

not that the Government are prosecuting men for their turbulence and noisy violations of the law? The professor should not trifle so lightly with the truth. He next proceeds to attack the character and motives of Mr. Blake for his mainly attitude both on the question of Orangemen and Home Rule for Ireland.

"Mr. Blake, on the other hand, by coming forward, with a motive not to be mistaken, to advocate Home Rule, that is, as he must well know, Disunion, and by forcing, as he unquestionably did, the Canadian Parliament to show its moral weight into the scale of the Land League at the very time of the Phoenix Park murders, connected himself politically with an association which is secret indeed, working in darkness, doing the works of darkness, and aiming at the subversion of the Government by terrorism and assassination."

The atrociousness of this calumny is only equalled by its innuendo. Nobody but an unprincipled ruffian or an irresponsible idiot would charge that Mr. Blake had connected himself with the Invincibles and aided them in their work of assassination. No language is too strong to characterize the infamy of the charge and to denounce the maker of it. The Hon. Mr. Mills, writing in the London *Advertiser*, says: "There is not so far as we know, a single man in Canada—certainly not on the Reform side—who would have supported a proposition for dissolution. They supported Home Rule. They wished to see a system of federal government adopted in the United Kingdom, and they believed then, as they do now, that it would be a measure which would tend to bind together the different parts of the United Kingdom and not to divide them. When Professor Smith refers to the Phoenix Park murders he knows right well that he is speaking, not to argument, but to prejudice. No one approves of those murders. There is not one, so far as we know, in Canada who does not reprobate them. Certainly every member of the Reform party in Canada who voted for Home Rule, voted for it as a measure of justice, and not as a concession to assassins. We confess our regret that a writer of such eminence as *Bystander* should misrepresent those to whom he is politically opposed, and should appeal to prejudices after the style of Tory orators and writers of a former epoch." Mr. Smith is going from bad to worse.

GOOD FRIDAY.

Christ was crucified on the 23rd of March, and the Friday on which our Lord died, by all other nations called "Holy" by us from the remotest times it has been named Good. The robes and vestments, which before were violet, to-day are black. The Cardinals change their robes of silk to those of serge; the thrones and the altars are stripped of every ornament, and the floors and seats in the sanctuaries are bare. Sad and sombre are the rites of the Church in celebrating the yearly remembrance of the death and of the burial of our Lord and Saviour.

Clothed in black vestments, the celebrant and his ministers come forth to the sanctuary, without lights or incense. Before the altar they prostrate themselves upon the floor, with their faces to the ground in prayer, in memory of our Lord, who, prostrate upon the ground in the garden of Gethsemane, prayed before His passion for the salvation of the race. Going to the corner of the altar, the celebrant reads the prophecy of Osee, the tract following the prayer, and the history of God commanding the eating of the paschal lamb, followed by a tract. Then comes the chanting of the history of the Passion of our Lord given by St. John.

On Good Friday the Church offers up her prayers for men of all states and conditions. During the year the Church prays for all men throughout the world, except for heretics, to express her horror of Apostasy and to distinguish them from her children and to distinguish forever sanctified by the death of our Lord, who died for all men, she makes her prayer, and prays for all, including heretics, heretics and Jews.

Before the prayers, when the celebrant says, "Let us pray," the deacon sings, "Let us kneel," when all except the celebrant kneel to adore the Lord who died for us this day. The next instant the sub-deacon sings "Arie," when all rise. The celebrant sings the prayers. At the prayers for the Jews we do not bend our knees, because in mockery and derision they bent their knees before our Lord before they crucified Him. These prayers were offered to God each Good Friday from the first ages of the Church. Following the example of our Lord, we pray, according to the words of St. Paul, "Who in the days of His flesh," with a strong cry and tears, crying out prayers and supplications to Him that was able to save.

After having prayed for all those not belonging to the fold of the faith, the Church now turns her thoughts to her children, showing to them the cross, which is a scandal to the Jews, a folly for the Gentiles, but the glory of the Christians. Fasting off the shameful, the celebrant takes the cross, which, from the evening before Passion Sunday, has been covered with a violet veil. Standing on the floor at the Epistle side of the sanctuary, he uncovers the top of the cross, saying, "Behold the wood of the cross on which the salvation of the world hung," and the choir sings, "Come, let us adore," when all but the celebrant fall on their knees. Coming up the steps of the altar, on the Epistle side, he uncovers the right arm of the cross, repeating the same words in a higher key. Going to the middle of the altar, he uncovers the whole cross with the same words in still higher tone. The celebrant alone sings the last three words, while the deacon and sub-deacon aid him in singing the remainder. He lays then the cross in the place prepared for it before the altar, and, out of respect, only with his stockings covering his feet, and genuflecting three times on both knees, he comes and kisses the image of our Lord nailed to the cross. All in the sanctuary then go two by two through the same ceremony, while it is customary for the clergy to offer the image of the Crucified to the people at the altar-railing to be kissed.

