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MONTREAL WEDNESDAY, JANUAR: 26, 1887.

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#### A GRAND OVATION

TENDERED TO MICHARL DAVITY IN NEW YORK.

What the Erish Patriot Had to Say of Dr. McChun's Case-The Situation in freland.

New York, Jan. 24 -The demonstration et Macison Square girden last night in honer of Michael Davitt upon the occasion of his farewell to America was so immense affir. Between wine and ten thousand people were present. It was end of the most en husiastic gatherings ever held in this city. It was gatherings ever need in rais day, at way a popular oration. Captain Williams, who admirably braciled the crowd, said that some thousands or aid not goin admittance. In closing the Fourth avenue doors against the crown be was nearly burt himself. Gifmore's bank was there and sent the people wild with the fas inuting Irish airs so characteristically rendered. He was the first to enter with his medals on his breast, and the people rose to their feet and cherred him, at the cenclusion of Mendelssohn's "Wedding March" (very appropriate for the accession) Mr. Michael Davitt, accompanied by Mrs. Davitt, came wpon the platform. Metaphorically, the roof was lifted at the shout of applause that greeted the great Irish leader. With him were Mr. Patrick Ford and Mr. Augustin Ford, Mgr. Ducey, Father Kenny, Father Cassidy, of Ireland; the Rev. Dr. McHale, of Ireland: Dr. helly, of Dublin and recently of Boston; Mr. Terence Powderly, and several well known Irishmen. Mr. Henry George was in the body of the hall. After Gilmore's band had played "Remembrances of Ireland" Mr. Davitt stepped to the front. When the applause had died away he began iris speech, and before he got through roused the wildest enthusiasm by his statement of the case of Dr. McGlyna. He commenced as follows:-

MR. CHAIRMAN, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN, There are many circumstances associated with this very magnificent demonstration with this very magnificent demonstration which go to make it more than one of ordinary significance. It is one of the grandest ever assembled in this Empire City to send a message to Ireland—(applause. A voice— "Three cheers for Ireland!" Enthusiastic cheering) -and to send at the same time a message of warning and defiance to Ireland's enemy. It would be a folly of infatuation for me to suppose for one moment that such an assemblage could come together for any other purpose. I feel a pride, after addressing forty nine audiences since the Chicago assemblage, to address you. I presume to interpret your good will and feeling here to-night that your good wishes will accompany me back to Ireland in working out the social liberation of the fatherland. (Cheers)
So many thoughts suggest themselves
when looking on this friendly sea of faces

"I could not well pass over in silence the that I do not know what to say first. But recent evenue in Ireland must first arrest our attention. The struggle is again upon the land question. Our people are fighting for their homes and natural rights, and sounds of the desperate conflict are awaken ing a kindred feeling in the breasts of tenof thousand of Laisbmen on this side of the political reasons why I am justified in mak-Atlantic. (Applacae.)

I dare not, after reading recent despatches from Ireland, trust to myself to bring before inc.) in the papers this morning we read—"
non the inhumanities practised in Ireland Here somebody interrupted, "You are out you the inhumanities practised in Ireland with the sanction of the British Government. (Hisses.) I will borrow the words of a fearless Englishman in sympathy with the cause of Ireland, Henry Labouchere. (Great applause.) Writing for Englishmen on the atrocities recently committed in Kerry he courageously says :--

#### HYPOCRISY AND ECLIETS.

... We are hypocrites, the vilest of hypocrites, it we profess to be indignant over the Turkisn attrocities in Bulgaria, and if we do not insist upon a stop to the atrocities now taking place in Ircland under the fostering

Mr. Davitt went on to read the startling description given by Mr. Labouchere of an eviction scene, concluding with the quotation that "it was a wonder now the evict of families did not shoot somebody." "For my part," wrote Lahouchere, "I would have regarded the shooting of either the agent or any of the bailiffs that the agents employed as justifiable homicide. (Eathusiastic cheere.) And the fact that the scoundrel and his myr midons were allowed to leave the acene of their arine allowed to leave the acene of their acene allowed to leave the a that "it was a wonder how the evict of famtheir orime alive is proof that the Irish are the coincidence. In 1882 the Irish cause was in most law-abiding and most patient people its death struggles, with disaster and coercion under wrong of the human race. (Applause.) dogging the foctsteps of our movement. Hvery Tt is unnecessary for me," continued Mr. dogging the locates was employed Davitt, "to ask any sudience, or any bedy of men who admit the away of justice, what our hopes. We were menaced on every sahould be done with the system that permits hand. Cardinal Sinconi (biases and grouns) such atrocities to take place in this nivetoenth at the hebret of English agents in Rome century. No nation has shown more patience or endurance or more regard for law and Eccington. It transpires now he was not order under landlordism than the people of exteried with his value and fruitless effects to Iroland. I am in a measure responsible for their passive artitude, but I endeavor to direct their attacks at the heart of the infamous system. I have endoavored to keep the people from acts of violence.

#### AVERSE TO FORCE.

"I believed, and still believe, it is unwise to resent to the use of undisciplined force against disciplined power, as this would be handing over certain victory to our carmies." (A voice-" We do not know that." Applanse.) "I have also been averse to mothbest, but sulcidal. I have believed that our struggle should not be guided by passion or

the world. (Applause.) The people of Ire- over his enquises. land had been peaceful for the past two years.
At last one of Rugland's political parties and and the second of the second o

all the influence of all the leaders in the | condition to speak, and he respectfully asked world would serve to prevent some supreme act of retaliation which a maddened people, driven to despair, would attempt. (Ap-

plaure.)
"Let some of us," he continued, "be driven to the conclusion that England will resort to despotic power and coercive legislation, and thousands of men otherwise willing to extend the hand of peace and goodwill to hughend will feel called upon by their manheod, their consciences and their pledges to sacrifice their lives as necessary -- (tremendona applause) - to show the world by one supreme act of desperation that, mighty as Englimits power may be, there are makes by which justice can be vinaicated." \*AADSTONE CREEKED.

The artion ir dicied the return of Mr Gladstone to power, and at the mention of the English statesmen's name cheers wer. given. Mr. Davit went on to show why Ireland was always in a state of agrarian rouble, and pointed one that the proceeds of Anariaan andustry west into the pockets of Irish lander is. He adverted to General ("Chinese") Gordon's visit to Ireland, and quoted the Englishmeti's remarks on the suftering there, and teordon's offer to give lingered a few moments, than left the build-£1,090 to any landlerd who would live and ling by the Fourth avenue entrance. An imeat for one week in one of the miserable dwellings the poor tenants were housed in. If the Government persisted in its course, he said, it would find the manhood of Ireland. backed by Irish Americaus, harling itself across its path. "They will find," he cried, in a strong voice, "that we belong to a race who know how to die for liberty." At this the enthusiasm was unbounded and cheer followed cheer.

Speaking of laying out the landlords he said they were not entitled to one cent, but still that the Irieh would pay any debt they might incur. The democracy of Great Britain, he said, was in full sympathy with their efforts for Ireland. But the secret of their invincible power lay in the assistance of their exiled people abroad, which would make it impossible for any length of time to arrest the successful march of the Irish to liberty. They had the practical sympathy of the working classes of Great Britain. The speaker had warm friends among them, as stanneh for home rule as any to be found in Ireland. (Applause.) The English workmen were beginning to lock upon the Irish as their

DR. M'GLYNN'S CAUSE. Now came the sensation of the evening.

"E will now say a word of interest," continued Mr. Davitt, "not only to me, but to the whole community of the city of New

York, about Dr. McGlynn." Here the people rose and enthusiastic cheers shook the building again and sgain. When it had nearly subsided voices cried. "Three cheers for the poor man's friend," and once more there was tumultuous ap-

case of my friend Father McGlynn. (Cheers and a voice, 'Down with one man power,'
'D'Donohuo?') But in what I am about to
say I will e deavor to carefully avoid the mistakes of others and refrain from a criticism that injures the cause it means to defend. (Hear, hear.) There are both personal and tog allusion to that great question to-night. In Dr. McGlynn's statement (immense cheer-

of order," and cries at once answered to put him out. Then Mr. Davitt, raising his hand, said: "No, never mind evicting anybodywe are not evicting here. (Laughter and cheers.) Please let me talk to you for a quarter of an hour and after that you can all talk together.

"In the papers this morning we read :-"I did promise in 1882 to make no more Irish Land Lengue speeches, and when again censured in 1683 for favoring the Irish resolution in a speech in behalf of the sparving people of the West of Ireland, made at the request of the United Ireland County Assohand of magistrates and constables. The fractions, I did promise to make no more horrors of Glencoe have been outdone by those of Glenbeigh."

The speeches on the Irish question, even for charity; but I did not bind myself by promise to make no more appearance. ise to abstain for all time to come from public speaking on political and social subjects.

"It appears from this that Dr. McGlynn's ("Oh !" and hisses) was joined by Sir (keorge onerce the Irish bishops and privata. He hutled his little thanderboles at our friends in Accerica because England instancted him that it was here we drew the sinewact ver. (Cheers ) Cardinal Simeoni singled out for certaire and punishment one of the most devoted pricets, one of the best hearted men ever called to the ministry of religion, Dr. McGlyun. (Immeuse enthusiasm, obsers and waving of bate and handkeronicle.)

The grator went on to show that Sir George Errington was instrumental in calling down plause.) "I have also been averse to moth-ods of reskless revolution. Revenge is, at best, but salcidal. I have believed that our struggle should not be guided by passion or (Cheers ) No one believed that Father Mo-The orator went on to say that he advo-cated a cesseless determination which should the church. He could may for him that he would Reep on their side the right thicking men of remain in the church, that he would go to

POWDERLY CALLED FOR. Its greatest leader appeared to recognize the While calls for Henry George were coming fact that force was no remedy for ruling Ireland. Let the people once see that the faild. Powderly was discovered and called for.

Powderly was discovered and called for.

Idea to was bent on extermination, and not Mr. Ford said that Mr. Powderly was in no discharged.

to be excused.
"Let him stand up We want to see him." (Cheers and calls for Powderly.)

Mr. Davitt and Mr. Ford then led the labor leader forward amid wild applause. Mr. Powderly modestly stepped to the edge of the platform and the vast audience arose and welcomed him with repeated cheers. He said :-- "It will be impossible for me to speak to-night. It will not be in good taste for me to follow the great speech of Mr. Davith. But it will be proper for me to say that I endorse every word that Mr. Davit has said here to-night. (Great and renewed applance.) Let me, as a laboring man, with him leng life and success -success for himself and the great can-e which be represents. (Cheers and prolonged applance, with crice

" Henry George.) Gimore's band then played some stirring airs and the undience of why dispersed after colling and waiting for Henry George, who

was not on the platform. Fifteen minutes Later, when the vast assembly had partially regired, Mr. Davitt, his wife and some friends took a look at Butlal's Bill's bullet pierced Dusdwood stage coach. They lingered a few moments, than left the buildno no crowd was waiting and the etrosts rang with cheera as Mr. Davitt entered the coupe and drove away.

#### THE EISHERIES DISPUTE.

THE HON, MR. FOSTER ON THE BELMONT BILL NOW REPORT CONGRESS.

OTTAWA, Jan. 22 .- Hon. George Foster, Minister of Marine and Fisheries, in an interview here to-day concerning the Balmont bill, said that whilst the bill approred to assume that American fishing vessels had trading rights in Canadian waters, the treaty of 1818 gave them no such rigute. This has been the interpretation put upon it ever since by the Bruish and Colonial Covernments, and from 1818 to the present the American Government have never opposed that interpretation, They have acquiesced in the enforcement of the provisions of the treaty against their tishermen from 1818 to 1871, when it was interrapted by the negotiation of the Washington treaty, abrogated in 1885. Whilst the bill recites that retaliatory measures may be taken where Canada refuso, to American fishing ve .sels rights to which such vessels are entitled by treaty or by the law of nations, the Canadian contention is that no rights have been denied to American vessels to which they are entitled by treaty. The President, therefore, if such legislation is enacted, will have to interpret the treaty for himself, which may involve considerable hardship upon himself. Mr Fosconsiderable hardship upon himself. Mr Foster that the following whatso ter denies that American fishing vessels have been all similar potential nectings whatso before deprived of those alleged rights in a harsh or asjustifished way, and for proof refers to the only informed of the following whatso deficitly repeated to him in the teachings of the Gospel was met by another declaration that the true and only authority in dealing with him."

The original of the following from all similar potential nectings whatso deficit between rich and poor was to be some in the teachings of the Gospel was met by another declaration that the true and only authority in dealing with him."

The original of the following from all similar potential nectings whatso denility that the true and only authority in dealing with him."

The original of the following in the desired to him in the teachings of the Gospel was met by another declaration that the true and only adequate remedy for social evils lay in the abolition of private ownership of land and sent by until ou Jan. 16 to Dr. M. Glynn, the he says, has not in a single instance refused any fair rights of hespitality, having allowed all reasonable facilities for shelter repairs, obtaining wood, water, getting medical advice and reasonable supplies for the sustenance of life when their vessels had run out of these and bud made proper application for them. If Congress wishes to deprive Caurdiac versule of privileges denied to American vessels in Canadian porte, it would orsly prevent Canadian dehermen from trading in American-ports, but the measure of retaliation aimed at in Mr. B. lmont's Bill is as wide one, look ing towards a complete ab rogation of trade between the two countries, a measure which For ter says he does not believe the good sense of the American people represented by their legiclators will ever sanction.

#### TERADING ON TRAGEDY.

HE. GOSCHEN GIVES HER OFF NION OF TRISH AFFAIRS-MORE EVICTIONS AT GLEVBRIGE THE TENANTS IN A CERONICE STATE OF POVERTY AND UNABLE NO PAY.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 21.-Mr. Guschen, chas cellur of the exchequer, in a speech here last night, said it was libel on the Liberal Unionists to say their attitude was incompatible with the entertaining of the greatest sympathy for Ireland and for I tish tenants. "Icish agitators," Mr. Gosohen said, "are now treading on tragedy. They are increasing collisions between temats and the law. They are lighting a blaze whenever they can and fauning the flame by agitation.

DUBLIN, Jan. 21 -Police and baffills engaged in evicting tenants on the Wina estate at Glenbeign started this morning for a distant part of the estate to make farther evictions. The Irish members of Parliament who are representing the tenants followed. The evictions were resumed to-day, Messrs, Conybears and Dillon, acting for the tenants, having failed to make terms with Agent Boe. Mr. Ros now proclaims that he will raze to the ground the habitations of all tenants refusing to meet his terms.

Dunlin, Jun. 21.—Lord Magor Sullivan han gone to Glenbeigh. Several evictions were effected there to day. All these evicted, however, were readmitted as caretakers at nominal salary of one penny per week. A great throng of people followed the evicting party from place to place, but although the crowd was hoisterous there was no riot-

ing Father Quilter, who has been pricut at Glerbeigh for three years, said to-day that he that frequently in the past urged his people to pay their rents, believing their failures to do so was from dishonest motives. He is now convinced that Glenbeigh is in a chronic mase of poverty. He says the people migrate in harvest time as laborers, but depend largely upon the donations of sons and daughters living in other districts.

DUBLIN, Jan. 21 .- The amount of the reduction of rents accepted by the tenants on the estates of Lord Londonderry, lord fieu-tenant, was 10 per cent. The tenants had demanded 30 per cent reduction.

Duntin, Jan. 19 .- O'Grady and fifteen others,

## Archbishop Corrigan Speaks.

A RULL STATEMENT OF REV. DR. Me-GLYNN'S TROUBLE WITH THE CHURCH.

He Writes a Letter Over His Own Signatur -The Deposed Priest Clings to His Be-Hef in Henry George's Land Doctrine and Wi 1 Not Go to Rome -The Pope Takes the Matter in His own Hands.

Archbishop Corrigan gave out on Friday i ht for publication the su joined letter, in which is embedded the tun metery of the McGivon case. The reporters of the various papers were summoned to the archiepiscopal residence by earns of invitation, r questing their presence at 7 o'clock. When the reporters were assembled in the reception room the Arabbishop's socretor, the Rev. Dr. MeDi noell, outered with the letter and read it to them.

#### THE ARCHBISHOP'S STATEMENT.

New York, Jan. 21, 1887. The press of this city nas shown so much courteey towards me in the painful issue that has engaged much general attention for the past few works, that I determined this morning in view also of other reasons which will appear further on in this communication to make a simple and straightforward statement of the mind on the subject as you expressly facts in the case, such as I know them, alluded to it in your note to me without personal feeling and without commone, and this communication is intended to

be final. First-In August, 1882, the Cardinal Profees of the Propagancia e lied attention to the fact that certain speeches were reported in the Arish World and attributed to of sacceded obedience on the other. In view the Rev. D., Edward McGlyen, "containing propositions openly opened to the contrained to have recourse to ecclesiasteachings of the Cathore Church," and retical censures. I hereby suspend you from quested that the clergy of the disc so in general be desired to abstain from political conflicts. This letter was saddered to me, out as until the death of Coronal McCloskey I had no jurisdiction over the reverend chryy of this diocese, I returned the letter to Eis Eminener, who set for Dr. McGlynn and had a private interview with him. The Cardinal then arrected me to say in his name, and as the result of this interview, that the Doctor recognized his errors, or dessent to he sorry for them, promised to abstain in meeforth to the Propaganda.

Second-In September, 1882, before this report had time to reach It ins a second letter came from Cardinal Simeoni, in the name of the Sovereign Pouriff, ordering Dr. McGlynn to be suspended a divises unless the Cardinal Archbushop thought best to adopt some milder measures. In any event the Doctor was to be brought back to wiser counsels and made to desist from his recent course of conduct. This latter was handed to Dr. McGlynn to read and ponder over, so that he might shape his course secordinaly.

#### JOY AT THE PEOPAGANDA.

Third-In October, 1852, a third letter same from the Propaganda, containing an expression of jay and consultation that i'r. Me-Glynn had recognized his errors and gently insinuating that where a scandal has been papile the church desires that a public reparation also should be made. Fourth-In May, 1883, an additional letter

salled attention to the fact that Dr. McGlynn had not kept the promises made to his Archbishop, and hence the Cardinal was requested to forbid him from pursuing such a kind of life and making inflammatury political speeches. A copy of this letter was communicated to the doctor. At the same time the Cardinal Archbishon added, May 26, 1883, by way of suggestion that Dr. McGlynn, if he chose, might take his summer vacation in the form of a trip to Rome, and thus have an opportunity of making in person a more extisfactory ex-planation to the Cardinal Prefect of Propaganda, On June 1, 1883, the Doctor re phied, declining the professed trip to Rome and adding: "I shall henceforth refuse to take any part in any such meeting, even though it be for charitable olders." For thermore, on July I he caused to be printed in the New York Tablet a statement that he condemned and repudiated any report or interpretations of any words of his contrary follows:to the doctrines of the Catholic Church."

represent Cardinal McCloskey at the con- to published articles, and I repeat it here. erence of the American Archbishops. During a bure taught and I shall continue to teach in this visit, Cardinal Simeoui, alluding to 1)r. McGlynn's case, stated that this retraction was not satisfactory, In Outober, 1885, Cardinal McCloskey passed to his reward, and the administration of the diocese was intrusted to me.

Fifth-Having resumed the practice of aperking in political gatherings, Dr. Mc-Glynn was gently rominded August 21, 1866, of the impropriety of such conduct. I do not know if Mr. George's name had been mentioned at that time as a candidate for the Mayoralty. At all events my letter simply deprecates interference in politics in general without thought or mention of any apacial party whatsoever. To this admonition Dr. McGiynn made no reply.

#### THE INTERVIEW WITH GEORGE.

Sixth-On Sept, 29 he sent Mr. George to sou me. As Dr. McGlynn spoke of Mr. George may be sanctioned, as "his very dear and valued friend." thought the occasion warranted my informing to exercise the holy ministry would be mani-Mr. George of the great risk the Doctor ran in taking a prominent part in polition, hoping I hope and trust you will, thereby that Mr. George would discusse a The censure now in force 

friend from exposing himself to clearly foreseen consequences. That same evening the following note was written:-

No. 452 Mauison Avenue, New York, Sept. 29, 1886. )

REV. DEAR SIR,-I have read, with great regret, a printed circular, in which you and several others call a political mass meeting, to he held in this city on next Friday.

You certainly have not forgotten the men-

date of the Holy Father, the letters of the concdintory letter come to me from Carling! Carling! Prefect of Propaganda in 1852 and Sinconi for Dr. M. Jynn. He was invited 1883, nor the repeated promises made by you to His Eminence, the late Cordinal Archi-

As your Bishop I now forbid you in the prest positive manner to acted the property tracting in Chickering half on Peilly union, or take part in future in any political meang what wer without permission of the Stores

Congress tien of Propagand's Pide. I am very secry to be obliged to the blis step, but deeming it a matter of satisfactory see no alternative. I am, revereze dear

Doctor, faithfully yours, M. A. Coundan, Abp. Rev. Dr. McGlynn

#### THE PRIEST SUSPENDED.

To this note Dr. McGlynn replied by saying he would address the mass meeting, not-withstanding the prohibition, and he was letter of Oct. 2, of which the following is an extract: --

So Hagrant an act of disobedience cannot be passed over. Before accepting the invitation to address the meeting you knew fall well the distinct wishes of the S. C. of Propaganda. You were not is norant of my own introducing Mr. George. The objection consequently to your course of action has nothing whatever to do with this or that political party, but is founded on the instructions of the Holy See and the nature of the Episcopal authority on one hand, and all sacordatal functions for the space of two weeks from date.

Seventh-Next come the sad sight of a Catholic priest riding in an open baronche from poll to poll on election day. Some three weeks after the political campaign enunciating the plain teachings of the Nov-ereign Poutiff. A few days later, Nov. 26, the doctrine of Pope Leo N111, was assailed by Dr. McGlynn, although he says with out adverting to it, and the statement of the Holy Father that the solution of the nai McClockey, approved by him and made in the restitution to all men of those rights in the soil that are now unjustly monopolized by a few. Dr. McGlyma was invited to correct this misstatement, as ho claimed, of his words. Had herlone so no consure would remain. He declined to comply, although after a week's rilence he made a quasi retractation in the Tribune of Dec. 2, but he never withdrew the main statement that private ownership of land is unjust. In consequence of this statement of Nov. 26 he was again suspended for the bilance of the year, and the Rev. Dr. Curran placed in temporary charge of St. Stephen's

Kighth-On Dec 4 the following cablegram came from the Propaganda :-Let Dr. McGlynn proceed immediately to

Rome. [Alumnus McGlynn immediate Roman pro-

fisciscatur Prefectus.] The cablegram was as great a surprise to

me as to the doctor. I never asked nor even hinted in any way that he should go to Rome, My:former experience of June, 1883, would have precluded such a suggestion. When the telegram was delivered Dr. Mo Glynn simply replied, "There is no answer," and, as far as known, paid no further heed to the matter.

#### HE CLINGS TO THE LAND DOCTRINE.

To this date no answer seems to have been sent to Rome asking extension of time or professing any willingness to comply when ble with the order of last December After waiting to vain two weeks for the alightest symptom of any disposition on little part to obey the Holy See (for by the constitutions of Gregory XV. and Pius 1X. the Propaganda has supreme delegated mower from the Pope, except in the very gravest maters), I wrote to Dr McGlynn re questing some reply, when, after waiting four days longer, he wrote, on December 20, 1886. that be could not go to Rome, and at the

My doctrine about land has been made In Oxtober, 1883, I was sent to Rune to clear to speeches, in reported interviews and speeches and writings as long as I fire that land is rightfully the property of the people in common, and that private ownership of land is against natural justice, no matter by what civil or ecclesiastical laws it may be sunc tioned, and I would bring shout instantly if I could such change of laws all the world over as would confiscate private property in land without one penny of compensation to the miscalled owners."

I'lbe italics are the Archbishop's-REP. The next correspondence is dated Decembor 29 :

NEW YORK, December 29, 1886, REV. DEAR DOCTOR: Your letter of the 20th inst. brought the pairful intelligence that you decimed going to Rome, and that you had taught and would continue to teach the igidation of private ownership of land, no matter by what laws of Church or state it

In view of such declarations, to permit you feetly wrong, unless you withdraw them, as

prolonged until the receipt of the letter of inerructions from Cardical Simeoni, now on its way to this city. I regret that under existing circumstances i do not feel able to uch deferently from the course just indicated. The remedy is in your hands. I am, Rev. Dear Doctor, very truly yours,
M. A. Countgan.

#### HE WILL NOT GO TO ROME

Tenth-Early and entery a most kind and to east not redered by but refusees "I will unbecome to see jone". It was forward dibe in it, and four days lyte, a note came in zerly to mathe Doctor, as follows : -

letter of Diseases 22.1 and an exact copy of it torward die the Propaganda in orleete side your instanfor but going to I'm it the very accelerate which you your I had expressed them, and ro to avoid at a mixed presentation. Re-night I wrote again to the Cardinal Protect springlying the sum tance of your note of the 11th instant, in which you may "these reasone still hold good and well

continue to no so for a long time."

"I have reversed Cardinal Simeoni's lotter with your request that I would inform you of my plane. I will not go to Rema. The grave reasons which I gave you in this letter withstanding the prohibition, and he was for December 20 still hold good, and will consecutingly suspended for two weeks, in a time of despite along time."

d of poor Averue, v Your, Jan. 14, 1887

As w the lipse before we were from the lot bes withought to their to langements meanwhile for the make som parish, ac. I incand (D.V.) to morrow to write to P this councilly of St. Michael's to place her an umperary charge, of St. Stephenica a.

bor gears reasons, I deem it best also to it nafer from St. Stephen's and appoint you to some other rectorship as soon as your relations with the Holy See will permit, and I respectfully ask, in accordance with the statutes of the diocese (No. 70), if you have any objections to offer. It finally, if I can be of any service to you, you know where to dud

> i am, reverend dear dector, M. A. Commons.

Rev. Dr. MoGlynn. To this letter no answer was refurred.

AGAIN SUMMONED TO ROME.

On January 16 I received following cable gram from Cardinal Simeoni: " Give orders to have Dr. McGlynn again invited to proceed to Rome, and wise to con

demn in writing the doctrines to which its has given utterance in public measings, or

St. Stephen's, and a copy mailed also to kis address in Harlem. No answer. January 17 another cablegram came, like

its predecessor, quite unexpectedly. In it the Sovereign Poutiff orders the Dater to Rome instantly. This also was I rearded Immediately by messenger, with rearrest of an answer, but none has been recess of

THE ANSWER TO THE COMMIT. " I Jan. 17 the Committee of St. 12 Chem's

Church asked for an interview. The following reply was sent :-452 MADISON AVENUE.

New York, Jan. 19, 1637. Mr. John R. Feeney:

Sin,-In consequence of a prior engagement which detained me until also nour last night, I have been unable to attend sooner to your registered letter of yest relay, which came to hand as I was leaving the house.

I now avail myself of the first free moment to remind you and your associates that a the Catholic Church Bisheps give an account of their cilicial action to their superiors when occasion requires, and not to thus, anier their charge. I am not aware that in transforring a subaltern officer from en 10st to another a general in the army consults his soldiers.

Still, making allowance for excited feelings and for the attachment entertained for one who has so long held towards you the sacced relations of poster, I am willing as a matter of favor, to state the reasons of my action in this particular case if Dr. McG ynn . xpressus in writing a desire to that effect. Otherwise through the same regard for bim which has induced me to keep silence for more than a month since hier fusal to obey the Hely See, a refusal more than once expressed to mo in writing, I prefer to say nothing in the prem-

I will add that no later than Monday of this week the if by Father gave a direct command to the theater to repair instantly to Rome. If you really wish well to Dr. Me-Glynn you with aid me in using every lawful means to induce him to obey the anthogity of the Hely See. I am, sir, respectfully

> M. A. Country N. Archhienop of No . York. IN THE HARDS OF THE POPE.

The letest phase of this unbarry conflict occurred this morning, when A cheishop Jacob at Secretary of Propagands, cobled as fellows .-

"For predential ressons Propaganda has hitherto postpound action in the case of Dr. Melilyon. The Sovereign Pontiff as now niben the matter into his own hence

The case cownests to beren De bu Glynn an , the Haly Patier, M. A. CORRIGAN. WA A. TABLE MORNING

Mrs. Cievriand says the will receive her hat at the theate if the rose of the ladies will. The rest of the ladies say to 5 will if showill, and here we are halk where we

Peter-No; there is no rhyme for tobogganing, we a senir, to say. When in comes I hope and trust you will.

The censure now in force will be inso facto let the loborgum side.

#### THE VILLAGE ANGEL Or, Agatha's Recompense.

CHAPTER XXII.

HEAVEN."

"REAL LOVE BEGINS ON EARTH AND ENDS IN

Valerie E Envers stood alone in her room, her face flushed, her eyes bright had never heard such a story before, with victory; her heart beating, every Sir Vane had done her the greates free. He should soon be free! In her madness she never stopped to think that the very fact of his declaring himself not free in real betank heral: that if her suspicions were correct, and he was not married to Agatha, he was free that moment, then and there, to make her an off r if he wished to do so. Like many other clever people she overreached nesself; in the delirium of her mad love, of her triumph, of her wild hopes for the future, she overlooked the most practical and sensible view of the

She has but one longing now, and it was to mil Agatha from her throne and take her slace. She was just a little puz-zled how to begin. She held the power and the proofs in her own hands, but ment. See could not go to Agatha, for instance, and tell her the story; that would most certainly be a blunder. She must not, at present as teast, say one word to madame, who would be overcome with horror at the bare idea of such iniquity. To go to Sir Vane himself would, of course, be absurd; he knew his own secret. It was the greatest puzz sale bid ever had.

She must strike at Agatha, if she She must strike at algorithm tunity.

struck at all. She felt a sure conviction tunity.

That terrible story about the young way, but in what way she could not im . n. Sue knew enough of Agatha to be quite sue that she was no hypocrite; the sauch opiritual character was quite transparent to her. She had watched her closely, and was sore of her freedom from all knowledge of it r guilt.

How often she had found her, in the early morning and the dewy hight, with her pretty gilt proyer hook in her hands; how often she had seed her in the pretty little church by the lake, kneeling there when she believed herself unseen; how often, in the twilight, had she found her souted by the organ, singing, with her soul on her hose some of those grand old melodies. She remembered, too, the tender, delicate purity of the giri's whole life. She had never heard a gent word on her lips, she had never Heriot," said Valerie, with a smile. "One always sweet, serene, calm and angelic church.'
Then sine remembered, also, her wonderful some who wanted help and relief.

