? Bishop Baltes, of Alton, on condition that Speak, man, speak.

editor of the National organ, the United Ireland, caused to be distributed among the titled at least to some indemnity or compenpoor of Mallow, which he represented in the last parliament, the munificent sum of \$5,125. The only instruction the distinguished wrecker of Dublin Castle gave was, that in the distribution of the money there was to be no distinction made between the Protestant and Catholic poor; all were to be placed on like other commercial paper. the same footing, irrespective of creed. Mr. O'Brien thus explains in a letter to the Dublin Freeman the circumstances surrounding the donation :- "As the announcement The only revolutionists are those who, like in to-day's papers of the gift to the the Ministerial organs, would change the poor of Mallow gives a somewhat grotesque form of our Government by placing the idea of my power to be munificent, I must Ministers above all criticism by relieving ask your kind permission to explain that the sum in question is merely the balance of the and essence of our civil constitution, and by O'Brien fund, after payment of legal expenses, creating a veritable obligarchy. La Wirité as per audited balance sheet, which will be published in a day or two. Any residue. after defraying my part of the costs is evident that the Macdonald-Langevin incurred in the chapter of litigation Cabinet is dominated by the Orange sect. It which may perhaps now be regarded cannot be denied Riel would never have been as closed, was, according to the terms of your generous appeal, to be devoted to my personal benefit. I have, therefore, taken the liberty of using it for a purpose which I themselves admitted it at the time of the | must confess to be in the nature of a private personal gratification, feeling confident as I did that neither you nor my generous fellowcountrymen would deny me the pleasure of taking the first, and without doubt the last,

opportunity I can have during my life of doing a service of that particular kind to my poor old friends and neighbors of Mallow."

TUOK HIS OWN LIFE.

A YOUNG ENGLISHMAN LOSES HEART AND BLOWS HIS BRAINS OUT.

One of the saddest cases of self-destruction which has ever been chronicled in this city, occurred about 3.30 o'clock Saturday after noon. It was about this time that Mr. Thos. Gallagher, while walking at the upper end of snow with the blood slowly oozing from a bullet hole in the centre of his forchead, with the police, and the body was removed to the mergue, where an inquest was opened by the Deputy Coroner yesterday morning. A SAD CAREER.

who had thus committed the desperate act of self-destruction was a young Englishman who was known by the name of Joseph Ernest Taylor, and who had come to Canada just a year from the day he died. He had received a first-class education, spoke three languages, and had studied medicine at the Victoria University of Manchester, Eng. he first arrived here he had letters of recommendation to the Messrs. Allan, in whose employ he remained for some time. the force until the time of its reduction some seven weeks ago. About this time he went to board with Corporal Allan of the same force, in rear of 1,318 Notre Dame street. He stated that he had secured employment at the Mechanics' Bank. A few days some one informed Mr. Allan that they had seen the young man in the Young Men's Christian Association Rooms during business hours. As he was in debt some 😂 for board, on Saturday morning Mr. Allan told him what he had learned, and gave him until Monday to pay his bill. At two o'clock the young man left the house stating that he would go and see Mr. Montague Allan and return with the money at six. It was subsequently learned that he went direct to the disinfecting house on Albert street and borrowed a revolver from the caretaker's wife, saying that he was going to Ste. Cunegonde with Detective Cinq-Mars. This was the last seen of him alive.

WHO HIS RELATIVES ARE.

The following letter was found upon the body: "My proper name is Joseph Ernest Taylor Williams, and my father's name and address is Joseph Williams, druggist, 365 Oxford Chiltens on Mid Loch, Manchester Eng. Now I wish that all the money that will come to me on January 14th, 1887, be given to Sarah Ann Smith, wife of Michael Allan, in consideration of the debt I owe her for board and also for the love and esteem l bear her and her family.

(Signed) ERNEST TAYLOR WILLIAMS Montreal, January 9th, 1885.

P.S.-I have done what I know to be wrong, and have brought d'agrace on myself, and death is preferable to disgrace with me." There was also found an application to a which started that his ago was 26 and that he spoke three languages. A letter of recom-mondation to Mr. Montagu Allan was also

The date 1885 on the letter was evidently a mistake, as on that date he was not in Canada. The jury returned a verdict of death by suicide while laboring under a fit of temporary mental aberration.

Mr. Allan, with whom the unfortunate deceased boarded, felt the affair keenly, as he states if he knew the young man's poor circumstances he would have never mentioned the matter of board to him. He will endeavor to gair. Possession of the remains, and communicate with the family at home.

Scott's Emilision of Pure Cod Liver Oil, with Hypophosphites.

Dr. IRA M. LANG, New York says : " have prescribed Scott's Emulsion and used it in my family and am greatly pleased with it. Have found it very serviceable in Scrofulous diseases and Pulmonary affections.

AN IMPORTANT CLAIM REVIVED. THE QUEBEC SEMINARY ENTITLED TO AN IMMENSE BLOCK OF LAND OR ITS VALUE IN THE UNITED STATES.

A despatch from Washington states that at the time the dominion of France extended over nearly the whole valley of the Mississippi, the French Government granted possessions which afterwards became the State of Illinois. When France ceded this territory to the United States, the rights of the Quebec Seminary were overlooked and the last century. Finally, however, the Que-bec Seminary officially ceded its rights to he should apply any indemnity therefor re-MR. O'BRIEN'S MUNIFICENCE.

MR. WILLIAM O'BRIEN, M. P., and the ditor of the National organ, the United inary, but he holds that the Seminary is ensation. Congressman Thomas, of Illinois, having undertaken to lay the claim before Congress, has just introduced a bill which proposes to grant to Bishop Baltes property titles of 40 acres each to the extent in all of 92,960 acres of land in any of the vacant public domain not specially reserved by lawsaid titles to be negotiable by endorsation

THE COLD IN THE SOUTHERN STATES.

PEOPLE FROZEN TO DEATH. CHARLESTON, S.C., Jan. 11.—The mercury in the upper part of the State marks from zero to 8 below. From all parts of the South come reports of people being frozen to death, the colored population suffering terribly. Louisville reports the thermometer 7 below, with clear weather. Augusta, Ga., is experiencing the coldest weather known in fifty years. At Staunton, Va., the thermometer registered 6 above zero in the morning, zero at 6 this evening and falling. There are immense snowdrifts on the mountains, rendering the roads impassable.

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

AN ENGLISHMAN'S VIEWS.

WITNESS:

To the Editor of THE POST and TRUE

DEAR SIR,-I have read all the letters in your journal on the Riel affair and the North West, and have come to the conclusion that the former was sacrificed to the Moloch of Orangeism, and that the latter is one of the most mismanaged provinces in the world; not excepting Ireland. Now, regarding Grange-ism, it is patent to everyone, no matter of what country, creed or color, that where it is allowed to exist there is continual strife and never-ending animosity, and where such University street, found a man lying in the oxistis a country cannot prosper. In the latter country it was nursed blood, and its adherents are living and with a revolver tightly grasped on plunder, the confiscated property of in his hand. Mr. Gallagher communicated the rightful owners, who were driven to "Hell or Connaught" by cutthroat robbers and adventurers, the scum of Europe, and whose descendants now call themselves the "Irish aristocracy." The present Canadian Government is doing for its adherents in the At the inquest it was learned that the man North-West what the Cromwellians and Williamites did in Ireland, creating large estates at the expense of the natives and white settlers, securing the best of the land for themselves, and driving those that have a perfect right to it to the most worthless parts of the country. Canada should not be tied to John Bull's tail any longer; it should proclaim its independence at once, fulfil its destiny, and become a nation. Look at Newfoundland at present. All the suffering and misery is caused by insane bigotry and Orange ignorance and intolerance, the very path taken by Orange men puts them entirely outside the pale of Christianity, and where they try to come in contact with well ordered people they should be shown no consideration whatever. With regard to the North-West, the Indians and Half-breeds have an undoubted claim to the soil their forefatheirs trod for very probably thousands of years, but it is the same story of unfortunate Erin over again. Robbing, confiscation and murder. It is time this system was ended, and with it its abbettors. Every person, no matter what creed or country, should join in *rampling under foot anything that interferes with the prosperity of this Dominion, or that attempts to set race against race; instead of prejudice harmony should exist, and it is the bounder duty of such journals as yours, Mr. Editor, to instruct the people how to act at the next election and who to vote for, that the present government and the old sneak at its head; with all their belongings, may be driven from power and may we never see their like again.

> WM. WALSINGHAM. late of Manchester, England. The Tanneries, Jan. 7th, 1885.

HIS GRACE ARCHBISHOP O'BRIEN On the 2nd inst., His Grace Archbishop

O'Brien took passage in the Darisian, en route to the Eternal City, to pay the customary Visit to the tombs of the Apostles. His Grace will thus come into the presence of the Sovereign Pontiff for the first time in his archiepiscopal character, and will have the distinguished privilege of being introduced as the youngest archbishop in the Catholic Church. This means much; for the Church of Rome is most exacting in regard to the qualifications of those whom it selects for its higher dignitaries; and when the pallium is conferred upon a comparatively young clergyman it may be accepted as evidence that he is considered exceptionally worthy of the distinction. Those who know Archbishop O'Brien, those who have noted his course of action since he succeeded the late respected Archbishop Hannan, will readily concede that he has proved himself well deserving of the high favor extended to him by the Holy See, and has illustrated the wisdom which so generally marks its choice of prelates. Irrespective of his distinguished ability as a scholar and a divine, he has displayed great activity and energy in promoting the interests of the arondiocese generally. ortion of it has been over there are few, if any, he has not personally visited. He has thus become familiar with the wants of the entire flock In Pulmonary Affections and Scrofulous entrusted to him, and is supplying Diseases.

Dr. IRAM LANG New York ways at I we may mention, in an especial manner, that splendid specimen of ecclesiastical architecture, St. Patrick's church, which was opened for service on Sunday last, and which gives to the Catholic population of the north end of the city, instead of the tumble-down structure in which they worshipped two years ago, one of the most thoroughly huilt and commodions and, at the same time, one of the handsomest edifices in the lower provinces. His Grace leaves us in the best of health and spirits. We trust his journey and visit to Rome may be pleasant and profitable and that he may return safely to resume with renewed vigor the duties he has thus far dis-charged so faithfully and so successfully. His Grace is accompanied by Rev. George Ellis. one of the most deservedly popular and excellent priests in the diocese. His health has been somewhat impaired for the last year or two: and it is fervently hoped the pleasant tour on which he is about to embark will tend to his complete restoration .- Hx. Herald.

A CANADIAN ARTISTE ABROAD.

The Lowell, Mass., Sun of last week gives a very interesting report of the presentation of the operetta "Genevieve," in the Immaculate Conception Parochial school of that city, and pays one of our Canadian young ladies the following very flattering and well merited tribute: "Miss Cecelia Caldwell, merited tribute: "Miss Cecelia Caldwell, the young lady in the title role, is worthy of more than ordinary praise. This young lady had full charge in the preparation of the operetta, and the successful termination of the play is due almost entirely to her efforts. the able co-operation of the young ladies being of course important factors in that end, Miss Caldwell's dramatic and musical ability was communicated to the other young ladies of the cast, and the careful manner in which they performed their difficult characters show that Miss Caldwell is a thorough teacher and her pupils apt. The properties furnished to accommodate the production of this piece were very extensive, and everything was consistent with its neighbor." Miss Caldwell is an Ottawa young lady, and made her musical studies in Montreal and at the celebrated Boston Conservatory of Music. Her many friends in this city will be gratified to know that she is meeting with such success in the city of Lowell.

The Rev. Father Guerin, curé of St. Justin, who represented the Canadian Zouaves at Basse Motte, was in the city yesterday.

The Rev. Fathers L. M. Dugost, curé of Cohoes, and A. Dugost, curate at St. Bridget's, left the city last evening for California.

His Lordship Bishop Gravel, of Nicolet, blessed the Hotel Dieu at Arthabaskaville On Friday next, January 15, a religious profession will take place at the convent of St. Croix.

His Lordship also presided at the religions professions. Miss Caroline Quesnel, of Arthabaskaville, took the veil.

THE SITUATION DISCUSSED.

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MR. CURRAN'S LETTER ANSWERED BY MR. PATRICK JAMES O'SHEA.

In Able and Exhaustive Review of the Events and Influences of the Present Crisis.

To the Editor of THE POST and TRUE WITNESS:

SIR,—I notice a letter addressed by Mr. J. J. Curran, M.P., to the Catholic Record anent that journal's attitude on the execution of Louis Riel and the bitter feelings which that act has evoked. In that letter Mr. Curran attempts to defend the action of the Cabinet in that sad and disgraceful deed.