While this impressive ceremony is being carried out, the choir sings the words of our Lord, in sad and solemn tones, to the Jews who crucified him, after which the ceremony of kissing the cross is not finished, the choir sings the celebrated hymn, "O Pavoris Crux," composed by Mamert Clunier, in the sixth century, in honor and in remembrance of the Holy Cross on which our Lord died. Then they all form in procession and go to the "Repository" where the Sacred Host has reposed since the day

before. With palms and hymns they march around the church carrying our Lord, till they come to the altar, when the Mass of the Presanctified is said. It is not a Mass in the true sense, as no consecration takes place, only the Host consecrated the day before is consumed by the celebrant, for to-day the world stands appalled at the remembrance of our Lord's death. Mass is the most joyful ceremony man can perform, but there is no joy in the world to-day when we celebrate the memory of the crucifixion of the Saviour. A part only of the prayers and ceremonies of the Mass are to be seen in the services of Good Friday, as it is not becoming to represent mystically, in the Mass, the death of our Lord, whom the Church represents as already dead. In the afternoon and evening the "Tenebrae" are chanted for the last time, and all retire to wait for the ceremonies of Holy Saturday.

Such are the ceremonies with which the Church recalls to the minds of men the tragedy of Calvary. The traditions of the early Christians tell us that the face of the dying Lord was turned toward the West, toward Rome, which was to be forever the city of His choice after He had rejected Jerusalem. Tradition says that when the soldiers dug the hole for the cross, they found a tomb and dug up a skull. It was the skull of Adam. Thus, the blood of the second Adam, Christ, crimsoned the bones of the first Adam, and by His death wiped out his sin. We also learn that God commanded the paschal lamb to be eaten on the fourteenth noon of the first month, and Christ was crucified on the fifteenth noon, when the moon was on the opposite side of the earth from the sun, so that believers could not say that the darkness over the whole earth was caused by an eclipse of the sun, by the moon coming between the sun and the earth. Even the celebrated Denys, of Athens, afterwards the disciple of St. Paul, cited out, when he saw the sun darken: "Either the God of Nature is dying or the world is dissolving." Thus, when man refused to believe, Nature trembled to its center, the rocks split, and the dead came forth from their graves to bear witness to the death of the Son of God.

HOLY SATURDAY.

When God finished His work of creation, He rested on the Sabbath day. When He ended His work of redemption He rested in the tomb. One was but a figure of the other. On Holy Saturday by our rite and services the Church recalls the rest of our Lord when dead and laid in the tomb; when His blessed soul went down to the limbo of the holy ones of the Old Testament to tell them of their redemption.

From the earliest ages the Christians celebrated Holy Saturday. Mass, in ancient times, was not said either on Friday or on Saturday of Holy Week. In these ancient times the services began at three in the afternoon and ended in the night, for the people were accustomed to remain in the church till after midnight. The services then of Holy Saturday belong to Easter eve. This we learn by Apostolic traditions. At that time they used to say Mass in the early morning, about the time of the resurrection of our Lord. When the people gave up the custom of spending the night in the church and fasting so as to receive the Blessed Eucharist at the moment of the resurrection, the services were begun in the day, and now they are all held on Saturday morning. Still, these old customs can be seen to-day in the services of the Church. Night is mentioned in place of day. The people of the East follow the way of the early Christians, and say no Mass to-day; but from the ninth century, when the people began to lose their love of prayer and of fasting, the services were begun earlier and earlier in the day, so that now they are commenced in the morning.