Thenking over these things, and relying great deal upon her knowledge of human nature. V. l.r.e came to the conclusion that Agatba had, in some way or other, been deceived by Sir Vane; that he had made her believe that she was his wift, and that she was happy in that beher. See must undo that belief, and less need know what her proper place was. It would, in all probability, break her heart; but then some one's heart must be brokenas well Agatha's as another's. She was the viotim and must suffer, as victims always do. She was just a little sorry for her; but every woman should know how to take care of berseif, and if Agatha had not done so, the riage as one," she replied. fault was her own, and she must take the

сопвециенач в. hurry. It was better to wait a few days to make herself believe that it was her duty long r than to act too precipitately; and, to open her eyes so long blinded to the truth. during these few days, she decided that she would say as little as possible to Sir Vane, and as much as possible to Agatha,

It so happened that the day after this some friends of mrdame's, the Count and Countess Feshen, came to spend a day with her, and madame, thinking to give pleasure to her English lodgers, invited them to dine with them.

The counters herself was a pretty little blonde wom to, very vivacious, animated, and fond of gossip. The count just the reversetall, dark, el nt, yet evidently delighting in the nocial talent of his wife.

Agatha to ked supremely beautiful that

tumbe of pale amber, with Merechal She was more of her world than the refined, spiritual giri, who tooked as though she only wanted wings to make her an angel. The countess and Valorie understood each other by insanct; the countess and Agatha rather avoided each other by instinct

It, was a very pleasant party, and madame gave them a most recherche dinner. The dessert was placed out in the garden, under the shade of tall trees with great, the rare flowers, and the beautiful women.

The countess warmed to her task. There were several very piquent scandals floating about concerning them in high places. She related one or two, which were received with marked admiration by mademoiselle and suppressed amusement by

Sir Vana. tragical toan the rest. It was of the heautiful young Princes D-. It was well known that she had loved with her whole heart a Grand Duke Reinberg, whom she dis-liked as much as she loved the other. All Europe was sorry for the beautiful young princess, who was compelled to do what she was tald, and marry the old grand happened-in time the beautiful princess hated her lot, and found it unbearable. The grand duke became a jealous tyrant, the young lover appeared upon the scene, and she ran away with him, to the sorrow of all

It would be all right in time, the friends of the princess said; the duke would, of she proposed to herself to do was this; she course, obtain a divorce, and then she could marry the old love.

had that one chance of redeeming herself, if had tried to persuade her to leave the young | could not be supposed to show it to him. lover, and try to make some kind of compromiss with the old duke, which she stoutly

ever from the sight of men.

They listened eagerly. It was a tragedyhave been more complete had the young lover affairs. They would never suspect her. She but then, as the Count suggested, it would killed himself as well. There was a languid quite approved of her plan. smile for what was evidently intended as a "I am developing quite a Agatha's fair face had grown very pale; sho

Sir Vane had done her the greatest wrong that could be done, but he had, at the same the utmost tension. What an easy victory it time, evinced the greatest respect for her inthe scandal or gossip of the world to come near her, and he looked round now most uncomfortably; he felt quite sure that it was ity proved that he was not so; she did not the first story of the kind that she had heard. Her eyes were dark with horror, all her smiles and brightness died. She hardly knew the meaning of the word divorce; in Whitecroft it was unknown; husbands and wives loved each other there, and were quite content to live together, loving each other, in primitive fashion, until they died; such a thing as divorce was not known, and yet here they talked of it as if it were an

every day event. The white, scared face made Sir Vane feel very uncomfortable. He arose and invited he count to take a cigar with him. The two gentlemen walked toward the lake, the ountess and madame had mutual confidences they would require delicate manage- to make, the two girls, Agatha and Valerie, wandered to where the marble faun stood

with the eternal smile on his young face. You look pale and tired, Mrs. Heriot," said Valerie, glaucing at the pale, thoughtful face and shadowed eyes.
"I am not tired; but, Valerie, is that hor-

rible story true, do you think?" "Which of them?" asked Valerie, calmly. She knew what was coming, and was ready to make the most of her oppor-

princess who poisoned herself," replied

Yes, I should say it is perfectly true. remember something of it when I was in Paris. Why need you look so white sud frightened about it?"

"It seems so horrible," she replied such a foul mass of sin, and they talked about it as quite a common event. It seems to me a horrible crime to marry without love

—a periury." "What would you think then of those who love and do not marry?" asked Valerie.

"Love and not marry," repeated Agatha, that could never be; no one would be so foolish as to love when they could not marry. "You do not know much of life, Mrs.

"I know little enough of that kind of chartey to the poor; for even there, in the life," said Agaths. "I have lived among sofiture of the chateau, Agatha found out people who have called sin sin, but I have never heard of such things as these."

"You do not snow much, then," said Valerie. "I am glad I do not. It seems to me.

Valerie, that these people call any and everything by the name of love." "What do you call love?" asked Velerie. A sudden light came into the pale face; a beautiful gleam shone in the violet eyes.

"On, Valerie, there is but one kind of love—there could not be more. I believe in the leve that begins on certh and ends in " With marriage as an intermediate sta-

tion," laughed Valerie.
"I have always thought of love and mar-

And then Valerie laughed to herself. Of onsequences.

She specified that she would not be in a cruelly and wilfully deceived; and she tried

#### CHAPTER XXIII. DISTILLING THE POISON.

Valerie was for some days quite at a loss how to use her power-it seemed almost useless to her. She had given herself infinite trouble and expense to She had given learn Sir Vance true history, and now that she did know it, now that she had it by heart, it seemed to her of no avail. Her plan was to separate them, and to put herself in Agatha's place. He would not dare to trifle with her she was Mademoiselle D'Envers, belonging to a good old French family; she day. See were a dinner dress of white had been to the court-balls, and more than brocade, with a suite of superb poorls. once at the Tuileries; the beautiful empress, Valerie were her most bewitching cos then in the very zenith of her beauty and popularity, had spoken to her several Niel roses in her dark hair and on times, and the emperor had praised her. Inher white breast. The countess admired deed, had there been any way of pushing her Agatos the most, but liked Valerie the best. fortune at court, she felt that she should have made a great success there. Even an English baronet would not dare to trifle with her. A country girl-a doctor's daughter-was a very different person from a descendant of the old line of D'Envers.

She was not airaid that he would trifle with her; to win her heart was very different from winning the heart of an obscure girl like Agathe Brooke; but she felt that all her skill would be needed. If she made spreading boughs. Very pretty and picturesque it looked, the dishes filled with the elaborate structure she had raised would ripe, Juscious fruit, the glasses, with their all fall to the ground. She must use such long, slender stems; the sparkling wine, cautions skill as would insure her success when Agatha was dethroned. The difficulty would be to part them. She felt quite sure now in her own mind that there had been no proper legal marriage-that, in some way best known to himself, Sir Vane had de ceived her. She saw plainly enough that Agataa honestly and in all good faith believed herself to be his wife. She must At length came one less comical and more part them without drawing down his anger upon herself, or running the risk of losing him afterward. There was one great danger which she could forsee, and it was distint course of hers, who was in this: if any suspicious came to Agatha that the army: but her parents had she had been wronged, she would probably go wished that she should marry the to Sir Vane, with sobs and tears, and he, loving her as he certainly did, would perhaps offer to make her his wife in carnest; then Valerie's hopes were all in vain. She must provent that; and a plan shaped itself in her mind by which she could let Agatha know duke. That which might have been foreseen that she had possession of her secret without saying anything to Sir Vane, It would be

easy, safe, and sure.

It was worthy of her—worthy of the French stage, and showed, as her inquiries had done, a genius for intrigue that was almost unsurpassed. She could imitate handwriting, and what would write an anonymous letter and address it to herself. She would send it to Paris to It was a sorry plight at the best, but she one of her friends, who would post it to her addressed to Mademoiselle D'Envers, Chateau indeed there was any redemption. But the Bellefleurs, Lucerne, Switzerland, and this willy ald duke had laughed to himself. Did letter should contain the story. She would they think to manage him so eleverly? Not read it to Agatha, and then let her do as if he lived for fifty years longer would be she thought best. She was not afraid seek a divorce. "As the tree falls, so must it of letting Sir Vane know that she had lie"—as his wife had chosen to disgrace here received such a letter; he could not be angry self, she should die as she lived-no divorce at her showing it to Agatha; it would seem should be won from him. Then her friends only natural that she should do so, as she

If she had been mistaken, and there had been a real marriage, then all she had to do refused. Then they avowed an intention of taking her from him by force. The result of letter, and profess the utmost contempt it all was that the beautiful young princess for it. If there was any truth in it, poisoned herself, and in the very height of she had but to profess sympathy

could ever suspect her of writing such a letter. No one knew she hated Agaths, loved Sir Vane, or interested herself at all in their

'I am developing quite a genius," she said with a well-pleased smile. "I believe I could write a drama for the singe. After all, it is quite true that men and women are only puppets, and one can pull the strings at one's pleasure."

She was walking on the terrace as she

matured this plan of hers, and suddenly over the roses came a sweet voice, crying:

"Valerie! Valerie!" She looked round. Agatha was walking toward her, and at the sight of that fair, innocent face something like remorse smote her. How could she torture one so gentle, so sweet, and fair? When a man resolves upon torture he is cruel enough, but when a woman makes such a resolution she is a thousand times more Valerie stood still to watch the beau

tiful girl coming toward her.
"You made me very happy the other day," she said, gently. "You told me and the words were sweetest music to meyou told me that if you had met me when you were free, you might have loved me."
"Did l?" said Sir Vane. He did not even

remember the words, but she thought he perhaps questioned their wisdom.

I do not expect to have very much happiness in this world," he said, gently; "but if you would tell me that, and sesure me that it is true, I would not ask greater happiness. If we had met three years ugo, should you have loved me ?'

Her voice seemed to die away in liquid music, and he was only himself, very weak, and severely tried.

"You need not doubt it," he said, "I should certainly have loved you." But he did not add that it would have been with a light love, and that he would

soon have ridden away. It is wonderful how people can at times blind themselves, but there is no creature on earth so blind as the woman who loves a man, who in his turn is indifferent to her. Valerie was quite blind; she judged Sir Vane by herself; she thought he must have grown tired of Agatha, however much he might love her.

"I shall cherish the memory of those words," she said, "and some day I may remind you of them."

But in her blindness she overlooked this fact-that if he loved her, and had any thoughts of marrying her, he had nothing to do but put Aagatha away from him.

The little scene ended entirely to her satisfaction, and Sir Vone laughed heartily when he remembered it.

#### CHAPTER XXV.

SIR VANE'S UNEASINESS. Valerie saw her way quits clearly now. Her passion had completely blinded her. She made herself believe that Sir Vane cared as much for her as she did for him, and that, if he were free from what was, after all, an incumbrance, it would not be long before he asked her to be his wife. She would not look the inconsistencies of the matter in the face.
She considered herself much more beautiful, more heilliant, more gifted in every way than Agatha; more like himself, a great deal. Therefore, it seemed quite natural to her that he should prefer her and love her best. She did not even understand the charm of such a character as Agatha's; it was lost upon her. She drew up her superb figure to its full height, as she said to her-

self:
"I shall make a far better Lady Carlyon than that fair haired dove, who has not ideas outside her church and three her Bible. She is not fitted to be the mistress of Garswood-I am.

And from that moment she thought of nothing else.

over it. So fair a day had seldom gladdened the beautiful earth.

"Why should I mind?" she asked herself. "Why should I hold my hand because she must suffer? When a great general wants to conquer a kingdom, he does not stop to count the slain, to count the mangled bodies, the widows' tears, the broken hearts; he does not stop to speak of the torture, the agony, the pain; he goes on to victory; and so must I. I must not stop to speak of the tears she will shed, of the sobs and sighs that will rend her form, of the shame that will burn and scorch her fair life. I must go on to victory."

She went to meet Agatha with a smile on her lips -she who had deadly hate against her in her heart, who had planned her ruinwent to her, folded her arms round her, kissed her face, and spoke loving words to

"You look fresh as the morning itself, Mrs. Heriot," she said. "Were you calling

"Yes. Madame saw your head was uncovered, and felt anxious about it. I promised to tell you." "Poor auntic; she has always shown more

anxiety over my head than my heart," laughed Valerie. "You English ladies think more of your hearts than your heads." "It is hoped so," said Agatha. Valerie's eyes were fixed on her in admira

tion-the tall, graceful figure in the white dress; the fair, flower-like face; the golden hair; the light of the violet eyes.

"It is true," she said to herself, "she is more like an angel than a woman. She looks fair enough, and ethereal enough, if she had

wings, to fly."
Even while she had her arms round Agatha's waist, while she caressed her and talked to her, she was wondering what the fair face would be like when she knew the truth; how the eyes would lose their light, and the lips their smile. "It will most probably kill her," she said

to herself, "and the merciful thing will be for her to die. I do not see what is to become of her, if she lives."

When a woman acts the part of Judas, she does it far more thoroughly than a man. The hand that was to deal Agatha her death blow touched lightly the golden hair. "I know ladies," said Valerie, "who would give all they have on earth for such

hair as this." "If they gave everything for it, of what use would it be!' asked Agatha.
"You do not know the value of beauty,"

said Valerie. "Wait until you go out into the world, Mrs. Heriot, and then you will see what is the value of bair like yours. Pale, pure gold, is thought almost as much of as a crown. At one of the balls I went to at the Tuileries, there was an English woman with love—bah! what had that to do with just such hair, and the whole court was infait? Had any one told him that tusted with her. She was the rage for many Valerie believed she could part him tuated with her. She was the rage for many

weeks." "I would rather hide my hair under a cap than be the 'rage' anywhere," said

Agatha. You will not always think so," laughed Valerie. "You have the glamour of love on you now; but the time must come when that will fade, even ever so little, and you will want to see the world you think so little of.". "I have my world with me," said Agatha,

with a sigh of content.
Valerie's brilliant face paled a little.

all his life?"

"I should hope so," said Agatha, with a happy laugh. "1 know one who will."

"I tis happy for you to think so," said
Valerie. "I think most men tire of love in a very short time—in one, two, or three years, as the case may be. You remember the lines:

" Man's love is of man's life a thing apart; "
"The woman's whole existence."

"I do not believe them,' replied Agatha; "and when it is the case, I should think there is some tault in the object beloved."

"It is the nature of a man to tire soon of one object," said Valerie.
"I know to the contrary," said Agaths,

with a happy smile. Valerie laughed. She did not want her companion to see the poison underlying her words.

"I think," she continued, "that women are more selfish in their love than men. It a man marries a woman for love, he raises ber to his level, and gives her his name and position. If a woman marries for live, she wants her husband to give up the whole world for her, and never is so happy as when she has taken him from everything useful and noble in the world, and keeps him all to herself.

Rut Agatha was too simple and too un conscious to take the words to herself. The sunny light and laughter did not die from her face as it would have done had she understood the sting that Valerie intended to convev.

"I often wonder-although you will say that I have no right to wonder-how it is that you can allow Mr. Heriot to give all his life to you as he does."
"Why should I not?" asked Agatha, with

a happy smile. "The reason seems to me plain. He is so

clever, so gifted. What a statesman he would make; what an eloquent speaker; what a polished orator; and now he is lost to the world."

"He is happy," said Agatha; and her rival

had no reply.

"People look at things so differently," said.
And the girl, so clever in all other things,
Valeric. "A retreat for a few weeks or a
had not the sense to see that he was laughing few months in a quiet place like this is excellent; but if I were in your place I should urge my husband back into the world, to take up a position and make the best of his life. I should be ambitious for him. Now you, on the contrary, enjoy the quiet of an existence

For the first time the fair face was troubled, and a cloud came over it. Could it be pos-sible she asked herself, that her love was selfish, that by acceding to his wish to live here in this beautiful solitude she was doing him an injury, marring the usefulness of his life ? Valerie's keen eyes noted with delight the shadow-the first she had seen-or that sweet face. He pleased himself it was not she, Agatha, who had asked him to come here. He had told her that he was tired of the brilliant world, tired of noise and gaiety and fashion, that he longed for quiet, for rest, and love. And then it occurred to her how much was in his life of which she knew nothingwhen he had lived in the great citieswhen he had traveled-he never spoke to her of it, but seemed to live entirely in the pre-

Was she selfish in loving him so well-in making life so happy to him that he was content to live in this quiet place and never spoke of returning to the world at all? Her troubled eyes sought Valerie's face, but she was too proud, too delicate to discuss such a question with her. If ever she spoke of it at all it would be with her husband. Valerie saw that she had gone far enough.

"How foolish I am to ramble on in this fashion," she said, "but sometimes when I see Mr. Heriot I think what a grand statesman or officer he would make; he has an air of command such as you see in fine men-A bright morning dawned; the sky was but then, of course, he knows best. Now I but then a few lovely white clouds floating will make my sunt happy by going in search aill make my sunt happy by going

of a garden bat." But she had troubled for the first time the course of the happy life which had been untroubled until now.

#### CHAPTER XXIV.

THE COQUETTE'S ADVANCES.

Valerie spent many anxious hours over the composition of that letter; one word too lictle would make it ineffectual, one word too much would be fatal. She brought all her wit, talent, skill, and ingenuity to bear upon it, and when it was finished she said to herself that it was inimitable, perfect of its kind. She sent it to one of her gay, careless friends in Paris-a lady who, gay and careless as she was, would have burned her tingers off rather than have posted such a thing. Valerie made her believe that it was a corrested bill which she was colliged to show to her aunt. The lady posted it, and never thought of it again. Valerie thought to herself that before it came it would be as well if she could make -whether, if he were free, he would really marry her. If he did not care for her suffi-ciently for that, she need not take any further trouble. It was useless for her to set him free for another.

Sir Vane was not averse to the little sentimental scenes; they amused him while they lasted, and he laughed at the recollection of them. As for ever caring about Valerie, she vas the very last kind of woman whom he liked or tolerated-1 tiresome coquette; he had flirted with hundreds, and valued them at their worth.

There could be no greater contract than between his fair, sweet Agatha and this brilliant, girlish creature; still she amused him, and men have lived who enjoyed fluenced him insensibly. even the physical torture of their If any one had told Sir Vane that this queen of flirts had concurred a vicient passion for him, he would have laughed the idea to scorn; grand passions did not, according to his theory, belong to

· If ever he thought of Valerie's future at all, it was with an amused smile. She would probably marry some old marquis with a ness of my life to meet you and know you, string of titles and an appronouncable name, a great amount of money and large estates he would give her costly dresses and magnificent jowels—would find her good carriages, and, that great consideration, an opera-

He laughed to think what a belle she would be, and how she would flirt with all the gay cavaliers in Paris to her heart's content, while the marquis rested and slept. He had known hundreds of such women; they were very beautiful, very amusing, but as for from Agatha and take Agatha's place, he would have laughed the idea to scorn. He was not tired of her yet, and he wondered at himself. In all his life he had never been constant to any one for half so long; in fact, he loved her better than he had done when he persuaded her to run away with him.

Every man has one great love in his life, and this was Sir Vane's. The chances are that if he had been com-pelled to choose between leaving her forever and marrying her, he would have married To Agatha it was like a smile from "You mean Mr. Heriot-he is your world, her at once. If they had lived in the world heaven. Her heart went back to the it, a terrible sense of depression has come

her beauty and youth, had been buried for in any case she was quite safe, as no one Do you think any man ever went on loving in the ordinary fashion, if they had mixed in society, been able to very their lives, even ever so little, the chances are that his love would have increased. It was a great proof of its strength that it had borne the strain

> All was fish that came to his net, and when on this lovely day he met Valerie out in the beautiful sunlit grounds, where he had gone to enjoy a cigar, he was by no means averse to a little amusement. If she liked to spend her time in telling him how she admired him, and intimating how much she loved him, it did not hurt him, and it amused her. He could have laughed at each little manceuvre-be knew them by heart years ago.

He never dreamed that she was serious, that her own infacuation was so great she had begun to believe in his.

She met him with a coy, sweet smile, and by the expression of her face he knew that he was in for a sentimental scene. She made a step backward, as though she would retire, but Sir Vane held out his hand in greeting.

Good morning, mademoiselle," he said, in his cheery, genial tone. "You have brought the sunshine with you." But that was not the mood in which she

expected to find him, or in which she wanted Dare she venture one word against Agatha,

to see how he would take it? "It is rather surprising to see you alone," she said. "Mrs. Heriot is generally on

guard," She gave him the benefit of one glance from those dark eyes-a glance which should have gone to his heart and made strange

havon there; but it failed and fell quite harmless. "I am glad you think Mrs. Heriot cares so much for me," he said. "It is very nice

to be guarded, as you call it, by a beautiful ladv. "Still," she said, pleasantly, "it would be

treat to see you sometimes alone. "Wouldt t? Then I must manage it," he

at her. "Let us walk as far as the fountain," she

said. "How beautiful the lake is this morning; the water is quite clear and deepblue. "I wish Mrs. Heriot would come out; she

loves the lake when it is in that golden blue light," he said, hastily.
"Oh, happy Mrs. Heriot!" said Valerie.
"How delightful it must be to be thought

about and watched over every minute. I Sir Vano laughed a hearty, genuine laugh, in which there was not one shade of senti-

ment. "Some day some one will envy you, he said, "and some one will watch over

you." She shook her beautiful head with the most bewitching air of doubt. "I am not quite sure about it. Do you

know, if I had my choice now in life, what I should be?" 1 "I cannot guess," he replied.

"Your secretary," she said. "I would choose that rather then any other lot on earth. I should see you every day then, and you would be obliged to talk to me."
"Are those two such elements of delight?"

he asked, thinking to himself how weak und foolish women were-all but Agaths. "They form my notion of delight," she said. "I should like to be your secretary. I should like to write your letters, to discuss all your affairs with you. But ones life is mapped out; no one can choose for him or

herself. That would be my choice if I could make one," she said. "I ought to be very much flattered," he

esid. "I would rather that you were touched than flattered," she replied, and her voice had lost and what she was; all these was so earnest and to = der, so full of music, thoughts passed through his mind as he that he was roully touched.

He looked at the beautiful, brilliant face with a sensation of wonder that she cared for him. Of course, he was grateful; what man is not grateful touched and flattered by the love or homage of a beautiful woman?

Sir Yane was no exception; they had reached the beautiful fountain where the marble faun stood in all its eterosl beauty. "I shall always love this spot," she said,

as she sank languidly on the garden seat, placed among the myrtle trees. "It was here that I first talked to you," she said; "that we had our first real conversation. I shall always like this better than any other place about Bellefleurs."

"You are very good to think so much of me," he said; and the light in his eyes grew warmer as he looked at her.

What a beautiful picture she made; the myrtle thus formed a background; the fountain threw its rippling waters high in the air; the marble taun stood calm and sure of Sir Vane's real intentions toward her serene in all its grandeur. She sat there in —whether, if he were free, he would really an attitude which might have been copied from Claopatra; it was so full of grace this beautiful face, with a look of consciousness dark eyes that drooped from his, and long lashes that swent the dainty cheek. Sho wore a picturesque morning dress, with a bunch of fresh, fair roses at her belt. and a man might have gone far before he

could find a lovelier picture. "What a difference meeting you has made in my life," she said. "How little when I came home did I anticipate anything of the kind. I often ask myself whether it has been

for good or for evil.' "How can you be so cruel, Valerie?" he asked; the dulcet tones of that low voice in-

"It is you," she interrupted, "who are cruel, and not I." "Why should knowing me bring you any harm ?" he asked.

She raised those dark eyes of here with a gleam of fire, and looked at him long and steadily. "Do you not know?" she asked. "Can you not guess? It has been the one happi-

but this pleasure has become too dear to me. What shall I do in the years in which I shall see you no more ?" "They will not come yet," he said. "I have no thought of leaving Bellefleure." "Perhaps not just now," she said; "but yours is not a life to spend in this fashion—

all your energy, fire, action, dying. You will not care for it much longer." "It does not follow of necessity that because I leave Bellefleurs I leave you," he

said, half-laughingly. Before he had time to finish his sentence, she had caught one of his hands between her own, and had covered it with passionate kisses and tears. "How happy you make me," she said.

Bellefleurs I should drop out of your life." She had roused him to something like enthusiasm by her honeyed words and caresing manner. She bent her beautiful

head down to his, until the odor of the

"I was airaid that when you once left

beautiful fit lds and meadows, the lovely hanging woods and the clear streams at home She wondered how all her dear old friends were (the children whom she had cared for et its strength that it had borne the strain and tension of solitude And Valerie thought that she could part a man like this from the woman he loved! to him and her old home. She should see them egain, she had no fear of that. When this pleasant dream of theirs was broken, and Sir Vaue had to return to the realities of life, he would take her home, she felt sure; and when her father saw how happy she was he would forgive her her reticence. She wrote to him at intervals, and her letters were forwarded through Sir Vane's bankers. She did not understand how or why this morning she could not take her thoughts from Whitecroft. The Lake of Lucerne was beautiful enough, but it lacked the clouds of white blossom that made home so fair. Afterward she knew that it was a singular coincidence that, on that day above all other days her heart and thoughts should have gone back to the old home and the gray

> She dressed hersel! with unusual care and elegance-she felt that she must be in accordance with the day, bright and fair. She took out, poor child, a morning. dress reserved for special occasions -a beautiful white Indian muslin, cut after seme quaint artistic fashion, showing the graceful curves and lines of the beautiful figure to the greatest advantage; the luxuriant golden hair-lovely enough in itself to have made a plain woman beautiful -was brushed back from the white brow, as d fastened with snood of blue ribbon. Sie gathered from the casement window a deep crimson rose, and fastened it in the bodice of her dress; and she looked the very embodiment of all that was most lovely, pure, and angelical. No wonder that Sir Vane kissed her as though he could never let her go again.
> "You are brighter than the morning,

church.

Agatha," he said, "and you are the loveliest girl. How proud I am of my darling! It a cms to me that you grow more beautiful every day, and that I should have thought mpossible."

'Proud of me!" she said. "Oh, Vane, I do not want you to be proud of me-only ove me, that is all; I want nothing but

"I could not love you more than I do, Agatha," he replied.

He drew her to his heart, and carcssed the golden hair; his voice was full of emotion. She had never been so dear to him before.

Just at that moment he wished that

he had married her, and bound her to him forever. And there came to him a conviction that if she knew how he had decoived her, and that if he wanted to store to her by marriage, she would refuse him. Looking at her in the morning light, so fair, with so much of the light of heaven in her face, he realized the purity and spirituality of her nature, and he knew that she

would never forgive such a sin as he had committed against her. He comforted himself by saying in the depth of his heart that the world would never know it. He felt that he would rather slay her with his own hand than that she should ever know the truth. She would never for-give him. He had learned, during these months, to understand and appreciate the beautiful purity and simplicity of her charac-

ter, which made her seem akin to the angels.
Thank Heaven she would never know anything about it. He had thought of her future, and he had resolved, whenever he re-turned to England he would take her and find her a pretty house in some remote out of the way place, where he could often go to see her, and she would never know. As he kissed the white eyelids and the red line he vowed to himself over and over again that she should never know. Better plunge a knife in the soft white breast than let her know what she

caressed her. "How you spoil me, Vane," she soid arranging with her white fingers the ripples of golden hair. "No matter what pains I take with my hair," she added, laughingly,

"You should not have such beautiful hair," he said. "This morning, in the sunlight, it looks, -well, I am at a loss for a comparison. I know tothing that it looks like. There is the belt tor breakfast, darling, come

In some etrange way her thoughts would go home that morning when she entered the salon where the daintily appointed table grouped under the weight of ripe, luscious fruit and homely lux-uries. Sir Vane startled her by an exclama-

tion as he took up one of his letters. "I was just going to ask you, Agatha, what we should do with ourselves to-day."

"Row to one of the islands and take our book," she answered.
"That is just what I should have liked to do; but, unfortunately, if this letter be true, I must go to Lucerne; there is some mistake about a letter of credit at the bank, and I must attend to it at once. Will you go with me, Agatha ?"

It is possible that the whole course of her life might have teen changed had she done so. The greatest events of most people's lives turn on trifles.
"I think not," she said. "Madame is returning the box of books, and I should like to look through them again. I was much in-

terested in that last story of Victor Hugo's, and I should like to finish it. I meant to take it to the island," "Then I will start at once," he said, "and

return as quickly as possible. I do not like leaving you alone through this bright, sunny day."
"I shall not be alone, Vane. I shall be

with Victor Hugo."
"And, mademoiselle, you can ask her to be with you," said Sir Vane, "if you feel dall." "I shall not feel dull," said Agatha. "I shall go to your farorice place on the terrace, read my book, and think of you, Vane."

A strange unwillingness to leave her came over him; a foreboding or presentiment of evil, such as he had never known before.
"I wish you were going with me, Agatha,"

"I shall not leave you again." he said. She raised her face to his, with a loving beautiful amile. "You speak as though you were going on a long journey, instead of a few miles," she said; and his own sense of uneasiness in-

Yet there was no reason for it. He was only leaving her for a few hours, and in perfect safety.

"Can I bring you anything from Lucerne, Agatha?" asked Sir Vane.

"No," she replied. "The only thing I care to have from Lucerne will be yourself."

Yet he did not like leaving her. He made one excuse after another, until at last she

rallied him.
"I believe you are trifling, Vane, and do not want to go," she said, laughingly.

He took her in his arms, and kissed her

with passionate love.

"You are right. I do not like leaving you, sweet Agatha; since I have thought of

over me. What should I do it I left you son a day and never found you sgain?"
"That is not likely," she replied. "Where you are I must be; we could never lose each

"You would never let any one take you from me, would you, Agatha?!
"How could it be, when I am your wife,

Vane? Nothing but death could part us." "You would never let anything the, would you Agatha? Promise me now that nothing in this world shall ever come between us ?" "I promise," she said.

"Seal it with a kiss, Agatha, he said, impetuously; and she did as he said.
"I shall return by six this evening," he "You will be on the terrace to meet

"Most assuredly I will," she replied. "Then good by, Agatha; I must go or I ghall be late." Yet, before he had taken many at ps he

was back again.
"Agatha," he cried, in that loving, impetuous feshion of his. "are you quite sure that you are quite well?" She laughed aloud, though she was touched

by his auxiety. "I am perfectly well, Vane, and perfectly happy," she replied.
"I wonder," he said, "what gives me this

strange feeling about you - restless, craving anxiety that nothing can allay ?" "It is nothing but nervous anxiety, Vane."