Now, let us see how he proceeds to perform his task. It is evident that he feels he has a hard case in hand this time, as it is to be seen from a close perusal of his defence that he is not himself at all in handling it. Oh, no, he is not his former self; he is quite another being just now, and his strange and startling transformation has both surprised and pained his tormer friends and admirers. Oh, shades of his great namesake, who would never take a dirty case ic his hands! Perhaps our advocate will do better on the floor of Parliament, as he says he will further plead the case there. He will fail there also if pride of race and all commendable sensitiveness to bitter insults and contumely be not entirely stifled in the breasts of the French and Irish race in this now distracted country. And we will keenly watch now far Mr. Curran shall succeed in stifling those enobling principles in the breasts of his fellow countrymen in this country, with his apecial pleading on the floor of Parliament and outside it, even with the dark-lantern aid of some of the cowardly anonymous correspondents of the Irish Canadian, i. e., A True Erish Catholic, A Young Irish Canadian, A Galway Man-but not the true man from Galway—and others, whose slavish effusions disgrace the columns of that paper and dusparage its efforts as a representative journal. Mr. Curran says : - "The Irish Catholics of the Dominion are appealed to by the French Canadian and other agitators to make common cause with them in denouncing the government of Sir John A. Macdonald." Ayo and they have not appealed in vain if they grove themselves worthy of the support of their Irish kinsmen in the impending struggle. He says:-"This is no case in itself to invite Irish Catholic sympathy, priest murdering, nams hunted by ferocious savages, missious laid waste, faithful and clergy dispersed, etc., to hang Riel, m obedience to such demands, etc. All these things are not calculated to would be fraught with serious consequences induce our people to rank their author as a and detrimental to the future peace and here or martyr or to assign him a place on the harmony of the various races which comprise role of fame alongside of Emmett or to give the population of the Dominion of Canada Mercier deemed him fit to occupy." The which says that "the execution of Riel was a their inspirations from the properties from the properties from the respective for the respective from their inspirations from Hon. Mr. Mercier and lish in Canada to gratify their resentment his Rouges or from their Grit allies in against him, and one that will create an Ontario : hence they won't give Riel the unfavorable impression in Italy. Mr. Curran himself admits that the Black questimable eminence referred to, whatever else they may think of him. But if they can: give him that eminence, they at least can give him a more legitimate title as a saint, and, by Mr. Curran's leave, a hero.

But what of the position assigned him by Mr. Curran : Well, if it is not blasphemous 1 to the Cabinet had the effect of securing Riel's it is exceedingly uncharitable, viz, the sole execution." And that gentleman emphatiauthor of the rebellion. But Mr. Curran cally answers, yes; and that yes is resound cannot fasten that odium on the memory of Riel in the face of the actual facts and cir- Canada, as shown above, to the lasting shame cumstances of the case. I do not propose to and confusion of those who are respondiscuss these matters in full at present, as to sible for it, as well as to the discredit do so would be too tedious. It has been, and of the country which they represent. And still is, admitted by almost the entire press of he (Mr. Curran) asks—"What does such a She Dominion that the Metis had serious statement imply?" The implication is, on grievauces, and also by many of the leading the whole, extremely disgraceful and humilpapers in England and France, not to speak inting to the Catholic body of the Dominion, of the United States press, many of which especially to the French and Irish portion of soraved the existence of grievance, in the North-West The New York World, in referring to the execution of Riel, says:—

ment, by its offer to settle with the rebels in the North-West Territory after the latter had lunatic at the bidding of a bloodthirsty taken up arms, and by its admissions that the faction. We are told that all the might of were entitled to redress, precluded itself from prevail on Sir John's Cabinet to comexacting the extreme penalty of the law for the offence, and made the hanging of the leader an act of crueity and tyranny. Next, Cabinet. They even tacitly consented to because the mind of the prisoner was evident. send him to the gallows without any proper ly unhinged, and no proper examination was made to ascertain if he was morally responsible for his nots. Hence the execution was as impolitio as it was brutal."

Government, by its offer to redress the same after the rebels had taken up arms. Hence the Government, not Riel, was the author of the rebellion, and is morally responsible for in the Cabinet, and therefore could not sway all me dire consequences; therefore the hanging of the rebel leader was an act of cruelty and tyranny—as impolitic as it was brutal. But, waiving the question of the influence of the one Orangeman in the Cabinet instification of the rebellion, the still is more petent in that body than that of the more serious charge against the Gov. ernment yet remains -- sending a man to the gallows whose mind was evidently unministers are (in the judgment of the Christian world) morally guilty of murder-call it the floor of Parliament.

to obtain a commutation of Riel's sentence had realed his fate and tightened the noose show the attitude of the Orangemen and the Ontario mob towards Riel, declaring that nothing short of the victim's life would satisfy them. Ohno, that would not suit his purpose. However, he says:—"It is well known that the Quebec Conservative members used the Orange pack? Yes: to use the words of the around his neck. But he quotes no paper to the Quebec Conservative members urged the Gevernment, with all their might, to spare these who did so. A certain number of members with whom I declined to act, however, judging to I did their course not only rash but unjustifiable, sent what amounted to a threatening telegram to the leader of the Government when the warrant of execution was on its way to Regina." It was high time then, for any of the said members who had a particle of manly spirit, to show it to Sir John and his Ontario Orange faction, when they and their friends could not prevail with him to commute the death sentence of their

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victim's blood in revenge for that of their brother Thomas Scott, and their threats against Sir John should he refuse to comply with their bloody demand, that prompted the government to send Riel to the gallows, but a. pure sense of duty He gives us this assurance on the authority of Father Dowd, paster of St. Patrick's Church, Montreal, adding, that the reverend gentleman has no motives to serve, either personal or political, in seeking to absolve the Government of the blood of Riel. With Father Dowd's motives in the matter, if he has any, we will not concern ourselves; he is perfectly free to enjoy his opinion on the matter at issue, either as an individual priest or as a citizen, and to give the Government the benefit of his influence. But mere opinions, not being dogmas, we are not bound to accept as conclusive on any disputed point, either theological or political.

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THE PROPERTY OF STREET

Now, let us consider the grounds on which rests the charge that it was Orange dictation that prevailed with the Government and decided Riel's fate. Ever since his surrender, and particularly since his conviction, Orangemen and Freemasons throughout the country clamored for his blood, and press and pulpit vehemently supported the savage clamor. Why was his blood so savagely demanded of the Government? Simply to avenge that of a fanatical and turbulent Scotch Orangeman, who fell a victim to his attempt to carry out Hon. William McDougal's Christian threat to clear the Jesuits, or rather the Oblate Fathers, out of Manitoba in 1869 or 1870? On this point the Boston Pilot says "that the French-Canadian population, without exception, passionately demand that his life be spared, while the Orangemen clamored for his blood. He was flung to the Williamites as a captured fox to a howling pack. The Canadians needed a hero, a cause and a hatred; they have them now, and if the people be wrothy, they possess the secret and the seed of a nation. The Paris (France) Debats says:—"The action of the Canadian Government in ordering the execution of Riel was due to a fear of losing the next elections if the resentment of the Anglo-Canadians against Riel for the death of the Scotchman Scott, in years ago, was not gratified. It has gratified that resentment and has secured the applause of the Ontario mob and the reproach of the civilized world." Lord Clifden, in his letter to the Queen praying her Majesty to interpose the royal clemency on behalf of Riel, pointed out the fact "that the Orange and Freemason press of the Dominion, particularly of On-tario, were clamoring for his death in revenge for that of Scott. His Lordship contended that for the Canadian Government

Watch, of Peterborough, and some Protestant ministers clamored for Riel's blood to avenge the death of Scott, and, addressing the editor of the Catholic Record, says "And you believe that their representations it, owing to the stinging fact that six Catholics World, | are in that subservient Cabinet, three French and three Irish. The Canadian Government has executed our race and creed in this country, were there is el on the gallons. It ought not to have done so for two reasons—first, the Governcesse we would not share in the odium attached to the disgraceful deed of the execution of a halt-breed residents had been wronged and the Conservatives of Quebec could not mute the death sentence passed on a poor Catholic lunatic and six Catholics in that Cabinet, They even tacitly consented to examination being made to ascertain whether he was morally responsible for his acts, even ignoring the jury's recommendations to mercy and all considerations of justice, humanity, Here we have the existence of grievances polity and expedience, and for sooth it is im among the Metis tacitly admitted by the pertinently asserted that Catholics are represented in the Cabinet. Heaven protect them from such representatives. We are told that Orangeism is represented by only one member the decisions of that august body in a case like the one in questisn against the voices of six Catholics, but it is now patent that the influence of the one Orangeman in the Cabinet

The wily Scotchman, yelept Sir John, has had his revence on the Catholic members of hinged without making any proper examina- his despicable cabinet, incomuch as he has tion to ascertain if he was morally responsible | thus far succeeded in making them share with for his acts. Therefore Sir John and his himself the odium and execution attached to that legal crime committed by his order in Regina on the 16th of November, 1885-that judicial murder, Mr. Curran, as you wish. crime which called forth the moral condem-Such are the facts, such the clients, which Mr. Curran has essayed, not only to paliate, sides of the Atlantic. Well, let Sir John enbut defend, and proposes further to defend on joy that satisfaction to his heart's content, at least until the meeting of Parliament, and if Now, let us examine the medicar, or rather then a majority of the electors of the Domithe influences, that impelled then to perpeduion retain him and his guilty cabinet trate such a deed. Their wily advecate seeks in office, why then let him continue to account for their conduct in divera but to gloat over his bloody deed, or dubious ways—between the attitude of the triumph, as he and his Orange brethren Grit mess on the one sude and that of the may call it. But it is to be hoped that no

Eleas on the other. He quotes the Star to Catholic will further share power with binnin show that the action of the Bleus in seeking the Cabinet after his present colleagues in duplicity come again before their constituents for re-election Brother Davis, of Kingston, and others of

Cabinet consented to sacrifice a lunatic of this province. This presentation business their creed to the furious cravings of the will certainly fail to accomplish its purpose, Orange pack? Yes; to use the words of the Boston Pilot, "he was thrown to the Wilthe life of Riel, if possible; I was one of liamites like a captured fox to a howling these who did so. A certain number of mempack." But he was not captured; he foolishly surrendered as a prisoner of war after General Middleton requested him to do to. So that the Williamites had not the satisfaction to capture him -he was ensuared into a trup for them, and then handed over to them by Sir John's Cabinet!

The London Free Press calls those who protest against the execution of Riel, Rielites. So we have our Williamites and our Rielites to perpetuate our hatreds and our resentment poor demented olient.

Mr. Curran, after casting about, citing various circomstances; supposing and quoting circomstances; supposing and quoting current points put forward by the accusers of the government, concludes by stating that it was none of these selegating attitude of the said secret and emony, viz., the perplexing attitude of the Grift press, the blundering and threats of the Grift press, the demand of the Orangemen for the secret and Grift press, the demand of the Orangemen for the secret and Grift press, the demand of the Orangemen for the secret and Grift press, the demand of the Orangemen for the secret and Grift press, the demand of the Orangemen for the secret and Grift press, the demand of the Orangemen for the secret and Grift press, the demand of the Orangemen for the secret and Grift press, the demand of the Orangemen for the secret and Grift press, the demand of the Orangemen for the secret and Grift press, the demand of the Orangemen for the secret and Grift press, the demand of the Orangemen for the secret and Grift press, the demand of the Orangemen for the secret and Grift press, the demand of the Orangemen for the secret and the wide in february next for the whole physical organic transmittes and common vigor throughout the whole physical organic the whole physical organic transmittes and the wight observation the whole physical organic transmittes and the wight observation the whole physical organic transmittes and the wight observation the whole physical organic transmittes. The was the wight observation the whole physical organic transmittes and the wight observation of the bloods. The president of the science th -glorious inheritance bequeathed unto us by

different creed than theirs and that the party that may be trampled on should not complain or resist lest they should be regarded as rebels and traitors. The assertion of that paper that it is because French blood ran through Riel's veins that the French Can-adians are so indignant because he was hanged, is too flimsy to be seriously noticed were it not that it is a gross outrage on the standing of the French race in this country. Let the Free Press beware and not join too freely in the fierce cry of the sects, viz., that the French must go, which means that the Irish Catholics, the Scotch (atholics, German Catholics, and Catholics of all other nations, must also go. Well, don't you see that it is the interest of all those other people to help the doomed French to stay. They are no intruders; they were here 250 years before the Saxons or the Saxonized Celts who now insolently cry out: the French must go. Such cries are, in the estimation of such papers as the Free Press, a sure indication of a happy, prosperous, contented and united people -a state which awaits the people of this (now divided and distracted) country in the not near future. Such is Canada in pro- manner in which your movement is being spective-what is it at present? Philip taken up throughout the Union is a source Thompson, a noble hearted and high minded Saxon, exclaims: "Thank thod I am not a to my colleagues and myself, as well canadian." And it was the Riel outrage that impelled him to make that solemn exclamation. The Free Press and the Mail et al. ation. The Free Press and the Mail et al.

should repeat Burns' prayer : Woud to Gad they gie us, To see oursels as others see us. But some are so indifferent to fame that they glory in their shame. The apologists and endorsers of the Government in the Riel outrage may gather all the comfort they can from the engoreation of such papers as the London Times, the Glasgow Mail, and the New York Scotsman, and those they represent in England, Scotland, and the United States. Even the London (Ont.) Free Press declared that the utterance of the "Thunderer" on the execution of Riel was ruthless. What better could be expected from the sheet which enunciated the savage cry, "The Irish are gone with a vengeance," and its offeprings here in Canada also cry out, "The French must go, &c., &c." Well, we shall see whether they will or not. Meanwhile, I

remain yours, PATRICK JAMES O'SHEA. Granton, Ont., Dec. 28th.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS. NOT A RACE QUESTION.