The Mass of Holy Saturday bears many of the marks of its ancient origin. The altars are covered, for the Church begins to celebrate the glories of the resurrection. Formerly the Mass was begun long before the break of day on Easter morning, and the ceremonies still retain their ancient traits. The violet vestments worn since Septuagesima Sunday give place to white and gold in honor of the risen Lord. No Introit is said, following the custom before the time of Pope Celestin. The Mass then has no heading, for our Head lies dead in the grave. The Angelic Hymn, "Gloria be to God in the Highest" is sung, and the bells, the joyful tones of which were heard no more from Holy Thursday, burst forth in all their ringing tones from the sanctuary, or pealing sounds from the steeples, to tell of the joyful news of the resurrection of our Lord. The Hebrew word "Alleluia—praise ye the Lord," is sung by the celebrant three times to praise the three times Holy Lord, who has risen from the grave. No candles are carried at the singing of the Gospel, to typify that the resurrection of the Lord is not yet known, for light represents knowledge. The Creed is not sung, to tell of the silence of the women who came to anoint our Lord's body. The Mass is very short because the children who were to be baptized would be tired out before the end.

In the early ages of faith, the services used to begin at three in the afternoon and last till the dawn of Easter Sunday. Then there were no Vesper services but when the people would not fast, and the services were commenced in the morning, a small Vesper service was given at the end of the Mass.

EASTER SUNDAY.

Easter Sunday, the greatest day of the year, was observed throughout the Catholic Church in an appropriate and becoming manner. The services in the city churches were of the most imposing nature, and were attended by immense congregations. At

THE CATHEDRAL.

His Lordship Mgr. Fabre, officiated at Pontifical High Mass in the morning, his assistant priest being the Rev. Father Marchal, Vicar-General; his Deacons of Honor the Rev. Canon Leblanc and Rev. Father Edmond, Vicar-General. Rev. Mr. Le-tulippe and Mr. Roy, of the Grand Seminary, acted as deacon and sub-deacon of office. The sermon of the day was preached by His Lordship, who gave the Papal Benediction at the conclusion of the Mass. The altar decorations were well in keeping with the occasion, while the singing by the choir, under the direction of Mr. E. McKelvey, was rendered in a superb manner, and produced a beautiful effect. At Vespers and Benediction His Lordship again officiated, when the choir chanted Schmidt's Regina Celi and Oberhofen's *Tantum Ergo* in excellent style.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH.

At Pontifical High Mass at St. Peter's Church His Excellency the Apostolic Commissioner officiated, with the Rev. Father Labadie as assistant priest, and Rev. Fathers Durocher and Dase as deacons of honor. The Rev. Father Laumon and His Excellency's secretary, Mr. Didy, acted as deacon and sub-deacon of office. The sermon of the day was preached by Rev. Father Brunet, who delivered a most impressive discourse on the Resurrection of our Lord. At Vespers and Benediction in the evening the Rev. Father Brunet officiated. The sacred edifice was filled to its utmost capacity at each service.

The altar decorations were of the most beautiful description, and reflected great credit upon those who had them in charge. The singing by the choir was rendered with much sweetness and expression, and redounded greatly to the credit of its members.

ST. ANNE'S CHURCH.

The services at St. Anne's Church on Sunday were carried out in an imposing manner. The glorious occasion of Easter Sunday, the greatest day of the year, was given to the Rev. Father Riley, one of the recently ordained priests, to celebrate his second Grand Mass in St. Anne's, which he did in a manner which reflected great credit upon his abilities as an expounder of the teachings of the Church, and obviously illustrated the importance of the acquisition which had been made to the Priesthood. The Rev. Father Riley was assisted by the Rev. Gerald Barry, of the Montreal College, who acted as deacon, and Rev. Father O'Meara as sub-deacon. The Montagnards Canadians, under the efficient leadership of Mr. Arthur Renaud, sang Niccolini's *Chorale de la Vierge* in exquisite manner, while Messrs. A. Renaud, J. S. Labelle, H. St. Cyr, Joseph Goyer and A. Joly, rendered their respective solos in the most creditable manner. The sermon was preached by the Rev. Father O'Donnell, on the Resurrection of the Lord, the resurrection being the most beautiful and touching language the brilliant qualities which adorned the body of the risen Saviour. He went on to show that the followers of the Lord are one day to rise in His model, and to be endowed with His own most glorious qualities. After explaining the nature of these heavenly endowments, the Rev. gentleman exhorted his hearers to be stimulated on the path of virtue by the prospect of this glorious reward which awaits the valiant soldier of Christ at the end of his mortal career. Following in the footsteps of their Divine Leader, they should, as disciples of the man of sorrows courageously carry their crosses, and patiently bear the weight of their mortality, and that thus adorned with virtues, the hour of death might arrive as a welcome visitor to break the chains of their bondage and clothe them in the brilliant garb of immortality. At the afternoon service Azoli's *Dixit Dominus*, Zingarelli's *Laudate*, and Bosini's *Tantum Ergo* were rendered with much precision, Professor James Wilson presiding at the organ. The altar decorations were of a beautiful nature. The natural flowers presented a brilliant sight, and did credit to the artistic taste of the ladies who had the decorations in charge and presented the floral offerings.