"I often have it. but I never take g'ie said. any notice of it." I positively dread going away," said Sir "I think I will lose the money and

let the matter pass; it is a mistake of my agents, I suppose."
"Indeed, you need not do that. But there is no need for anxiety; and I will not

let vou give way to it.
"You are right." he said. "It is all nonsense, after all. Now, put your arms around my neck and tell me that you love me."
"There is no need," she said, "You know

that I love you." Yet she kissed him, and did as he wished and then, little dreaming of what lay before them, they parted.

She watched him as he walked down the long terrace; he turned to salute her, and the sunlight fell full upon his handsome face. As she saw it then, she saw it never more.

#### CHAPTER XXVI.

WITH MURDER IN HER HEART. Agatha stood for a few moments

watching the tall, fine figure of S:r Vane, wondering what sudden fits of anxiety and nervousness had overcome him, smiling to herself a tender, tremulous happy smile, as she thought how dearly and how well he loved her -no wife in the world was so well loved as she. She thought what her life would have been if she had missed him-if he had never visited the Abbey, or if she had been away from home, she might never have seen him, and then-

I cannot fancy that," she said to herselt-" my life without Vane. I should have been still at Whitecroft, tending my poor friends.

She could not realize what her life would have been without Vane; he was the beginning, the centre and the end of it. Her own life had so grown round his that she could not realize an existence in which he had no

There she went in search of Victor Hugo's last book, the one she wanted to finish. She had a great dislike to garden hats, but as madame was always anxious when she saw an uncovered head, she took a scarf of fine white lace and twisted it round her head and neck. She took her book and went to the pretty terrace where Sir Vane liked best to sit. As she went out of the pretty salon where she had spent such happy hours, she little thought that she should never enter it again. Slowly down the white stone terrace she walked in the golden sunlight, she herself the fairest, sweetest flower in that beautiful She did not know that she was going

As she sat there, the very picture of

hir, guileless and beautiful womanhood, the folds of white lace lying lightly on her golden head, the white hands holdthe volume over which she was so completely engrossed, if the birds could have whispered a warning, if the wind could have bade her leave, if any of the fair flowers could have spoken and told her that the shadow of death hung over her, she would have been in some degree prepared for what was to happen. It came upon her unawares.

She was enjoying her book, the sun shining on her hand, the birds singing around her; one white dove had made the resting place on her shoulder. There could have been no fairer vision of youth and beauty-a picture that was never seen again.

Over the pages of the book, over the white terrace, fell a shade. She looked up and saw Valerie coming toward her; and the shadow over the open page was typical of the shadow

Agatha smiled as she looked at her the last smile that was to be seen on her lips for long years to come.
"My husband has gone to Lucerne,

she said, "and I am just finishing this book by Victor Hugo."
"I am glad that I have found you alone."

said Valerie. "I did not know that Mr. Heriot was out." The fact was that she had watched every movement of the pair, but it added a little zest to the intrigue to tell a few unnecessary

untruths about it. repeated; "but I wanted to see you alone." The repetition of the word " slone" struck

"You wish to see me ?" she said. "I am

quite at your service."

But Valerie was in no hurry to begin; she felt like a murderess who held the sword with which to stab her victim, yet trembled to plunge it in.' She took a seat by Agatha's

side.
"Go on with your reading," she said. "I will not interrupt you."

But Agatha closed the volume—it was the

second of "Les Miseraples," and she never finished the story.
"No," she said, "I can read any time;

but you wish to speak to me now. I am at Still the coward hand trembled and the

coward heart healtated.

Valorie looked at the lovely scene around. her how bright the sun, how fair the day, how lovely the whole land about and her work was murder murder more ornel far

#### OUR OTTAWA LETTER.

( From Our Cwn Correspondent. )

OTTAWA, Jan. 18th.—The Dominion elections are fixed for the 22nd February; the Quebec legislature meets on the 27th inst., and the Ontario House has been called for business on the 10th of February. In arranging the date for the federal polling Sir John evidently took these circumstances into consideration. It is now quite plain that the Ross cabinet has hung on to power since its defeat on October 14th in the hope of keeping a cabinet hostile to the Tory machine at Ottawa out of power during the federal general election.

IT MAKES NO DIFFERENCE.

These catch-penny tricks will only make the helievers in honest methods of politics and gov eroment work all the harder to put an end to the reign of fraud and humbug. The way this Dominion is sacrificed to Sir John Muzdonald reminds me of "The Fly and the Buliock" in Moore's Fable's of the Holy Alliance. Let me -: stemp

" I saw a brisk blue-bottle fly on an altar, Made much of and worshipped as something divine; White a larg-, bandsome builock, led there in a halter, Before it iny stabbed at the foot of the sbrine.

Eurprised at such doings. I whispered my teacher'If 'tian't impertment, may I ask why
Should a bullock, that useful and powerful creature,
he thus off-red up to a clue-bottle fig F

'No wonder,' said fitther, 'you stare at the sight, But we as a symbol of Torydom view it— That ily on the birine is Macdonaldite. And the builook the people that's sactifieed to it.''

I have changed a word or two to suit the altered time and place, but the truth of the application is only too evident. THE COMING FIVE WEEKS

vill be the liveliest on record, although the Tories are going into the contest with fear of defeat in their hearts and dismay in their eyes. On the other side the Liberals have faces Inke other side the Liberals have faces like the morning. The eagle of victory has perched on their binners so often of late that they feel they are bound to win. Everything points to a complete Liberal triumpp. How can a Government which could not hold its own in a group Tory constituency like Chambly in a strong Tory constituency like Chambly in a single-handed combat, or wrest a seat from the Liberals with all its concentrated power and Liberals with all its concentrated power and patronage, going to mantain a successful contest all along the line throughout the whole Dominion? How can it hope to carry all the provinces in one full swoop when it was beaten in detail in every one of them? It is this sense of inability to cope with the tremendous odds against them that makes the Tories so despondent. Everybody admits that dissolution in the present state of popular feeling is an act that can only be accounted for by extreme desparation. They have no cry. The feeble crow of the Boodle organ

"UNION AND ADVANCEMENT

sounds like the death rattle. It is a far away sounds like the death rattle. It is a far away echo of Tupper's old song, "Union and Progress"—Onions and Prog! We know what sort of union that has been which the Tories promoted in the past. Union that produced rebellion in the West, secession in the East, turbulence in Quebec, uneasiness in Ontario, general disgust and apprehension everywhere. We also know what Tory the algorithms and constitutions and the control of the "advancement" means. It means advance-ment in debt, in deficits, in taxation, in the fortunes of ministers and of the Boodle Brigade. It also means advancement towards disruption sectarian strife, civil war, collapse of public credit, disaster and ruin. From the record of the past we may predict the future. But the prospect is brightered by the moral certainty that

MACDONALDISM HAS RUN ITS COURSE, and will be buried beyond hope of resurrection on the 22nd of next month. It is manifestly impossible for the ministry to combat success fully the manifold and complex difficulties of the situation. Everywhere I hear admissions of the corruption, recklessness and incompetency of the Government. Sir John has lost his reputation for sagacity in management, and his Cabinet is rightly regarded as far below mediocrity in talent and unterly without a shred of character for honesty. Senilty, imbecilty and dishonesty are not the qualities that command respect or confidence in preference to the manly vigor, robust intellectuality, and unsulfied reputation of the leaders now in opposition.

THE WATERS OF POPULAR WRATH, dammed back for five weeks longer, will burst place. She did not know that she was going to have her heart broken.

The shadows of the graceful trees fell on the terrace, the red rose leaves came showering down, the birds were singing, the tame white doves that she fed every morning came fluttering round her as she walked on the beautiful to the document of the same of the same to the same of the came fluttering round her as she walked on to her doom.

If she had known what she was going to hear, she would have died there and then. She began to sing as she drew near the cluster of rose and myrtle—to sing a sweet love song—and she opened the book with the echo of the last fow notes still on her lips.

As she sat there, the very picture of before their successors so difficult that it will be impossible to detect the full enormity of the rascalities perpetrated during the saturnalia of Boodledom.

THE PROCLAMATION DISSOLVING PARLIAMENT is dated to-day, writs being returnable April is dated to-day, writs being returnable April
7th, on which date Parliament is summoned for
despatch of business. Nominations take place
on the 15th, polling on the 22nd February.
Liberals here are jubilant. They expect a
hard fight in the city, which has generally
been strongly Conservative. But there are
nine thousand new voters, the greater number
of whom are in the lower wards, where the French and Irish are inclined to support the Liberal candidates. Government influence, however, is very strong. There is hardly a family but has one or more of its members depending on the Government for employment. Patronage is offset to some extent by

DISSATISFACTION IN THE CIVIL SERVICE arising from the unsatisfactory manner in which salaries have been paid. Besides there is a feeling among the employes that a change of government is imminent, and they don't want to appear as a partisan class in the eyes of their

new masters.

So far popular feeling is even more hostile to the Conservatives in Eastern Untario than it to the Conservatives in Eastern Untario than it was in the late provincial contest. I fully expect to see the same counties carried by the Liberals for the Commons that were carried for Mowat. The effect of the gerrymander has been largely counteracted by the change in the electorate. Recent information leads me to believe that McMaster will be beaten in Glengarry. His trimming on the "No Popery" cry has alienated a creat many. Had he come out suggests Brigade. a great many. Had he come out squarely against it he would have been much stronger. The defeat of Rory McLennau, a much stronger man in every way than McMaster, shows how poor are his chances.

THE VAUDREUIL RAILWAY.

I observe that this scheme has been again resurrected to do service for local Tories. At resurrocted to do service for local Tories. At every election for many years past this scheme has been used to help the Tory candidates in Russell, Prescott and Vaudreuil. The charter is held by local Tories in the interests of a certain class whose object is not to have the road built. The line is projected from Ottawa to Vaudreuil, and could have been in running order years ago if the men who hold the charter desired its construction. It is now proposed to build it as far as Caledonia now proposed to build it as far as Caledonia Springs—that is beginning nowhere and ending at the other end of the same place. It is an unnitigated humbur, and the people of the counties interested should let the projectors know that they see through their little game.

Orrawa, Jan. 19.—Last night the Liberal Association, the Young Men's Liberal Association and the Club Nationale met and appointed fifteen delegates each to the Liberal Convention which is to be held to morrow night to nominate candidates for the representation of the city in the Bouse of Common. To night the Therefore, let Liberals Instead of Commons. To night the Carter's S. W. & B. City in the House of Commons. To night the Dest in the market, in the House of Commons. To night the Dest in the market, in the market, in the market, to appoint delegates to the same convention—stop at nothing. But no party ever west into a and a decidlock squared. It was then that George cents, than if she hald dagger, polson, or sword,
Liberals will hold meetings in the saveral wards parate un
to appoint delegates to the same convention stop at no

three from each polling division, of which there are fifty one in the city. They have gone into the work of organization with a determination to win, and with good prospects or success. Of course, they are quite aware of the great odds against which they have to contend. The Government is thoroughly scared since the election of Mr. Bronson, and will stop at nothing to prevent the capital falling. falling

INTO THE HANDS OF THE LIBERALS.

INTO THE HANDS OF THE LIBERALS.

The Citizen, controlled by Mr. Mackintosh, continues to ignore Mr. Perley and Mr. H. Robillard, both of whom are pushing the canvass as the nominees of Sir John. It says a convention will be called to nominate two candidates in the ministerial interest. But Perley and Robilliard say they are in the field to stay no matter what the Convention may do. This will give a fair idea of the sart of harmony that prevails among the logist. I think however, that the convention. l'ories. I think, however, that the convention, if it should be held, will be but a formal gather. ing to satisfy the selection made by Sir John. Since the last convention was whipped into nominating Mr. Baskerville, I am satisfied that such meetings of Tories in Ottawa are more for show than use. But the fun of the late convention was that a large section of the party were not amenable to the party whip.

THE SAME THING MAY HAPPEN AGAIN. This time, however, I fully expect to see one or more independent candidates in the field. Ocange Tories say, if we can believe them, that they will not vote for a Catholic or a French-man. A great many of them certainly will not, and without them it is impossible to elect a French Conservative. Such being an un-doubted fact, the French would be extremely feolish to waste their strength by dividing this vote. Common sense should show them that by voting the Tory ticket they will merely swell the majority, which will go plump for Perley and some other Protestant, leaving the two Frenchmen far behind. On the other hand, by giving a united support to the two Liberal candidates, they are sure to elect their man, for the Liberals are not split, like the Tories, on the rice and religious issue, and will poll their full strength for both the regular canuidates of the party.

That this is what will be done appears very

electors will be so toolish as to do otherwise In that case

likely. In fact, I cannot unagine the French

THE CITY WILL GO LIBERAL. Certainly it would be a matter of no small astonishment to see the French of the Capital marching to the polls shoulder to shoulder with the Orange Tories, who have lest no opportunity since the hanging of Riel to insult and dely them. They should also remember that the attitude of the Tory party has not changed towards them. When The Mail was the acknowledged organ of the Tory party, before Chambly and Haldimand made them pretend to part company, it spoke for the party in the manner quoted below, and it still speaks in the same straio. They should also remember that Sr John Macdonald has never by sign or word repudiated what The Mail said when it was still his accredited mouthpiece. The Liberals should take proper means of letting the I reach everywhere read these extracts from the chief Tory organ, taken from its editornal columns on the dates specified. "Nov. 23, 1885.—Let us solemnly assure

them (the French-Canad an) again that rather than submit to such a yoke, Ontario would smash Confederation into its original fragments, preferring that the dream of a united Canada

should be shattered forever," etc., etc.
"Nov. 25, 1885.—As Britons we believe the conquests will have to be fought over again, and Lower Canada may depend upon it there will be no treaty of 1763. The victors will not cap-itulate next time. But the French itulate next time. \* \* But the French Canadian people would lose everything. The wreck of their fortunes and their happiness would be swift, complete and irremediable."
"Nov. 28, 1885 —We say that the result of the conflict which the French are invoking is bound to be disastrons to them in every aspect of life, for it could not fail to create a slumbering

war between the races which, detrimental to the whole Dominion, would redound to their lasting and particular injury."
"Dec. 3, 1885.—When the French Canadians return to their senses, if ever they do, they will be more than amazed at their own madness. When that day arrives our old friends, the Bleus, will, no doubt, make a rush back to the Conservative party; but they may

rest assured of one thing, there will be no fatted "Dec. 7, 1885.—The French Canadians must feel that they are a people blessed above all other beaten races. On the principle of doing as they are done by, they ought at least to recognize by prompt obedience to the English law the heaping measure of freedom and favor with which the law endows them. with which the law endows them. And, to come down to grosser considerations, self-in-terest must tell them that it is only by being just that they can expect us to continue to be

"Dec. 11, 1885.—If they (the Bleus) choose to return to their allegiance, well and good; but they shall receive no honeyed words from us, nor ever again be trusted by this journal as

men of honor or stable resolve THESE SEXTIMENTS HAVE BEEN ECHOED

by the Conservative press in all parts of the country, and by Hon. Thos. White, Hon. J. S. D. Thompson, Dalton McCarthy, Alfred Boultbee, and a host of smaller try of Tory stumpers. Sir John has never repudiated them, nor have they ever expressed regret or contri-tion for what they said. I cannot conceive how any French-Canadian can vote for a Tory after this. If there are any who can, they will deserve to be kicked and trampled on as

CREATURES ONLY FIT FOR SLAVERY. The candidature of Mr. J. J. C. Abbott appears to have created considerable feeling in Montreal. His anxiety to secure the mayoralty may be accounted for by the fact that his chances in Argenteuil for re-election to the House of Commons are getting gradually small and beautifully less since Mr. Moikie has been mentioned as a candidate for that Persons from there assure county. Persons from there assure me that should he accept nomination he can beat Mr. Abbott or any other man who could be brought against him. I don't pretend to know what sort of a mayor Mr. Abbott would make, but it is difficult to believe that a man at his time of life, whose habits of thought and action are fixed, would suddenly become the pink of municipal perfection after a long career

as chief legal adviser to the chiefs of the Boodle

the Tories carried twenty-three seats by acclamntion. These were principally in the Province of Quebec. The effect was very dispiriting to the Opposition and greatly helped the Munisterialists throughout the country. The Liberals should take care that this does not occur in 1887. Certainly with the popular tide in their favor and the strong presumption of victory all along the line, they should not be caught napping. Candidates ought to be put up in every constituency. The Government of Quebec, as well as that of the Dominion, is in the balance. The prize to be won is too great for there to be any dilatoriness in preparing

for emergencies.

Mr. Mercier and the Liberal-Nationalists ought to throw themselves into this contest all they are worth. It is now or hever with them. The Government of every province in the Dominion should take part in this conflict, for it really involves the great principle of Provincial Rights. Everyone knows that the

mainspring of
SIR JOHN MACDONALD'S POLICY is destruction of the federation and the estab-Is destruction of the federation and the establishment of the legislative union. His encroachments on the constitution have been persistent. Now is the time to destroy his power, and if he is beaten this time he is down forever and confederation will be preserved.

"Write on their doors the saying wise and old,
"Be bold! be bold!" and everywhere "Be bold!
Be not too bold!" Yet, botter the excess
Than the defect; better the more than less;
Better like Heetor in the field to die
Than like a perfumed Paris turn and fly."

्र प्रोतिष्यो से । ए. ४ प्रकारिक

contest with a better cause. Yet they must not depend too much on that. They must organize and work as they never worked before. MR. TASSE

yesterday formally retired from all pretentions yesterday formally retired from all pretentions to a seat in parliament. A requisition had been got up asking him to stand with the understanding that he would decline, the requisition being merely intended to strengthen his candidature in Laprairie or e'sewhere. Mr. Mackintosh is reported as having said that he also was out of the race in this city. The Conservative Convention to name a candidate for Russell meets at Drummonda candidate for Russell meets at Drummond-ville to-day. Mr. Mackintosh is seeking nomination there, but he has several strong local rivals. Where Mr. Cummings failed, it is hardly possible for any man at present available to succeed.

It is reported here that Chapleau, Caron and Langevin were very strongly opposed to dissolution, and told Sir John plainly that they could not hope to carry Quebec in the present state of popular feeling. When the Premier showed them that nearly every member of the cabinet, including themselves, with some torty or fifty Conservative members of Parlia ment, would be impeached for certain high crimes and misdemeanors if a session was held, and that it would be sucidal to lay the financial condition of the Dominion before the people, they saw there was nothing for them but to face the music. Their parting with Sir John was, under the circumstances, a moriture salutanus.

OTTAWA, Jan. 20.—Last week, January 13th, Sir John Macdonald completed his 72nd year; some people say his 74th. There appears some some people say his 74th. There appears some doubt on this point, as the date of his birth is variously given. Early ske ches of his life give 1810 as the year of his entrance upon this world's stage; later biographies make him two years younger, fixing the date in 1815. However that may be a storm-stayed journalist will per-haps be forgiven for devoting an hour to a review of

A VERY REMARKABLE CAREER, especially at this its colminating epoch. No man ever stamped his individuality more s roughy on the people of his time and country than Ser John Macdonald, but he must be a devoted friend and an able biographer who would venture to assert that his influence has been wholesome. By general consent the sentence passed upon the late fond Beaccasfield has been applied to him. His influence and example have been "demoralizing to the national character, and has lowered the standard and aims of (Canadian) politics." His warmest admirer will not claim for him the faintest particle of political morality. Love of country, devotion to principle, he has never shown.

has been his overmastoring passion through life. His policy has been a constant succession of expedients. His chief characteristics are excessive vanity, profound'sagacity, demoniacal vindictiveness, with boundless gratitude to those who flatter and serve him. For twenty years I have observed him closely under many different circumstances, and while I readily admit the captivation of his manner among those whom he wishes to influence, I find it impossible to imagine a more unloveable character. His admirers claim for him

GREAT AND VALUABLE SERVICES to the country. But when I reflect that he has built up a party and kept bimself in power the greater part of his life by the "practice of corruption in all its protean forms," the conviction forces itself that, had he never appeared on the scene of Canadian politics, government by purer methods would have obtained. Since he could only succeed by corruption, would it not have been better if he had failed? The present demoralization of public life and the deplorable condition of affairs are among the penalties the people of Canada are paying for Sir John Macdonald and his services.

HE FIRST ATTRACTED PUBLIC ATTENTION as counsel for the unfortunate Von Schultze, who was hanged for participation in the rebel-lion of 1837. His defence of the gallant Pole, who devoted himself to the cause of liberty in Canada was no indication, however, of his political principles. Immediately on his election to par-liament in 1844, he ranged himself on the side of Lord Metcalfe, who was striving, not without suc-cess, to govern the two Canadas on straight Tory lines. He took strong grounds against the introduction of the first principles of responsible lines. He took strong grounds against the introduction of the first principles of responsible government, and his substitute cateer has developed without softening the despotic tendency of his mind. To gratify his ambition he never hesitated to sacrifice the dearest ties, and the extent of his treachery has been indicated the extent of his treachery has been indicated by the saving that his path through life is marked with

THE TOMBSTONES OF HIS FRIENDS. He began by betraying John S. Cartwright. Then he conspired successfully against Sir Allan MacNab. He may imagine these things are forgotten, but there are men now living who neither forget nor forgive. With sublime disregard to history, he has lately claimed to be a descendant of those old-time Reformers, Baldwin and Lafontaine, but a glance at the journals of those days will show that his opposition to them was constant, factious and frequently gross in its bitterness. It was while they were in power from 1848 to 1854 that he made a declaration which applies to his own ministry to-day with all the impressiveness of a voice from the grave. "It was immoral," he caid, "that the Government should occupy their places upon the strength of violated pledges and the grossest corruption, while they enriched themselves by speculations in public property."

In 1849 we find him

THE DARLING OF THE TORY MOR that burned the parliament buildings at Montreal and insulted the Governor-General, Lord Elgin, as he fled for his life. In 1854 he became a member of a compromise cabinet for the settlement of the clergy reserves question. He was always fiercely opposed to the secularization of those lands, but he swallowed his contion of those lands, but he swallowed his convictions along with the bait of office, and performed the bidding of George Brown. He coalesced with men whose opinions he did not share to carry a measure in which he did not believe. But this is only a specimen of Sir John's wonderful versatility. For the joys of office he joined hands with Mr. Morin, whom he described a faw days before as "steered to he described a few days before as "steeped to the lips in corruption.

HE DENOUNCED "COALITION formed between men of widely differing opin-ions in the same cabinet as base and demoralizing;" then he wheeled round and aided a whitewashing committee in condoning those offences which he had so earnestly condemned. He has repeated the same performance many times since then, and has never found any diffi-culty in taking to his bosom men whom he had denounced most unsparingly; nor has he ever exhibited compunction in adopting principles he had long and vehemently opposed when, by such action, he kept his grip on office. As with oust Sir Allan McNab from the Tory leader-ship. Sir E. P. Taché became the ad interim

THE MACDONALD-CARTIER COMBINATION came into existence. That was the real beginning of Sir John's power. Had he been just and wise, it would have lasted unimpaired till his death, and he would not be, as he is to day, leading a forlorn faction to inevitable defeat.
Although he had his ups and downs—the Double Shuffle, and expulsion from office on the Militia Bill—he had then a future on the Militia Bill—he had then a future before him that is now behind him. George Brown, with his club "Rop by Pop." threatened to floor him, but he dedged it. "He deprecated the introduction of a question so likely to endanger the peace of the Province." On this remarkable deliverance a not unfriendly hiographer observes: "This being freely translated, meant that all matters could be legitimately and properly discussed, except those that might properly discussed, except those that might imperil the position of John A. Macdonald, and those were dangerous and disloyal." But

of participation of the second

Brown asserted his greatness in moving for a committee to consider "the very grave diffi-culties which then presented thems lyes in conducting the government of Canada in such a manner as to show due regard to the wishes of its numerous populations." This was the beginning of the confidential manufactures and the confidential manufactures are such as the second of the confidential manufactures.

federation movement. As usual Sir John wheeled into line, abandoned the principles for which he had contended all his life, and went in to win on lines for which he always expressed the utmost detestation. And he did win. The Dominion was established, and he became Premier.

HIS POSITION WAS A PROUD ONE. With admirable astuteness he declared the abolition of all party divisions. He forgot his horror of coalitions and declared that coalition was the soundest of all principles, and he would govern upon them with honesty and economy. Those were the haleyon days of promises, but they ended in the Pacific Scandal. famous exposure demonstrated the texture of Sir John Macdonald's honesty, as the construct tion of the Intercolonial railway exemplified his

economy.

In the meantime a poor Halfbreed, destined to influence the history of the new nation, and whose spectre will yet drog Sir John Mucdonald from his lofty seat, after the manner of the legend, "FOWN AMONG THE DEAD MEN,"

had appear d in the North-West. The rest of the story is all too recent for recapitulation. A time came in the career of the Artful Dodger when he could no lorger keep his Orange and Blue together. He had to choose between them, and he chose the Orange. But that was not sufficient to keep him in power. He had to seek new allies. Then he flung his No Popery seek new allies. Then he flung his No Popery banner to the breeze and became the champion of Loyalty, British justice and Protestantism On this issue he is about to challenge the ver diet of the country. Reformers, ever the staunchest of Protestant, looking over the record I have briefly sketched, turn with loadsng from him and his Orange flag, while the Fretch and the Catholics, whose subjugation is the premise of his new policy, are not less on asperated than amazed at his

RECKLESSNESS AND INGRATITUDE.

Thus draws to its close one of the most conic of human lives of political adventure. But granting all his friends may urge in his behalf, it is plain to all men that the peace and weltare of the country demand his retirement, that a new and better order of government may be established and the fear of civil commotion and sectarian strife lifted from the hearts of the people.

A CORNWALL FLOOD.

THE INHABITANTS THROWN INTO A GREAT STATE OF EXCITEMENT OVER THE RISING WATERS.

CORNWALL, Ont., Jan. 18 .- There have been several ice shoves here this winter, and the water has been unusually high in consequence, but not sufficient to cause any uncasiness. Last night, about midnight, the ice jammed again, and the water rose very rapidly. Towards morning it flowed over the canal bank, running up the streets to First street, a distance of about two hundred yards. The slarm was given, and about 6 a.m. the fire bells rang and hundreds of people were aroused and went to work to save the inmates of the buildings that were flooded. Boats were precured and shoved through the icy water, which was freezing quickly, the thermometer marking everal degrees below zero and a terrible snow storm raging The Stormont Cotton Mill, which is stuated between the canal and the river, was completely surrounded with water, the boiler being submerged and an immense amount of machinery and stock also. At the Canada Cotton Mill, the Woollen Mill, Mack's Flour Mill, which are at the extreme east end of the town, the rise of the water was a little later, and the hands had all got to work. The flood burst in the doors, and those employed in the lower floors had to flee for their lives. In the Canada Cotton mill two men were supposed to have been caught by water in the machinery room, Curtis Deruchie and Frank Bergeron. They went back to look after their tools, and Deruchie got cut after great exertions, but Ber stock in process of manufacture was very large

SURE CURE FOR RHEUMATISM.

If the system is properly cleansed by some medicine that acts upon the bowels, kidneys and skin, such as Burdock Blood Bitters, and the sufferer will use Hagyard's Yellow Oil according to directions, there are few cases of rheumatism, however bad, but will yield promptly to the treatment.

WHAT'S IN A NAME.

"In England pantaloons are called trousers, never punts ; suspenders are braces ; a sack coat is a jacket, an undershirt,'a jersey, and a vest; and a vest a waist cost-pronounced, by-the-by, westcut. Then crackers are biscuits, and biscuits rolls. Crackers in England are what are called sapping mottoes in America. Syrup and molasses are both known as treacle; a pie (of fruit) is a tart, a sugar-bowl is a sugar-basin, a atoop is a porch, and an entry a hall; a pitcher is a jug, and a bureau a chest of drawers; a cane is a walking-stick, an overcoat a great-coat. a check-rein a bearing-rein. Reins are never called lines, and a coachman is never called a driver. Every store is a shop; a fruit store a fruiterer's, a hardware store an ironmonger's, a dry good's store a draper's or haberdasher's, a drug store a chemist's, and a vegetable store a green grocer's. Coal is invariably called coals; calico, print; cotton, thread; and a spool a reel. Mush is porridge. A balky horse is a jibbing horse, and to halk is to jib. A cigar store is a tobacconist's. Beets (cooked) are best-root. The German dance is alwave called cotillion. A stem-winder is a keyless watch, and beer (at bars), bitter. Of those who by reason of their occupation are course, in this, I except lager beer, which is confined for years, or all their lives, in crowded now in such great vogue in England. The buildings and workshops. Holloway's Pills lingo of railways differs wonderfully. Rail- and Outment are associated remedies, the keyless watch, and beer (at bare), bitter. Of road is railway; the track is the line, and the rails the metals; to switch is to shunt; a turn out is a siding; a locomotive is always an engine, an engineer a driver, and a fire-man a stoker. The conductor is the guard, a car, a carriage; baggage, luggage; a car-riage car, a luggage van; and a freight train the Clergy Reserves, so was it with the a goods train. A switch-tender a pointsman Seignorial Tenure. He fought it as long as he could, then bolted it whole. It was subsequent to these exploits that he led the movement to person is never called clever, nor is a clever person is never called clever, nor is a clever person ever called smart. Smart in England now means well and neatly dressed, and the word is also applied to what is well and

> liveries, a smart carriage, are frequent ex-FIRST RELIEF ULTIMATELY A CURE. These are the successive effects of one of the most deservedly popular remedies in the Dominion, Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure, which reforms an irregular condition of the bowels and liver, invigorates the stomach, renews digestion, and changes the current of the blood from a sluggish and turbid into a pure, rapid, and fertilizing stream.

properly done in fashionable life. Smart

"I live in Julia's eyes," said an affected dandy in Colman's hearing, "I don't wonder at it," replied George; "since I observed she had a sty in them when I saw her last,"

Smart Weed and Belladonna combined with the other ingredients used in the best porchs. The superiority of Mother Graves' Worm Explasters make Carter's S. W. & B. Baskache, terminator is shown by its good effects on the Plasters the best in the market, Price 25 children. Purchase a bottle and give it a trial.

The area of the later of the second

AMATEUR POETRY.