The Montreal Post (a hitherto Independent-Conservative journal) thus concisely puts the

incue ironi the Quebec standpoint :-"No, the country is not safe because Riel is in his grave; it will be safe only when the nien who brought the rebellion about by their misgovernment will have been hurled timely assistance which reached us almost from power and chastised for their sins daily from America during the progress against the country and the people. The of organs and partisans of the Government cannot decrive an entire people. These have through for want of funds. The continued eyes to see and ears to hear, and they will not remain there or blind to the cries of the oppressed population of the Northwest. The cause of the misfortune of the half-breeds and Indians was not annihilated on the scaffold at

Regina. That position is perfectly sound. Riel was not the cause of the rebellion-he was merely the instrument. The Government was the cause, and now that the instrument has been punished, justice demands that the cause he punished also. In Quehec Province every English speaking independent journal, save the Montreal Star. is more or less in opposition to the present Ottawa Administration, whereas a few weeks ago, the only journal of that class which could be so suspected of Liberal leaning was the Montreal It will thus be seen that the anti-Ministerial campaign is a popular and not a race movement.-[Peterborough Examiner.

" TORY PRESS WON'T COPY." THE MONTREAL POST in an editorial which the Tory press will scarcely copy, exonerates the Liberal party of Canada and the Liberal press as a whole, from charges of higotry or unfairness towards the Irish Catholic electoratc. It says the motto of the Liberal party is " l'air play for all."-Ottawa Free Press.

MR. COSTIGAN IN NEW BRUNS-WICK.

THE MINISTER ENDORSED BY MR. F. B. MC-NAMEE-THE "SUN" CALLS HIM A "GRIT OF THE GRITS"-HOW THE PAIR "PULVERIZED" RIEL-THAT PRESEN-TATION TO THE MINISTER.

visit to the Lower Provinces, in company with Mr. F. B. McNamee, who ucts as his confi-

collapse of the Edgar Laurier Riel-Grit combination against the Government. The resignation from the Quebec legislature of two of the ablest and most respected members of the Liberal party was a heavy blow to the conspirators. Bishop l'abre's letter denouncing the men who would turn the Church and its most solemn services into a mere political stalking horse is having a powerful coffet. Not without significance is the fact that the Hon, John Costigan was accompanied on his recent visit to New Brunswick by F. B. McNames of Mentical, who is a Grit of the Grits, and who to a reporter of the Fredericton Capital expressed his delight at Mr. Costigan's speech in which he handled Riel and his sympathizers without gloves."

The object of their visit was to assist Mr. Foster in his recent election, and it is prenumed, to conciliate his constituents, who are largely opposed to the attitude held by the Minister of Inland Revenue on the North-West administration and on the hanging of Louis Ricl. The presentation of a gold watch and an address to Mr. Costigan by four or five personal friends in his constituency is no index of the popular feeling, and much curiosity exists to see the list of those who subscribed to buy the watch, and to know the real object of Mr. McNamee's visit to which is to make people believe that the Hon. Minister has the confidence and endorsation of his county for the course he has pursued in the present political crisis.

Holloway's Pills are strongly recommended to all persons who are much reduced in power and condition, whose stomache are weak, and whose nerves are shattered. The beneficial eflects of these Pills will be perceptible after a few days' trial, though a more extended course may be required to establish perfect health. Holloway's medicine acts on the organs of digestion, and induces complete

PALNELL'S TWO LETTERS TO AMERICA.

THE TRISH LEADER THANKS EUGENE

KELLY AND REV. DROO'RIBLLY. HU! LONDON, Jan. 7. - By the courtesy of the Freeman's Journal I am: enabled to cable a copy of a letter mailed to Mr. Eugene Kelly from Mr. Parnell. Another copy is published by the Freeman's Journal this morn-

ing :--"IRISH PARLIAMENTARY OFFICES, "No. 74 PALACE CHANBERS. " No. 9 BRIDGE STREET, LONDON, "January 5, 1886.

'My DEAR MR. KELLY :-

"I write to thank you in the name of my colleagues, and also on my own behalf, for the very great and successful exertions which are being made by you and the Irish Parliamentary Aid Association in support of our electoral campaign and other expenses.

"The remittances which you were enabled to send were most timely, and the hearty be an indispensable preliminary to the commencement of a successful movement for the restitution of legislative independence to Ireland, and we cannot doubt a happy and speedy issue to the struggle.

"I desire to take this opportunity of advising you, as regards a matter of business il, that Mr. Justin McCarthy, M.P., and Joseph Gillis Biggar, M.P., have detail, Mr. Parliamentary fund. Will you, therefore, kindly direct that future remittances should be addressed to these gentlemen at the above address and that drafts should be made payable to their order?

"Desiring that you may enjoy all the happiness of this season, I am, dear Mr. Kelly, yours very truly.

"CHARLES S. PARNELL." TO DR. O'REILLY.

A letter of like import, so far as the business requests go, was also mailed and ad dressed to the Rev. Dr. O'Reilly, treasurer of the Irish Nationalist League in America. This letter concludes thus:—"I have to thank you, and, through you, the great exchange, from time to time, some serious organization of which you are treating control and solemn remarks to the elder members of surer, for the remarkable and most the family who may be present. valuable exertions which have been made for the last few months in aid of our movement. Had it not been for the prompt and most the election campaign I fear many of our nominations must have fallen growth of the movement throughout the Union and Canada affords us al' in this side the greatest possible encourage. .t, and we feel assured that nothing will be lett undone by America to enable us to speedily and surely win the legislative indepence of Irelaud.

"Wishing you all the happiness and compliments of the season, I am, dear Dr. O'Reilly, yours very truly,

"CHARLES S. PARNELL.

As appropriate in connection with these letters I add the following from Mr. Labouchere's Truth of this morning:-"One stock argument against the granting of home rule is that the Irish leaders obtain much money from America, and that this would fall off if they were to be satisfied with home rule, as the American-Irish favor separation. To this it may be replied :- 1. That the Irish leaders would not me rule. 2. That a vast majority of the American-Irish who contribute to Mr. Parnell's funds do not themselves desire separation."

DID HE TAKE A SCALP !

THE CHARGE AGAINST CAPTAIN HOWARD REPEATED WITH FULLER PARTICU-

(From the New York Sun.) All the Canadian papers have articles against Capt. Howard, who has been charged with scalping the dead at Batouche. The Captain's partial denial has only increased their bitterness against him. Howard's friends here did not at first believe St. John, N.B., Jan. 6.—The following is taken from a leading article published in the Daily Sun, of St. John, N.B., a strong Government organ, anent Hon. John Costigan's of Monday evening not only repeated the charge, but it gave additional particulars. It dential adviser and agent. The Sun says:

"Every day brings fresh evidence of the ing the dead man be found that his own knife was not sharp enough, and borrowed the knife of a non-commissioned officer belonging to one of the battalions that was engaged in the fight. The Post challenges Howard to name any of the Canadian officers who, as he alleges, "helped themselves to the hairy souvenirs," and in the name of the Canadian militia, denies the charge. Officers who served in the campaign, and who know Howard well, speak highly of him. They say that if there is any truth in the charge they believe that it was not a imit-breed, but a Sioux Indian, who lest his hair. If this can be established, Howard's position here will be improved; but if it is proved that a half-bread lost his locks by Howard's knife, then there may be trouble when he returns to Montreal, as he is likely to do in a few days. There are only three men in Montreal, two staif officers and a newspaper correspondent, who were at Bateche, and they refuse to speak about it.

An evening contemporary says of it editorially: "The entting of White Cap's scalp lock by Captain Howard 'as a souvenir of a treacherous scoundrel' was not in the best possible taste. An Indian might fail to see much essential difference between this act and the scalping of the dead with which Captain Howard is charged. For that matter many white men will fail to see much difference in principle."

HEAVY FAILURES IN SCOTLAND.

GLASGOW, Jan. 7.-Hardcastle, Rule & Co. cotton traders, and the Blantyre Weaving company have failed. The inbilities of Hardcastle, Rule & Co. are \$150,000, and those of the Blantyre Weaving Company \$100,000. P. J. Walker & Co., jute spinners, of Dundee, have also failed. Their liabilities are \$150,000.

No sufferer from any scrofulous disease, who will fairly try Ayer's Sarsaparilla, need despair of a cure, it will surge the blood of all impurities, thereby destroying the germs of scrofula, and will infuse new life and vigor throughout the whole physical organization

THE WAGES OF SIN.

When levely woman stoops to folly, and finds too late that men betray. What charm can coothe her melancholy, What art can wash her guilt away?

The above lines of poor, dear Goldsmith, receive too many and too painful illustrations in the every day life of this country and continent to cause much surprise to any readers of the daily press. Notwithstanding the great advances made in Christianity in modern times, human nature, at its worst, is no better to-day than when the Lord felt constrained to rain down fire and brimstone to punish the unmentionable sins of the Gomorrhites and Sodomites of Scriptural history. "Man's inhumanity to man makes countless thou sands mourn," is as full of truth and as pregnant with meaning to day as when first sung by the "bard to Scotia dear." Illustrations of these facts are painfully abundant in almost every paper one picks up. The latest is from Toronto, where poor Adelaide Davis, he trayed by D. K. Hawley, a boot and shoe traveller, committed suicide by swallowing a dose of carbolic acid—in order, as she thought to hide her shame and "wash her guilt

away."
It is the old, old story of woman's misplaced confidence and man's heartless cruelty. It is an oft-repeated and thrice told tale, one which always conveys its moral and its warning. But the moral is as often ignored and the warning as frequently unheeded.

Youg men, of good dress and address, but of "fishy" reputation and doubtful antecedents, get acquainted with a young lady at a bazaar, church social, or, perhaps, on the way home. He continues to make himself so agreeable that the young lady thinks him "really nice," invites him into the house and introduces him to the family. So far as well the first evening and is asked to call again. Meantime the young lady and her ma discuss him. Ma does not positively dislike him, but somehow she doesn't care much about him. Julia thinks her ma is always too critical and too hard to please, but for her past, she thinks she never saw a tidier mustache or a picer shade of silk necktie. Then he is so agreeable, smiles so sweetly and wears such elegant diamond rings. "I think him just perfectly lovely," exclaims Julia.

The young man calls again, and this time is thrown more into company with Julia, He looks his fairest, smiles his sweetest and finds out Julia's weakest points. She is romantic and ansceptible to flattery, and he addresses her accordingly-taking care to

Next time our young man calls he and Julia are probably alone in the parlor. Then he spins out his pleasant airy nothings, talks of the last new opera and the latest play, the charming drives he has had, and how he did enloy the reading of that last new novel, "Esse Wentworth." Next time our Adonis calls, he ventures to ask Julia out for a drive ; Julia is delighted at the prospect but must first consult Ma. Mr

eays: "'Well, Julis, dear child, I "don't know, but please yourself, and then "yon will have no one to blame." Julia is quite young, has had no experience whatever of the world, or of the wickedness of the human heart; and her mother-instead of asserting her parental authority and emphatically declaring that no daughter of hers should over go adriving with a young man unaccompanied by a brother or sister—foolishly grants Julia's request, somewhat in the manner above described.

One drive leads to another, one familiarity begets another, and our nice young man, at bostom, is a designing scoundrel, a base deceiver, a "wolf in sheep's clothing," and woe betide the poor unsuspecting victim that talls into his unholy clutches.