ST. PATRICK'S.

On Sunday, at St. Patrick's Church, was rendered Mozart's world-renowned Twelfth Mass in a manner seldom equalled in this city for the taste, volume and spirit put into the music by the harmonious voices and the sonorous organ. The *Quoniam*, a quartet, was beautifully given. Mr. J. J. Kavan, in clear voice, intoned the tenor, and was ably supported by flowing voices from juvenile singers, who took the soprano part. Mr. M. Cloran assisted in the alto solo of the Mass. Mr. J. Orempton sang the bass solos with taste and precision not easily surpassed. The *Et incarnatus* est a tenor solo of the greatest difficulty and beauty, as rendered by Mr. W. J. O'Hara, evinced how deeply music, feelingly poured forth, can penetrate into the soul of the listeners. Mr. O'Hara was in splendid voice, and the effect of this solo, with quartet and chorus was charming. The grand choruses were well brought out; the singers showed that they deeply felt the spirit and elevation of the music of the grand author. The able manner in which the whole Mass was given, reflects the highest credit upon the Director, Prof. J. A. Fowler, who must have taken great care and trouble to bring his choir to such perfection.

At Vespers Mr. C. MacDonnell sang in fine style a magnificent piece "Confirma hoc" by Newkorn.

CATHOLIC NEWS ITEMS.

The first twelve bishops of Ossery, Ireland, have been canonized.

Two new Catholic religious temples are being built in Boston.

In 1833 four archbishops and two bishops died in the United States.

A new Catholic church of the Sacred Heart is being constructed in New York.

In Asia Minor 270 families have been converted to the Roman Catholic faith.

The Jesuits who have been expelled from France have found refuge in England.

Before the end of the year there will be eleven Catholic churches in St. Paul, Minn.

There are over 10,000 students and about 500 professors in the Catholic colleges in the United States.

Francis Madison (colored) died recently leaving \$3,000 for the benefit of St. Agnatha Church, Washington.

The school commissioners of Hull, Que., have purchased the college of the Rev. Redemptorist Fathers for the sum of \$12,000 cash.

A new treatise on moral theology, specially written for readers in the United States, will be published shortly by the Rev. Father Sabetti, S.J.

Messrs. Perrault and Mesnard, architects, have been instructed to prepare plans and specifications for the new parish church to be built in Longueuil.

Mother Louise Lanoelet, for twenty-five years a religious of the Sacred Heart, died at the Convent of the Order in London, Ontario, on the morning of the 3rd inst.

The Irish bishops will convene in Rome in September. The purposes of the gathering are represented to be similar to those of the convention of American bishops in 1833.

A very successful mission was recently given in the Township of Middlebury, Ontario, by the Jesuit Fathers O'Doherty and Plante. There was an immense number of communicants, and the Parish Priest, Father Connolly, is to be congratulated on the gratifying results of the mission.

The Rev. Father Malo, missionary to the North-West, will leave Montreal on the 15th inst. with his little caravan of colonists. Their destination is the Rocky Mountains, at La Touche, on the dividing line between Manitoba and Dakota. This new Catholic colony, which already numbers several hundred families, possesses two churches, two schools, under the direction of Canadian priests. There are also two saw mills, grist mill, etc.

At the annual meeting of St. Patrick's Society at Ottawa the following office-bearers were elected for the current year:—President, J. A. MacCabe (re-elected); Treasurer, Thomas J. Agnew (re-elected); Vice-President, J. A. MacCabe; Secretary, John P. Dwyer; Rev. Canon Leblanc, and Rev. Father Edmond, Vicar-General. Rev. Mr. Le-tulippe and Mr. Roy, of the Grand Seminary, acted as deacon and sub-deacon of office. The sermon of the day was preached by His Lordship, who gave the Papal Benediction at the conclusion of the Mass. The altar decorations were well in keeping with the occasion, while the singing by the choir, under the direction of Mr. E. McKelvey, was rendered in a superb manner, and produced a beautiful effect. At Vespers and Benediction His Lordship again officiated, when the choir chanted Schmidt's Regina Celi and Oberhofen's *Tantum Ergo* in excellent style.