The Catholic Universe contains the following. The Catholic Universe contains and displayed Its editor is stern and just, but has displayed. Who a degree of boldness which is appalling. Who will now fear to follow where he has dured to lead? He has attached a dragon from whose attacks the doors no newspaper are safe, and while we shudder as we think of the results of his faction, we are the states of the results of nis faction we can but admire. The says :-"Writing from an Indiana town, a years woman asks: 'Is the inclosed poem worth anything?' We find that the poem is as fol-

She has left us, our own darling— And we never more shalt see Here on earth our dearly loved one— God has taken Minnie Lee

And her face was fair to see And her life was full of bear, y How we miss our Minnie Lie! But on earth her work is over And her spirit now is free

Her heart was full of goodners

She has gone to live in heaven-Shall we weep for Minuie Lee Would we call our angel darling Back again across the sea?

some time up in heaven We will meet loved Minnie Lee. To the question as to whether this porm is

worth anything, we choose to answer in verse,

Sweet poetess, your poetry
Is had as ted can be,
And yet we heartfly deplore
The death of Minnie Lee. 1: would have pleased as better

If, in His wisdom, He Had taken you, sweet pectors, Instead of Minnie Lee. Your turn will come, however, And swift and sure 'twill be

It you continue sending

Your rhymes on Minnie Lac. From this we hope you'll gather A dim sa mise that we Don't take much stock in poch a Concerning Minnie Lee.

WHAT IS A COUSIN

"What is a cousin?" is the latest of the many mysterious issues submitted to the decision of the British courts of law A dietionary would answer it off here; but a dictionary might fin I itself over and, as the late Mr. Justice Pearson has just been by a court, consisting of no less than a receminent Lords Justices, Botton, Boy and Fry. The London Times tells the et a time: A lady, it appears, died, leaving a inquest to her "cousin, Harriet Cloak." Now there were two Harriet Clonks, or ratio r a Harrist that had been a Cloak, but had named and censed to be so called, and a Harrison that had not been a Clouk, but had become one by marriage. The testatrix's cousin, The man Clouk, in fact, had a wife called Harri t and a sister Harriett, who, when the will was made, had already for some years abmining her patronymic and become Mrs. Crass Which of these ladies was the person disignated in the will? They brought the nexter before Mr. Justice Pearson, and he dec: in favor of the cousin by blood-the Harrist: who was certainly a cousin but was no longer a Gloak. The cousin by marriage appealed -- who who was unquestionably a Cloak, but only doubtfully a cousin. The full learning of the judicial bench has been brought to be on this knotty question, and the result, by the voice of two lord justices against one, in heen to give the legacy to the lady who is now be-youd all question Harriett Cloal.— that is, to Thomas's wife, and not to Thomas suster. Indeed, though the mitis sapients. of Lord Justice Bowen dissented, it is very difficult to see how there could be any real question about the matter. When the test crix died she well knew that her cousin by blood bad long been married, and was Harriett Crauc, not Harriett Cloak at all. Would any one in such a case think of describing her cousin by her maiden name? Lord Justice Bowen thinks that the conventions of language extend the terms "nephew" and "niece" to nephews and nieces by marriage, but that they do not so extend the term "consin." We should have thought that the case was, if anything, the other way. A man whose nephew by marriage is nearly his own age hesitates about calling him naphes: he does

right. BE ON YOUR GUARD Against sudden colds, irritating courts and soreness of the threat. Keep Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam at hand for these preva eactroubles

of Fall and Winter.

not hesitate about calling a courin of any age

cousin. Considering is so pleasant a relation by the mere fact of its elasticity. It is as

wide or as parrow as anybody chooses to make it. Certainly it includes cousins' wives

or husbands, if they are agreeable to us; and

if we go so far as to leave money to them it

may be assumed that they are agreeable. For

once, we should venture to say that in this

great cousin case Lord Justice Bowen had

differing from him, were decidedly in the

een over-subtle, and that his colleagues, in

The Rev. Robert Hall, when asked how many sermons a preacher could prepure in a week, replied, "If he is a man of pre-em nent ability, one; if he is a man of ordinary abil-

ity, two; if he is an ass, six." Holloway's Pills .- Factory Operatives and Workers in Manufactories.—The remarkable remedies which have been discovered and perected by Thomas Holloway, and which have for more than forty years been successfully used in every quarter of the globe, are especially used ful in all the manifold allments which afflet former restoring the vital powers when diminished, and always acting as an effici ut blood purifier, whilst the latter relieves local maladies, checks inflammation, and acts as a cleansing and healing agent in cases of bad legs, bud

breasts, ulcers and unhealthy sores of all kinds. Upon the marriage of Miss Wheat, an editor hoped that her path might be flowery, and that she might never be thrashed by her husband.

G. A. Dixon, Frankville, Ont., says: 'He was cured of chronic bronchitis that troubled him for seventeen years, by the use of Dr. Thomas' Relectric Oil.'

Of all the members of the German imperial family Emperor William is the only our who loes not use visiting cards.

So rapidly does lung irritation spread and deepen, that often in a few weeks a simple cough culminates in tubercular consumption. Give heed to a cough, there is always dangur in de-lay, get a bottle of Bickle's Anti-Consumptive Syrup, and cure yourself. It is a medicine unsurpassed for all throat and lung troubles. It is compounded from several herbs, each one of which stands at the head of the list as exerting a wonderful influence in curing consumption and all lung diseases.

A somnambulist, noted for his sleeping-walking feats, shot one of his fingers off the other night while fighting two imaginary burglars at Toronto.

The superiority of Mother Graves' Worm Ex-

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WEDNUSDAY.....JANUARY 26, 1887

Ir is said that Hon. Edward Blake will issue an address to the people of the Dominion within a tew days, in which he will clearly indicate the issues at stake in the present electoral centest and the policy of his party. The address will, doubtless, be a ducument of the very highest importance, and will show the world that Canada has a states. man not excelled in genius in either hemiaphere.

Ir is said that Ottawa hotel-keepers are badly left by the dissolution. It is no secret that the tradespeople of that "backwoods lumber village transformed into a political ly depend on the session period for their year's 110 per cent. Why? Because these very same profits. Now the hotel-keepers have made tickets had heretofore been printed at the facette office in Montreal, of which the Hon. Mr. White, the present Minister of the Interior of the largest proprietors. He had cockpit;" as a sarcastic writer termed it, greatand are on their beam ends and savage in proportion to their disappointment.

In 1878 the de t of the United States was \$1,999,382,280 The debt of the Dominion the same year was \$174,957,268. In 1886 the United States drbt was \$1,274,728,153. In the same year the debt of Canada was \$281,-814,532. Thus we find the United States have reduced their public debt in eight years by 8724,654,127, while Tory Government in Canada has increased our debt by \$106,357,-264 | How long can these opposite systems | imagination and permits that indulcontinue on this continent before business in gence in prophecy which all men the Dominion comes to a standstill and proplare fond of enjoying. But these are erty ceases to have any value is a question

THERE seems to be a good deal of humor even in the dull, phlegmatic English disposition. Thus we find the London correspondent of the Manchester Guardian writing to his paper: " Advices just noceived by the Imperial Government and others from Canada speak of serious trouble browing between driving into the abyss of space. He is so in. the French and the Anglo-Saxon population of Upper Canada. Stories of secret arming are rife, and the Montreal ice curnival, for what is passing close around him. As which preparations are now afoot, is regarded in considerable apprehension both at Ottawa and at the colonial office here." No wonder they are sending eighty ton guns to the country. One of them will dispose of the ice palace, though it is whispered it will be armed with a Gatling gun.

THE three leading No Popery Tory newspapers supporting the Ottawa Government are The Mail, Hamilton Speciator and London Free Press. Since 1883 these papers have received from the Government for printing \$17,978.70 ! A nice little pile of away to divvy between them, especially as the work done was pumphlets printed from stereotypo plates, hunded from one to the other and charged as composition by each. Of course these organs raised the No Popery howl to show their independence of the Government, in defiance of Sir John and with a view to smashing the Tory party.

SIDULTANEOUSLY with the announcement Government inform us that "An Order-in-"reciting the failure of the Nova Soctio affairs has been produced by reckless "Government to secure the completion of extravagance, misgovernment and corrup-" the Western Counties railway in that tion, and that the men responsible for all 4 8500,000 in lieu of the Windsor bran ! the company agree to complete their line the discussion of our future relations to the and put it in first class order, and to aban- | Empire to a more convenient season. don a suit for damages which they have

the counties benefited by the road to vote the Tory ticket. It is simply disgraceful. The Government had no right to make such an agreement without the consent of parliament. But since it is made the Nova Scctians may accept it as a concession from Tory turror, and vote to punish the Government for not having acted soon r, and for daring to think they could be bribed wholesale on the eve of a general election.

#### QUEBEC WEST.

their country, will scurcely endorse the views of the Telegraph of that city when it commends to their suffrages the candidature of to the political treatment that gentleman should receive at the hands of the electors. local obscurity from which he ought never to have emerged. In Parliament he has never opened his lips and has been a mere voting machine, while, at the same time. to be ranked as a boodler of the worst class. The electors may well ask themselves "What has Mr. McGreevy ever done for Quebeo ?" We are not quite able to comprehen the the people on the prairies to rebellion and the course of the Telegraph in consection with the matter. Not long ago it seemed father inclined to condemn the corruptionists, and "Boodle viri et carnifices."

as a classical degerelist of our acquaintance would term them. Now, however, it seems quite on rapport with the whole gang. But we trust the Quebec electors will know their duty.

#### NEEDS EXPLANATION.

In the course of his speech at Halifax a lew days ago, in accepting the Liberal numination in that city, the Hon. A. J. Jones said :--

To show you how these things are managed and controlled in the interests of certain parties. in Canada, and how every monopoly that exists in Canada to day must be built up and continued at your expense, I will cite some it stances. I happened to hear a few days ago of a large corporation in the city of Harifax that required tickets in connection with their business, and it was found on enquiry that these tickets could be purch-sed at a lower figure in England than here, even including a reasonable duty for their importation. It was found on enquiry that the duty at the custom house was thirty per cent. The tickets were ordered from England and errived in Halifax, and when the did arrive here so far from them being admitted rior, is one of the largest proprietors. He had to have his interest protected, and on these articles, which could be bought at so much less to 110 per cent., so that Hon. Mr. White might get the benefit o it.

Will somebody kindly explain this? Mr. Jones's exposure is a very serious one.

Discussion of politics of the larger sert is

always a refreshing relief from the rather

party differences. It gives vim to the

politicians like the philosopher, who tumbled not very difficult to answer should Sir John | into a pitiall while gazing at the stars, beed. able to prophesy with any degree of plausibility present forces must be carefully studied and estimated. We must make sure of the ground whereon we stand before we undertake to read the stars. There are politicians who use a telescope and politicians who use a microscope. The former is always sweeping the horizon or tent upon the discovery of new wonders in the far beyond that he can see nothing of a consequence he is constantly trip ped up by practical, every-day questions. On the other hand, the politician with the microscope is continually prying into the infinitely little, and is constantly discovering mousters like those that wallowed in primeval slims in the smallest matters of state. It would be hord to say which is the greater nuisance, At the present juncture the intrusion of either is a gratuitous importinence. We look to the journals and the leading men of the day for clear, sensible, candid expositions of facts interesting to the people, and of policies by which threatened evils may be averted and the general good subserved. When the general elections are over we can discuss in the subsequent calm the future of Canada, the history of the Catholic Church, or any other of those great questions of distant importance, to which The Mail devetes so much space and ability. What we want now is practical political discussion. We know that the Government has incurred liabilities amounting to hundreds of milof dissolution of Parliament the organs of the lions; that, in spite of enormous taxation, the revenue has shown a steady de-"Council was passed on Friday which, after cline: that this alarming state of

We believe that the future of Canada will or entered ugainst the Government. The be decided at this election. At all events Mr. Chaplean's determined opposition to dis- ernment and say it should be sustained and

"will realize \$1,200 000 which, with the exampled career of public plundering, or "grant of \$500,000, will anable the company to whether government by honest methods shall " pay off its liabilities and perform the work be restored. With this great practical ques-"already referred to." This is a polpable tion pressing for solution, it is simply disbribe to Nova Scotia to induce the people in gueting to find toplofty balderdash like the following in a journal that aspires to lead Canadian thought :--

"If Canada is to undergo the 'inevitable routine of nature,' the time cannot be for off when we shall either claim a voice in the councils of the empire and sccept a share of its burdens, or else ask a blessing from our parent and depart."

It may be part of the Tory tactics to pump thunder in this style, in order to divert attention from the record of the Government, but the people are content with things as they are. When from any cause the relations between the Empire and The electors of Quebec West, if true to the Dominion became strained a way will be to see him turn the tables on them at a found for settling the difficulty. Meantime our business is to deal with the Macdonaldire incubus. Let us get rid of that first, and, Mr. McGreevy. There can hardly be two baving done to, we may ask "a blessing from opinions in the minds of thoughtut men as our parent" with a consciousness that we on different tacks, united in nothing but a have deserved it.

Tirades against the Church, abuse of Mr. He should promptly be relegated to that Blake, sneers at Catholics, threats against French Canadians, however solemn, brillisht, witty, sarcastic, or blood-curdling, ere no defence of a Government which has created a debt of \$220,000,000, a deficit of he has exhibited qualities which entitle him \$6,000,000, tretted taxation, robbed the treasury, divided the public demain among its followers, violated the constitution, debauched and degraded Parliament, drove people by the sea to secession, and is now endeavoring to excite a war of race and religion. The future of Canada lies in the hands of

the men of to-day. As they decide so will the future prosperity and happiness of the country be secured, or the reverse infullibly entailed. No man, looking dispassionately at the present state of Government in this Dominion, can honestly say he desires to see it continued. The men who are reaponsible for the evils and dangers that now threaten the stability of Canadian institutions are up for trial before the great tribunal of the people. They are charged with numberless crimes of omission and commission. Their condemnation and removal are demanded. When that demand is satisfied we will be content with the knowledge that the future of Canada has been fixed for five years, at all events, and we will be able to ask a better blessing than that of a parent-the blessing of the Almighty for having done our duty in punishing a plunder-laden, bloodguilty Government.

#### A TIMELY PAMPHLET.

At a very opportune moment Professor H. Youle Hind publishes "An exposition of the principles and metho is employed in the fabrication of certain U.S. and Canadian Annual Trade Tables from 1867 to 1885." On the expense in England, the duty had to be put up eve of a general election this pampblet is particularly valuable. Was it not that the country is now awars that the Federal Administration is capable of doing anything iniquitous, the revelution of duplicity dragged to light by Mr. Hand would probably deemed incredible, Mr. Hinds' brochure of about fifty pages cannot be done fall justice to in a brief notice. It must suffice to say that he shows that in the public accounts dry and circumscribed arguments relating to of the Deminion a systematic plan of deceit has been carried on by the unscrupulous robbers at Ottawa. Not, let it be supposed, by their own brains have those national brigands concealed their arithmetical orimes. Mr. Hind shows that they have stolen the thunder of Macdonald and the Boodle Brigade remain in less where he was stopping. In order to be the great James Bernoulli, and with the aid of a translation of his "Ara Conjectandi," completely befogged and deceived the public by using the formula of the famous Swiss mathematician-one who, as has been fitly said, ranked with Leibnitz and Newton. In brief, Mr. Hind unfills a conspiracy, and his pages prove "incontestibly that large portions of the alleged official Records of Trade of both countries (Canada and United States) for the years specified and for articles named are in reality nothing more than the sums of selected co-efficients of the expansions of the bi-nominal (1+1) to the power of n where n is equal to 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, &c., to any number of terms." They also prove the interchangeableness of the accounts of the two countries. In simple language the people have been deceived by the Government agent having recourse to a " ready reckoner." In a letter to the United States Secretary of State, Mr. Hind says the exposition of the fraud rests on a mathematical basis and cannot be confuted." This pamphlet of Mr. Hind ought to play a most important part in the campaign literaare of the day. We trust that the opposition managers will see that every elector is provided with a copy of the little pamphlet and an opportunity of studying this masterly exposure of what is fitly termed a "copspiracy." When once the key is in his hand -and Mr. Hind gives Bernoulli's tables-a child can read the riddles.

CABINET DISSENSIONS. Rumors of serious dissensions in the Cabinet have been rife for several days past. The personal differences between Sir Hector Langevin and Mr. Cnapleau have been no secret for years past. Sir John has managed half. to keep them in harness by playing off one against the other, but Mr. Chapleau's failure " province, makes provision to that ond. these things are about to come before the as a Federal Minister and parliamentarian 4 The Government give the company people for judgment. These are the ques- has given somewhat of an advantage to his rival. On the other hand, Sir Hector's woetions of the hour, and until they are settled a railway. In return for this grant in a satisfactory manner, we may safely leave ful mismanagement last session during Sir John's illness has destroyed his hopes of ever becoming the head of the party. The immediate cause of the trouble, however, was

"means of which t is expected the company the Boodle Brigade shall continue their un- sheer madness to go to the country at of their command to debauch the electorate mons liabilities and this extravey us expenthe present time. Ambitious of becoming as they putrified the Parliament they have diture were incurred furnishes a nice potent the foremost man of his nationality, he knew that to go to his people for an endorsation of the Boodle and Blood policy of the Government was simply to invite regudiation and of the country is being cried down abroad. in a position to show how these disaster. He did not mince matters in stating his views to his colleagues. That he then announced his attention of resigning is undoubted. Perhaps by so doing he intimated what has long been suspected—that he was aware of a cabal among ministerialists to get rid of him as a mauvais sujet, to use a certain expression familiar in a certain circle at the Capital. As Mr. Chapleau has secured a respectable fortune through the exercise of his great talents, and as he is a comparatively vonne man, he can afford to defy his enemies in the party, and it would not be surprising critical moment.

But the dissensions in the Cabinet are only a reflection of the greater dissensions in the party outside. Look at the organs all sailing frantic desire to prevent the inevitable over throw of Sir John Macdonald. While the Orange Tories of Ontario are howling themselves hearse with the "No Popery" cry, the Pendards of Quebec are whining piteously to their French Canadian compatriots not to believe what the supporters of Sir John in the West are saying. While Mr. Bowell is working the Orange racket in the lodges of New Brunswick, Mr. Costigan is picknicking among the Irish Catholics of the same province. The one is sending The Mail among the brethren as the exponent of sound Conservative doctrine, the other is trying to persuade his estranged and disgusted countrymen that The Mail is not Conservative at all, and that his amendment to Mr. Blake's Home Rule resolution was not \*hat, as Orange-Tory O'Brien described it, "the one most likely to have the least effect."

Dissensions ! never was there seen such s hoteh-potch of outrageous contradictions, prevarications, repudiations, cross-purposes, as are now exposed to public gaze in the Macdonaldite cabinet and party. It is impossible that such conglomerations of antitheses, humbugging paradoxes and rascally expedients, to secure permission from a sensible people to continue the policy of public plunder, can succeed. To think it could would be to imagine Canadians of all classes had gone clean crazy.

#### THE DOMINION ELECTIONS.

A great crisis in the destiny of the country is at hand. The people have been called upon to declare at the polls whether a goverument whose iniquities are unparalleled shall continue its wild career of extravagance and corruption, or whether a Reform Governthe country.

Discussion in the press and on the platform for a year post has lett but few in guorance of the great issue now presented for solution. The astounding revelations of the manner in which the treasury and the public domain were plundered by the mining a complete change of rulers at Ottaws.

returned to power on the strength of certain well defined pledges. How have they redeemed them? Let the record show.

1 .- They declared that the annual expenditure should not exceed \$22,000,000; In 1886 they increased it to \$39,176,937 !

2 -They promised to reduce the national debt. That debt has increased from \$174 .-000,000 in 1878, to \$281,000,000 in 1885, or an addition of \$107,000,000 in seven years!

3.-They declired there would be no deficits under their management. To-day there is a deficit of \$6,000.000!

4. - They said they would build the Canadian Pacific Railway without costing the country a dollar. They have spent on that railway \$170,000,000!

5.-They promised economy in civil government. Under this head Mr. Mackenzie spent \$823,369 in 1878; for the same the Tories spent \$1,139,495 in 1885 ! An increase of \$306,1261

6.—They promised reform in the Civil Service. They increased the number of employés from 512 in 1878 to 1,227 in 1885 ; The aggregate amount paid in salaries was at the same time raised from \$665,195 to \$922,904! An increase of \$206,709!

7. -They promised retrenchment in printing and immigration literature, which cost \$17.406 in 1878. But in 1885 they squandered in this way the enormous sum of \$244,505! An increase of \$227,099 !

Never was there seen such an exposure of reckless extravagance in government; never such an exhibition of broken pledges. At at the extent of personal corruption of minis. ters and their political friends. By "cruel and callous neglect," as The Mail said, a rebellion was created in the North-West, which cost the country two hundred valuable lives, the loss of ten millions of money, and an amount of misory and suffering incabulable. Canada was to be kept for Canadians, but the exodus has been greater during the last eight years than ever it was before, till now the Cauadians domiciled in the United States number nearly a million and a

By a policy of exclusion and high taxation they have driven the people of Nova Scotia to secession, and to fill the measure of their iniquities they have raised the sanguinary flag of sectarian strife, and are striving to create civil war between Cathelics and Pro-

Can any man look upon this blackest of all black records ever presented by any Gov

palpable of the zuin impending over Canada,

In presence of so great a callmity we canthe Tory party from power.

THE CHARACTER OF THE CONFLICT.

A spectacle of absorbing interest is presented before the people of Canada in the parties to the political contest now going on. The principles and the objects at stake are of supreme importance. It may truly be said that at no previous general election in this country has so tremendous an issue been presented for solution. The nature of the conflict and of the principles involved is emphasized in the most striking manner by the leaders, who stand free to face at the head or the opposing boats. In the characters, faces, figures, utterances and words of the two men the most heedless can see an embediment, as it were, of the spirit that animates each in this battle of giunts.

On the one side we see a Mephistophelian spectre whose shadow projects into the past. black with boodle and blood, stretching his lean and withered hands to grasp the escaping Marguerite of the young Dominion. On the other side we see the towering form of a veritable Galahad coming between the Tempter and his victim. On either side the armies of darkness and of light. Tors picture may be highly wrought, but who can look upon the Tory party, as it is now marshailed behind Sir John Macdonald, and the Liberal party, as it covers the hills around Mr. Blake, without the familiar refeation that always arises when two great opposing principles are holding a lease of the projected line from in conflict for mastery.

Behind Sir John we see Tory scowls, Orange fange, the boodler's bag, the briber's smirk, the land-grabhers, the charter sellers, the patronage peddlers, the equaw slave traders, the subsidised parliamentary swind- | profit of about \$900,000 ! lers, the priest eaters, the enemies of Ireland -es hoc genus omne-all, all are there. Behind Edward Blake we see the honest and which his brother in law Armstrong holds a ment shall redeem the credit and character of | intelligent people of the country drawn together to rescue it from tyrannical misgovernment and preserve it from civil strife and proprietors and President of the Pontiac and disintegration.

In the record of Sir John Macdenald we see "corruption in all its protean forms," the violation of every principle men have learned to cherish and respect, the destruction of istry for their own and their followers' public virtue, the open practice of every vice benefit must impress every man in Canada that an abandened politician could discover subsidy of \$376,000 ! with a deep sense of the accessity demand or invent to perpetuate his moisome power. We see him sowing the seeds of secturian In 1878 and 1882 the Conservatives were animosity to the winds of bigotry and passion, and soon we will see him reaping the whirlwind of the people's wrath.

In the record of Edward Blake we see the ceaseless protest of the patriot against the men and the system that have made the name of our country a by-word on the market places of the world. He has proved them guilty of crimes and offences which no government ever perpetrated and sprvived. In parliament and before the people the gloomy account of administration, beginning in fraud, culminating in bloodshed and ending in disaster, has been laid bare in all its hideous deformity. The system by which the country has been loaded down with a gigantic debt, the public domain despoiled the treasury depleted, a hords of plunderers fattened, parliament degraded, the electorate debauched, sectarian strife promoted and civil war threatened, is now before the people for consideration.

On the result of this election depends the personal happiness, the natural welfare, the moral salvation, of the Dominion, Sir John represents a bad and sorrowful past, Mr. Biaks a bright and happy future.

THE BROOM AND THE WHIP.

When Von Tromp hoisted a broom to the truck of his mainmast as a symbol of his in. tention to sweep the British Channel, Blake hoisted a whip to his and sailed for the to-day. Dutchman. The result was that the aweeper got whipped, and from that day to this British admirals carry a flag called the same time the country has been amazed to the whip," after the fashion set by Blake. We are reminded of this old story by reading in one of the Tory of faction as between the East and the West organs that Sir John expects " to sweep the country." Like the boastful Dutchman, he has hoisted the broom, but another Blake has risen with a whip to scourge the enemy from the parliamentary seas. This historical parailel is very appropriate, and has every indication of being literally fulfilled. We are in eight of the Foreland now, and the ald ably sums up the position in the followbroom will go down under the whip on the ing editorial -22nd February. But Canada expects that every man will

do his duty. The whipping must be dent be given power at any time to retalist thoroughly done, so that Von Tromp Mac upon the British Government for any unfair

the eight years they have been in power, have increased the public debt by \$106,357,000, making the gross debt \$281,314,000! They have also, we know, the attitude of the Canadians may be, it is increased the annual expenditure from not at all in excess of their own rights in the

just dissolved in sheer terror. The power for reason for strengthening the arm of Bake to further mischief and misgovernment must be apply the whip. Thanks to the industry taken out of their hands. Already the credit and courage of M. C. Cameron we are Foreign capitalists, on whom we are largely stupendons charges came to be imposed dependent, see in rebellion, secession, a en the country. On the floor of Parliament public debt increasing by rounds of millions | last session and at numerous public meetings at a time, a colossal deficit, the robbery during recess, Mr. Cameron has charged of the treasury by a corrupt gov- ministers and their camp fellowers with ernment, the dissipation of the na- voting plunder from the public treasury into tional resources, the cry against ex- their own pockets. What is more, he proved cessive taxation, the exodus of our people, every charge he made by producing public and the threat of civil war, indications all too documents laid before Parliament. The record is the most disgraceful ever presented should the men who are responsible for this to any people, and ought to ensure the alarming state of affairs be restored to power. Intter annihilation of the men whose cuilt is as glaring as it is ruinous to the not think that the people of Canada will do country. After the Ontario boundary award otherwise than declare for the expulsion of had been made, the Government passed 115 orders in Council, disposing of 115 different cases, of 32 000 scres of timber limits each, to 115 of their Tory followers and themselves. They also granted, for mere nominal consideration, hundreds of limits, coal areas, ranches and mining rights to Tory members of Parliament, relatives of members and Tory election touters in all parts of the Deminion. In fact the public demain was violently seized by ministers and divided up among the Tory party! Such wholesale public robbery was never perpetrated, except where a country has been conquered by the sword and the land confiscated by the victors. Having thus appropriated the resources of

the country, the Tory Government proceeded to rob the Treasury. Let us give a few of the more prominent instances of the way the Bondle Brigade helped themselves out of the public cheet. Tory ministers and members of Parliament bogan by endowing themselves with railway charters. Then they went to work as follows :---

Hon. J. H. Pope, Minister of Railways, principal stockholder in the Eastern Townships Rollway, gave bimself a bonus of \$150,000 to enable him to extend the line through the State of Maine, and sell-with lig adventage to the Canadian Pacific Railway Company. Does he need the whip?

Hon. Frank Smith, member of the Cabine without portfolio, who declared in the Senate that the workingmen were " a lot of thieves," is president of the Northern Exilway. While Gravenhurst to Callendar, procured a subsidy from the Government of \$12,600 permile, amounting to \$1,220,000. He then bended the road for \$20,000 per mile, thus securing for himself and associates a clear

Sir Hector Langevin procured a subsidy of \$620,000 for the Bay Chaleur Railway, in very large interest !

Hon. Mr. Chaplean, one of the principal Pacific Junction Railway, recured a bonus of \$272,000 !" Also \$521,000 for the Montreal and Western Railway!

Sir Adolphe Caron, leading promoter and member of the Quebec and Lake St. John Ruilway Construction Company, obtained a

Hen. Thomas White. The Montreal Gazette is owned by his family. It received \$64 000 for printing in three years, at prices. ranging from four to fourteen times the contract rate; his brother is also in with Chaplean on the Western Railway.

Mr. Dalton McCarthy, M.P., Sir. John t. right hand man, was a partner with Mr. Frank Smith in the Northern Railway deal, Mr. Peter White, M.P., is a partner-with Mr. Chaplean in the Pontiac and Pacific-Junction Railway

Tupper and Macdonald, sens of Sir Charles and Sir John respectively, were appointed solicitors to the Canadian Pacific Railway. when that company was socking to get a rearrangement of the local of \$30,000,000; with the government. The loan was arranged. This firm of young lawyers also had unlimited disposal: of public lands, mines and limits. Their fathers were kind to anyone applying through them.

Sabsidies were also granted to railways, the charters for which were held by C. H. Mackintosh, M.P., Durby Bergin, M.P., Hickey, M.P., "Bay" Benty, M.P., Bams, M.P.; McGreevy, M.P., and numbers of

Those are the man the people of Canada are asked to retain in power-men, convicted by parliamentary documents with having robbed the public domain and emptied the treasury into their own pockets. Surely if lever the cry, " Turn the Rascals Out!" had reason, justice and necessity, it is in Canada.

Let the whip follow the broom to another Blake victory.

THE FISHERY RETALIATION.

There appears to be a very strong element intruding Itself into the fishery controversy in the United States. It is evident from the comments in the Western press that the people in that section of the United States are not so "blood and thundery" as the politicians who are endeavoring to pander to the electors of the East. The Chicago Her-

As an abstract proposition the recommendation of Squator Edmunds, that the Presidonald will never hoist the broom again, or talk about "sweeping the country."

or unfriendly action against American citizens by the Canadian authorities, is well enough. The point is to determine what is As everybody knows the Tories, during unjust and unfair. It is held by many New England politiciano catering to the fishery voto that the position taken by the Do ninka relative to the fisheries is unfair, while by others it is believed that, however vexations of Government further agree to sell the comthe question of good or had government must solution. He saw, as everybody with an continued in power for another five years? \$15,000,000 at Confederation, to \$35,000,000 by defense of its own rights and by by decided; whether Sir John Maddonald and sye in his head has seen, that it was Impossible! But they will use every engine last year. The manner in which there enor.

property is not likelyto do any good, and it may do harm. A selfish interest in New England has no right to demand that 60,000,000 of people shall assume a hostile attitude toward Canada because that country is disposed to hold its own against the unfair demands of ontsiders. The New Englanders want Canadian fish iree, but they also went the monopoly privilege of selling them to other Americans in excess of their value. Demanding the priviege of taking all the fish they want in Cana dian waters, they are unwilling to admit the Canadians to our markets on an even basis. The dispute is so simple that nothing but the sublime selfishness of the little fish ring in New England prevents its immediate solution. Retaliation in such a case would be placing the great republic in the assitude of insisting that a emoli element in two or three awates be given the right to ask such prices for fish as it pleased, all competition being excluded. Unless the American people have lost some of their basted shrewdness they will buy their fish where they can get it cheapest, and if the New Englanders cannot compete with the Canadians they will have to go out of the business.