Under false promises and argent solicitations the villain's object is accomplished, and require American money were they to obtain then comes for Julia the denouement, ending green. Death, disgrace, dishonor! Death for the poor victim of a mother's folly and a villain's voluptuousness. Disgrace and dishonor for the surviving family and friends. Such, in brief, is the history of the rain,

body and soul, of many an innecent, unsuspecting girl. And may it not be said that the ruin of the child, in too many instances, is directly traccable to the culpable neglect and criminal carelessness of the parents in not exercising a vigilant and rigid surveillance over it?

Parents should allow no young man to visit their daughters without first having satisfactory proof of the respectability of his character and antecedents. They should keep their daughters at home after dark; keep them away from the godless toboggan hills, and never allow them to go a driving, except when accompanied by a brother, sister

or other guardian.
The taking of these simple precautions would ensure peace and happiness in the household, and prevent the occurrence of such sad disasters as that which has befallen poor Adelaide Davis, of Toronto.

T. M. R.

If you had taken two of Carter's Little Liver Pills before retiring you would not have had that coated tongue or had taste in the mouth this morning. Keep a vial with you for occasional use.

WRECK, FIRE AND DISASTER.

Louisville, Ky., Jan. 8. -Late to-day, during the heavy snew storm, the front and middle part of the large four storey warehouse, occupied by H. P. Borwood & Co., and d. B. Balfourth, cotton and commission merchants, fell suddenly and overturning a stove started a destructive fire. The huilding was filled with cotton, tobacco, molasses and dry goods storage, and the flumes spread all over the place instantly. The building is the centre of a fine block of large wholesale houses, and it looked for a time as if there was to be a conflagration as the fire department was unable to get at the flames on account of the wreck. They soon got to work, however, and kept the flames confined to the fallen building, and at 3 o'clock the fire was out. The third floor was stored with cotton, and it was this that gave way, falling on the second floor, which in furn fell, and then after tottering a moment the whole front and middle part of the building fell outward and blockaded half the street. Eleven persons were in the building when the floor fell. Peter Perkins, a porter, heard the crash, and gave warning to seven men on the second floor, who escaped by jumping from a back window on to a shed. Charles Stamforth, a colored porter, gave the alanm on the first floor, and started for the front door. It is thought that he was caught and killed by the falling walls. Mr. Wright, manager of the place, and J. Bulforuth, one of the proprietors, were in their offices on the first. floor and started for the door, but it is thought that they are still in the wreck, as they have not been seen and cannot be found.

One Experience of Many. Having experienced a great deal of

"Trouble!" from indigestion, so much so that I came near losing my Life!

My trouble always came after eating any food-

However light

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

"And the only way I over got" "Relief !" Was by throwing up all my stomach con-

tained !! No one can conceive the pains that I had to go through, until "At last?" I was taken! "So that for three weeks

lay in bed and Could eat nothing !!! My sufferings were so that I called two

doctors to give me something that would stop the pain. Their efforts were no good to me. At last I heard a good deal

"About your Hop Bitters! And determined to try them. Got a bottle-in four hours I took the ontents of

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

Hour, from the same cause, since. 1 have recommended it to hundreds of

others. You have no such "Advocate as I am.

GEO. KENDALL, Allston, Boston, Mass.

Downright Cruelty ..

To permit yourself and family to "Suffer!"

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

None genuine without a bunch of green Hops of the white label. Shun all the vile, poisonous stuff with "Hop" or "Hops" in their name,

MARRIED AGAINST HER WILL.

THE STORY OF A CHICAGO GIRL-A PRO-

POSAL AT THE REVOLVER'S MUZLLE CHICAGO, Ill., Jan. 6 .- Miss Theresa D. Paine filed a bill in the Circuit Court yesterday to have set aside, on account of duress, a marriage in form, but not in effect, with William Barrett. Prior to September last, she says she was waited on by Barrett, who pressed his attentions upon her without encouragement. He roomed at her mother's house, and despite her protests, she says he continued to pay her flattering but undesired attention. Because of his per-sistency her mother ordered him from the house. He left, but continued to visit her, and besought her hand in marriage. On her refusal, she says, he took a revolver and pressing it to his breast threatened to take his life. She postponed matters, and agreed to visit the exposition with him, September 26th. Instead of going to the exposition, she says, he placed her in a carriage and took her to a minister, who married them, notwithstanding her remonstrance. He then took her to a hotel, but she declined to live with him, and returned to her home the day following. She charges that Barrett has not contributed to her support.

THE POPE'S HEALTH.

Rome, Jan. 6 .- It is learned on the highest authority that there is no truth in the alarmist reports which have been put ln circulation regarding the health of Pope Leo. It is officially announced that His Holiness is in perfect health.

THE MOVEMENT OF EMIGRANTS.

LONDON, Jan. 6.—The temigration returns for 1885 show a decrease as compared with last year of 10,000 in the number of people who emigrated from England to the United States, and of 9,000 in the number who emigrated from England to Canada, and an increase of 9,000 in the emigration from Ireland to the United States, and of 2,000 in the emi-gration from Ireland to Canada.

THE EXPOSITION AT THE VATICAN.

ROME, Jan. 6.-A circular from the Pope's Secretary of State has been issued to the Bishops through the Apostolic Nuncios. in idrming them that the central committee at Bologna, presided by Commander Aquaderni, charged with the celebration in 1887 of the fiftieth anniversary of the Pontiff's ordination as a priest, is authorized to receive gifts to be presented to His Holiness, and objects incended for the great religious art exposition which will take place in the Vatican.

GERMANY AND THE VATICAN.

BERLIN, Jan. S .- In recognition of their services in connection with the settlement of the Carolines dispute, the Emperor William has conferred the decree of the order of the Black Eagle upon Cardinal Jacobini, Papal secretary of state, and the decoration of the order of the Red Eagle on Monsigners Mocepi and Galimberte. Monsigner Masson and Monsignor Jacobini, keeper of the Pontifical archives, receive the decoration of the order of the Crown. The North German Gazette publishes an autograph letter from the Pope to Prince Bismarck addressed "Exectso Viri Magni Cancellario," in which the Pope evpresses his thanks for the honor of being selected as mediator in the Carolines dispute, which honor he ascribes chiefly to the advice of Prince Bismarck.

ALD. MICHAEL DAVITT IN DUBLIN COUNCIL.

DUBLIN, Dec. 5 .- Michael Davitt took his seat for the first time as a member of the City Council. A large crowd greeted him with cheers as he entered the building and inside he received an evation. His first act was to ask the Corporation to give certain vacant areas within the city lines as sites for laborers cottages to be leased at nominal rents.

Dr. Fox, who has been returned to Parignent for the Tullamore division of King's County, Ireland, was a pupil of Father Dailey, president of St. John's College, Fordham, graduated M. A. at St. Francis Xavier College in New York, and practiced near Troy-tle was county vice president of the American League, and a member of the Now York State executive committee. He was born in

THE IRISH QUESTION.

HOW THE PARNELL PARTY WILL HAMPER THE GOVERNMENT IF A HOME RULE MEASURE IS NOT INTRODUCED -- WORDS PROM PARNELL-AND GLADSTONE.

LONDON, Jan. 6. The Standard says that if the Queen's coming speech does not indicate that the Ministers will introduce a measure for stronger county government in Ireland, Parnell will move an amendment o the address and the Home Rule members will open a discussion at the same time on the action of the Irish executive in the Manmtrason and Barbarilla trials. Earl Cowper, replying in the Times to Michael Davitt, says he consider: Parnell's ascendancy one of the worst features of the Irish diffi-

LONDON, Jan. 6 .- Earl Grey, writing to the Times, deprocates the concession of local government to Ireland, as he believes that such power would be made the means of oppressing all who dissent from the doctrines of the National League. The improvement of the condition of the people of Ireland, he says, must emanate from themselves, it must be brought about by provident habits and greater industry. It is the imperative duty of the government to suppress outrages and violations of the law in Ireland, and until that is accomplished all concessions to the 1rish people will merely serve, like sweets to children, to stop their crying.

LONDON, Jan. 6 .- Parnell, in a letter to Eugene Kelly, of New York, says: The remittances which you sent were most timely, and the hearty manner in which your movement is being taken up throughout the union is a source of the utmost gratification, encouraging to my colleagues and myself as well as to the people of Ireland generally. We now hold that position the occupation of which we have always considered to be an indispensable preliminary to the commencement of a successful movement for the restitution of legislative independence to Ireland, and we cannot doubt a happy and speedy issue to the

LONDON, January 5 .- Late last month John Gennings, who is connected with a London news agency which supplies the American press with much English news, wrote a letter to Mr. Gladstone inviting him to visit America. The letter assured Mr. Gladstone that he would be received in America with the heartiest welcome, and the writer ventured to express the opinion that a personal investigation of the working of the constitution of the United States on the part of Mr. Gladstone would be productive of most important results, such results as no amount of reading would enable him to attain. Such investigation, it was suggested, would enable him to deal with the question of home rule for Ireland with a far greater degree of confidence. The letter further stated that Americans generally believed that Mr. Gladstone was the only man able to grapple successfully with this question. In substantiation of this statement a despatch from New York to that effect was emplosed in the letter. A reply to this letter has just been received from Gladstone. It is

HAWARDEN, January 4. DEAR SIR,—I could not regard such an invitation as you transmitted to me on the 23rd ult, otherwise than as an insident requiring my best consideration for a chance that re-flection might open to me some way of compliance. I am sorry to report that I have not been able to arrive at this result. My physical strength is not such as would permit me to undertake a voyage to America, and the imperative demands on my time and thought in connection with the present state of public affairs allow no intermission of attention. The and philapthropic de I remain, dear sir,

Your faithful servant, W. E. GLADSTONE.

To John Gennings, Esq. It is learned on high authority that Mr.

Gadstone was disposed to accept the invitavoyage to America, but the political uncerbeinty has so far prevented him from making the trip. He may possibly be induced to visit the United States in the autumn, after the conclusion of the coming session of Par-

KING BILLY IN THE NORTHWEST.

To the Editor of THE POST: Sir,-I notice several letters in your very independent and truth telling newspaper, him advised him to put it away, and left the dated at Ottawa, referring to the land agents room, when he heard the gound of a shot dated at Ottawa, referring to the land agents who have been appointed by the Dominion Government to dispose of the public lands. As I have been travelling on business from the Rockies to Port Arthur nearly all the time that the C.P.R. was being opened for travel, it gave me an opportunity of noticing the class of men who were to be mot with at the different places where I stopped to do business, as well as travelling companions. More than half the passengers were land agents, Indian introductions of Hobeken, N.J., and instructors, Mounted Police, contractors, or some other kind of Government employés, whose first business was to approach a rangers and interview them to ascertain what their business was, their political views, &c. These agents never fail to try and impress on the nowly arrived the advan-tage it is to belong to the Orange order, the many new lodges that have been organized, &c., and also impress on their minds that the Metis would very soon be got the position being chiefly nominal. Of late rid of as well as the "Nitchees" or Indians; he has been known principally for his conthat Manitoba and the North-West would be nection with Panama ental plans. shortly the most loyal part of British North America. In fact, you are left by these agents or interviewers under the impreswith a report condemning it, and declaring the Nicaragua route the best. Mr. Stevens' sion that they think the whole great country of over one thousand miles will family has been one of great prominence, so-cially and financially. He, however, has of recent years been reported to be in embarbe a succession of Orange lodges. One of the great guns or leaders, who resides at Calgary now, lately published a paper at rassod circumstances. Something over a year ago he was found nearly suffocated with gas in a room in Sixth avenue, New York. Once before, it is said, he took an overdose of chloral and nearly died. Two of his brothers are said to have been inmates of in-Winnipeg, which enterprise was devoted to forwarding the spread of Christian forbearance in the forming of Orango lodges all through Manitoba and burst by over exertion. Before his arrival in that new country, he held forth in the City of Ottawa as auctioneer, and proclaiming the pious, glorious and immortal memory, and burst there also, He is now on the Bow River singing "Rowe, Brother Orangemen, Rowe," enjoying a sine-cure at a big salary—he being a very old friend of McKenzie Bowell, his extra travelling expenses will be initialed by one of the Brotherhood, Tom White, Sir John A. Macdonald or McKenzie Bowell, without hesitatiou or close enquiry, whether it is right or wrong. You have done well in exposing a Trinity church was the owner of the worst portion of the rascality which is going on between Regina and Calgary. I will be going up on another business trip shortly and

will send you more information, as I see you A TRAVELLER,

It is estimated that the depredations of the never spends money to improve the condition

British sparrows in England last year will of the poor. The building at No. 34 Laight

reac \$4,000,000;

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don't know half yet.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

THE TRU

Possesses the greatest possible power to heal and control affections of the throat and lungs, with absolute safety for children or adults. The experience of years has proven it to be of inestimable value as a household medicine, and for professional use. Thousands of physicians and families testify to its great worth. Jas. E. Moling, Hilliard, Ohio, writes: "I have used Ayer's Cherry Pectoral in my family for twelve, years, and have found that, as a remedy for Coughs, Colds, or Sore Throats, it

Is Unequaled.

bronchial and pulmonary affections." her to vigorous health."