Bartholomy, the Rev. Father Moreau celebrated the 15th anniversary of his ordination as priest. The cure of the parish and vicinity assisted. The night before the choir of the Montagnards of that locality, under the able leadership of Messrs. O. Farly and Gust. Fauloux, in the name of the parish, welcomed the Rev. Father. On Thursday an appropriate sermon was preached by Cure Gasin of St. Justin.

Canon Starnelli has been appointed secretary in Rome for the American affairs of the Sacred Propaganda. The statement of Signor Mancini, Minister of Foreign Affairs, in the Chamber of Deputies, that the government had no intention of modifying the decision of the Court of Cassation requiring the conversion of the real property of the Propaganda Fides into Italian rentes, causes renewed solicitude at the Vatican. Cardinal Jacobini, Papal Secretary of State, at once ordered the different nuncios to point out to the courts to which they are accredited the designs of the Italian Government.

The *Mamitoba* says His Lordship the Archbishop of St. Boniface has at last arrived in his diocese after an absence of three months and some days. We had the pleasure of hearing him preach at the Cathedral on Sunday. If there is anything that can make up for the loss of his presence has caused to the faithful, it is the satisfaction of knowing that he is in better health than when he left. His Lordship is accompanied by a young missionary, the Rev. Father Magnan, of the Congregation of the Oblats. It is said that he will be sent to Qu'Appelle. On Tuesday His Lordship baptized eleven Indians who are confined in the penitentiary. These Indians had been incarcerated for the past year for robbery, but were liberated last week and conducted to their reserve at the Ojibway Mountains. Their confinement did them good, as they were given an opportunity of receiving religious instruction and of being baptized.

On the 27th of March a public consistory was held at the Vatican, when His Holiness the Pope conferred the Cardinal's hat upon His Eminence Cardinal Santelmo, Archbishop of Naples, who will bear the title of Saint Clement. After this ceremony a private consistory took place, at which His Holiness declared the following Bishops possessed the necessary qualities:—Mgr. Ardin, Bishop of Bochele; Mgr. Jacques, Bishop of Angoulême; Mgr. Gossot, Bishop of Gap; Mgr. Gausseil, Bishop of Oren; Mgr. Bellin, Bishop of Namur; Mgr. Koppes, Bishop of Luxembourg. His Holiness also made provision for the bishoprics of Cadix, Harlem (Holland), Budweis (Bohemia), Sydney (New Orleans), Hamilton (Canada), Balarat (Australia), and four Spanish bishoprics. Two apostolic delegates were then appointed, one for the Equatorial Republic and the other for St. Domingo. A coadjutor was named to assist the Archbishop of St. Louis, U.S.A., and auxiliaries to the bishops of Dublin, Prague, Banjaluka and Vauca. Two apostolic vicars were appointed for China, one for Oriental Cochinchina, two for Mangolia, one for Senegambia and one for Zambiar.

NOTES FROM OTTAWA.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

OTTAWA, April 14.
The House sat for the first time on Easter Monday, and Sir John this evening, in the railway subsidy debate, answered Mr. Blake in his best vein. He denied that the French members had coerced the Government. They had taken perfectly constitutional measures to advance their claims to be recompensed from the National Treasury, and the Ministry felt constrained to give their claims that recognition which their justice demanded. The subsidy to Quebec was but a portion of the grand scheme of a transcontinental line. He lauded the Conservatives, who in the face of strenuous opposition from the Reformers had carried every important measure according to the development of the country. He denounced the attempt of Mr. Blake at disunion by setting provinces against provinces by such comparisons as had been made. After considerable debate the main motion of concurrence in the resolutions on the railroad subsidy question was passed by the largest majority yet given this session, the vote standing 128 to 36, the whole Conservative and half the Liberals voting in the affirmative.

Mr. Laurier's amendment, advocating that the road through to the Maritime Provinces be built, if possible, on Canadian soil, and that the route of the short-line railroad be subject to the approval of Parliament was negatived by a vote of 109 to 52.

The Consolidated Railway Act passed its second reading. One of its most singular provisions is an amendment to prohibit any company, except one specially authorized, from buying the stocks of any other line in Canada. That privileged part of the Government, the Canadian Pacific, is trying, and has been buying up, the stocks of lines all over the country, and will continue to buy them, despite this claim, which may think is *ultra vires* and wholly unconstitutional. Cabinet makers are at work again, and after recess some important changes are expected. Sir A. Campbell and Sir William Ritchie will be superannuated, and that Mr. Dalton McCarthy, member for North Simcoe, will be appointed Minister of Justice, who will then occupy a seat in the House of Commons. The Hon. D. M. Macpherson, Minister of the Interior, holds his portfolio by a strained hair, and the chances are he will soon drop it. Sir John thinks he infatigable, but does not fit the position.