#### SILENT SLAVERS.

Arab story-tellors inform us that crue; despots in eastern counties cut out the tongues of slaves to ensure their silence. In this Canada of ours we have slaves whose gan were composed of these three gentlemen and the president, Mr. Dowlin. The last slience has been secured as effectively by

were ransacked for terms and illus trations wherewith to raise Protestant fear and hatred sgainst everything appear to have arrived appears of the conclusion that their request would embarrass Mr. Costigan in the mr. Co Cabinet at Octawa professing to represent the Catholics of the country-Langevin, Caron, Chaplean, Costigan, Thompson, Smith. During these fourteen months Ministers of the Crown travelled about the country addressing public meetings, but nowhere did any one of them come out with a square. emphatic repudiation of the organ's attacks Costigan and he would like to see the resoluon the Catholic Church. At no time tion autho ising the deputation to wait on him and nowhere either did any one of the which they had neglected to take with and nowhere either did any one of them, before determining what he wild do; the six Catholic ministers we have named say one word in condemnation of the atrocious villifications pouring continually in a turbid stream from the ministerial press.

This report was not without its comic feature. Mr. Starrs and Mr. Baskerville signified their apprehension that Mr. Costigan It was not till a few days ago, when Mr. Thompson came face to face with a Catholic audience in St. John, that he made a perfunctory, half-apologetic protest against the No Popery crusade carried on in Ontorio in the interest of the government of which he is a member. Mr. J. J. Curran, another Mr. B. skerville, intercusting, "I heard him representative Catholic by profession, took part in the Chestnut Combination tour in Ontario, spoke at several gan told him that he was satisfied the resoluti n places, but nowhere did he condemn, as he should have condemned, the duity outrages of the House it was introduced?" should have condemned, the daily outreges of the Tory press. But the most pitiable spectrol took them that "after consultation with his took in the lot was Minister of Justice." tacle in the lot was Minister of Justice Irish Cath lic colleagues (all of whom were Thompson. Not only did he not repudiate the No Popery howlers, but he actually joined the anti-French ory and by implication ed the anti-French cry and, by implication, the unanimous support that the resolutions of endorsed the unboly crusade of The Mail.

Speaking at a mass meeting of Liberals at lalifax a few days ago Hon. A. C. Jones Halifax a few days ago Hon. A. G. Jones alluded in scathing terms to Mr. Thompson's was then appointed to wait on Mr. Blake, who oringing subserviency to the Orange-Tory, No-Popery party. Mr. Jones said :-

Thompson stood beside those men, lauded and put forward by the Toronto Mail, the organ of the Tory party and of the Orange party in the west. Mr. Thompson heard all the statements they made. He heard the eminent prelates of the Roman Catholic Church. of which he is a member, attacked by the speakers of his party, and by the Toronto Mail, and he stood there without a word to the Pacific in tranking Mr. Blake for his to say in their defence. Look at the Toronto Mail to day, the paper which has upheld every supporter of Sir John A. Mac donald and the Tory party, and we find it I desire to draw attention to a statement made the teening with abuse of the Irish and the French people and saying that the French in certain events will be swept into the sea and Mr. Tassé would ever again be elected for this certain events will be swept into the sea and the Irish taught their place. Air. Thompson heard all this, yet he had not a word to say in defence of his co-religionists. So outrageous were these attacks upon the Cathelics and drive them out of the field without a contact leading Protestant gentlemen who had not been accustomed to take an active part in politics felt constrained to come to the rescue. Leading Protestant elergymen, who had not previously appeared on a public plation for the city. But the Conservatives had not previously appeared on a public platic. form, attended the meetings in the interest of Mr. Mowat and denounced the attemnts of the Tory paper and party to raise the popery' cry and to excite the hatreds of the race and creed in this country today. When Mr. Thompson comes to this province again, as he may, I think he should hide his head for shame, because he had not the manliness when he was in place where Protestants predominate to say a word in favor of the Chu in or creed to which he belongs. A man who will pander to party opinion is an uncefe man, he is an unsound man, he is not a reliable man, he is not the man for the province of Neva Scotia to-day.

That is the indictment, eloquently expressed, which the Liberals bring against Mr. Thompson on behalf of the Catholic people of Canada. And the same charge applies to the other ministers who have been as if their topques were cut out during all these months that the Tory press has been assailing be, however, that he is sent there to be got rid the Catholic Church, Catholic institutions and the Catholic people. The same charge applies equally to the Catholic Tory followers of Sir John Macdonald, who, when ever they did speak, and they never spoke on any great occasion, always apologized for the organs and sought to excuse the Government. And these are the mon who have the audacity to come before the Catholic electors and ask to be returned to parliament!

## OUR OTTAWA LETTER.

(From our own Correspondent.)

OTTAWA, Jun. 20.—In pursuance of the mission with which he has been entrusted by his O nee Tory masters, Mr. John Costigan has been endeavoring to make the rish pe ple in New Brunswick believe that the more biabortion of an amendment, which was written by S.r John Macdonald and moved by himself, was better for Ireland than Mr. Blake's Home Rule re-olution. Mr. Costigan must not be permitted to falsify the reco d and

MISLEAD THE IRISH PROPLE

after having betrayed the Home Rule cause at the bidding of the enemies of Ireland. I see it reported a nong other mesrepresentations made by Mr. Co-tigan during his tour in the east, that he said that the St. Patrick's Liverary and Benevolent Society of this city acted from poli tical moving the forcing his hand last session. I have in a former letterd spoed of this fabrication. But in order to set the matter before the Irish prople in a manner to defy contradiction, I have becured an account of the whole affair from the best possible sources, and am in a position to vouch for the substantial accuracy of the follow-

The gendemen who first raised the subject in the Sr. Patrick's rocie y were Messus. Ald John Henry, M. Starrs and P. Baskers. personal and political friends of Mr. Costig in.

#### THE DEPUTATION

appointed by the soc cty to wait on Mr. Costiother means.

For feurteen months past the Tory press, led by The Mail, chief organ of the party, have been day after day thundering against the Catholic Church. The writings of the most virulent enemies of the faith most virulent enemies of the faith most virulent enemies of the faith most virulent enemies and illustrated for terms and illustrated was the only lateral on the deputation. This deputation was appointed at a meeting held on April 26th, and directed to wait on Mr. Costigan and respectfully request him to bring before Parliament at an only date resolutions expressing approval of the ateps taken by Mr. Giad-stone to restore to Iteland her legislative independence. Mark what followed. The deputation. tion were to wait on Mr. Costigan at 10 o'clock a m. on the 27th April. Before that bour had arrived Measrs. Heney, Starrs and Bask-rville

WITHOUT CONSULTING MR. DOWLIN or asking him to accompany them. When they reported their interview with Mr. Costigan they were taken to task by members of the society, but excused themselves by saying.

"They forgot that Mr. Dowlin was one of their number."

number Their report-how much of it was true cau never be known-was to the effect that Mr.

SHOW THE WHITS PEATHER,

to resign his seat in the cabinet!" Yes," said Mr. B. skerville, interrupting, "I heard him

1882 obtained, and such a result would be used

was then appointed to wait on bir. Blake, who informed them that his mind was made up. The following day he introduced his resolution.

I may add, that a further illustration of Costigan's treachery, as well as his subservincy "He (Thompson) has lately been through the Province of Ontario with Sir John A. Macdonald, and with Mr. Meredith and the Hon. Mr. White, during the provincial election contest. What did the contest turn on? It turned on the 'No Popery' ory. Mr. the meantime and decide on a resolution that would neet with the approval of bota sides of the House. Thursday came and Mr. Blake had not been consulted as proposed. But when Mr. Cos igan rose to propose his emaculated amendment his reason for breaking his word became evident.

These additional facts sustain all I have formerly reported and fully justify the action taken by every Irish society from the Atlantic action, and of many of them in answering Mr.

Costigan. WITH BECOMING MODESTY

nr. Tasse would over age in the elected for this city. I may confess that I strongly desired to see them replaced by better men, and I worked with that object in view. I did not anticipate, however, that I would have succeeded so well and gave them their congé in advance even of the Convention which has been called for next Tuesday. However, I will have the pleasure of seeing Mackintosh july well trounced in Russell. I know that constituency presty well and can say it would take

A MUCH BIGGER AND BETTER MAN

every way than the rejected of Ottawa to make headway against Mr. W. C. Edwards in the present state of feeling in that county. Under what stress of circumstances the Tories hope to elect a political adventurer, clever though he be, who has not oven a nodding acquaintance with the farmers, and no stake whatever in the country, against a man running an enermous business, employing several hundreds of hands, a resident with great local interests, popular, able and of high personal character, I cannot conceive. Mr. Edwards will poll tulty as large a French vote as was given to Mr. Alexauder Robillard, and a much larger English vote. I regard Russell as perfectly safe, but of course there must be hard work, for the Boodle party is desperate, and Mack-intosh is a Boodler of the first water. It may of. At any rate I don't think the people of Russell will feel too highly complimented at having been given a candidate who was not the control to account for the control to account fo

#### thought respectable enough for Ottawa. CARLETON

will not be allowed to go by default. Nomination there has been offered to Mr. Edward Deylin, a wealthy cattle dealer, highly respected for his many sterling qualities by a I classes in the county. He is a sums speaker, of rare power, ready wit and intimate knowledge of public questions. He could peat Sir John if the Catholies and Liberals vote united for him. In any case he would keep him busy to dispose of his arguments, and I do not think he could injure his

John he would have an opportunity for display-ing those gi ts of oratory and practical common sense with which, like many Irishines, he is so richly endowed.

THE LIBERAL CONVENTION

meets to-night. From what I can gather I think there will be little difficulty in selecting the cindidates. It would be rach however, to auticinate. But if the pa ties now named are selected, their election can be secured, but not without a long pull, a strong pull, and a pull all to-

OTTAWA, Jan. 21 .- At the Fory nomination convention in Russell yesterday Mr. M. K. Dickenson, immediate past ex.M.P. for the county, said the action of the delegates in choosing Mr. Mackintosh as their candidate was like inspiration. Inspiration it corrainly was -from the Inspiration Office at Ottawa, and from the same cracle that inspired Mr. M. K. D. to secure timber limits for himself and his two sors! Russell county Tories have never been remarkable for their

#### EXEMPLARY MEEKNESS

in obeying the inspirations of the machine. The same inspiration secured the nomination of Hon. John O Connor. M. K. Dickenson himself and now C. H. Mackintonh. But why was not the convention inspired to stand by their old member. Certainly Sir John could not desire a more docile supporter in parliament. To be sure he was rather unadmirably. In the last two elections Russell has furnished a handy refuge for Tory candidates frozen out elsewhere, but it will do so no longer.

The whole position is changed. In 1878 and 1832, the French were in alliance with the Tory party, the English-speaking electors heing pretty evenly divided. Now the whole French vote, and the entire Irish vote, is with the Liberals. The Opposition candi-

A HTRONG LOCAL MAN.

while Mackintush is an outsider. A strong Conservative belonging to the county admitted to me that Edwards would be elected by a good round majority. He said Edwards will poll a larger vote than Alex. Robillard and Mackintosh will poll a smaller vote than Cummings. I think he was right. The Riel cry killed Honoré Robillard, a French-Canadian, and it will swamp Mackintosh out of sight. send H. Robillard to Ottawa and Mackintosh to Russell is a very curious swap. Either of them are stronger at nome, but the kickers in the party could be quieted no other way. The result will be the defeat of both, and they know it. So much for the "harmony" and "enthusiasm" that prevails in the Tory ranks at the capital, -the harmony of faction, the enthusiasm of a foriern

THE NEW FRANCHISE

in Ottawa incresses the electorate from 5 756 to 9,030. The greatest percentage of increase is in the two Catholic wards. Thus, in Ottawa Ward it is 93 per cent., and in By Ward 69 por cent. Wellington Ward, "the big Protestant ward," as it is called, comes next, with 65 per cent. increase. These figures are regarded with complacency by the Liberals, inasmuch as the new voters are nearly all young men who are known to be largely in sympathy with the rising party. The increase in Ottawa ward, which is mostly French, and the remainder Irish, is also tavorable to the Liberals. Quite a number of the new voters belong to the civil service, which has been enormously increased within the last two years. But the Civil Service is not as safe as it need to be, for the old hands are much disgusted with the way they have been treated in regard to pay and promotion. Despotism and tavoritism have been rampant, and the statement of ministers that they advance half a month's pay because the clerks are financially embarrassed is resented as

In this part of the world Orangemen who are Liberals in politics are very rare birde, but you will meet one occasionally. They are generally m n of strong individuality who bitterly resent what they consider the prostitution of "the Order" to party political purposes. With one of these I had an interesting conversation to-day. He assured me that every lodge in the country was an active Tory election cering machine; that the politicians had full control and were running the Orange Society for politics and nothing else. The Ocangemen, he said, were a mass of ignorant fanatics-men quite sineere in their fana-ticism, but led by the nose by

A GANG OF TORY WIRE-PULLERS, wh se only prejudice was to secure advantage and advancement for themselves. This gentleman also told me that the lodges had determined to carry politics into everything, and would only vete for Orange-Torics as municipal councillors and school trustees. This attempt of a scoret society, controlled by irresponsible self-seeking political hacks, contains a dungerous moral to free institutions and the rights of all citizens to the free exercise of their franchise. The Mait has very often, of lite, abused the Catholies for voting as it alleged in solid column. What does it say to the Orange solid column ? I have as yet failed to find a word in its columns condemnstory of the use to which the Torics put the secret, exclusive, aggressive, fanatical and blindly obedient association of Ocungeism.

AN ORANGE SOLID COLUMN supporting Sir J. Im is a most acceptable thing,

no doubt, but a Cathelie column forced into solidity by Orange Tory begoty and aggressive something too wicked for anything, and must be put down, cost what it may.

THE LIBERAL CONVENTION held here last night, consisting of three delagates from the 51 polling sub-divisions of the city, was the best representatives of our citizens that I ever saw. Mr. F. H. Bronson, M.P.P., was elected engirman, and Mr. P. J. Coffey secretary. On the roll being called all the delegates answered to their names. A motion was put to the convention pledging all present to rive a united support to the candidates nominated, It was declared carried unanimously by a standing vote. Attention was called to the fact that ex-Mayor McDougal was the only one present who did not stand up. On the present of who did not stand up. On the suggestion the Chairman, the French delegates nominated their condidate first. Mr. Belmont, President of the Cub Nationale, then nominated Dr. St. Jean, whose name was eccived with loud and longcontinued applause, and carried with ringing cheers. Mr. F. X. Chrysler, President of the forward and nominated Mr. A. F. McIntyre, whose name was received with Young Men's Liberal Association, next came

THUNDERS OF APPLAUSE. The chairman was about to put the motion, which was seconded by a number of leading Liberals, when Mr. E. Devlin asked permission, as a matter of courtesy, to nominate ex-Mayer McDougal. The nomination was received

accept the nomination. I am certain he would to be given another week to work up his candi-cover himself with glory, and in tackling Sir stature. But, as the convention appeared to be unanimous against him, he would

TAKE HIS HAT AND GO.

He left the ball accordingly. Mr. E. Devlin strongly condemned M. M. tongal's conduct, who had canvassed the delegates during the day and knew that he had not encounted the nomination. He (a e-lin) had nominated most of the del gates in By Ward, and was certain that nothing like packing was at-

hr. McIntyre's name was put to the c nven ion and carried with a standing vote and three cheers. Speeches were then made by the candidates, Mr. Belourt and Hon, R. W. Scot, and the convention adjourned after three cheers for the Queen, Blake, McIntyre and St. Jean. MR. M'DOUGAL'S HUFF

was excedingly childish. He badn't the ghost

of a chance of getting the nonmation. whom he consulted made no tames of telling him that his backing and filling in regard to the nomination for the Ontario House had put him out of the race. Besides, the Liverals of the ciy have all along fest the meetves in honor bound not to go back on McIntyre and St. J. an, who made so splendid a fight in 1882.

Mr. McDougal could only get the comination in place of Mr. McIntyre, and that could not be thought of. Mr. McIntyre has been the whole heart and som of the Liberal party here for years. As president of the Literal Association, he has the other and the source of the second of the Literal Association, he has the other and and had been the second of the literal Association, he has toiled through good and bad reject, in the darkest days of adversity as well as in the days of victory. Personally he is held in the parliament. To be sure no was recorded for tunate as a Boodler, but no worse, if as bad, as Mackintosh. Perhaps Sir John high at esteem. He has ever been found and country settlers at all. For instance, in hought this was a good way of killing two thought this was a good way of killing two all who needed his help or advice. His time there are only two, and in other countries there are none, in Bellechasse all who needed his help or advice. His time there are only two, and in other countries there are none, in Bellechasse all who needed his help or advice. His time the advancement of the Liberal cause, and it was felt that no man deserved better all the honors that could be bestowed by

THE LIBERALS OF OTTAWA.

When Mr. McDougall comes to consider his conduc he must see in what an inv dious posi-tion he has placed himself. He said he had the Liberal cause at heart. If so, he should have united with his party when he found his personal claims were allowed as a natter of courtesy, and that he had not even a seconder out of 153 representative citizens, with all of whom he was personally acquainted. I trust he will not be so foolish as o enter into the con est, as the Oiticen, in its auxiety to make a split among the Liberals, says he will. But there is yet the slightest fear larger vote of his making a diversion in that way.

THE PARTY WAS NEVER MOBE UNITED, solid and determined to send two supporters of Mr. Blake to pulliament from the carrial. No personal ambitions, piques or predilections will be tolerated. The city has to be redeemed, and if Mr. MeDougel a tempts to play into the hands of the Tories he will be sunfied out as effectively as ever was a man who thicks mo e of himself than of the great cause now agitating the public mind. The people now know what is at stake. Every vote not given to McIntyre and St. Jenn will be a vote against Bake and Laurier. That is

Our old friend, J. L. P. O'Hanly, is out with an address as "An Advanced Independent Libe al" candidate. This has created a great deal of summement. Mr. O'Hanly has often run before on that ticket, but never succeeded in polling enough votes to make an im-pression. Should be go to the poll-he will not save his deposit. Any pression. Shauld he he will not save man pretending to be a Liberal coming out not will be rigarded simply san tool in the hands of the Tories to draw off votes from the regular candidates. But they will fail ignobly. The demand of the people is for

the point they have in view and they make no

BLAKE AND HONEST GOVERNMENT! BLAKE AND HOME RULE!

Down WITH THE POODLERS, BRIDERS, BRICES AND BLOODSUCKERS !

#### OUR QUEBEC LETTER.

( From our own Correspondent. )

QUEBEC, Jan. 20 .- Don't believe them Taillon cannot succeed. The double-shuffle will fail. The followers of Mercier will remain practically true, and he is coming into power. Tessier, M.P.P. for Portneuf, one of the gentlemen who was said to have gone over, denies the story. There is, he says, played is this. When the House meets there not a word of truth in it. He is for Mer-, will be no apsech from the Tarabe, and, of cier and for Mercier only. To night he sent the following tel gram to Montreal. Read it and judge for yourself. Here it is :--

QUEBEC, Jan. 21, 1887. To the Montreal Herald.

You are right in your appreciation of the rumor regarding me as joining Mr. Taillon. The report is entirely unirue.

JULES TESSIER, M.P.P.,

Portneuf. That settles the matter so far as one of the "rumors" is concerned. And then as to Gagnon, the M.P.P. for Kamouraska. Why, Gagnon is one of the most pronounced Liberals in the Province. His political life has been a struggle against Toryism in Quebec. He is an out and outer—carnest, flery, elo-quent and indefatigable. When his name was mentioned as one of those who were going to abandon Mercier, the Liberale hughed. It only proved to what straits the Tories are reduced when Gagnon's name was mentioned at all. They might just as well amilestone. No doubtaboutit. Gagnenis sound, Tessier is sound, and they are all sound, Nationalist; and Liberals, every one of them. Taillon will fail as Ross failed. You may make up your mind to that. These "rumors are given out in despair. The Government is tumbling. Its doom is sealed, and on the 27th they will be kicked out of office. Bet'er for them, far better, if they had all resigned, They should have followed the manly course taken by Ross and Flynn. But Taillon determinon to try his hand. Well, he has tried, and he will fail, lamentably, ignomiciously fail. I can tell you, too, that Laro-chelle, the Nationalist bl. P. P. for Dorchester, chelle, the Nationalist M. P. P. for Dorchester, is as sound as a bell for Mercier. To night threatens it. On his shoulders and I rest the he authorized a friend to telegraph to Mr. Mercier to that effect. And so it goes, one after another of the men "claimed" for Taillon remained firm with Mercier, and next Thursday will prove it. The M.P.P.'s will not be bought. All honor to them; but Taillon must bear the obloquy of attempting te buy them all the same. Anything for power. It is now hinted at that he will try POSTPONE THE MEETING OF THE HOUSE:

that is if he can. Of course he has no precedent for such a preceding, but what does he care for precedent. It is power he is after, and if constitutional neage stands in the way, then constitutional usage must suffer. That is the way they act down here. But we are confident, that Governor Masson will not postpone the meeting of the House even if Taillon recommends it. Indeed the chances are that Masson may cry a halt now. If ro, then his reputation as a fair minded men will be blasted forever. But we have no light to assume that he will yield any PERSONAL.

Rev. J. T. Archambault, parish priest of St. Andrews East, left Monday night for Cohoes, N.Y., and Lowell, Mass, visiting relatives he has not seen for years. The approachable to them, and local feeling is very relatives he has not seen for years. The approachable to them, and local feeling is very relatives he has not seen for years. The approachable to them, and local feeling is very and seen for years. The approachable to them, and local feeling is very and seen for years. The approachable to them, and local feeling is very and seen for years. The approachable to them, and local feeling is very and seen for years. The approachable to them, and local feeling is very and seen for years. The approachable to them, and local feeling is very and seen for about the rose has approachable to them, and local feeling is very and seen for about the rose has approachable to them, and local feeling is very and seen for about the rose has approachable to them, and local feeling is very and seen for about the rose has approachable to them, and local feeling is very and seen for years. The approachable to them, and local feeling is very and seen for years. The approachable to them, and local feeling is very and seen for years. The approachable to them, and local feeling is very and seen for years. The approachable to them, and local feeling is very and the constitutional approachable to the popularity, obtained by many years of the has given Ross and Taillon all the has popularity, obtained the constitution we received in dead silence. Mr. McDougal then can be dead in dead silence. Mr. McDougal then can be wanted up to the pessent, and the series of the rose for the has given Ross and Taillon all the can be wanted up to the popularity and the can be wanted up to the has given Ross and Taillon all the can be

be otherwise? What would be the use of going through all the turmoil and expense of an election contest if the voice of the majority of the people, pronounced through the franchier, did not prevail? If the methods tried by Taillon auccreded it would lead to insurrection, and barricades in the streets would tecome the popular refuge against ministerial treachery. The people are not to be cheated out of their franchise now-a-days, either by renegade representatives or by ministerial brib ry. It may be all right for members of the House of Commons to change sides when questions of great moment arise after their tuin to Parliament. Such things are probble enough. But for members of Parliament to change sides without good public reasons, and simply to benefit themselves, would be an ourrage on the liberties of the people, and such an outrage would inevitably lead to popular uprasings which, while they would and abtedly remove the wrong, yet could not fail to seriously endanger the commercial prosperity of the state.

THE OLD COUNTRYMEN.

As I told you some time ago, old country settlers in the district of Quebec live in clusters in the different counties all over the district In Dorchester there are about one hundred tamilies, in Lothiniere about two hundred, in the County of Quebeo there are perhaps three hundred, in Portacuf about one hundred and fifty, in Montmorency about forty, in Drummend and Arthabaska about one hundred, are none either. As a rule these old countrymen are all Irish, and they form quite a study in their way. They retain the old accent in all its purity, and although surrounded by French-Canadians who do not speak English, a great many of the old countrymen connot speak a word of French. They are, in fact, a people within a people. At election times the "old countrymen" become an interest. ing feature in the contest. As a rule they used to vote Conservative, but there has been a great change of late, and it is now gener ally believed that the "old country will go strong for Blake and Home Rule. Even the Protestant old conuntrymen around here are known to be bitter against the Popery" cinsade, because they fear that if it was successful that, they might find themselves in the lions den. For many years past the Catholic and Protestant old countrymen around here lived on good terms with each other. They have been good peighbors and good friends for a long time. Nothing has happened to disturb the harmony, and nothing will unless indeed Orangeism continues to keep up its noisome presence in the Cabinet of the Do minion and in the House of Commons by the I success of Macdonald, Bowell, O'Br en and the Teries, and if that happens I would not to surprised to hear the Orange parade in the district of Quebec as of old, and a return to the days of party tunes, "wooden shoes an poor money. LATER -10 P.M

I am in a position to tell you that the Hon. Mr. Taillon is not premier of this province. He has not been sworn in, and is not likely to be. All the Lieutenant Governor did was to accept the resignation of Premier Ross and then give Taillon the chance of forming a new government. That is all. I know, too, that the effects made to secure the Hon. Mr. Garneau have failed. He is immoveable. Nothing can change his hostitity to the breeest party. All overtuces have fullen through, and Garmeau, Garne, Tessior, Bourbonnais, Larothelle and all the rest are staunch. They resent all imputations to the contrary as personal insults. I know, too, that the Hov. Mr. Flynn played a forty part In the whole business, and that the Astionallets and Liberals applied him for his conduct. All these things point to the approaching end of the Government. Four or five days in all they have here, and then-Exit.

Queero, Jan. 22.- Rumor says that conspiracy is on the wing again in Quebec. It is now alleged by L'Electeur, or what it says is undoubted authority, that Tai I'm will ask the Lieutenant-Governor to prorogae the Legislature on the 27th. The game to be course, no election for speaker. That would be the usual course, but it is now said that Taillon will try and get the Lienten of Goremor to say something like this .- "The new Government not having had time to prepare the speech from the Throne the House stands adjourned until this day aix weeks in order to give the incoming premier an opportunity to prepare for the session." At least this is the situation as it is underscood to day. That such a proceeding would be proceeditu tional counts for nothing. It is party and not constitutional usages that Taille n and his friends serve. Sir John fours that with Mercier in power the chances would be that the Province of Quebec would give a tremendous majority for Blake. To avoid that, Mercier must be kept out of power at all hazard, legal or illegal, right or wrong. bazard, legal or illegal, right or wrong, unce of this support. Such men are deaf to rea-The constitution will be wrenched off its son. Their less is covered with a golden fless and hinges if necessary if, by doing so, Sir John can be saved. It is a terrilly dangerous experiment. If successful it will weaken the corlidence of the people in the elective syshave mentioned Mercier's or McShane's. To tem and tempt the bolder minds among them the process of the whistling jigs to be some and the process of the people will not be robbed Tessier is sound, and they are all sound, of their franchise now-a-days. The Will of the Many must be the law of the land. To say "no" is despotism pure and simple. Treason to the popular will and the constitution is to endanger the pcace of the state. It may encourage the belief coat barricades become a virtue when legalty becomes

crime. But men who think tais way, and there are many of them, must rause, First of all, Taillon may fail. The Lientenant-Governor may refuse to be a party to such a dangerous scheme. He responsibility. It he yields to Taid n, then his name will be remembered as that of a man who was a partizen before he was a patriot; and it will be fortunate if it ends there. If he acts filegally it is difficult to say to what extreme means the people may be driven. In any case an injury will be done to the men whe have been brought to believe in the ballot, and constitutional government in Quebec will receive a knock-down blow.

INDIGNANT LIBERALS.

Just as I told you. Gagnen is indignant at the rumors that have been circuiated about him. On Saturday the Hon. Mr. Mercier received the following telegram from his faithful lieutenant :-

"The rumor that I was to enter the Taillos Government is the greatest insolt which I ever received.

E. GAGNON, M.P.P." This is just what I expected, and what every one who knows Gagnon expected, too. And if you heard him in the L-girlature at-

into d cility in the way I have indicated. Cere by his ward. It was not talk after and corruption. What would be the it only proves how shallow is their claim to taily Mr. Devlin would noke a strong care he requested to be put on that a gentle- as of holding an election if could defate and I would be good to see him man retired in his favor. He thought be otherwise? What would be the use of the could be considered to be put on that a gentle- as of holding an election if could be used to see him man retired in his favor. He thought be otherwise? What would be the use of the could be the use of the could be considered. a "majority." It is a notion, all a fiction. They have been beaten, badly beaten; heaten "out of their boots," it you like to put it that way, and all these "claims" are air in motion—that is all. Garneau repudiates it; Gagnon is insulted at the insinuation about it; Tessier denies them; Bourbonnais pokes fun at them; Turcotte won't touch them : Larochelle gives them the cold shoulder; Trudel will not have them, and they are lost; lost beyond redemption. They must go.

QUEBEC, Jan. 21.—I am in a position to tell you, on the highest authority, that the Hon-air. Mercier will have a majority at his back, when the House meets on next Thursday. Now I want you to make no mistake about that. The esize: ... of the Hon. Dr. Ross amounts to little nothing. It will not seriously, if at all, ..... the result. Mercier's majority, is assured. The Government may double-shuffle as much as they please, but you will find that my words will come true. I am not at liberty to tell all I know, but I can tell you this much-Mercier is coming in, and he is coming in to stay. It would be a betrayal of confidence on my part to say more, but if the public kup the strength behind the Hon. Mr. Merciar offers that have been made to him and the men he can rully to his side, the opinion I express here would be accepted without a nurmer. And remember this—if there is any treachery on the port of the mon with whom the Hon. Mr. Mercier has been loyal, then you will bear something that will surprise you. All this may be instruction. It may be said that "there is nothing in it," but no matter. I am willing to let t me -peak for itself, resting satisfied with the prediction that Mr. Mercier is stronger than the insurpresed to be and that he is consequent. he is supposed to be, and that he is coming into power and coming in to stay.