J. I. Miller, editor of the "Lutheran | John J. Uhlman, Brooklyn, N.S., writes: liome," Luray, Va., writes: "I advertise "Twelve years ago, I was afflicted with a nothing that I do not know to be good. I severe bronchial trouble, pronounced by a was saved from the grave, I am sure, by skilful physician to be very dangerous, the use of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, and liable to terminate in Pneumonia. have recommended it to others with the After using one bottle of Ayer's Cherry happiest results." L. J. Addison, M. D., Pectoral, I found great relief, and an occa-Chicago, Ill., writes: "I have never sional use of it since that time has, I think. found, in thirty-five years of continuous extended my life ten years at least." Mrs. study and practice in medicine, any prepa- V. M. Thebaud, Montreal, Canada, writes: ration of so great value as Ayer's Cherry "Last spring my daughter was attacked Pectoral, for treatment of diseases of the by membraneous croup, or diputheria. throat and lungs; and I constantly recom- The doctor prescribed Aver's Cherry Pecmend it to my patients. It not only breaks toral, which cured her of the diphtheria. up colds and cures severe coughs, but is Being still very weak and sick, she began effective in relieving the most serious taking Ayer's Sarsaparilla, which restored

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

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

THE BURLINGTON WINTER CAR-

NIVAL. Three members of the Carnival Committee of Burlington, Vermont, are in town for the purpose of obtaining some hints on the procedure to be followed. The names of the visitors are Messrs. N. A. Woodbury, Mayor of Burlington, H. McKillop and Lane. In conversation with one of these gentlemen, a Post representative learned that it is the wrention of the Burling of t tive learned that it is the intention of the Burlington authorities to make as grand a display as possible and a very elaborate programme is already drawn up. The cirnival will last from the 15th of January to the 19th. The vicinity of Lake Champlain en bles the commit-tee to offer special facilities for toboggautee to offer special facilities for toboggauing, coasting, curling, skaling and hockey.
Matches will be held and handsome
prizes offered. In addition there will
be held trotting matches on the ice,
and ite bout regatta, snowshoe races,
and everything, in fact, that can tend to make
a complete winter carnival. The town will be
illuminated at the racks and the racks and the illuminated every evening, also the parks and the immediate vicinity of the carnival events. The prizes offered for these competitions are very elaborate, and already the entries are numerous. The arrangements with railways are very numerous, and the Burlingtonians anticipate a great influx of people. As there is good hotel accommodation there will be little difficulty on this score. It has to be seen whether the Canadian winter carnival can be with profit transplanted to the United States. It is of course anticipated by the business men of Burlington that Americans will naturally give their patronage to their own country, and that in subsequent years a Montreal Carnival will e checkmated. But there is an old proverb as to the honor a prophet has in his own country, and in all probability it will be found that the travelling

American will prefer a Canadian carnival as being more of the g-nuine article than an imitated one. As one gentleman remarked: "A Russian carnival, such as takes place on the invitation itself, however, constitutes a new tie of feeling with America. I shall ever remember it with thankful acknowledgment, while the knowledge that so many friendly ayes are watching the course of events in this country with reference to Ireland will be a new inventive to the performance of patriotic and philaphropic duty.

Russian carnival, such as takes place on the Neva, might be imitated in Austria, but it would not be appreciated." Mr. McGibbon, who so ably managed the Canadian carnival, is giving the visitors all the assistance in his power. An effort will be made to cause some Canadian chilaphropic duty. tative was shown a Detroit paper containing reported to be raging throughout the greater the announcement that "Montreal is to have a portion of Iowa delaying radroad trains and fieger ice palace than ever this year. It is 112 feet long and 144 feet wide. The palace has already been vaccinated." Then follows a comparis n with former palaces. We must go abroad to learn news.

> A DELIBERATE SUICIDE. A PROMINENT NEW JERSEY ENGINEER TAKES

HIS LIFE. TRENTON, N.J., Jan. 7.—John G. Stevens, President of the United New Jersey Railroad and Canal Company, killed himself here yesterday afternoor. He was making arrangements to start for West Virginia to inspect some coal lands there, and said he thought he had better take his revolver along, and took out the pistol. A friend who was with and a heavy fall. Some of the clerks ran into the President's room and found upward. The nature of the wound leaves little doubt that the case is one of deliberate Edwin A. Stevens, of Hoboken, N.J., and was himself one of the most distinguished canal engineers in the country. In the days of the Camden and Am oy regime in New Jersey he was a power in the state. He was the engineer who dold out most of the roads of that company, and was president of the Delaware and Revitan Canal Company After the Pennsylvania leased the Cam don and Amboy he was made presi dent of the united companies, the duties of nection with Panama canal plans. He was sent by American capitalists to inspect the

TRINITY'S TENEMENTS.

de Lessops canal, and returned a year ago

NEW YORK'S RICH CHURCH THE OWNER OF THE FILTHIEST DENS IN THE CITY.

NEW YORK, Jan. 7 .- At a meeting of the Constitution club in this city Dr. A. K. Gunn made a report on the condition of the tenement houses of New York. He said tenement houses in the city and was the meanest landlord. The policy of the Trinity church corporation was never to make repairs on tenements they own, but to let them actually fall to pieces, until no one, however wretched, can live in them. Then the corporation tears it down and builds a store, warehouse or expensive flat house, but it It is estimated that the depredations of the never spends money to improve the condition

habited by two hundred people and on the ground floor there is a liquor store. The building is in the most terrible condition imaginable. The floors of the halls are covered with filth from overflowed sinks and closets; the halls are dark and the stairways broken. No. 63 Watts street is another tenement house owned by Trinity church. There was an outbreak of scarlet fever here some months ago. The father of the sick children went to the Trinity office and complained of defective plumbing. He was told that if he didn't like it he could get but. The cellar was filled with sewage that had leaked from broken sewage pipes, and the floor of the halls were so covered with fifth from the same source that is deadened the sound of footsteps. The Board of Health was notified and ordered Trinity to make repairs. Dr. Gunn pointed out several other wretched tenements which are owned by Trinity. Geo. D. Goden and W. W. Chandler, superintendents of the Calvary Mission, corroborated Gunn's statement. The latter arraigned Gunn's statement. The latter arraigned Trinity Church for its "barbarous policy." "Trinity," said he, "has an income of \$4,000,000 a year, drawn mainly from tenement house property." It was resolved to send a report to the rector of the church.

A BLIZZARD ON THE WAY.

FIERCE STORM IN THE NORTHWEST PROGRESS-ING EASTWARD.

LINCOLN, Neb. Jan. 7.—Another snow storm began last night and has prevailed all day. Not a great deal of snow has tallen, but it is as fine as dust and drifts badly. There is no sign of abatement. The temperature is

below zero and falling.
KANNAS OITY, Mo., Jan. 7.—A fierce snow and wind storm is raging west of here, and reached Topeka this afternoon, travelling eastward. The moreury is reported to be 15 degrees below zero at Manhattan, Kansas. Large numbers of telegraph poles have been

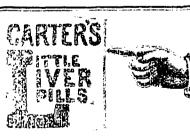
blown down. Chicago, Jan. 7 -A fierce snow storm is

impeding the telegraph.
ST PAUL, Jan. 7.—Specials from Montana and Dakota report that a cold wave with snow is coming rapidly eastward, the mercury ranging from 10 to 20 degrees below zoro.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., J.m. 7.—The storm which prevailed all day on the plains is one of the most severe ever known. No trains arrived or departed to-night on the Santa Fe the Union Pacific or the Burlington & Missouri river roads. Telegraphic communication with points west is g eatly interrupted.

CRAZED WITH RELIGION. AN ILLINOIS REVIVALIST WHO IS SCARING THE

DANVILLITES. DANVILLE, Ill., Jan. 7.—John Swisher, a coal miner and Methodist minister, is holding a series of revival meetings in this city and has brought the people up to a high pitch of excitement. Four members of a family Mr. Stevens' body lying on the floor, face named Allen have become insune, and many others are in danger of losing their mental powers. Swigher is a man of massive physique and strength. He froths at the mouth, jumps over the pulpit, walks on the front seats and says he will shake sinners over an open hell, so that they can appreciate he climate in heaven.



CURE

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Standacts out Carter's to a salvet Phis are equally standard and preventing the analysis complant while they also correct the discovered of the salvet of th

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

Sthebane of so many lives that here is where we sake our greek boast. Our pills cure it while there do not.

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

\$5

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These bonds are shares in a loan, the interest of which is paid out in premiums three times yearly. Every bond is entitled to

. THREE DRAWINGS ANNUALLY. until each and every bond a redeemed with a larger or smaller premium. Every bond MUST draw one of the following premiums, as there

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REICHSMARKS. The next Redemption takes place on the

FIRST OF NOVEMBER.

And every Bond bought of us on or before the 1-t of November, until 6 p.m., is entitled to the whole premium that may be drawn thereon on that date.
Out-of-town orders sent in REGISTERED
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LETTERS, and inclosing \$5, will secure one of these bonds for the next drawing. Balance payable in monthly instalments.

For orders, circulars, or any other information, address

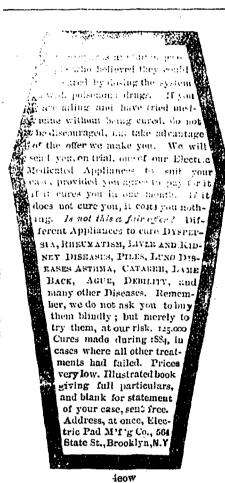
INTERNATIONAL BANKING CO. 160 Fulton St., cor. Broadway, New York City

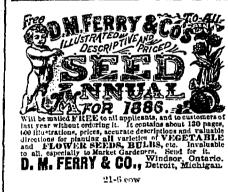
ESTABLISHED IN 1874. ta The above Government Bonds are not to be compared with any Lottery whatsoever, as lately decided by the Court of Appeals, and do not conflict with any of the laws of the United

States.

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DIVA MISSOURI, REBRASKA, KANSAS, COLOHADO With branch lines to all their important cities and towns.

From CHICAGO, PEORIA or ST. DUIS, it rune every day in the year from one to circe elegantly equipped through trains over its own tracks between Chicago and Denver,
Chicago and Council Bluffs,
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Chicago and St. Joseph,
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Chicago and Council Bluffs,
Chicago and Council Bluffs,
Chicago and Council Bluffs,
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St. Louis and Omaha,
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Kansas City and Omaha,
For all points in Northwest, West and Southwest,
Its equipment is complete and first class in every its equipment is complete and first class in every particular, and at all importent points interlocking Switches and Signals are used, thus insuring com-

Switches and Signate are account of the safety. For Takets, Rates, General Information, etc., regardies the Burlington Route, call on any Ticket Agent in the United States or Canada, or address T. J. POTTER 11T V.P. & Gen. Mor., CHICAGO.

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The average age of the British peer is fifty-

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COOK'S FRIEND

BAKING POWDER.

at is a preparation of PURE and HEALTHY ingredients, used for the purpose of RAISING and SHORTENING, calculated to do the BEST WORK at LEAST possible COST.

It contains neither alum, lime, nor other destructions are the purposed as to mixe

leterious substance, is so prepared as to mix readily with flour and retain it virtues for a RETAILED EVERYWHERE

None genuine without the trade mark on

DISTRICT OF MONTRE 4L, SUPERIOR COURT.—Dame Charlotte Craven, of the City and District of Montreal, wife of Alfred Berm, of the same place, agent, has this day instituted an action for separation as to property against her husband. Montreal, 31st December, 1885. GILMAN & OUGHTRED. Attorneys for Plaintiff. 22-5

Dame JEANNE MELANIE RAYNAL, of the City and District of Montreal, has instituted on this 21st December, 1885, an action for separation as to property against her husband, Jean Bertrand Sagazan, of the same place. CALLYTE LEBEOUF, Attorney for Plaintiff.

A Beautiful Present for a Lady. FOR 25 CENTS.

BENNET & CO., 453 ST., PAUL STREET MONTREAL

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VALUE OF LOTS: FIRST SERIES - - - \$50,000.00 H.GHEST LOT - - - \$10,000.00 SECOND SERIES - - - \$10, 00, 0 HIGHESTLOT - - - 1 \$2,500.00 THE FOURTH DRAWING Will take place at the

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1885—Winter Arrangements—1886.
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FROM HALIFAX: Circassian Saturday, Nov.
Sardinian Saturday, Dec. 5
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FROM PORTLAND TO LIVERPOOL VIA HALIFAX Circassian, rounday, Nov. 26
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Rates of passage from Montreal, via Halifax —Cabin, \$02, \$05, \$78 and \$88 (according to accommunistical; intermediate, \$39; Steerage at lowest rates Rates of Passage from Moutreal, via Portland: - Cabin \$57.50, \$77.50 and \$87.50 (according to accommodation); Intermediate, \$35.50; Steerage, at lowest rates.

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Rates of passage between Hallfax and St. Johns .- Cabla, \$20.00; Intermediate, \$15.00; Steerage, \$6.

puring the season of Winter Navication, a steer will be despatched fortnightly from Glasgow for Br (vin Halfax when occasion requires) and fertui from Boston to Glasgow direct, as follows: FROM BOSTON:

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This Grein Heinschnis Medicine is aka Ar engar the Grading Norse service of Life.

These Famous P₁ Purify the BLOOD, and set most powerfully, yet soothingly, on the LIVER STOMACH KIDNEYS & ROWELS Giving tone, energy and vigor to these great MAI SPRINGS OF LIFE. They are confidontly recommended as a never-failing remedy in cases where the constitution, from what ever cause, has become impaired or weakened. They are wonderfully efficacious in all ailments incidental to Females of all ages, and, as a General Family Medicine, are unsurpassed.

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SWEET CICELEY; OB, JOSIAH ALLEN AS A Politician."—A new novel by Josiah Allen's wife. Over 100 illustrations. Cloth. Price, \$2.00. Frank & Wagnalls, Publishers, 10 Dey street, New York.

Miss Marietta Holley, better known as Josiah Allen's wife, has given the reading public a most entertaining novel in the pro-duction of "Sweet Ciceley." As a humorist she has long ago taken her place amongst the foremost. The humor that runs through 'Sweet Ciceley" is equal to her best efforts. Her powers to say the most sensible thing in a funny manner is untimited. Her works are remarkable for their moral tone as well. and always inculcate lessons that tend to elevate the heart and mind. Miss Holly possesses all the qualities and the talent to make her writings popular and welcome to those who are in search of pleasant reading. "Sweet Ciceley" is destined to command an nnusual patronage. It is profusely illustrated, and the volume itself is a rich production of the printer's art, which is a credit to the publishers.

THE ELECTRA. The December number contains two goods by interpretations, a "Christ-mas at Grandmamma" by lots, and a "Con federate Christmas Tree," by Ray Montgomery. I. N. Ingram contributes a pretty account of "Rambles in the Sandwich Islands," and there is some poetry by Joseph N. Hamilton, entitled "Gladsomeness," Mrs. M. Sheffey Peters has a poetical effusion on "De Logic uv Fac's," a comical report of a question that came up before a Virginia debating club. In "Glimpses into Nature," we have some interesting lessons in natural history, conveyed through the medium of a diary. "The Black Pearl," by Victorien Sardou, is continued in this number as also "Daisy and I," by M.G.L., whilst the Home Department is full of information in regard to current history, letter literature, mothers' questions, etc. The medical talk this month is by John Ford Barbour, M.D., and concerns that all-interesting topic "Happiness." Published by Miss J. M. Seyburn, Room 3 Courier Journal Building, Louisville, Ky. THE SCHOLASTIC ANNUAL. For the Year of Our Lord 1886. Edited by Joseph A.

Lyons. Notre Dame, Ind. This popular Annual is now in its eleventh year. Among the contributors this year we and Rev. Thomas Walsh, C.S.C.; Rev. John A. Zahm, C.S.C.; Rev. Dr. Howley, Arthur J. Stace, A.M.; Charles Warren Stoddard, William Hoynes, A.M.; W. J. Onaham, LL.D.; Marton Muir, E. P. Ryder, and The literary articles in prose and poetry of these writers form very interesting and instructive reading matter and add to be expected in such a work. The Catholic the merits of the Annual. A very prominent population of each diocese is also given and and useful feature of the work, since its inception, has been the Astrological Predictions, which has attracted more than passing notice. and compiling all this information must be The Annual should be in the hands of every very great. As evidence of the greatness body. Price 25 cents.

NOTED SANCTUARIES OF THE HOLY FACE. By M. L'Abbe Janvier. Translated from the French by P. P. S. Publishers, John Murphy & Co., Baltimore.

This little book contains historic notices of the Veil of Veronica at the Vatican, and of the Sacred Face of Our Divine Savior have for centuries received veneration, and the special attestation of miracles. The five shrines are Montreuil sous-Lacn, Jaen, Osa De La Vega, Alicante and Lucca. The book is interesting reading and especially valuable as showing the antiquity of the cultus of the Holy Face. There are in addition to the historical sketches a number of documents concerning the Archconfraternity of the Sacred Face. Archbishop Elder has written the preface. MANUAL OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF

This work is a thorough digest of parliathe Assembly, who requires to be thoroughly conversant with every question bearing on constitutional subjects. The rules and usages of the House of Commons of England are also given and the local rule or usage applicable to the same points inserted in italics or smaller type. The first part contains the British North America Act. 1867, with its amendments, the second, the Provincial Statutes relating to the Legislative Assembly, the third and fourth, Rules, Orders, and forms of Proceedings, and the fifth, Rules and Usages of the English House of Commons. Mr. J. G. Bourinot, of Ottawa, Clerk of the House of Commons, writing to Mr. Wurtele, says: "The members of your House are to be congratulated on having before them an invaluable compendium which no other Legislature in Canada possesses." HOME RULE. By Lex. Dublin: James Duffy

& Sons, 15 Wellington Quay. This work contains every argument which its versatile-minded author could create, compile or construct upon the great national want of Ireland-Home Rule. The author has included the result of a large amount of literary research within the 500 pages of its work, and he has met-in a masterly manner-every possible objection that could be raised by the enemies of Ireland against her local independence. The historical quotations, facts, figures and miscellaneous statistics with which the volume is interspersed, combine to form a fearful indictment against England for the terrible misfortunes which Ireland has suffered through English misrule. If ten thousand copies of this work could be freely sent broadcast throughout England, it would do much towards making the scales of prejudice fall from the eyes of

The New York Fashion Bazar is just what the ladies want. It is a mirror of style. Besides, it contains a number of stories and articles of an entertaining nature. Its January issue is fine. Published by George Munro, 17 Vandewater street, New York.

THE CHAIR OF PUTER.-By John Nicholas Murphy. Popular edition. Publishers, Burns & Oates, London, Eng., and the Catholic Paragration So lety, Barcley street. New York.

This schotarry work is a review of theshistory of the Popular from the days of the Appellants the popular training his torical amenats of an Campal's development. and a full chesch of the editional growth of the Carnard power of the Popes. The eather before the reformation," "The Kulturkampt," with other interesting subjects.

The New Year's number of the Magazine society or business man as it is to the teacher and informing. The leading article on "Paul Revere," by Mr. Goss, is one of the best pen-portraits of the heroic "Messenger of the Repairties" ever presented to the reading

public, while its quaint and telling illustrations bring the scenes of that stirring period into singular nearness. "A Tribute to Thomas A. Hendricks," by Hon. James W. Gerard, is accompanied by a fine portrait of our late lamented Vice-President. Then follows fee. W. F. Smith's "Operations Before Fort, Donelson," which is the clearest chapter of military history that has yet appeared in connection with this subject. The portrait of Gen. C. F. Smith and his Adjutant-General, and some illustrative maps, together with the original report of Gen. C. F. Smith on the Capture of Fort Donelson, reader this contribution netably important. "The Transfer of the Army of the Potomac from Burnside to Hooker," Major William Howard Mills, is also a paper of striking interest to all Americans. The origin of "Slavery in America" is ably discussed by General John A. Logan, whose portrait, exquisitely engraved on steel, forms the frontispiece to the Magazine. This number, however, is by no means given up to the Civil War Studies. "Washington's First Campaign," by T. J. Chapman, A.M.; "Princess or Pretender," by Charles Dimitry; and "The New Year's Holiday—its Origin and Observances," by the Editor, are delightful reading. The Hon. Horatio King contributes portion of the humorous poem, entitled 'The Bladensburg Races;" and in "Reprints" are to be found two letters, written in 1871, which we advise everybody to read. The minor Departments, Original Documents, Notes, Queries, Replies, Societies, and Book Notices are, if possible, more highly entertaining than usual. Price, \$5.00 a year in advance. Published at 30 Laisyette Place, New York City. SADLIER'S CATHOLIC DIRECTORY, ALMANAC

The Directory comes to us once more, this time in its fifty-tourth year. It is a vast improvement on any work of the kind, ecclesiastical or political, that we have yet seen, and reflects great credit on the enterprising firm of Sadliers. Many new features have been introduced into this year's publication. It contains a vast amount of valuable information. It gives the names of the bishop and priests (with their addresses, &c.) in every diocese in the United States, the British Provinces, Great Britain and Ireland; the number of churches, chapels, colleges, convents, asylums and other re-ligious institutions in each diocese, with the name of each, the name of the place where each is situate, the names of the priests in charge of the churches, the names of the superioresses of the convents, colleges, etc., and all the information that could reasonably the number of children attending Catholic schools. The labor and expense of procuring and the growth of Catholicity in the English speaking world the Directory is of much

value. THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW .- The January number of this excellent Review contains a large number of articles from the peni of notable public men and able writers. It is five other ahrines at which representations of one that is of special interest to Canadians, Irishmen and Catholics. The leading feature of the number is a symposium on "Canadian Prospects and Politics," which have been treated by the Marquis of Lorne, Sir John A. Macdonald and Alex. F. Pirie, a Canadian iournalist. One of itsarticles, is by John Boyle, of the Boston Post, another by Thomas P. Gill, the talented literateur and editor of the Catholic World, who has just been elected member of Parliament for South Louth, and yet another by T. F. Galwey, formerly editor of the Catholic World. So many Catholic writers are seldom represented in periodicals QUEBEO, By Hon. J. S. C. Wurtele. like the Review. Gen. Beauregard contributes Quebec: Charles Francois Langlois. an article on "The Shiloh Campaign"; Archdeacon Farrar on "Work of Church in This work is a thorough digest of parliamentary procedure in the Local House, and it is in every way worthy of the Speaker of the Assembly who requires to be thoroughly the Assembly who requires to be thoroughly. "Sherman on Grant," by the editor"; "Letter to Secretary Bayard," by Arthur Richmond. Published at No. 30 Lafayette Place, New York.