QURBEC WEST. Nothing has been eccided about Queb c West as yet. The same old candidates on the Liberal side are still mentioned, but no choice has been made. There is, however, a general belief that McGreevy's days are numbered. The Home Rule business has injured him among the Irish. His boodle transactions have hurt him with the marchants. His at itude on the Riel question has damaged bin among the French, and between them all the general belief is that he will be obliged to pack up and go. He will buy his way into power if he can. In tact, he always does that. He has spent as much 825,000 on one contest, and when he stands he scatters the boudle about with prodigal indifference. The constituency is a poor one. In winter a great many people are out of employment, and McGreevy then goes in to win by the aid of the dimes. But what does he care for a few thousands. If his party is sustained he will have his finger in the pie, whether he is auccessful himself or not. That is where the moral comes in. A few thousands are nothing when boodle is at stake, and so the sprat will he thrown to catch the salmon overy time. Look, for instance, at the

BASE DESCHALEURS RAILWAY CO. McGreevy has an interest in that. He is mis dop with Secator Rebitaille, Mr. Riopel, Mr. Armstrong, who is a relative of Sir Hector Lacgevin, and other Tories. The Government gave that company \$620,000, every cent of which was given to the company breause, mark you, BECAUSE, the promoters were Tories. And how much cash do you think these Tory contractors invested in the coterprise? For so large a grant as \$620,000 of the people's money you would naturally fancy that the company would have been ferced to invest a good round sum of their own. Of course you would. But that is just where you would be mistaken, for all the each the contractors invested was about \$10,000! Just think of that. Is not that "boodle," and does not one, even one, venture of that kind pay Mr. McGreuvy for his expenditure during an election. And this is only one of many, very many, similar transactions in which the Hou. Tom has had a hand. Indeed I give it to you only as a simple copy. But "they all do it." Mc-Greevy only does in the Baie des Chalours what Sir Adolphe Caron does in the QUEBEC AND LAKE ST. JOHN BAILWAY.

Here again we have the same old story, but this time it is the Minister of Militia whose fingers are in the money bags. The Quebec & Lake St. John had, previous to list session. received enorm us subventions from the Government. But the directors wanted "more," Of course they did, Why not, But re-member that here too the paid up capital is only \$10,000. Mark that: only \$10,000. This is not denied remember. On the contrary, it is admitted. At best, when Mr. Blake put the admitted. At Oast, when air Diaks put the question in the House of Commons he made the statement that there were only \$10,000 paid up, and it was not denied then, and that was equivalent to an admission. Well, what do we see? Why, pothing less than the Minister of Militia, Sic Adolphe Caren, the M.P. for Quebec County, being made one of the members of the Construction Company? Does any same man believe that members of Parlinment can honestly discharge their duties when they devote their thoughts to schemes and dodges to start railways for their own capeoul benefit? Members of Parliament are supposed to be the guardians of the peoples purse, but they take very good care to guard it so that it spens to their own requirements and demands. With them it should be "hands off" in all such speculations; but, on the contrary, their policy is "hands all round," for boodle is the cry. is "hands all round," for boodle is the cry. Of course it was all right to open the Lake Sr. John county. No one objects to the railway; but what the people object to is that members of the House of Commons, and Tory members at that, should be the head and front of all these speculations. It is a bribe off-red by the government for a continuthey hear not, and heet not, the voice of Righteousness And it is the same story in the Gatineau Valley, where another member of parliament, Mr. McIntosh, is presidant of a projective rolling company; it is the same thing in the Pontiac and Pacific Junction railway where the Hon. Mr. Cheplens is one of the chief directors; it is the some of the enter directors; it is the same thing in the International railway, where the Hon. Mr. Pope, Minister of Railways, is a large proprietor, the Northern Pacific and others as well. It is the same story all over the county, the many are conshed for the benefit of the few, and boodle reigns while the people starve.

THE HON. MR. FLYNN. The Hon. Mr. Flynn has, I be ieve, resigned. I told you all along that the tion Mr. Flynn had backbone. He wanted to resign many weeks ago, and that he was willing to accept defeat when defeat first came. But he has now gone, and with him goes the ablest of the Cabinet ministers. Mr. Flyon is a student and a worker as well. Its did more hard work in the Cabinet than any two of its members. He was in a great measure the brains of the Ministry. For my part, I can never forget his attitude on the Home Rule question. On that occasion he behaved with manly resolution. Although Dr. Ross told him that if he voted for Home Rule he would do so sgainst his wishes. Yet the Hon. Mr. Plynn not only voted for Home Rule but spoke for it and pleaded for it, and helped to carry it, while Tailion had a "headache" and Dr. Hoss furned ahout the Senate. I will always like Flyna for the stand he took on that occasion and in his apparent fallen fortunes, he can find consolation in the assurance that the Irish people, if I understand them, will not forget the good turn he did the Old Cause and the cheenfulness with which he averages the cheerininess with which he expressed his willingness to sacrifice himself to the great principle involved. If Costigan and Curran and Bergin and the rest of the Irishmen in the House of Commons had only done like wise they, too, would now be honored their own people, instead of which they are politically despised. MONTGOMERY

Beef, Iron and Wine

As prepared by M. H., BRISSHITH, O. New! Fork

Montreal, 1-vc. v highly cooms. Lifed for all ognation
of both sexue: and of all ager. V Dentitisted per
thould skin its deare no other.

#### THREATENING RETALIATION.

The United States Congress in a Mostile Mood Because of the Fishery Trouble —Commercial Intercourse with the Dominion to be Stopped.

WASHINGTON, D.C., Jan. 19.—Senator Edmunds, from the committee on foreign affeirs, stone, one of the most garrulous and wily of

and injuries inflicted since December 31. 1885, on citizens of the United States engaged in the North American fisheries, after review- Parnell, a man who never made a joke in his fenders threw boiling water over their asing the various treaties and the violations life, a cold, unimpassioned calculator, who salants and hurled the ladders to the ground. thereof by Canadians, reaches the following holds himself in reserve even with his inticonclusions: That by the treaty of peace in 1783 American citizens became partners with British subjects in all the coast fisheries in British subjects in all the coast fisheries in North America remaining to Great Britain; Mr. Gladstone's position is an illustration of the power of unreserve. Mr. Parnell's is due that in 1876 Canada prescribed penalties not warranted by the treaty, which were made warranted by the treaty, which were made more severe, and that in 1886, nearly half a century after signing the treaty, an offense entirely new in legislation was denounced in the most general terms and punished by the confiscation of everything seized. A very never "lets himself go" even in private life, serious feature of this last named legislation is that it has been approved by the British Crown, and it proclaims non-intercourse in Canada with American fishing vessels for the general trade. Un that feature your committee has given careful consideration, and is unanimously of opinion that if and so long as nonintercourse with American fishing vessels shall be thus maintained in ports or bays of the Dominion of Canada or Newfoundlind, a non-intercourse should be immediately begun know what to say remains silent. Hence and maintained in our ports. Those vessels, whether treding or fishing, have within the seventeenth section of the law of Congress of June 19, 1886, "been placed on the same footing" in our ports as our own vessels clearing or entering foreign ports. Canadian vessels are British vessels. The British Crown has denied to American fishing vessels the commercial privileges extended to other vessels in Canadian ports. The motive and purpose of such denial have been openly and plainly avowed by Canada to be, first, punishment of such ves sels, because the United States levies a duty on Canadian fish not fresh for immediate consumption, such as the Government levies on all such fish not the product of the American fisheries and imported from any foreign place whatever; and, secondly, to coarce the United States to exempt such Canadian fish from all duties, and to enter into other new reciprocal customs relations with the Canait has enormously increased his influence
dian Dominion and Newfoundland. It is a
among the impressionable, superstitious pecreciprocal customs relations with the Canapolicy of threat and coercion, which, in the opinion of your committee, should be instantly and summarily dealt with. Circumstances will warrant and require, in the opinion of your committee, not only non-intercourse with Canadian vessels bringing Canadian fish to our ports, but an exclusion of such fish from entry at our ports, whether brought by a rail or any other way. It is difficult to believe that Canada, having within the last twenty years so severely bur dened berself with taxation by building railroads to Chicago, St. Paul and the whole west of our country, as well as to New York and Boston, will now deliberately and offensively enter upon and pursue a policy toward our fishermen which, if persisted in, can but end in either the suspension of commercial by Dr. Schneider, one of the few ambassadors intercourse by land or sea between her and

THE DELMONT BILL.

ourselves, or in consequences even more

Mr. Belmont introduced into the House vesterday a bill to protect. American vessels against unwarrantable and unlawful discrimination in the ports of British North America. The following is the text of the

bill:"That hereafter, whenever the President shall be satisfied that vessels of the United States are denied in ports of the British provinces in North America bordering on the Atlantic Ocean, or in the waters adjacent to said provinces, rights to which such vessels are entitled to by treaty or by the law of nations, he may by proclamation prohibit vessels bearing the British flag and coming from such ports from entering the ports of the United States, or from exercising such privileges therein as he may in his preclamation define. And if on and after the date at which such proclamation takes effect, the master or other person in charge of any of such vessels shall do, in the ports, harbors or waters of the United States, for or on account of such vessel, any act forbidden by such proclamation aforesaid, such vessel and its rigging. tackle, furniture and boats and all the goods on board shall be liable to seizure and forfeiture to the United States, and any person or persons preventing or attempting to prevent, or aiding any other person in preventing or attempting to prevent, any officer of the United States from enforcing this act shall forfeit and pay to the United States one thousand dellars and shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shail be liable to imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years.

"Section 2.—That the President may also by such proclamation forbid the entrance into the United States of all merchandise coming by land from the provinces of British North America, and may also forbid entrance into the United States of the cars, locomotives or other rolling stock of any railway company chartered under the laws of said provinces, and upon proof that the privileges secured by article 29 of the treaty concluded between the United States and Great Britain on the 8th day of May, 1871, are denied as to goods, wares and merchandise arriving at the ports of British North America, the President may also by proclamation forbid the exercise of the like privileges as to goods, wares and merchandise arriving in any of the ports of the United States. And any person violating or attempting to violate the provisions of any proclamation issued under this section shall forfeit and pay to the United States the sum of \$1,000, and shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be liable to imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years.

"Section 3 .- That whenever after the issuance of a proclamation under this act the President is satisfied that the denial of rights and privileges, on which his proclamation was based, no longer exists, he may with-draw the proclamation or so much thereof as he may deem proper, and reissue the same thereafter when in his judgment the same shall be necessary."

A LUOKY ESCAPE.

Mrs. Cyrus Kilborne, of Beamsville, Ont. had what was thought to be a cancer on her nose, and was about to submit to a cancer

MR, PARNELL.

After Mr. Gladstone, and possibly Lord Randolph Churchill, the most remarkable figure in the House of Commons is Mr. Parnell, the leader of the Irish party. It is very odd, but it can hardly be regarded as a mere coincidence, that each of the parties has as its popular leader a man who reminds us of the general characteristics of the party which he leads by contrariety rather than by identity. The leader of the English democracy—a democracy straight-forward and allow of speech—is Mr. Glad-With the assistance of neighbors, he cut to-day reported the bill for the protection of men. The leader of the English Conserve. barricaded the house. Then O'Grady and American fightermen. A HOSTILE REPORT.

The report of the House committee on foreign affairs, accompanying the bill introduced by Mr. Belmont, appointing a commission to make an investigation concerning the losses and injuries inflicted since December 31, whose mind is as almble as a large staircase behind them, and stationed them-bertygibbet, whose mind is as almble as a staircase behind them, and stationed them-bertygibbet, whose mind is as almble as a staircase behind them, and stationed them-bertygibbet, whose mind is as almble as a staircase behind them, and stationed them-bertygibbet, whose mind is as almble as a staircase behind them, and stationed them-bertygibbet, whose mind is as almble as a staircase behind them, and stationed them-bertygibbet, whose mind is as almble as a staircase behind them, and stationed them-bertygibbet, whose mind is as almble as a staircase behind them, and stationed them-bertygibbet, whose mind is as almble as a staircase behind them, and stationed them-bertygibbet, whose mind is as almble as a staircase behind them, and stationed them-bertygibbet, whose mind is as almble as a staircase behind them, and stationed them-bertygibbet, whose mind is as almble as a proper storey of the house, out away the bertygibbet, whose mind is as almble as a proper storey of the house, out away the bertygibbet, whose mind is as almble as a proper storey of the house, out away the bertygibbet, whose mind is as almble as a proper storey of the house, out away the bertygibbet, whose mind is as almble as a proper storey of the house, out away the bertygibbet, whose mind is as almble as a proper storey of the house, out away the bertygibbet, whose mind is as almble as a proper storey of the house, out away the bertygibbet, whose mind is as almble as a proper storey of the house, out away the bertygibbet, whose mind is as almble as a proper storey of the house with the coming of the house with a proper storey of the house with the proper storey of the house, out away the bertygible as a proper storey of the house with wit, passionate oratory, reckless abandon, placed against the walls, upon which policeand a more than regal generosity—is Mr. mates, and whose oratory has never been re-lieved by a single burst of passiouste fervor. restraint. It would seem az if nations, like women, sought as masters those who possessed the qualities of which they felt the never "lets himself go" even in private life, and the reserved and self restrained Englishman selects as his chief one who, if not exactly "all fire and fickleness," is nevertheless the Rousseau of politics in being the creature of impulse and of rhetoric.

Mr. Parnell is the mystery man of modern politics. He is the one man in that windy palaver house at Westminster who has risen to the front rank by holding his tongue. He speaks seldom, and when he does not exactly a reputation gained largely by the same simple method which led the ancients to select the owl as the bird of the godders of wisdom. To him almost alone among Parliament men silence has been golden. Nor is that by any means his only peculiarity. He has dwelt and dwells apart. For many years it was said that he was the only member of the House of Commons who had no postal address. In former years he used to disappear mysteriously from the haunts of men, and for days no one knew where to find him. Then he would reappear; and so great is the awe that he inspires among his associates that no one ventured to ask him where he had been. This mystery and reserve, maintained studiously for eleven years on the part of a young man in the heart of the greatest gossiping shop in all England, is sphenomenon almost without precedent. It has added greatly to his power, and ple who have placed their destinies in his hands. Whether he has adopted this attitude from calculation, or whether it is the natural outcome of a suspicious, furtive disposition, distrusting itself and therefore distrusting everyone else, it is difficult to say. But it has had its effect. The impenetrable mystery of the man has served his purpose as well as the veil, the silver veil of the prophet-chief, the Great Mokanns, who oc-

cupled
That throne to which the blind belief
Of millions raised him.

But in his case the weil is not of silver as much as of impenetrable brass. This apartness has often been referred to, but seldom has it been more graphically described than of the press whom German journalism maintains in London. Describing "this engine in the shape of a human being," Dr. Schneider says :--

Parnell watches his mind as if it were a through the windows of his eyes. His companions are as strange to him to-day as they were when they met for the first time. They are numbers, powers; he knows where to make use of them in his parliamentary attacks, and beyond that all relations are broken off. In loneliness and silence he goes his way, creating around him a desert, at the edge of which his followers are patiently

awaiting his beheats. The awe in which he is held by his follow ers, even by those who have been in jail with him, is very noticeable. He is the head of the Irish Sept : he must not be spoken of with light irreverence, as if he were but a mortal. His is a sacred name, which it is better not to use. For behind the veil of mystery there is a jealousy even as that of offended Juno, and woe be to the man who gives the Irish chieftain cause to suspect of rivalry or of lack of supreme devotion to the supreme chief.—Pall Mail Gazette.

HENRY GEORGE AND THE VATICAN

BALTIMORE, Jan. 19 .- The Sun has a special from Rome which says: "Much aston ishment is expressed in ecclesiastical circles at the statement circulated in the United States that Rome has condemned the teachings of Henry George and that Dr. McGlynn had been consured for advocating them. It is authoritatively stated that George's teachings have not even been examined by the Propa-ganda, and it is therefore evident that they have not been condemned nor their advocacy censured. Dr. McGlynn has many warm friends in Rome, and the construction put on the summons to come to Rome is deprecated as a miscievous error."

THE DEAF MADE TO HEAR. " After eight years suffering from deafness so bad that I was unable to attend to my business, I was cured by the use of Hagyard's Yellow Oil. With gratitude I make this known for the benefit of others afflicted." Harry Ricardo, Toronto.

"No, the race is not so pure as it used to be," said a reverend gentloman; "nothing is as it was. I found three bone buttons in the subscription box the other day. It is a sad world.

FOUR YEARS OF SUFFERING. Mrs. Torrance McNish, of Smith's Falls.

Ont., after four years of intense suffering with scrofula, from which her head became bald, was cured by Bardock Blood Bitters after the best medical aid had failed. Cardinal Mezzofante, or, as Pius IX. used to style him, the living miracle of Pentecost, has at last been excelled in linguistic achieve ment by one Signor Marcantonio Canini, of

Horsford's Acid Phosphate In Sleeplessness.

Venice, who, on undoubted authority, can

speak fluently ninety-three languages.

Dr. HENRY TUCKER, Brattleboro', Vt., says: "I have used it in several cases of sleeplessness with very pleasing results."

FIGHTING FOR THEIR HOMES. EXCITING SCENES, AT EVICTIONS IN SOUTHERN

IRELAND. DUBLIN, Jan. 18 .- Exciting scenes were witnessed ta-day near Caherconlish, county Limerick, the occasion being the eviction of Edmond O'Grady, a tenant on the Gabbett down trees and shrubbery, with which he Lord Randolph Churchill, a political Flib. upper storey of the house, out away the men and bailiffs swarmed, but the de The attacking party advanced repeatedly upon the house and were as often repulsed. The contest lasted three hours. Ultimately a hole was cut in the upper floor through which some of the policemen crowded while others povered the occupants of the house with rifles and threatened to fire if the slightest hostile movement was made. The eviction was then affected, and several persons were arrested. During the excitement crowds of people gathered about the house and cheered the defenders. For this display of sympathy they were repeatedly charged upon by the police and vigorou-ly clubbed. A number of policemen and cit: zens were injured in the affray.

THE POLICE OUTWITTED FOR A TIME. LONDON, Jan. 18 .- A special correspondent at Glenbeigh, County Kerry, who is investigating the evictions on the Winn estates telegraphs that 50 policemen and bailiffs started for Coomashorn, a will and almost inaccessible glen, to evict the occupants of mine houses, the only dwellings in the neighborhood. The peasantry learned of their approach and removed the usual means of crossing the stream near the glen, and which was swellen by the recent storms. This delayed the evictors in doing their work, as the police, rather than wet their feet by fording the stream, preferred ito make a long detour. Then the peasantry women, who rejoiced in the trouble they had caused the police and bailiffs, carried the reporters and others who were friendly to the tenants across the stream on their backs. The police with much difficulty finally succeeded in climbing the glen. Then with fixed bayonets they proceeded to the houses smid the groans of the people, and ordered them to be vacated. Several of them have already been emptied, and the work of eviction is proceeding. After the tenants leave, the houses are levelled with

pressure on the landlords. LONDON TO PROTEST.

LONDON, Jan. 18 .- The Liberal and Irish Nationalist clubs of London are arranging to hold a great public meeting at St. James' Hall to express indignation at the cruelty and inhumanity shown in the recent evic tions on the Winn estates, at Glenbeigh, county Kerry, Ireland. Right Hon. James Stansfeld will preside.

#### A SOCIAL EVENT.

The residence of Mr. T. G. Bushey, Janesville, P.Q., was on Wednesday evening, the 12th inst., the scene of a very pleasant gathering. The occasion was the meeting of Mr. Bushey's supporters during the recent election of councillors, for the purpose of conveying to him their high appreciation of his conduct during the election, and also of preconduct during the election, and also of pre-experience in my profession, I consenting Mrs. Bushey with a handsome scientiously and emphatically state that I sliver cruet stand, as a slight token have been able to give more relief and effect of the esteem of the community in which more cures by the use of Warner's safe cure they reside. An address was presented by J. W. Kennedy, Esq., after which merry social chat was the order of the evening, accompanied by refreshments served by the ladies. As the host was the recognized leader of the Temperance party, it is hardly necessary to say the refreshments were of a strictly temperate character. After a very enjoyable evening, good-nights and goodwishes were exchanged with hopes from all that they might soon again enjoy as pleasant | it ?" a meeting.

The following address was also presented to Mr. T. G. Bushey:-

T. G. Bushey, Esq :

DEAR SIR, -- We the municipal electors of Ward No. 4, and other citizens of the town of Richmond, beg heartly to proffer to you the compliments of the season, and to express to you our compliments and regards as the resident candidate at the next election, for representation of this ward in the Town Counoil. We much regret that you were not elected to that honorable position which we are of opinion you would have filled with credit to yourself and benefit to this ward; but we trust that justice will hereafter be done in a provision made by law so that the councillors for each ward of this town should be residents and property holders in the ward which they are elected to represent. With our best wishes for your health and prosperity,

1 am, dear Sir, Yours very truly, J. W. KENNEDY, Richmond, P.Q., Jan. 12, 1887.

DESPERATE FIGHT

BETWEEN PEASANTRY AND AN EVICTING POSSE OF POLICE IN IRELAND.

DUBLIN, Jan. 19 .- A sheriff and a force of large crowds of peasants, who threatened the police with violence. The police made a strategic move around the base of a mountain by the sea, but acouts on the mountain top gave the alarm, and the peasants, cheering, rushed down the mountain side and blocked the passage. A constable threatened the crowd with his baton. This was a signal for a shower of stones from the evicted peasants. A constable threatened the crowd A desperate fight ensued, in which five policemen were badly wounded. A priest who was present finally succeeded in calming the people and they allowed the police to proceed. A tenant named Gallagher was evicted for various reasons. The police left the other tenants undisturbed. In many cases they were unable to identify the cottages from which the occupants were to be ejected. In the meantime the peasants carried Gallagher back to his house, kindled a fire and reinstated him. The priest then persuaded them to allow the police to retire. While, the sheriff and his escort were on their way home masses of granite rolled down the mountain side. The officers narrowly escaped mose, and was about to submit to a cancer dector's operation, when ahe tried Burdock Blood Bitters, which effected a radical cure. This medicine cures all blood diseases.

Words are wise men's counters, they do but reckon by them; but they are the money of fools.—T. Hobbes.

The mountain side. The officers narrowly escaped injury. Whether or not this was the injury. Whether or not this was the discovery and Dyspeptic Cure was profession. Northrop & Ly him by the foretop.

Words are wise men's counters, they do but reckon by them; but they are the money of fools.—T. Hobbes.

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This medicine cures all blood diseases.

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SHAMEFUL ABUSE HEAPED 'UPON A NOTED ENGLISHMAN FOR

"HIS OPEN HONESTY. WM. ED. ROBSON, M.D., L.R.C.S.L. M. K.Q.C.P.I., lute of the Royal Navy, of England, has got into professional trouble for writing the following open letter to the editor of the London Family Doctor:

"I believe it to be the duty of every physician to make known any means or remedy whereby sickness can be prevented, and it is for this purpose I write to give my experience both here and abroad. I ask the publication of the statement that people may be warned before it is too late, to say to them that there is at hand a means by which they may be restored to perfect health. It is well known to the medical world, and, indeed, to the laity, that a certain disease is making a terrible havoc'; that next 'to consumpt'on it is the most fatal, and that when fully developed there is nothing to be done for the sufferer. " Physicians and scientists have long been

trying to throw light upon the cause, and if possible find in nature a medicine for this fatal malady. They have shown, absolutely, that the blood-purifying organs of vital importance, are the kidneys, and tha when they once fail, the poison which they should take out of the blood is carried by the blood into every part of the body, developing disease."
"In my hospital practice in England,
India and South America, and also while a surgeon in the Royal Navy of Great Britain I gave a great deal of attention to the study of diseases of the kidneys and urinary organs, and I found that not only was the cure of chronic Bright's Disease hopeless, but that kidney disease was remarkably prevalent; much more so than generally known, and was the cause of the majority of cases of sickness, and further, that the medical profession has no remedy which exerts any absolute control over these organs in disease.'

"Some time ago when I had a case which resisted all regular treatment, —which is very limited,—complicated with the passing of stones from the kidneys, much against my will I permitted my patient to use Warner's safe cure, of which I had heard marvelons results. In his case the result was simply marvelous, as the attack was a severe one, and development very grave, for an analysis showed per cent of albumen and granular tube casts."

"The action of the medicine was singular and incomprehensib to me. I had never seen anything like it. The patient recovered promptly, and is to-day a well and healthy man. This stimulated my inquiry into the merits of the remedy, and, after analysis, I found it to be of purely vegetable character,

that my patients should be restored to health, no matter by what medicine. I prescribed it in a great variety of cases, Acute, Caronic, Bright's Disease, Congestion of the Kidneys, Catarrh of the Bladder, and in every instance crowbars. The burning of vacated dwellings | Catarrh of the Bladder, and it has been abandoned owing to Government | did it speedily offect a cure."

"For this reason I deem it my duty to give to the world this statement regarding the value of Warner's safe cure. I make this statement on facts I am prepared to produce and substantiate. I appeal to physicians of large practice who know how com mon and deceptive diseases of the kidneys are, to lay aside professional projudice, give their patients Warner's safe cure, restore them to perfect health, earn their gratitude,

and thus be true physicians."
"I am satisfied that more than one-half of the deaths which occur in England are caused. primarily, by impaired action of the kidneys. and the consequent retention in the blood of the poisonous uric and kidney soid. Warner's safe oure causes the kidneys to expel this poisor, checks the escape of albumen, relieves the inflammation and prevents illness from impaired and impoverished blood. Having had more than seventeen years' than by all the other medicines ascertainable to the profession, the majority of which, I am sorry to say, are very uncertain in their action."

"Isn't that a straightforward, manly tetter ?"
"Indeed it is."

"Well, but do you know the author has been dreadly persecuted for writing it ?" "How so? What has he done to merit

"Done ? He has spoken the truth out of school' and his fellow physicians, who want the morning. The sign of welcome and the public to think they have a monopoly in amity has ever been the right hand, with curing diseases, are terribly angry with him for admitting professional inability to reach certain disorders.

"That letter created a wonderful sensation among the titled classes and the public. This jarred the doctors terribly. The College of Surgeons and Queen's College, from which institution he was graduated, asked for an explanation of his unprofessional conduct, and notified bim that unless he made a retraction they would discipline him.

"The dector replied that he allowed hi patients to make use of Warner's safe cure only after all the regular methods had failed, and when he was satisfied that there was no possible hope for them. Upon their recovery, after having used Warner's safe cure. he was so much surprised that he wrote the above letter to the Family Doctor. He regretted that the faculties found fault with his action in the matter, but he could not conscientiously retract the facts as written to the Family Doctor.

The faculties of both colleges replied that unless he retracted they should cut him off, which would naturally debar him from again practicing his profession, and also prevent him securing another appointment in the

Royal Navy! The illustrious doctor's dilemma is certainly an unpleasant one, emphasizing, as it does both his own honesty and the contemptible or their way to evict tonants at Bloody Fareland, County Donegal, yesterday, found the road blocked with immense granite boulders and were obliged to proceed on foot. The blowing of borns and the ringing of bells brought together the rich and able depend upon the prejudiced the rich and able depend upon the prejudiced doctors and die !"

> A Louisiana panther trotted along beside two little children who got lost in the woods for a considerable time, purring like a cat and never offering to harm them

J. H. Earl, West Shefford, P.Q., writes: '1 have been troubled with liver complaint for several years, and have tried different medicines with little or no benefit, until I tried Dr.
Thomas Eclectric Oil, which gave me immediate relief, and I would say that I have used it since with the best effect. No one should be without it. I have tried it on my horse in cases of cuts, wounds, &c, and I think it equally as good for horse as for man.'

The supreme happiness of life is the conviction that we are loved .- Victor Hugo. Mr. T. C. Berchard, public school teacher, Norland, writes: "During the fall of 1881 I was much troubled with Biliousness and Dyspepsis, and part of the time was unable to attend to

AUTUMN MEMORIES.

When the leafless branches swaying, In the hazy light is saying
A farewell to the autumn,
With its wealth of ripened grain;

With the Indian summer's glory, That heralds winter hoary, Comes the memory of a pleasure I may never know again, When I came with ripe nuts laden With my little gypsy maiden.

Noath our feet the crisp leaves crumbled, As the showers of brown fruit tumbled, And our laughter woke the echoes In the forest dark and dim; And her eyes were deep and tender, And I felt that to defend her

Life would be a worthy offering, Then no sorded thought crept in, When I came with ripe nuts laden With my little gypsy maiden.

Through her tangled ringlets straying Little breezes, idly playing.
Toxed the ripples on a forehead Kissed alike by sun and shade: And she laughed to scorn my wooing, Yet I knew her lips were doing
A something that her little heart
Had never done or said—
When I came with ripe nuts laden

With my winsome gypsy maiden. Where the crocus dead is lying, And the mournfut wind is crying
The dirge of cold November
O'er the meadows bare and chill,
I turn with faith unshaken To a glimpse of Heaven taken, And think I see her figure Climbicg youder windy bill-So we come with best thoughts laden With some ideal gypsy maiden. GRACE O'BOYLE, Ottawa.

#### FORMS OF SALUTATION.

It is related by Sir Walter Scott, in one of his great historical novels, that a certain chieftain possessed such strength that he was able to crush the hand of any one offered to him by way of salutation. That this is no mere exaggeration is evidenced from the fact that there are many cases on record llustrating the Samson-like grip of such persons, and their address otherwise in court and on field.