> THE CATHOLIC WORLD .- The January number is an excellent one as may be judged from

the table of contents:-The Christmas Rose, a poem; A Still Christmas, by Agnes Repplier; A Tour in Catholic Teutonia, by St. George Mivart; A Cablegram and what came of it, by Nugent Cablegram and what came of it, by Nugent Robinson; The Legend of St. Alexis, a Poem by Aubrey De Vere; The Fault of Minneola, by William Selore; Solitary Island continued; The Apology for John Brown, by J. R. G. Hassard; Domenico's New Year, by Thomas F. Galway; Old Galway, by J. B. Killen, M.A.; A Legend of India, by M. H. L.; The Knicker booker Chost, by E. L. Dorsey. The Priest bocker Ghost, by E. L. Dorsey; The Priest at Castle Garden, by Rev. J. J. Riordan, &c., &c., &c. Price, \$4.00 per annum or 35c per copy. Sold by D. & J. Sadlier & Co.,

Notre Dame street, Montreal. THE ENGLISH ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINE. The January number of this popular periodical is up to its usual standard of excellence. The illustrations are numerous and fine, while the articles are of uncommon interest, Mrs. Molesworth and Wilkie Collins each contribute a story. The Rev. Mr. Ainger continues his study of Charles Lamb, by a paper on "Charles Lamb in Hertfordshire The subject of the Frontispiece is a portrait (after a picture by Millais), of Sir Henry Thompson, the author of the striking story, "Charley Kingston's Aunt," which was published anonymously, etc., etc. MacMillan & Co., Publishers, 112 Fourth Avenue, New

CHRISTMAS AROUND SUMMERSIDE,

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND. In this town, as in all other places, the festival of Christmas is looked forward to as a time of great joy, especially when we have the happiness of assisting at the Holy Mass and other services of the Church. Some years we had Midnight Mass, but this year Rev. Patrick Doyle, our beloved Pastor, (who also attends to the spiritual wants of two other parishes) decided on having Midnight Mass in Somerset, and accordingly went there, accompanied by Rev. E. V. P. O'Neil Livel of St. Dungan's College. On Christto a morning Father Boyd arcived from Somerret and celebrated Grand Mass in St. is not new to tame, having writt in two works? Paul's Church here, at 10 o'clock. The altar before this, one on "Iroland: homestral, was heartfully decorated by the Sisters of Political, Social," amount entitled "Term the Convent. Over the top of the altar, in Incognite," intended to chow what the relit large gold letters, were the words Gloria in brue gold letters, were the words Gloria in glous life is and the hencitis bestowed by it Levelsis Dec. Just outside of the altar rail, not on humanity. The possent is a popular on the epistle side, was a crib representing edition, much enlarged, the author having the stable in Bothlehem in which our dear supplied him with, besides voin the chapters on "The Greek Schizm," "The Life and Writings of Wyeliffe," "The Mendicant Orders," "The Art of Printing and the Bible to do some good singing, which they did in to do some good singing, which they did in every sense of the word. This choir has held, for several years, the reputation of being the best on the Island, and on occasions of American History is as interesting to the of this kind it becomes more apparent that this reputation has been honorably gained. and student. Its contents are fresh, varied | They sang the Mass in good style, as also several other pieces, notably Magnus Dominus and the Magnificat, two pleases lately intro-duced into the choir.

choir principally owe their present good state, is Sister l'Assomption. After Mass Father Boyd ascended the pulpit and delivered a very impressive sermon on the birth of our Lord Jeaus Christ, showing the wonderful charity of our Divine Lord towards mankind; how He was pleased to be born in an humble stable on a cold winter's night, with nothing to keep Him warm but a few swaddling clothes, and the breath of two poor animals, and no one to comfort Him but the Blessed Virgin Mary His mother, and St. Joseph. While the sermon was neing delivered many eyes were filled with tears as they gazed at the Divine Babe as he lay in crib in front of them. In conclusion Father Boyd wished all his hearers a happy Christmas and New Year, telling them the only way to spend them happy was to spend them in a holy manner. This was Father Boyd's first Christmas Mass (he having been ordained last summer), and it was a great source of pleasure to him to spend Christmas in Summerside with Father Doyle, who is

Irishman, and beloved by all who know him.

The Christmas Tree and bazaar annually held by the ladies of the Congregation de Notre Dame, took place in the large hall of St. Mary's Academy on the 28th, 29th and 30th ult., and was in every way a success. The useful and fancy articles exhibited were excellent, and the large numbers who attended every evening showed how they appreciated the work of the nuns by purchasing the articles effered for sale. In one part of the hall was a well stocked fishing pond, where anyone not too hard to please could have a fish and be made happy for five cents. The refreshment table was abundantly supplied with all kinds of delicacies, and the DLIER'S CATHOLIC DIRECTORY, ALMANAC AND ORDO for 1886. D. & J. Sadlier & the wants of those who patronized it. Co., New York and Montreal.

The Directory comes to us once more, this e in its fifty-tourth year. It is a vast important on any work of the kind. ecclesias. in Summerside, were very interesting. In the former, R. T. Holman polled the largest number of votes, Clark O. Robbles and D. Rogers following close. In the latter election it was at first thought that No. 1 Co. (Capt. Thos. B. Trainor) would come out victorious, but towards the closing on the last evening the friends of No. 2 came forward determined not to let their company be beaten, and when the poils closed and the ballots were counted, it was found that No. 2 Co. (Capt. Frank Renoup) was ahead by a large majority. Music was supplied by Cushing's atring band, with some songs and chorases by members of St. Paul's choir and others. Nor must I forget to mention our Protestant friends, who were there in no small numbers, and contributed liberally towards the success of the bazaar. The nuns are to be congratulated on the success which attended this bazaar, and that St. Mary's Academy may continue to flourish, and those good Sisters be ever amongst us to instruct the young children, is the sincere wish of all, including N. QUAD.

IT TAKES BUT A LITTLE COURAGE : TO GET RICH.

The bright winter sky at New Orleans, La. on Dec. 15th, 1884, saw a strictly honest distribution of the 187th Grand Monthly and Extraordinary Drawing, conducted as usual entirely by Gen'ls G. T. Beauregard of La., and Jubal A. Early of Va. Over half a million dollars were scattered everywhere. Ticket No. 69,255 drew the first Capital Prize \$160,000, sold in tenths at \$1 -one to Leon Marthe, 19 St. Charles street, New Orleans, La.; one to J. C. Webster and Heck Barry, Carrolton, Ky., paid through Citizens' National Bank of Louisville, Ky.; one to Mesdames Margaret A. Nagle and Mary W. Knell of Memphis, Tenn.; one to C. R. Lewis of San Francisco, Cal.; one to J. Marzolf of Jake's saloon, Black's Station, Yolo Co., Cal., paid through Bank of Woodland, Cal., one to Chas. T. Pardee, care Garhare & Bro., 49 Park Place; another to Max Polatsched, 17 John street, both of New York City, etc. No. 14,928 drew the Second Capital Prize of \$50,000, and was paid to the First National Bank of Portland, Me., in one check on account of Wm. M. Mc-Arthur, of Limington, York Co., Me. Ticket No. 51,794 drew Third Capital Prize \$20,000, sold in tenths at \$1.00 each one to T. C. Hand, No. 449 W. 7th street, St. Paul, Minn.; one to A. M. Gendron, Boston, Mass.; one to George N. Tichenor of Tucson, Arizona; one to A. T. Beck of Lancaster, Ohio, paid to Lancaster Bank there; one to T. C. Daugherty of Elizaville, Kentucky; paid through the Exchange Bank of Flemingsburg, Kentucky; one paid to Angle-Californian Bank (Limited) of San Francisco, Cal. Nos. 62,378 and 85,986 drew each \$10,006, sold in tenths also—so they go everywhere. For any information of the 189th Grand Monthly Drawing to take place Tuesday, Feb. 9th, 1886, apply to M. A. Dauphin, New Orleans, La. It takes but a little courage to get rich.

RIEL RELIEF FUND.

The committee in charge of the Riel Relief Fund, acknowledge the following donations :--

Previously acknowledged	481	53	
W. P. Healy, Marquette	,	10	00
Timothy Nester, "		10	00
Peter White, "		5	00
Alph. Bertrand "		5	00
J. A. Vannier "		2	00
A. W. Bernier		2	00
A. Proulx		1	00
W. R. Wright "		1	00
J. P. Dubé "		1	00
Louis S Comtois "		1	00
L. P. Mailhot "		1	00
Ludger Larochell "		1	00
Jean Bte, Marleau "		1	00
St. Charles Parish		13	
Proceeds of concert under the			
of Patriotic League of			
River		100	വ
J. M. Marchand, Paris		-50	95
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Collected to date..... \$645 48

LIBERTY AT LAST. Sr. donn's, Mild., Jan. 8 .- Owing to an ir egularity in the indictment the Riverhead naturers who have suffered so leave it the Feultentiary, have at 1 et heen discharged by the Indiaes of the Supreme Court on motion of Kend, Q. C., their Counsel, on all the charges pending against them. have to give bail to take if ever called upon-which is They have to net likely, on the chargo of riot. The accused Patrick Walsh, Jeremiah Lee, John McCarthy, Patrick Smalcomb and Robert Donnelly, for all of whom it was clearly proven that they were not present at the affray, have been discharged altogether, so that they are now clear of all the charges We all remember how Patrick Walsh and the other men were hunted down and persecuted all through since St. Stephen's Pay, 1883. The bungling Attorney General, Mr. Winter, Grand Master, &c., of the Orange Lodge, must feel proud of the manner in which he discharged his duty in the matter. - Terra Nova Advocate, Dec. 19.

The average age of the British peer is fifty-The organist and music teacher, to whom the eight.

IRISH PARLIAMENTARY FUND.

Previously acknowledged\$1490 25 A Friend of the Cause ... Osceola, Ont. 16 00 To the Editor of THE POST: DEAR SIR,—Enclosed please find \$24.50 collected for the Irish Parliamentary Fund,

with names of subscribers. Wishing Parnell and his friends every success, and hoping ere long they will wrest from the British the right to hold their own parliament in College Green and to make laws to suit Ireland and its people.

Yours respectfully, P. KENNEDY.

Springtown, Jan. 7, 1886. COLLECTED BY P. KENNEDY, SPRINGTOWN. S. O'Gorman, Renfrew...... 1 00 | 1 00 | Patrick Moran, jr., Renfrew | 1 00 | James Barry, sr., Bagot | 2 00 | James Barry, jr., Bagot | 1 00 | Patrick Barry, Bagot | 1 00 | Patrick Barry, Bagot | 1 00 | Patrick Barry, Bagot | 1 00 | 1 00 | 1 00 | 1 00 | 1 00 | 1 00 | 1 00 | 1 00 | 1 00 | 1 00 | 1 00 | 1 00 | 1 00 | 1 00 | 1 00 | 1 00 | 1 00 | 1 00 | 1 00 | 1 00 | 1 00 | 1 00 | 1 00 | 1 00 | 1 00 | 1 00 | 1 00 | 1 00 | 1 00 | 1 00 | 1 00 | 1 00 | 1 00 | 1 00 | 1 00 | 1 00 | 1 00 | 1 00 | 1 00 | 1 00 | 1 00 | 1 00 | 1 00 | 1 00 | 1 00 | 1 00 | 1 00 | 1 00 | 1 00 | 1 00 | 1 00 | 1 00 | 1 00 | 1 00 | 1 00 | 1 00 | 1 00 | 1 00 | 1 00 | 1 00 | 1 00 | 1 00 | 1 00 | 1 00 | 1 00 | 1 00 | 1 00 | 1 00 | 1 00 | 1 00 | 1 00 | 1 00 | 1 00 | 1 00 | 1 00 | 1 00 | 1 00 | 1 00 | 1 00 | 1 00 | 1 00 | 1 00 | 1 00 | 1 00 | 1 00 | 1 00 | 1 00 | 1 00 | 1 00 | 1 00 | 1 00 | 1 00 | 1 00 | 1 00 | 1 00 | 1 00 | 1 00 | 1 00 | 1 00 | 1 00 | 1 00 | 1 00 | 1 00 | 1 00 | 1 00 | 1 00 | 1 00 | 1 00 | 1 00 | 1 00 | 1 00 | 1 00 | 1 00 | 1 00 | 1 00 | 1 00 | 1 00 | 1 00 | 1 00 | 1 00 | 1 00 | 1 00 | 1 00 | 1 00 | 1 00 | 1 00 | 1 00 | 1 00 | 1 00 | 1 00 | 1 00 | 1 00 | 1 00 | 1 00 | 1 00 | 1 00 | 1 00 | 1 00 | 1 00 | 1 00 | 1 00 | 1 00 | 1 00 | 1 00 | 1 00 | 1 00 | 1 00 | 1 00 | 1 00 | 1 00 | 1 00 | 1 00 | 1 00 | 1 00 | 1 00 | 1 00 | 1 00 | 1 00 | 1 00 | 1 00 | 1 00 | 1 00 | 1 00 | 1 00 | 1 00 | 1 00 | 1 00 | 1 00 | 1 00 | 1 00 | 1 00 | 1 00 | 1 00 | 1 00 | 1 00 | 1 00 | 1 00 | 1 00 | 1 00 | 1 00 | 1 00 | 1 00 | 1 00 | 1 00 | 1 00 | 1 00 | 1 00 | 1 00 | 1 00 | 1 00 | 1 00 | 1 00 | 1 00 | 1 00 | 1 00 | 1 00 | 1 00 | 1 00 | 1 00 | 1 00 | 1 00 | 1 00 | 1 00 | 1 00 | 1 00 | 1 00 | 1 00 | 1 00 | 1 00 | 1 00 | 1 00 | 1 00 | 1 00 | 1 00 | 1 00 | 1 00 | 1 00 | 1 00 | 1 00 | 1 00 | 1 00 | 1 00 | 1 00 | 1 00 | 1 00 | 1 00 | 1 00 | 1 00 | 1 00 | 1 00 | 1 00 | 1 00 | 1 00 | 1 00 | 1 00 | 1 00 | 1 00 | 1 00 | 1 00 | 1 00 | 1 00 | 1 00 | 1 00 | 1 00 | 1 00 | 1 00 | 1 00 | 1 00 | 1 00 | 1 00 | 1 00 | 1 00 | 1 00 | 1 00 | 1 00 | 1 00 | 1 00 | 1 00 | 1 00 | 1 00 | 1 00 | 1 00 | 1 00 | 1 00 | 1 0 known as a jolly, generous and large-hearted Charles McNulty, jr., Bagot. 1 00

> Weekly Review of Montreal Wholesale Markets.

Business in a wholesale way is yet of a holiday character. Still there is an improve-ment in some lines and merchants are being fairly paid.

COAL.—The market is steady at the follow ing prices delivered:—Stove, per 2,000 lbs, \$6.50 to 6.75; chestnut, do, \$6.25 to 6.50; egg, do, \$6 to 6.25; Scotch steam, per 2,240 1bs, \$5.25 to 5.50; Lower ports, do, \$4.25 to 4.50. These prices would be shaded for round lots.

FLOUR—There is quite a difference of opinion regarding the state of this market. It is evident, however, that the general tone of the market is dull. We quote :-Patente, Hungarian per brl, \$5 50; do, Ameri can, \$5 50 to 5 75; do Ontario, \$4 50 to 5 00 Strong Bakers', American, \$4,75 to 5 00; do, Manitoba, \$4 80 to 4 90; do, Canada, \$4 25 to 4 40; Superior Extra, \$4 20 to 4 25; do, choice, \$4 30 to 4 40; Extra Superfine, \$4 10; Fancy \$3 95 to \$4 00; Spring Extra, \$3 80 to 3 90; Superfine, \$3 60 to 3 70; Fine, \$3 25 to 3 50; Middlings, \$3 10 to 3 15; Pollards, \$2 85 to 3 00; Ontario bags, strong, b.i., \$2 to \$2 05; do, spring extra, \$1 90 to 1 95; do, superfine, \$1 80 to 1 85; city bags, delivered, \$2 40 to

\$2 45. RYE.—There is virtually nothing doing in this article, prices being more or less nominal at 64c to 65c per bushel.

CORN.—The market is quiet, no business being reported, and values range nominally from 60c to 62c duty paid. PEAS.—The sale is reported of a lot of peas

at 70c per 66 lbs. OATS .- The market is dull with little or no trading on spot. Here sales are quoted at lo per lb.

BARLEY .- There is no change, the only business reported being the sale of a car or two to malatters. Malting grades 55c to 60c, and feed 45c to 50c. MALT.—The market is quiet but steady at 85c to 90c for Montreal, and at 80c to 90c per

bushel duty paid for Toronto.

BUCKWHEAT.—Prices are decidedly lower and are quoted at 43c to 45c.

SEEDS.—In red clover seed we learn of a good enquiry in the West. Here the market is firm at \$6.50 to \$7.00. In timothy there is very little movement as very little has as yet

been brought in by farmers.

MILLFRED.—The market for bran is a trifle easier owing to offerings to arrive being a little more liberal. The sales are reported of 3 cars at \$14.00 and we quote from \$14.00 to \$15.00.

OATMEAL, &c.—The sale of a round lot of ordinary Western oatmeal has taken place to arrive. Prices are quoted as follows :-Ordinary brands at \$3.85 to \$4 in quantities as to quality, and at \$4.10 to \$4.15 in small lots. Granulated \$4.25 to 4.40 Cornmeal at \$2.90 to 3.05 per bbl. Moullie \$23.00 to 23.50 per ton; pearl barley \$6.00 to 6.25 per bbl, and pot barley \$4.25 per bbl; split peas \$3.50 to 3.75

WHEAT .- The demoralized state of the foreign markets during the past week, and the drop in Chicago values has had a depressing influence on prices here and we reduce our outside values le per bush. Prices here are quoted as follows:-No. 2 red winter and spring wheat 92c to 94c, and No. 2 white winter 92c to 93c. Manitoba wheat is quoted at 98c for No. 1 hard; 94c for No. 2 hard; 75c for No. 1 frosted; 65c for No. 2 frosted; and 60c for No. 3 frosted.

PROVISIONS. PORK, LARD, &c.—There is still only a moderate demand for pork. Lard has met with moderate enquiry, sales of Canadian in pails being mentioned at 9c per lb, with trading in Western at 9fc to 9fc. quote : Montreal short cut pork, per brl, \$13 to 13 50; Morgan's short cut clear, per brl, \$13 50 to 14 00; Burkhardt's do do, \$13 50 to 14 00; Mess pork, Western, per brl, \$12 25 to 1275; India mess beef per toe, \$2200 to 2250; Mess beef per brl, \$1400 to 1450; Hams, city cured per lb, 11c to 12c; Hams and flanks, green, per lb 7½c to 8; Lard, Western in pails, per lb, 9½c to 0c; Lard, Canadian, in pails per lb. 8½c to 9c; Bacon, per lb, 10c to 11c; Tallow, common refined, per 1b, 5½c to 6c.

Drsssed Hogs-Receipts are gradually increasing. It is known, however, that large quantities are beld back in first hands owing to low prices. Offerings are beginning to be made more freely from the West to parties here. The sale of a car load of choice hogs 200 lbs average has been reported at \$5.40

DAIRY PRODUCE. BUTTER.-Choice Eastern Townships and Morrisburg are scarce enough to command outside prices. Sales of 200 packages of fair to good Western are reported in two lots at 10c and 12s respectively. A lot of creemery shipped from Canada was recently sold in New York at a good profit to the shippers. Ve quote:-Creamery, 18c to 22c; Embern lowaships, choice, 19e; fair to fine, 13e to 17c; Merrichurg, choice, 17c to 18c; fair to me, 13: to 16c; Brockville, choice, 16: to 17c; fair to fine, 11c to 15c; Western, Sc to 140 as to quality. Low grades, 4c to 6c. Add Ic to 2c per 1b to above prices for selected jobbling lots..

CHEESE. -The market is quiet but steady, a fair uniount of goods having gone forward via Portland during the week, partly on orders and partly on consignment. Prices here are quoted as follows :- Western-Fine to finest September and October 83e to 94e; do August Se to 84e. French-Fine to finest September and October 81 to 9c; do August 71c to 81c; carlier makes 610 to 7c. Add to to le per lb. to above prices for the

City jobbing trade COUNTRY FRODUCE.

Eggs,-The weather, receipts and prices, have been in favor of the buying interest, and

the market may be alled easy, limed selling

OUT OF WORK!

Any married man with children, widew, single woman, or girl out of employment, can advertise in our column free of charge

this week.

Parties wishing to do so will please send their name and address, stating what kind of work they can do best, or call and give their name at our store between half-past five and six algebra Ash for Enguiry Office. five and six o'clock. Ask for Enquiry Office. S. CARSLEY.

FOUND,

Found on the counter, a short time since, a Sealskin Muff. The owner can have it by calling at our Parcel Office. S. CARSLEY.

STRAYED.

Left in our Store, last week, a black and tan Collie Dog. which has been turned out several times, but returns to the Store. The owner will please call for him. S. CARSLEY.

SILKSI SILKS!

In order to increase our Sales we have decided to sell all our BLACK and COLORED DRESS SILKS at immense reduction. Every piece of Silk will be reduced in price for Monday, the 11th.

This Special Sale will commence every day at Nine o'clock a.m., from the above date.

BLAUK GROS GRAIN SILKS,
Reduced. BLACK DEMI Gros Grain Silks, Reduced. BLACK GROS ROYAL SILK, Reduced. BLACK CASHMERE SILK,

COLORED GROS GRAIN Silk,
Reduced. COLORED DEMI Gros Grain Silk, Reduced COLORED PRINCESS SILK, Reduced.

EVENING SILKS. Reduced. FANCY SILKS. Extra Reduction.

BLACK SILK. cents to \$2.85. S. CARSLEY. S. CARSLEY,

1765, 1767, 1769, 1771, 1773, 1775, 1777 Notre Dame Street.

at from 17c to 19c as to quality, held stock at 19c to 21c, and strictly new laid in baskets at higher prices.

MONTREAL.

DRESSED POULTRY .- The market is very dull. Here prices are purely nominal, as follows :- Turkeys, 70 to 100; chickens, 40 to 7c; geese, 4c to 7c, and ducks, 7c to 9c Sales of poor dark colored chickens and geese were made on Monday last at 4c to 41c per Ib. The market closes steadier, but the demand is still limited.

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES. APPLES.-There is very little change to report in this market, a few round lots having changed hands at about previous rates, the range of prices being from \$2.00 to 2.25 for fair to good stock.

ORANGES .- The increased receipts which came to hand after New Years' completely broke down prices which declined fully \$1.00 to 1.25 per case, sales of Valencia being quoted at \$4.75 to 5.

LEMONS. -There is no particular change in this fruit which is quoted at \$2 50 for Malaga in boxes and \$4 to \$5 for Messins, GRAPES.-Great complaints are made of

Almeria grapes turning out in poor some lots being unsaleable. CRANBERRIES .- The market is slow and

prices are unsatisfactory, sales being mentioned of fair to choice stock at \$5.50 to \$7.50 per bbl.

- VEGETABLES.-Holders of potatoes are firm in their views, lots could not be bought for a less rate a single bag, and prices range from 57he to 65c as to quality. Onions remain firm at \$2.25 to \$2.50 per bbl, some asking more money. Carrots have been sold by the ton at \$8.50 to \$9. Turnips in good supply at 40c to 50c per bag. One round lot sold at 25c. Cabbages \$2 to \$3 per 100.

TORONTO WHOLESALE MARKETS. There has been no change of vital importance in the markets during the wesk. Bank shares are all better.

GROCERIES-More or less sorting up takes place after the holidays, and this has made general business pretty fair during the past week.

GRAIN.—This has been a dull week in grain. Prices of almost all grades of wheat are fully one cent lower than at last writing, and the tendency, at the moment, seems to be downward. Very few transactions are to be heard of. In fall wheat we quote 85 to 86c; 83 to 84c and 80 to 81c. Barley is easier and quiet. No. 1, 92 to 93c; No. 2, 80 to 81c; No. 3 extra, 70 to 71c; No. 3, 56 to 57c. Oats also rule lower. Peas are slow of sale at 60 to 61c, and corn and rye may be termed nominal.

FLOUR-No change for the better as regards flour noticeable in this market. BOOTS AND SHOES—The long spell of open, mild weather has had its effect on this trade. Vory little merchandise of any kind was

Provisions.—Trade continues of a very quiet character. There is a good demand for choice butter at 15c to 16c. We hear of only a jobbing demand demand for cheese which is steady. Eggs seem weaker. In hog products there is very little doing. Hams are selling at 11c to 114c; rolls 84c to 9c; breakfast bacon 10: to 1010; Long clear is apparently not wanted at present; dressed hogs are steady at \$5.25.

HIDES AND SKINS .- An active demand still enists for hider. Car lots of carod cows have changed hands within the week at 91c. Calfskins are nomenal. Tallow is quiet, refined solling here at 6c. Wood, -- There is very little movement in selected fleens, the bulk of this wool having

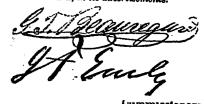
gone out of the country. Prices are steady. Extra is in fair demand, but there is not much in stock, 26 to 27 to is about the range. LEATHER. -There appears to be slight tendency to overstock in harness leather, and as a consequence prices are not firmly maintained. Payments are not so good as they might be, a fact largely due to wet weather and very bad country roads.

CAPITAL PRIZE, \$75,000.



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MARRIED.

EDWARDS—PLUNKETT.—In this city, on t 7th inst., at St. Patrick's Church, by the Rev. Father Dowd, Joseph Edwards to Miss Mary Plunkett. New York and Dublin (Ireland) papers please copy.

GREY-ROLLAND. -On 22nd December, at the Parish Church Ste. Marie de Monnoir, by the Rev. Pere Jeannotte, Rector, Francis W. Grey, son of Admiral the Hon. G. Grey, of Bournemouth, England, to Jessie McLeed, daughter of the late C. O. Rolland, Seigneur of Ste. Marie de Monnoir.

DIED. DOLBEC .- On the 8th instant, Mr. Honore

Dolbec, aged 61 years, Quobec. O'CONNOR —In thiseity, on the 6th insta Thomas O'Counce ged 41 years, a untive of Quebec Ciev. nebec Cley. Quebec, New York and Chicago, Ill., papers 4-2 please copy.

POWER -In this city, on the 3rd of January Mr. Nicholes Pares, Sugmeer of the Montreal Water Works Up 1 unt, aged 62 years.

GUILBAVIII -- As Hochelaga, on Thursday, the 7th last., Josephine Menard, aged 29 years, belowed wife of Zotique Guilbault, boatman.

KEOWN.—At Deaver, Colerado, on the 5th inst., James Kenwe, 19ed 22 years, tornerly a resident of Champion street, Quobec.

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