The various forms of salutation have always been of much interest. In early Bible times, the record reads that Esau ran to meet Jacob, his brother, and fell upon his neck and kissed him. The embrace and the kiss were certainly among the first exhibitions of fraternal affection. If the Hebrew habit was that, so it can he quoted from the "Casting aside all professional prejudice I gave it a thorough trial, as I was anxious that my national appeal to see it a thorough trial, as I was anxious that my national appeal to see it a thorough trial as I was anxious that my national appeal to see it as the placed the second that my national appeal to see it as the placed the second that my national appeal to see it as the placed the second that my national appeal to see it as the placed the second that my national appeal to see it as the placed the second that my national appeal to see it as the second that my national appeal appear it as the second that my national appeal to second the second that my national appear it as the "Blind old man of Scio's rocky isle," Homer, his friends they placed their arms about Ulysses and showered kisses upon the head, hands and shoulders. That sign of affection became in time restricted to relatives and those by the sacred rites of marriage soon to be related. In New Testament times the hold kiss was enjoined upon the brethren. Among less cultured peoples the rub-bing of noses was long held in high esteem, and it is told by travellers that even to this day in parts of Africa the sniffing or rose-budding custom prevails, as also among Indo-Chinese races, Mongols, and others, while the Eskimos and Laplanders follow the same habit. In many places the kiss is popular, and men kiss each other as an expression of their regard. It is quite common in Continental Europe for parents and near relatives to quit their family and friends with a kiss on each cheek. The custom of kissing the head is also very venerable, and has been in vogue time out of mind. There is no doubt but that this custom of extending the right hand was introduced into all modern Christian pations. It is based upon the Scripture narrative and epistle, and while possibly not wholly now, still was given a higher significance through the New Testament forms. The Indians of the plains and the mountains of grasp of the hand, which they have borrowed from the white man. This habit has become fixed among almost every uncivilized people, It is recognized as the proper act, no cere mony is complete without it, and it is like the tobacco among the tribes, the sine qua non of all ceremonies, the sign that must precede all intercourse. In the early days in the Mississippi Valley the Jesuit Missionaries said the Illinois Indians met them with both their hands and arms held high in the air. This also was the greeting they gave the sun, Wanbun, on his appearing in perhaps some slight variation. The right the king held the sceptre in his right hand the great pontiff at Rome gave the benediction with the right hand; the signet rings were worn on the right hands; the hands showing fellowship and unity were and are always the right hands; and all the great and important and impressive State, re-

ABOUT BRANDT'S UNKNOWN FRIEND'S LUCK.

the hand that moved the world.

ligious and paternal acts were performed by

The story as told by Brandt a foreman in Mr. Win. Lewis's cigar factory in San Francisco. Cal., is, that his diffident friend asked him to act as his agent, being intimate, and be naturally accepted the position, with the result of winning Third Capital Prize in the November Drawing of the Louisiana State Lottery, for S1 sent to M. A. Dauphin, New Orleans, La. The number held by the young clerk was 67,853, the whole ticket drawing the sum of \$10.000. San Francisco, (Cal.) Chronicle, Dec. 8.

A mechanic in Louisville, Ky., thinks that he has invented an apparatus which will discourage the giving of false alarms of fire. His appliance is a pair of magnetic nippers, which grasp by the wrist the man who turns in the alarm, and hold him at the box until the arrival of the fire department. The man who turns in the alarm can be released only by the firemen, who are supplied with keys which turn off the current, when the magnet rolaxes its grip.

POVERTY AND DISTRESS.

That poverty which produces the greatest distress is not of the purse but of the blood. Deprived of its richness it becomes scant and watery, a condition termed anemia in medical writings. Given this condition, and scrofulous swellings and sores, general and nerrous de-bility, loss of flesh and appetite, weak lungs, throat disease, spitting of blood and consumption, are among the common results. If you are a sufferer from thin, poor blood employ Dr, Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery," which enriches the blood and cures these grave affections. Is more nutritive than cod liver oil, and is harmless in any condition of the system, yet powerful to cure. By druggists.

"Ah," said Jehokus, taking his friend's baby, "he has got his mother's eyes—and my hair," he added, as the infant grabbed him by the foretop.

Dyspepsia in its worst forms will yield to the use of Carter's Little Nerve Pills aided by Carter's Little Liver Pills. They not only relieve present distress but strengthen the stomach

# CURE

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Headache ver Carter's Little Liver Pilis are equally valuable in Consilpation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and resulted the Lowels. The in they only cured

# HEAD

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

## ACHE

Is the bane of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills cure it while others do not. Carter's Little Liver Pills are very small and very casy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not gripe or parge, but by their gentle, action please a who use them. In vials at 25 cents: five ( §I. Sold by druggists everywhere, or sent by mail.

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BABY'S BIRTHDAY. A Beautiful Imported Birthday Card sent to any baby whose mother will send nother parents of two or more other babies, and their parents addresses. Also a handsome Diamond Dye Sample Card to the morrer are much valuable information.

Wells, Richardson & Co., Montreal. IN THE SUPERIOR COURT FOR THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, District of Montreal.—Dame Marie R. H. Bolinda Burland, of Chambly Bashi, District of Montreal, wife of Charlet Of Reilly, of same place, merchant, Plaintiff, vs. said Charlos O'Roilly, Defendant.

An action for separation as to property has this day occ instituted by Plaintiff against Defendant. Montroal, 28th December, 1886.

PREFONTAINE & LAFONTAINE,
21-5

Attorneys for Plaintiff.

APERFECTLY RELIABLE ARTICLE

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It contains neither alum, lime, nor other deleterious substance, is so prepared as to mix readily with flour and retain virtues for a long period.

RETAILED EVERYWHERE. None genuine without the trade mark) on the package.

NOTICE.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that application will be made to the Parliament of Canada, at its next Session, on the part of Dame Susan Ash, of the City of Montreal, in the District of Montreal, and Province of Quebec, to obtain a bill of different from his husband, William Manton, of parts unknown in the United States of America, on the ground of desertion, and because the said William Manton having obtained, a divorce from the said Suzan Ash before the Supreme Court for the State of Massachusetts, one of the United States of America, has contracted a second marriage. Montreal, 18th Septembor, 1886. DUHAMEL, RAINVILLE & MARCHAU, Attorneys for the said Damb Susan Ash,

batth merbyr

## THE FARM.

MILE FOR CHICKS.

Milk contains everything essential to promote the growth of muscles, bones, feathers and every part of the animal; and the earliand every part of the similar; and the earli-sat matured and the best chicks every way that we have ever teen were milk fed. It is not essential that the milk should be fresh. Taking off the cream removes carbon mainly, a cheap element which is abundantly supplied by Indian meal. Skimmed milk, and even lobbered milk, will make chicks grow wonderfully fast. Boiled potatoes are also excellent for them, and it chopped into a hash with some refuse meat, nothing delights them more, unless it is a fat angle worm. Like all other animals, chickens like a variety of ford, tile. and their taste should be gratified. Among other things, they like fresh grass, few farmers seem to be aware what a graminivorous animal a ben is. One of the best foods for hens in winter is rowen hay cut five in a cutting machine. Sour milk is one of the best foods for poultry, especially for young chickens, that can be given them, and we fear its value is not fully realized by those generally who keep poultry in the country, as we are satisfied much refuse milk goes to waste that might be given the hens as well as not. Young chicks thrive wonderful'y upon a diet of sour milk, and it may be given them in place of water to great advantage.

CLIMATIC CHANGES.

A correspondent writes to a New York paper that a severe winter several years ago destroyed many evergreens in his neighbornood that were supposed to be perfectly hardy, while more tender varieties were unharmed. It was the practice many years ago in the same locality to sow clover and timothy seed together in the fall. Of late years it is only safe to sow clover in the spring, and then not too early. Gardeners and farmers all over the country assert that many of their modes of culture have to be changed from time to time, and that many strange things happen that the most experienced and intelligent are unable to account

DOMESTIC LECTURES. Long winter evenings furnish ample time sons and daughters the practical science, if they know anything about them, and if not they can read about some treatise or the farming column in this paper. Who more than the farmer needs intellectual training and practical science? Who better than he can turn scientific to practical account? It is absolutely necessary that the agriculturiet be educated, that he may the better be prepared to profitably attend to every portion of his domestic affairs; that he may e capable of instructing and benefiting others by his timely advice, during the snouel and semi-annual associations gotten up for his advancement. The time is fast approaching when formers as a class will be practically educated, with an intellectual and moral training, and possessing enough of natural tact and ability so as not to be necessitated to call upon broken-down merchants and penitent politicians to fill offices of trust in their associations for improvement and progression in agricultural pursuits. DIRRLINGS.

A contemporary suggests that a cow can be easily led by a halter that commands her nose, but with difficulty by a rope around her horns.

European centre. Prices must be equalled by and bye, which will mean an advance in prices in this country. It useless to hope to destroy the acidity

Wool is cheaper in America than in any

of certain soils by the application of lime and other supposed correctives; only drainage will accomplish it.] After frost has pinched the grasses they

are no longer sufficient for cattle that must he kept in good flesh, nor for cows giving milk. Add enough grain, and the grass will serve much better to maintain good condi

In preparing food for stock, such as cooked vegetables, chopped feed, &c., always season with salt. Every animal craves it, and must have a certain amount of saline matter introduced into its z stem to enable

Whenever fowls can run at large without detriment to the garden they should be allowed to do so by all means. Nine-tenths of the trouble and disease among poultry are the result of keeping fowl too close.

Don't begin feeding corn to the pigs too soon. Gress, milk, roots and refuse vegetables will be better until cold weather approaches. Warm quarters will greatly reduce the expense of feeding during the winter. When wheat is sown on very dry soil the

condition may be greatly improved by thoroughly harrowing the field, which will bring the seed in close contact with earth reduced to the finest tilth, fitted to receive and con dense atmospheric vapor until the requisite moisture for germination is obtained.

It has been repeatedly shown that the amount of butter that can be obtained from milk of the ordinary processes is no guide to the amount of fat that may be in the milk. Hence to assume that a poor butter cow may not be a good cheese cow, or that she necessarily gives poor milk, is a gross error.

#### COMSUMPTION CURED.

An old physician, retired from practice, aving had placed in his hands by an East adia missionary the formula of a simple regetable remedy for the speedy and permaent cure of Consumption, Bronchi is, Catarrh, Asthma and all throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure It his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge, to all who desire it, this rerips, in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent Rociester, N.Y. [11-19eow]

#### GLADSTONE ON TRELAND.

LANDON Jan. 19. - In reference to the inten-

#### THREATENED DANGER.

Inthe fall of '84, Randall Miller, of Maitand N.S., was prostrated to his bed with an ttac of incipient consumption. Cough emdies all failed. He rapidly grew debilited and friends despaired of his recovery. He tied Burdock Blood Bitters, with imme DERRY NAME ABBEY AND THE LIBERATOR.

The redemption of the library and other contents of Daniel C'Connell's mansion, near Derrynane Abbey, which were seized last week by a sheriff in the Jevy of an execution upon the present occupant, does honor to the gentlemen who centributed for the purpose. Even in the present distressful condition of Ireland money paid to present the personal memorials of the great Liberator is well applied to patriotic use, and we should like to hear of a larger autiscription to buy the estate and maintain it after the fashion of Mount Vernon. Popularly it bears the name of Abb.y, but the true ruins of the cierical structure are on an island close in the neighborhood, which is accessible on foot at the ebb of the

Here dweit O'Connell at the climax of the struggle for Catholic emancipation, and it is surprising that no historical novelist has availed himself of the wonderfully picturesque subject of his surroundings at Derry-naue at that period. The most vivid description of them that ever has come to our notice is from the pen of the celebrated Prince Puckler Muskau, who visited the Literator there by invitation in September, 1828. O'Connell had been returned to Parliament from County Clare in the previous June, and the agitation occasioned by his refusal to take the test ouths was at its height throughout the United Kingdom. In a letter home to Germany, written at

Derrynane under date of September 20, the Prince described his adventures in reaching the Abbey from the village of Kenmare, which he left on herseback with a guide at three o'clock in the afternoon, disregarding O Connell's advice that the proper approach was from Killarney. Soon they were beset by a furious storm of rain, and the guide forsook him in search of poteen. After crossing the bridge of the Blackwater he struck into a bridle-path which iollowed the crags along a roaring sea. Darkness settled down. A passing peasant was taken up be hind the horseman and piloted him through a chasm where he was bathed up to the elbows in the salt water of a rising tide. A little way beyond, the saddle girths broke, and the luckless Prince, after vainly striving to balance himself upon his weary beast, stumbled on foot along a goat path, where for farmers to instil into the minds of their the guide overtook him when he was well nigh in despair. Six miles more of painful passage in the swift darkness, fording two deep and dense mountain torrents in his course, brought him at last to the gate of an ancient building standing on the rocky shore, just as the tower clock was striking eleven." In response to the knocking of the half drowned and frozen wanknocking of the half drowned and frozen wanderer, the doors were flung open by a servant
bearingsilver candlesticks, and hewassuddenly
ushered into a brightly lighted hall, where
once created a panic, the audience, numberushered into a brightly lighted hall, where O'Connels sat at the head of along table bearing wine and dessert, surrounded by the ladies of his family and attended by filteen or twenty retainers. Father L'Estrange, the Liberator's cenfessor, whom the Prince on acquaintance styled his "ideal of a well intentioned Jesuit," was a prominent member of the company. After the Prince changed his clothing and returned to the hall the ladies withdrew, and all who remained seemed to have made a long night of it.

The martial dignity of O'Connell's bearing struck the Prince, during the visit, as the distinguishing feature of the external appearance of his host. He wrote that O'Connell "looks much more like a general of Napoleon's than a Dublin advocate, and this dignity is rendered still more striking by the perfection with which he speaks Fronch. In mental qualities his wit and his persuasiveness made the most impression.

Prince in the following passage, written the by strong men attempting to pass them, and next day after a walk to the ruins of the last the women and children fell at the door-Prince in the following passage, written the Abbey with Father L'Estrange :-

of his castle, like a chieftein, surre aded by his vassals and by groups of .ne neighboring peasantry, who car a to receive his instructions or to when he laid down the law. This he car more easily do, being a lawyer. But shody would dare to appeal from his decision; O'Connell and the Pope are equally infallible. Lawsuits, therefore, do not exist within his empire, and this extends not only over his own tenantry, but I believe over the whole neigh-borhood. I wendered when I afterwards found both O'Connell and L'Estrange entirely free from religious bigotry, and even remarked in them very tolerant and philosophical views, though they persisted in choosing to continue true Cathelice. I wished that I had been able to conjure hither some of those furious imbcoiles among the English Protestants who cry out at Catholics as irrational and bigoted, while gle at the door crushed and trampled those they themselves alone, in the true sense of the word, cling to the fanstical faith of their politico religious party, and are firmly pre-determined to keep their long cars forever closed to reason and humanity.

At the end of the visit, wrote the Prince later, O'Connell himsulf escorted me to the boundaries of his demesne, mounted on a painful in the extreme. Persons remained at large and handsome gray horse, on which he the doorway all night waiting to have their looked more military than ever,'

Glimpses like this, of the lives of great men, throw side lights on their character which often show it in truer colors then the dry narratives of fermal historians .- N. 1. Telcyram.

SHOULD WE: INDEED:

Hesper, Vonus, were we native to that splendor, or in Mars.
We should see the globe we grown in fairest of their evening stars.

-Locksley Hall, Sixty Years After. The globe we grown in was never designed to be a first-class reflector. Her vast occars let the sunbeams through them to meknown depths, and but few of them ever got back. Her wealth of tropical vegetation absorbs ail rays but the green Bright spots she has, no doubt. The Alps form a brillian stor, radi-Ansections, also a posterior and tartes of the Alps form a Frillian star, radi-for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Com-blaints, after having tested its wonderful ating from Switzerland into Italy, Austria and France. The Himalayan region of Asia must appear more splendid still, with its breadths of elevated table land covered with snow. And the effect of a sudden snow fall, changing a continent in a moment from black to white, must be a remarkable phenomenon to those who can see it from without. But by nail by addressing with stamp, naming the prevailing tint of earthlight is blue, this paper, W. A. Noves, 149' Power's Block, ghastly, lurid, such as we see it on the moon ghastly, lurid, such as we see it on the moon when she is three or four days old-such as we see it during an ccipse of the sun, where the atmosphere, under the mcon's shadow, is filled with reflected light from unanndowed parts of the earth. Nevertheless as seen Lindon Jan. 19.—In reference to the intended of the Parnellite members of parliament to Westminster Cladatone writes, with regard the proposed provision for enabling Ireland to take part in Imperial concerns, that such provises would naturally take a definite form if the meshould arrive for forming a new bill.—

In reference to the intendence of the carth. Nevertheless as seen from Yeaus, the carth, with her attendant disanter arosa not from the crowding of the part in Imperial concerns, that such provides would naturally take a definite form if the nocturnal sky. If Tenuyson had stopped at Venus, we would never have kinked. It's that "or in Mars" that hurts. Tenuyson hadn't been talking of Mars where they met the excited occupants of the past where they met the excited occupants of the past where they met the excited occupants of the past where they met the excited occupants of the past where they met the excited occupants of the past where they met the excited occupants of the past where they met the excited occupants of the past where they met the excited occupants of the past where they met the excited occupants of the past where they met the excited occupants of the past where they met the excited occupants of the past where they met the excited occupants of the past where they met the excited occupants of the past where they met the excited occupants of the past where they met the excited occupants of the past where they met the excited occupants of the past where they met the excited occupants of the past where they met the crowding of the past where they met the past where they met the crowding of the past where they met the past where they are the past where the past where the past where they are the past where the p previously - hadn't been thinking of him until—aye, there's the villany!—he wanted a rhyme for "stara. And then he leant his elbow on the table and his chin on his

out?"

Lord Tennyson! Lord Tennyson! If you think the glamour of your title or the prestige of your early fame will screen you while you attempt to ram down the threat of an intelligent and discerning public a machinethyme each as that-a machine-rhyme, my Lord, of the despest, darkest, most atrocious dye-and you know it! If you think-I was about to say, my Lord-if you think you can do this with impunity, you know not with whom you have to deal.

When the earth is at her greatest brillisticy as viewed from Mars she presents the time for her greatest brilliancy. But she is twice as far off, and, being but little larger, covers only one-quarter as much angular space. Now she only gets half as much sunlight to reflect, and it is probable that she is not half as good a reflector; for Venus is as lar attendants at the performances which had exceptionally good in that respect as the been given in the hall. They always sat earth is exceptionally bad. But putting her at half as good, then Mars would get onesixteenth part as much light from the earth as the earth does from Venus.

On the other hand, Jupiter, as seen opposition" from Mars, would be brighter than we over see him in the ratio of 17 to 13. Saturn, too, would be somewhat brighter, and when his ring would be in its broadest phase, might afford Mars as much light as the Earth does. And the numerous fixed stars which shine with greater brilliancy than Satu:n: Sirius and Procyon, Arcturus, Capella and Vega, not to mention those whose splender is known to us Northerners by reputation only-such as Canopus, Alpha Crucis and the fest of the Centaur-would effectually defeat the Earth's claim to the title of " fairest of the evening stars."

#### THE SPITALFIELDS DISASTER

Seventeen Persons Trampled to Death-Most of the Victims Mebrews-Terrible Coults of a Quarret and a Cay of Fire.

LONDON, Jan. 19 .- The hall in Princess street, Spitalfields, where a fatal panic occurred last night, is a favorite resort for the Jews of that part of London. Entertainments have been given there every night for a long time. Last evening a benefit performance was given and the place was crowded. During the progress of the play a man and woman quarrelled in the street outside and near the main door way of the hall. The man used violence and the woman screamed. Her cry was heard by ing five hundred, rising in a body and rushing pell-mell for the main entrance. The audience was almost entirely composed of Jows. The man gir of the Hebrew dramatic club which was giving the entertainment was on the stage when the panis began. He perceived at once that there was no good reason for it, and did all in his power to allay the excitement, and to afford all possible facilities for the exit of the people. The half has a number of entrances, and he had them all thrown wide open, and called on the people, when they would not remain, to divide and use all the doorways, but they paid ao attention to bim. In fact, many of them construed the manager's earnestness into proof that there was a fire and increased their exertions to get out. The whole crowd, as if with one impulse, made for the main entrance. It happened that among those who first reached it were a number of The feudal power of command which o'Connell exercised is described by the men and children who had been occupying o'Connell exercised is described by the we gen and children who had been occupying way they tripped up others who were crush On our return we found him on the rrace ed down by the rush of the frantic crowd. It took but a few minutes to empty the house, and the alarm was so thorough that not a soul among the entire audience refrained from the struggle to get out. When the people, after reaching the street, ascertained facts of the situation, a scene of great dis-order ensued, caused by the discovery that numbers were missing. Then a rush back was made. This, however, was stopped at the main entrance by the police, who had

arrived and assumed control, SEVENTEEN CORPSES WERE FOUND icside the theatre near the door. They were all torn, crushed and disfigured. It was found that of the dead twelve were women, three were boys, one was a girl, and the other a man. The remains were almost unrecognizable. Eye witnesses say that the way the strong men who got uppermost in the strugwho fell down was indescribably brutal. It is stated that a number of infants carried in their mother's arms and clung to through all the panic, were also crushed or smothered to death and that a number of others were fatally injured. The scene dur-ing the attempted return of the crowd was dead restored to them, and the Limentations of the women were heart-breaking. The police have been giving a number of contradictory stories about the cause of the panic. One statement is that thieves started the cry of fire for the purpose of getting an opportunity to despuil the many rich Jewesses in the hall of the costly jewels they were on their person.

A PARTICHANT'S STORY.

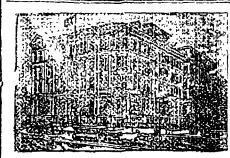
A man named Harris Goldberg said be went to the gallery of the hall accompanied by his wife and ramily. They all eat to-gether. The play was a melodrama called the "Spanish Gipsey Girl," During the performance some boys, in order to obtain a better view of the stage, climbed up an exposed gas pipe fixed along the wall. This strained the pipe and started the leak. Mr. Goldberg placed his handkerchief over the lenk and some one shouted, "turn off the metre." This shout was raised simultaneously with a cry of alarm from one of the actors on the stage. Then the people in the gallery rose and rushed headlong down the stairs. Mr. Golberg's wife was tern away from him and trampled to death. His six years' old son jumped upon the heads of the packed mass and escaped by running over them. The managers are not to blame for the disaster. The passage from the hall to the street entrance is ten feet wide where the struggle occurred and the doors swung both ways. There are several minor exits from the disnater arose not from the crowding of the passage, but from the frantic efforts of the people in the gallery to force their way from the crowded strirs. The men and women in front were driven headlong into the passage, where they met the excited occupants of the pit, and there was a hopeless block.

THE HALL TO DAY resembles a disordered auction room. Broken furniture, crushed toys, children's toys, broken bottles, orange peel, actors' wigs and hand, pursed up his lips, cocked one eye up at the coiling, and mentally ejeculated:

Bars—cars—dars—fars—gars—hars—jars—
There are many blood spots on the backs of the same blood. Every here listerelief, followed by a speedy cure, ... do. Let's see—it's the planet next beyond and there knots of hair are clinging to the the earth, and they probably have as good a furniture. Several escapes were made through

view of us as we have of Venus. Down it the windows, most of which are badly goes, anyhow. Blawet it, what's the difference? Who'il ever take the trouble to find bottom of the stone stairs leading to the gallery. Here a terrible struggle took place between the front of the crowd rushing from the main floor and the leaders of the throng which rushed down the gallery stairs. The dead lay mostly in two opposing rows, the feet of each row close to those of the other, one row of heads lying toward the gallery stairway, the other toward the op-posite side of the hall. The faces of the dead were distorted with agonized expressions. The clothes were completely torn from the bodies of some of the victime. A little girl, since identified as Eva Marks, was found lying at the bottom of a pile of dead. Her nearly the same phase as Venus does to us at lower limbs were bare and the upper part of her dress was torn to shreds, showing that she had fought hard for life. Isaac Levy, a venerable Hebrew, with long white flowing beard and hair, was found among the dead. He and his wife were regubeen given in the hall. They have, incar the door. It is thought from the position in which his body was found that Mr. J. H. Of LUSBY, Pres. Louiston Nat'l Bank. F. Many. instead of fleeing alone when the panic A. Balbway, Pres. New Origins Nat'l Bank. wife, so the old man was brushed down by the rushing crowd and stamped to death. His wife's body lay opposite. The woman was in the prime of life, and wore brightly colored clothes and quantities of jewellery. Beside her lay a little boy whose knicker bockers and stockings were torn to shreds.

> The knit goods strike at Canajoharie, N.Y., is declared off by the General Executive Board of the Knights of Labor.



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		1,000	20,000
**		500	25,000
+ C		300	30,000
41		200	40,000
41		100	50,000
41		50	50,000
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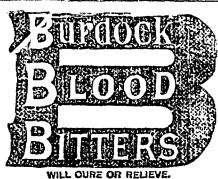
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Both rn and Ointment are sold at Professor Holloway's Establishment, 533 Oxford street, London, in boxes and pots, at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 6d. 4s. 6d., 11s., 22s. and 33s. each, and by all medi-cine vendors throughout the civilized world.

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Canadian2,600	" John Kerr.
Phonician 2,800	" D. McKillop,
Waldensian 2,600	" D. J. James.
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The Steamers of the Liverpool Mail Line sating fro Liverpool on THURSDAYS, from Portland on THURSDAYS, and from Halifax on ATURDAYS, calling at longh Poyle to receive on tond and land Mails and Passengers to and from Ireland and Scotland, are intended to be despatched

FROM HALIFAX : FROM PORTLAND TO LIVERPOCL, VIA HALIFAX Sardinism. Thursday Dec. 2
Polynesian Thursday, Dec. 16
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or on the arrival of the Grand Trunk Railway Train
from the West.

Rates of passage from Montreal, via Malifax:—Cabin \$58.75, \$73.75, \$81.75, (According to accommodation. Intermediate, \$35.50, Steerage, \$25.50. Baies of passage from Montreal, via Portland:—Cabin \$57.50, \$72.50 and \$2.10 (according to recommoda-tion), intermediate, \$35.50, Steerage, 25.50. NEWFOUNDLAND LINE.

The Steamers of the Ballfax Mail Line from Hallfax to Liverpeol, via St. John's N. F., are intended to be despatched FROM HALIFAX:— Carbingman Monday, Dec. 20
Carbingman Monday Dec. 20
Fates of passage between Halifax and St. John's Cabin \$20.00, intermediate, \$15.00, etternge \$6.00. GLASGOW LINE,

GLASGOW LINE.

During the senson of Winter Navigation a steamer will be despatched regularly from Glasgow for Reston (via Halfrax when occasion requires), and regularly from Boston to Glasgow direct, as follows, FROM BOSTON:—

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About Jan
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The steamers of the Ginsgow, Londonderry and Philadelphia Service are intended to be dispatched from Philadelphia for Ginsgow, FRGM PHILADELPHIA 

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Connections by the Intercolonial and Grand Trunk Railways, via Halifax; and by the Central Vermont and Grand Trunk Railways (National Despatch), and by the Boston and Albany, New York Central and Great Western Railways, (Merchants' Despatch), via Boston and by the Grand Trunk Railway Company, via Portland.

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Nev. 9th, 1886.



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#### THE HOUSEHOLD.

Specially prepared for THE POST and TRUE Witness.)

The Editress is prepared to answer all questions on matters connected with this Department.

#### BLACKBERRY SHORTCAKE.

Blackberry shortcake may be made by this recipe: Sift half a pound of flour with two teaspoorfuls of baking powder, a heaping teaspoonful of sugar and the same quantity of salt. Mix with this a quarter of a pound of butter, which should be as firm as possible adding little by little half a pint of cold-blooded milk. The mixing should be done with a kuife, rapidly. Place the paste on a floured pastry board, turning it about until it is covered with the flour. Roll out to the thickness of half an inch and noil out to the thickness of half an inch and cut it in round pieces the size of a breakfast J. J. Landry, bookbinder, who, besides supervising his own tusiness, is secretary of the Machanian and the Machanian on the passe and cutting around it. Lay the pieces on a greased pan and bake. When done, out around the edge and pull them apart. Lay the blackberries on each halfpiece, sprinkling them well with augar. The berries on the top layer should be placed up right. Serve with cream.

CURRANT PUDDING.

Make a good paste and roll out thin ; have ready some currente, picked and washed. Strew thickly all over the paste, roll it up : scald and flour a thick clath, roll the pudding in it and tie tightly at each end; put into boiling water, and boil for two bours. PRICASSEED EGGS.

Fricaseed eggs, for a very nice relish for meats, are much in favor with some persons. Take six eggs, boiled hard, two ounces of butter, a sprig of pareley (minced), two minced mushrooms, one half pint of gravy, a spannful of flour. I'mt the butter in a sauce-pau, and when melted stir into it the minued mushrooms and two parsley, and season it with pepper and salt. Let the mushrooms cook for a few minutes, and when done pour in the gravy, and thicken it with the flour. Allow the mixture to boi, stirring constantly, and then add the hard-boiled eggs cut into slices. Boil it up at once and

#### CARINET PEDPINGS.

A cabinet pudding makes a very nice dessert, and is a good way to use up the pieces of stale cake that remain in the cake hox. Take pieces of stale cake, or a cake that has happened to go wrong with you, and roak them in sherry wine, just enough wine to make them moist. If the cake be very stale, it would be a good idea to steam it a little first. Butter your mold well, and sprinkle in it enough raisins and citron to cover the bottom, Now put in a layer fyour cake, and continue this until y ur mola is about two thirds full. Lit your 1.8 Cleyer by of cake. Mix in a bowl three tablespoorfuls or sugar and three eggs, until they are a cream; then mix la clowly a pint or max jue brought to a boiling poiet. Pour or max jue brought to a boiling poiet. Pour this over the cake, etc., in a of that the the mold into a pan of cold water, . Set water will cover one-third of the mo. it over the fire until the water boils, then the whole into the oven to bake an hour. Serve with wine sauce.

#### A VIRGINIA SOUP,

A quart and a piet of liquor in which a corned ham was boiled, cooled, skimmed and strained; one cup of milk, four well-beaten eggs, two tablespoonfuls minical paraley, and all back into the soup kettle. Heat almost to the both, stirring all the while, and pour into the tursen lined with the split and dipped crackers. The soup is far better than might be expected.

STEWED DUCKS.

Clean and trues, but omit the stuffing. Sprinkle the bottom of a pot with onion and a little green sage. Lay in the ducks; cover with thin slices of fat salt pork and pour in a large cupful of cold water. Fit a tight top on the pot and set where the contents will not boil in less than an hour. Stew slowly two hours and one-half before raising the lid, then turn the ducks and leave until tender, probably for an hour or more. Lift the fawls to a hot dish to keep warm, strain the gravy, thicken with browned flour, boil up and pour, partly on the ducks, partly into a boat. excellent method of disposing of tough fowls.

#### WOODSTOCK, ONT.

To the Editor of THE POST and THUE

WITNESS: The usual round of duty, with the assistance of an express train, brought "Glingall" to Woodstock a few days ago. Un looking Dake of Wellington, continued Herr Richter, about for a conveyance to the hotel, I encountered a long black looking arrangement, much in the etyle of an ambulance, which land, Englishmen defiantly declared that was in charge of a boy about 12 years old, who had a voice that would be a fortune to a senator, and with which as was elequently appealing to the passengers to patronize his " live." This worthy, who is driver, conductor und managing circutor of his transportation business, soon landed me at the Commercial House, one of the best how I stee in town. where mine host Forbes a lends to the wants of the knights of the road in a vary acceptable manner. This is a thriving town of about 7,000 inhabitants, having railway communication with the two great trunk lines by means of th Great Western and Credit Valley division respectively. The town has a distinctively "western air and appearance, it is the sear of many large manufactories, and has doubted its population within the pust five years, and I was assured by no less an authority than Mayor Francis, that in three years more Woodstock would be a city. Being located in the North Riding of the County of Oxford, It possesses the proud privilege of being ropresented in the Local Legislature by the remains of eight persons. They were too indomitable Mowat himself. And an bodies of Mrr. Kitty Poe, Miss Mary J. Caridea of the arrangth of Liberatian in Woodstock may be gathered from the fact that bost of the local daily newspapers are stanneh apperiers of that party.

A feature that immediately strikes the

a'tention of strangers in the large number of just reached here of the arrest of town perhandrome and elegantly dressed ladies to be seen on the streets usually in the afternoons. An enthuginatie Woodstookite confidentially informed your correspondent that in this par-

Ontario,
The Catholic population of Woodstock numbers some 200 families, comprising about 1,000 persons in all, and considering that a few years ago they were but a fraction of this number, the increase is most gratifying. The Rev. M. J. B. ady, who succeeded the late Namented Father Carlin two years ago, is in up so there can be no traces left." charge of this congregation, and during the past two years has in addition to his numerone other duties-been diligently engaged in the eraction of a new church, which was first is so powerful that it may not be subdued by | brl, 800 00 to 15 00; Mors pork, Western, opened for divine service the week before discipling. -Sencea.

Christmas. The church is a handsome structure of red brick with stone facings, 15 x 150 in dimensions, and is nestly and comfortably finished. It is a credit alike to both

pastor and people.

The organist of the church, Miss Katle Landy, is a young lady of very superior musi cal talents; she is a student at the Woodstock Collegiate Institute, and hails from Arthur, Out.

Among the most prominent drish Catholics here Mr. Farrell, of the Royal Hotel, is probably one of the oldest residents and best known citizens. He met with a severe accident some three menths ago, having his leg broken by being thrown out of a waggon, but I am glad to say he is almost recovered from the effects of his lojuries.

The O'Neil House, by Mr. J. E. O'Neil, is the leading hotel in the town, and, having been recently built, is furnished with all modern improvements, and fully equal to the hest city hotels in the province.

A busy and well known offizen also is Mr. the Mechanics Institute, a prominent mem-ber of the Woodstock Amateur Achiletic Association, and secretary of the C.M B.A.

I may mention that, when in Detroit last week, I met Mr. E. Kennedy, formerly of the Shamrock lacrosse team. Ed. was looking well, and made many enquiries about ing well, and made ....., people and things in Montreal.

#### SCANDAL-MONGERS.

Do you hear the scandal-mongers Passing by, Breathing poison in a whisper;

In a sigh?

Moving cautiously and slow,

Smiling sweetly as they go.

Never noisy, gliding smoothly like a snake,
Slipping hero and gliding there
Through the meadows fresh and fair,

Leaving subtle shine and poison in their wake Saw you not the scandal-monger As she sat.

Beam ng beightly neath the resea On her bat?

In her dainty gloves at d dross, Angel-like and rothing less, Seemed she—casting smiles and pleasant words about

Once she shragged and shook her nead, Raised her eyes and nothing said, When you spoke of triend; and yet it left a doubt.

Did you watch the scard d-monger

At the bar!, Through the mu ic, ryhm, beau'y, Light and all? Moving here and moving there,

With a whisper light as a r. Casting shadows on a sister woman's fame. Just a whisper-d word or glance, As she floated through the dance, And a doubt forever hangs upon a name,

You will find the scandal-mongers

Everywhere; Sometimes mee, but often women, Young and fair; Yet their tonzues drip foulest sline, And they speed took besure time, Casting mud on those who climb by work and

Shun their, shan them as you go, Shun them, whither high or low, They are but the mind sepents of the earth.

#### A PRIEST'S FEAST.

Sunday being the eve of the feast of St. Anchony, pay on saint of Rev. Abbo Giband, P.P., and the 25th anniversary of his appointment as director of the Ville Marie congregation, the opportunity was taken by the conpepper, two tablespoonfuls of cornet such, eight Boston crackers, split and dipped in hot milk, a tiny bit of soda in the cup of milk. Heat the milk to boiling and stir in the parsley, the cornet run, wet with cold water, and the pepper; boil again, take out a cupful and mix it gradually with the boaten eggs. Have the milk ready scalded beaten eggs. Have the milk ready scalded for energing the hely only, a golden basic and in another vessel; pour this in with the eggs The Rev. Atha Giband briefly answered Mr. Demar's widress, tunnking the congregation for their generous gitts and blessing them. At the seminary vesterd by, the Rev. Abbé Giband was the recipient of many appropriate congratula

#### THE GERMAN ELECTIONS.

Burtis, Jan. 22 .- The new German Lib-Crain o: the second Berlin district met toisy ter the purpose of deciding on their otton in the coming election for the Reich-Tiree thousand electors attendedstag. it was resolved to support Prof. Virehow against (1. n. Von Moltke as condidate. Herr Regier, in a speech advocating this policy, admitted the personal merits of Von Molike as supereminent, but he contended it was not the duty of the electors to provide that tre m litary interests of the Empire should be strongly represented in the Reichstag, but rather to elect to that body those who could and would defend the civil interests of the people to the end that there might be a to \$4.35. proper equalization of civil and military claims put forth. The views of emineut sivilians should be recognized in opposition to the one-sided military view. When the util zed his military glory and his personal ments to override the constitution of Engthough he had been victorious in Spain and at Waterloo he should not be victerious against the people of England in like menner. Gen. Von Moltke, though he had been victorious over Arseria and over France, should not be permitted to be victo rious against the citizens of Berlin. Prince Von Hohenlohe, Governor of Alsace-Lorraine, as returned to Strasborg. It is stated he has been instructed from Berlin to treat the partisans of protesting (or arti-annexation) candidates for the present election campaign, with the utmost possible legal repression.

#### A KENTUCKY MYSTERY SOLVED.

LOUSVILLE, Ky., Jan 18.-On October 22 one of the most frightful tragedies that ever took place in Keniucky occurred in the eastern portion of Koox county. The house occupied by the Puc family was burned down and in the ashes were found the charred son, Mies Mary Euros, and avo Pos cinturen, Molly, Axy, Laura, Pearly and Willy. It as afterwards developed that they had been murdered, after which the

sons, all neighbors of the murdered family, charged with participating in the disbelieul affir. Their names are Amelia Worms, Brice Mille, Balmor Mills, Wright Smith, Elias Ontario.

Ontario.

Ontario.

Jackson, Mollie Stamper and Pinda Ham Ontario.

Ontario. the leader of the gang and instigator of the affair. She is a not runs courtenan and had great influence over the others who were arristed. On the day after the marcer the woman was everheard to say to one of the others: "Thank God we burned everything

#### THE INTH PARIJAMENTARY VA-CANCIES

LONDON, Jan. 22 .- Mr. Parcell, writing to the Dublin Buening Telegraph with reference to the vacanules in the link party, 845 that after consulting with his principal cill leagues, it was decided to ask Switt McNeil to offer himself as a candidate in South Donegal and that he consented to ruo. After reterring to Mr. McNeill's fitness ier office as a consistent advocate of home rule for year-and one who carned Mr. Gladstone's approb. tion as a writer on Irish suid ote, Mr. Parael says : "Mr. McNeili's return as a l'ro:estant National at by a Casholic electorate will have great effect in dispelling the fears and projuwill, to Uleter a signal example of that love of teleration and absence of bigotry so re-merkable among the Catholics in Ireland.' Mr. Parnell further says: "It has also been settled that Mr. Healy will contes Longford in the place of Justin McCarthy. So we will no longer be without Mr. Healy's great energy and fighting power, which were so much wished for during the last session."

TREVELYAN ON THE POLITICAL SATUATION.

LONDON, Jan. 22 .- George O. Trevelyan was presented by his former constituents at Howick to-day with a portrait of himself. In his speech of thanks Mr. Trevelyan dwelt at some length on the political situation. He said there was nothing in the objections to Mr. Guadstone's Home Rule bill which could not be removed without destroying the liberal character of the measure or making it less acceptable to the Irish people. As for himself, Mr. Trevelyan said he was sincerely desirous of a remaion of the Liberal party on honciable terms, but that he never could consent to have the control of the law and order in Ireland transferred from the hands of the present central acthority.

#### BIGAMIST AND DESERTER.

Plantitron, Jan. 23. - A sail case has just come to light here. L. Whiting, an agent for a leading firm of organ makers, nu-reied in 1880, in St. Catharines, to a Miss Temple, and brought his wife to this city. Whiting subsequently went to Rentrew to work, and for some time his wife had not heard of bic. It was recently learned, however, that on January 8 he had merried a Miss Nellie Villeneuve, of Fort Coulogne, about forty miles from Ronfrew, and the chief of police telegraphed for his arrest, but too late, as he had disappeared, and is now supposed to be in the United States. His wife fully trusted him. She has four young children. She does not think Whiting has left Canada.

THE CHOLERA IN THE SOUTH. WASHINGTON, Jan. 22 .- Desputches from Buenos Ayres state that the deaths from Asiatic cholors in that city in November were 93. Business is virtually suspended. The death rate in Rossrio has some times reached 50 per day. The Government authorities are working energetically to extirpate the plague by modern methods.

#### COMMERCE.

Weekly Review of Montreal Wholesale Markets.

Business generally is very good, and payments are considered fair. In a wholesulway matters are brisk and prospects for the future encouraging. Retail business is also

#### FLOUR, GRAIN, &c.

\_The market has assumed a onict appearance, sithough a fair amount of business has transpired. Sales of Octario putent, have been made at \$4 15 to \$1 50, and superior has changed hands at \$3 95 to \$4. Extra has been placed at \$3 75, and spring extra at \$4.45. Superfine bas since been placed at \$3.10 to \$3.15. In Manitaba flour, sales of strong Bakers' have been made at \$4 40 to \$4 50, and medium sorts have sold at \$4 10 to \$1 15. We quote : Patents, At \$4 10 to \$1 15. We quote: Patents, \$4.15 to \$4 00; Strong Bakers' (American), \$4.40 to \$4.70; Strong Bakers' (Manitoban), \$4 40 to \$4.50; Strong Bakers' (Uanada), \$4 00 to \$4.20; Superior Extra, \$3.95 to \$4 00; do, choice. \$4.10 to \$0 00 ; Extra Superfine, \$3.75 to \$3.80; Fancy, \$3.65 to \$3 70; Spring Extra, | to \$10. \$3 45 to \$3 50; Superfine, \$3.10 to \$3 20; Fine, \$2.80 to \$2.90; Middlings, \$2.25 to \$2.40; Pollards, \$2 00 to \$2.10 ; Ontario bags (strong) b.i.. \$1 80 to \$1.90; do (\*pring extra), \$1.60 to \$1.70; do (superfine), \$1.40 to \$1.50; City strong in sacks of 140 lbs (per 196 lbs), \$4.30

OATHEAL.-Car lote are still quoted st \$3 95 to \$4 05 per bbl., jobbing lots at \$4 10 to \$4 25. Granulated \$4 25 to \$4 50, in bags \$2 00 to \$2 10 for ordinary, and \$2 15 to \$2 25 for granulated. Cornment, \$2 30 to \$2.50 per bbl.

BEAN. -Steady at \$14 in car lots. Shorts. \$15 to \$61.

WHEAT .- Canada red winter was effered to parties at 81c at points west of Toronto, but buyers' views were 80c. These prices are equal 92c to 93c here, but these figures are not obtainable. Red winter is quoted here for May delivery at 950.

Conn .- The mark t on spot is quiet, and prices are nominal at 4Sc to 49c in bond and

55c du y paid, Pras — I be market is still very quiet and prices are nominally unchanged at 64c to 65c per 66 ibs The market has declined in Landon, England. OATS .- There have been sales along the

line on Montroal account at 25c per 34 lbs. for storage in this city until May. Herr prices are quoted at 27 to 28 :.

BARLEY — Malting barley 55. to 60: per

bushel. Feed barley 45: \$ 50c. live-The demond is not and prices are nominal at 48; to 50; per bushel. RUCKWHEAT-Here prices are quoted at

42; to 45c per 48 lbs. In the country sales have been made at 400. Malx-Montreel No. 1, 90 to 05; and other kinds from 75c to 85c per bushel in

Serna,-Sales of red clover were made at points west of Teranto at \$5.25. Here prices are quoted at \$3 50 to \$6 Timotry is standy at \$2 40 to \$2 50 for Western, and at \$2 50 to \$2 75 for Canadian. Alaika iquored at \$8 00 to \$7 00. Plaxaced, \$1 20 to \$1 35.

#### PROVISIONS, &c.

Pork, Larp, &c .- Sales were reported of othing lots at \$15. The rocen: declina to the Wostern market has not affected prices in their derbock and the teason is over. hore. In emoked mente, sales or hand were is slow sate, and prices are unchanged. No svil propensity of the human heart 800 00 to 15 00; Chicago short cut clour per per brl, 814 00 to 14 25; India mesi beaf.

per 100, \$00 00 to \$00 00; Meas beef, per good apring trade is auticipated. Travellets bel, \$00 00 to 00 00; Hams, city cared per are doing well P yments are fair.

10, 12c to 12jc; Hams, canvassed, 00c to 00c; Hams and hanks, green, per 15, \$00 00 to very satisfact ry. Shipments continue to 00 00; Lard, Western, in pails, per 15, 9jc to England, where there is a fair demand. 2jo; Lard, Canadian, in pails, per tb. 00c to 9.; Bacon, per lb, 10u to 1041; Shoulders, per lb., 0 00 to 0.00; Tallow, common refin ed, per lh. 41 to 45 :.

DRESSED Hogs-The receipts of hogs to data have been nearly three times those for the corresponding p ried of last year. Prices are quoted at from \$6.00 to \$6.10 for heavy sverages, and at \$6.20 to \$6.25 for light in

#### DAIRY PRODUCE.

BUTTER. -The strength of the market has certs: nly increased, sales having been made at fully ic per lo above what could have been resilzed then. The principal enquiry has been for Western and Brookville goods, Sales of Morrisburg are also reported at 19.. Sales lected Townships have sold at 21c to 22c in lots. We quete:-Creamery, fine fancy, 24s to 25s; do, good, 00: to 23s; Townships, fine to finest, 20s to 22s; do, fair to good, 17s to 19s; Morrisburg, fine to finest, 190 to 200; do, fair to good, Ide to 180; Brockville, fine to finest, 190 to 200; do, fair to good, 163 to 180; Western, fine to finest, 183 to 184c; do, fair to good, 16: to 17e; low grades, 14e to 15c.

ROLL BUTTER. -Arrivals are well taken up at steady prices, sales in boxes and barrels having been made at 164c to 18:, a good sized | graded. lot being sold at the outside figure.

CHEESE -The market is firm, and holders are getting full prices, further sales of time but few are; going by the same road .white having been made at 12he for shipmente. Stocks here are getting down to small compass. Prices in New York have sdyanced to 1212 for finest, but at that figure bolders do not feel disposed to sell. We quote : - Finest Fall colored, 1242 to 1270 timest, white, 124e to 00e; fine, 12e to 124e; medium to fair, 11e to 114e; lower grades, 10e to 101e.

#### COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Fines -- The market is firm at the advance with sales of lineo at 22a to 32 and of new aid at 250 to 30c. Held fresh stock 192 to

GAME -- Holders of partriages have been pushing sales at 40s per trace, but stocks on hand are ample and will require more pushing before they are disposed of. Deer carcases have sold as low as 4: per lin, and we mete 4c to 5c per lb. Saddles have sold at 7c to Sc.

DRESSED MEATS - Farmers' frezen beef 4c to 44c per lo for hindquarters, and Sa so to for forequarters. Mutton carcases 50 to To

per lb. DRESSED POULTRY .- The supply of ponitry has been considerably reduced during the nost week and there is still plenty for all requirements. Siles have been made of tarkeys at Se to 10: per lb as to quality, chickens at 510 to 610, geese 54c to 7c, and ducks

at 9: to 10c.
BEANS. - Medium beans remain steady at \$1.15 to \$1 25 per bushel for fine to choice, and hand-picked are held higher. Car lots, 90e to \$1.05, as to quality.

demand for the scason, and sales of sager have transpired at Sc to Do as to quality. Maple syrup quiet at 90c to \$1.10 per tin. Hors-The demand is almost nil, and alto

gether few Canadian hops are offered; holders have to make concessions in order to sell We quote 14c to 18c for good to choice Canadians, for 1886 growth, and 8: to 10c for cld.
POTATOES-Two car loads of potatoes have heen received, and sales are reported at 600 to

651 per hag. In single bags, sales have been mude at 750 to 85c. Oxioss-The market is steady at \$2 \$3 per bbl.

Ashes-The market has undergone no material change since last report, a few small sales having been made at \$4 20 to \$4 25 for first pots.

#### FRUITS, &c.

Arries.-The market is quiet and unchanged with sales of a few jobbing lots at 83 to \$3 50 per bbl, carloads of Western being ganted at \$2 50 to \$2 75.

EVAPORATED APPLES. -The market is very strong at 12: to 1210. Stocks are light. Peans.-Boston pears in boxes have sold at \$5, and in barrels prices are quoted at \$8 GRAPES -Almeria grapes have been placed

at a wide range in prices, from \$250 to \$550 iu kegs. DATES -Sales have been made in round lots at 6s, and in broken lots for Western

shipment at 630 to 7c per 1b. CHANNERRIES. -Soft fruit have been sold at \$5 to \$6 per bil., fresh at \$8 to \$9 and fampy

at Sil. ORANGES.-Sales of Valencia oranges cx Polynesian were made at \$4 50 to \$5 in oss s. J. Ha oranges sold at \$4 to \$4 50 per bex, and Florida at \$1 to \$5; Bitter oranges \$5,50 to \$6. The receipts from the Polynesian were 1.000.

LEMONS .-- The demand is limited, and business is slow at \$2.50 to \$4.50 as to quality, sales having bean made at the inside figure. Messina and l'almero in cases \$5 and Naples in cases SS to SO.

Commuts -Firm at 86 per 100, under limited supplies.

#### GENERAL MARKETS.

Fish Oils .- The market has been very quiet, the enquiry being almost nil. New-fundland and oil is quoted at 39s to 40s, Garre at 37c to 38c, and Halifax at 34c to 35c. Scram refined seal oil is quiet and quested at 48c to 50c, cod liver oil 65c to 70c. YSTERS -- Breefvon, \$3 to \$4 per bol for M conques and astrows, common at \$2 59 to

HARD COAL The market is steady \$6.50 to r stove, \$5.25 for exectout and \$8 for And for the party, per 2 000 the delivered.

STEAN COAL - The market is them and stress light. We un to Care Breton \$4 to

\$4 25. Ponon \$4.50 to \$4.75, and Scotch as 85 50 per grove. Groceries—Business has burn gulet during the week, chused by hea of communication with the country districts. There is in movement in tear. Engara are firm, also

Fish .- The market is strengthening.

portion and neal exact.

quota green cod at \$4 for No. 1, and \$4 25 to \$4 50 for No. 1 large. Dry cad, \$5. There a morning doing in nearings and salmon. Las storms one spriously injuting the businers. Fish of all hopen are reported to be source at Mr. John, N. B., and the trade are 150 bbls, of Mentre-I short out mess park in looking for an accusary. They also expect to ther prices to Capa Breton, where there is

Juan and Hantswatte. - Business in these reported at 11a to 114. Green hams and them continued by t, and not much trade in flanks have sold at 84c to Sign. Paliow expected till after Carolval. Pro from it described till after Carnivel. Pro from in demon at the sidence. Ber from is firm; Lanada selle at \$2 40 to \$2 50. Tinglates are unduriged not steady.

ing in freely. Manufacturors are busy and a County Armegh, Ireland.

very satisfact ry. Shipments continue to England, where there is a fair demand. Prices re unchanged. Tanh re are busy. HIDES AND SKINS -- Receipts are rather large. The market is active. Prices remain

unchanged.
FURS.—The local for trade is very dull and thera is no bright unclook,

Wook,-In wool business is quiet, nothing having bon done during the week. Prices are unchanged.

Bors - We are yet upable to note any improvement in hops, and those who would not ordinarily of j es to purchase, defer doing in

ine b pe of a change in ouvers favor. DRY GOODS -There is a rather good movemert in this line, un i travellers are meeting with a favorable demand everywhere. There has been no change in the prices to note.

#### THE HORSE MARKET.

The horse market has been more active, and a good number of sales have taken place, both for export and local account. There is a good enquiry for light driving horses, which are scarce, while heavy beasts self slow.

#### BREVITIES.

it is so easy to believe in the guilt of a fellow-man who stands stripped and de-

Our minds are as different as our faces ; w are travelling to one destination—Happiness; Colton.

There are men whose presence infuses trust and reverence; there are others to whom we have need to carry our trust and reverence ready made.

To the end of men's struggles a penalty will remain for those who sink from the ronks of heroes into the crowd for whom the heroes fight and die.

A mind in the grasp of a terrible anxiety is not credulous of easy solutions. The one stay that beers up our hope is cure to up pear freil, and if looked at long will seem to Unserapulousness gots rid of much, but

not of wounded vanity, or the sense of loneliness, against which, as the world at present stands, there is no security but a just and leving soul Wife-I don't see how you can say that

Mr. Whitechoker has an effeminate way of talking. He has a very loud voice. Husband-I mean by an effeminate way of talking, my dear, that he talks all thu

time. Contributor-I've an article here I'd like you to look over. It's called "Intelligence

in Politicians.' Magazine Elitor-I'm sorry, but we don't print short articles. The New York Herald tells of a bride who were about her throat a diamond tiars, the gift of the bridegroom. This apparently

marks the inauguration of a new fashion, and

no doubt some blushing bride will wear a coronet on the third finger of her left hand. HONEY —The sale of a lot of 200 los of strained heavy is reported at 10% per lb. in small tins, and we quote 10% to 11c. Comb mulas too rigorously urged on men by daily practical needs, makes one of her most precious influences; she is the added impulse cious influences; she is the added impulse

experience. The small girl went to church on Christmas with mamma. Papa remained at home trying on his new Christmas hat. they got home he said to his pet: "Well, darling, what was the text?" "I'm not quite sure, papa, but it sounded like 'Many are cold, but few are frozen.'"

Very slight words and deeds may have sacramental efficacy, if we can cest our selflove behind us in order to say or do them. And it has been well believed through many ages that the beginning of compunction is the beginning of a new life; that the mind which sees itself blameless may be called dead in trospasses -in trespasses on the love of others, in trespasses on their weakness, in trespasses on all those great claims which are the image of our own need.

#### BIRTH.

HUBBARD.—At 40! Aylmer street, January 20th, the wife of Michael Hu bard of son. 17 1 SHANNON,—At 37 St. Pri lip street, the wife of Mr. N. W. Shannon, of a daughter. McCALL -At No. 98 Cathedral at get, on

the 23rd inst., the wife of E. MgCall, of a son BUTGER. -- In this city, em January 1st, th wife of Thomas Butler, of a son.

HAMILTON.-At 151 Ottawa street, on Wednesday, Jan. 19th, the wife of J. Hamilton, of a daughter. JEFFERSON .- At 43 Murray street, on

January 20, the wife of George Jefferson, of a O'HAGAN.-On the 16th inst., at 277 St.

Martin street, the wife of P. S. O'Hagan of a daughter. KENNEDY .- At No. 203 William street, on the 18th inst., the wife of John Kennedy of a son. (Dublin Freeman's Journal please copy.)

#### MARRIED.

BEISER-O'BRIEN-In this city, on the If the inst., at the Bishop's Palace, by the Rev. J. M. Fmart, Mr. John Beiser, of New York, to Misa M. A. O Brien, of thescity. No cords. WHITE-O'GRADY-At St. Aun's Church, on Thursday, the 6th January, by the Rev. Father Strubbe, A. White to Mary C., daughter

of Mr. O'Grady, of this city.

5 1

FARMER—SLATTERY.—In this city. on
the 10th inst; at Sr. Aun's Church, by the Rev.
Father Monsley, Patrick Farmer, of Cote St.
Paul, to Miss Mary Ann Slattery, of this city.
Boston and Michigaa papers please copy.

## DIED.

BEHAN.-On Friday, Jan. 21st, Joseph Belian, aged 22 years, and nine months. NELLIGAN .- In this city, on the 20th inst. Joseph, son of P. Nelligan, aged 4 years and 3

MAGUIRE.—In this city, Thursday, 20th itet., Hugh Magnire, printer, aged 31 years and 2 months. O'DONNELL—On Sanday, January 9th, st 63 Richardson street, the wife of M. J.

O'Donnell, of a son.

COLLINS.-In this city, on the 23rd inst. Ann, aged 1 year, youngest daughter of John SAGE .- At Denver, Ook, on the 10th inst.,

7-2

of construption, John Richard Sage, aged 28 years, sen of John Sage, Montreal. 15 1 MAGUIRE. - In this city, on the 20th inst. of congrecion of the brain, Agnes, second dam liter of C. J. Magnire, aged I year and 11 mo.ith.

CURRAN.-In this city, on the 22nd inst. Marietet Carney, aged 50 years, a native of Councy Kerry, Ireland, beloved wife of Daniel MOUARTHY.-At St. Henri, on the 18th

inet. Mary Lynch, ared 53 years, a panyo of Ki larray, C unty Kerry, Ireland, beloved wife of Jeremyh McCarthy. CUT ER On Saturday, 22nd mat. Ro

#### SPECIAL NOTICE

MADRAS MUSLINS in all colors, just S. CARSLEY.

#### TORN LINENS.

A large lot of Davaged or Torn Liven, suitable for hou chold purposes, to be sold cheap-9c, 10c and 12c per yard. S. CARSLEY

#### MUFFS.

All our Muffs must be sel i, they are now greatly reduced and must be de red out.

#### S. CARSLEY.

#### FUR TRIMMINGS.

All our Fur Trimmings are reduced, and any one requiring them will find it to their advant tage to buy them. S. CARSLEY

#### CLEARING SALE.

Special Reduction made on all Winter Mantles for next week's Cheap rate. Just put to stock several lines, to be sold for less than half price, ready to show them on Montay morning, MANTLES at reduced prices, from \$2.75, \$3.25, \$4.00, \$1.50, \$5.40, \$6.75, \$8.00, \$9.00, \$10.00.

BARGAINS At S. CARSLEY'S. At S. CARSLEY'S.

JACKETS: JACKETS: Jackets at reduced prices, \$2.00. Jackets at reduced prices, 22 75. J. ekers at reduced prices, \$5,50

duckets at reduced prices, 84. 0.

All kinds of Jackets reduced at

Ulsters at recuecd p ices, st.50.

S CARSLEYS.

ULSTERS: ULSTEES: Ulsters at reduced prices, \$1.50.

Ulsters at reflueed prices \$1, 45. All kinds of Ulsters at reduced prices to

S. CARSLEY.

S CARSLEY. Bianket Costumes and Ulsters of all kinds largest variety to choose from.



This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholosom news. More economical them the ordinary kinds, and cannot be soid in competition with the multilude of low pat, that which alam or POWDER CO., 100 Wall St., N.Y.

## BIG OFFER. To introduce them, we self-operating Working Earlier in flyon want one send as your a time, E. O. and express office at once. The National Co., in Bey St. N. Y. 11-1.

Insolvent Act of 1975 and Amending Acts.

TROVINGE OF QUEFFIC DISTRICT OF MOSTREAL-SUPERIOR COURT —In the matter of Martin Ploghib, of Routred, trader, on and long, and Anthor and Porking, Assumen. On Worker day, the might day of March next the understand will apply to the sea Court for his dischar, elected will apply to the sea MARTIN O'LOGHLIN,

# By Cruickshank & Musray, his attornoge ad litem. Have you heard of the astoundlay reduction for Bit. J. A. Sillettian's Famous thome Treatment, the only known guarantee confort and cure without operation or limitance from labor! No steel or iron hands. For fect refer to in pight and day, no chainer, suited to all oncess. Now \$10 only. Send for obscular of measuraments, instructions and proofs, the terred as home as to be happy, office 24 Broadway, Now York. 17-12

17-12 CANADA, PROVINCE OF QUEEEC.

District of Montreal, Superior Court.

No. 248. Malvisa Banuchamp, of the Chy and Pisus of Montreal, wife of Gustave Arthur Languages merchant of samp place. Plaintiff, vs. thogaid Gustave Ast notion for separation of property has been used by mailtaged by Hamiliff.

# 

RECEIPTS AND EXPORTS OF LIVE STORE The following were the reneints of lite stock at Point St. Charles ap the Grad Trunk Railway for the week ended January 24th :- Oattle 725, sheep 200, onlyes

LIVE STOCK.

hogs 20. At Point St. Charles oattle gards the oile ings of cattle were large for the season mi an active business was done, there being good demand from butchers. The enquir from experters, however, was slow at about steady prices. Choice beeves sold at 40 to 40 and butchers' stock brought from 3: to 4: per lb live weight. There was a good enquit for sheep, but owing to the tight apply buyers could not fill their wants, and put advanced to stee being made at 4 to 400 gr lb live weight. Live hogs were duli at steady at 41 to 470 per lb. Calves we source and firm at \$5 to \$10 each with quality.

HAY AND STRAW.—The receipts have in light on account of the heavy condition the country roads, and the market was us and steady with a fair demand. We gold choice timothy at \$12 and infurior \$8 pe lW bundles. Pressed hay remains quiet anius changed at \$12 for No. 1, \$11 for No. 100 \$10 for No. 3 per ton in large quantite Straw \$4 to 80 per 100 bundles as toquily A fair demand for all kinds of feed at stad Et nucleur and steely.

Sinch Echardson, speci 48 years and 9 months. A fair demand for all kinds of teed at a see Roots and Sucks.—Orders are still com- heloved wife of John Culler, native of the prices. Months \$22, bran at \$14, and sort at \$15 per ton.