RAFFLED, NOT BRAVER.

The Hon. Peter Mitchell, who has lived in the days of Dr. Johnson, would have been beloved by that savage sage, as the obit of the *Bios Novus* *Brigade* is a "good hater." He acknowledged that he was absent from his post when the Grand Trunk bill came into the House with the "mere verbal amendments" from the Senate. To pacify him Sir John Macdonald gave notice that the bill should be recalled from the Senate and the motion of concurrence expelled from the records. The bill, however, will not be recalled and that settles the matter. The notices of motion on the order paper of the day were passed in silence. Poor! Poor! Peter, Messrs. Hlokon, Ball, and Walnwright were too busy for him.

NOTES.

A Montreal deputation waited on the Minister of Finance on Thursday and asked for a modification of the duty on furs. The hon. Minister promised to give the matter his consideration.

The public accounts committee is busy in investigating how \$62,000 were spent in the grounds of the parliament building. A number of workmen, the *Globe* says, were kept in the grounds doing almost nothing. These were called the "dandelion brigade."

Mr. Blake thinks that when the government proposed the resolution to recap one province for past local expenditure, it should take steps with a view to fair and proportional relief with respect to the local expenditure in the other provinces. He condemns the principle of aid to provincial railways as

tending to centralization and the demoralization of the provinces by making them more extravagant.

Ten million of dollars are to be spent upon railways. The Canadian Pacific gets indirectly \$5,000,000, most of which they can profit. It is a scheme to give them this extra amount, which they badly wanted, indirectly by giving subsidies to the lines over which they run or which are to be feeders to the main line.

Mr. Blake, leader of the Opposition, feels certain that the Canadian Pacific would not go to Quebec, as the *Sy-dicate*, he says, only moves when it believes it to be exclusively in its own interests. He thinks the proposed \$5,000 per mile should be given to place the finances of Quebec on a better footing.

Mr. Chapleau is the champion of the Province of Quebec in Parliament and his force is up in arms when any disparaging remark is made regarding it. He says that up to 1875 Quebec had always a surplus and it was then that the deficit commenced in consequence of the construction of railroads having imposed a debt for that purpose of \$19,000,000.

Mr. Woodworth, who took Mr. Blake to task for a letter written by the latter to the Grand Master of the Oddfellows, comes from the Lower Provinces, but has wandered all over the Dominion. He is very useful to Sir John, and what the Grand Trunk is to Mr. Peter Mitchell the leader of the Opposition is to Mr. Woodworth, who has taken an oath that makes "all hell tremble," that he would bring Mr. Blake to his feet. Woodworth never loses an opportunity.

The Winnipeg and Hudson Bay Railway bill has passed the Senate. Through the instrumentality of the Hon. Wm. MacDoughall, known by the sobriquet of "Wandering Willie," the road purchased the franchise of the Nelson Valley Company for \$10,970. This takes the only road out of the field. Parliament should be more particular in granting charters to build roads, as too many adventurers obtain charters merely to sell.

Mr. Senecal says, in regard to the assertion that he sold the road to the Grand Trunk for a higher price than he paid for it, was because he had received the value of the railway by constructing works in Montreal and Quebec, and also between those two points, at a large cost, thus increasing the value of the road by at least a million dollars.

Mr. Chapleau got the French Liberals wild by stating that when the forty retired to room 8 that what had then transpired in the caucus was obtained by listening at the key hole. Mr. Chapleau explained that when speaking of keyhole listeners he alluded to the newspapers and the telegraph, and not to members. He had spoken in metaphor and "meant no offence." This satisfied Mr. Auger, but the press are not satisfied at being dubbed "keyhole listeners."

Mr. Peter Mitchell has aspirations. Through the aid of the *Livard*, of which he is the Railroad Editor, he expects to run for Montreal West, on Mr. M. H. Gault's retirement. A figurative resident of that constituency said that Mr. Mitchell could not succeed there, and his efforts would be as vain as those of a bob-tailed perch trying to swim backwards up Niagara Falls for mere diversion. Mr. Mitchell in the new Cabinet deal wants Mr. Haggart in the Cabinet and Mr. Thomas White in the Speaker's chair.

THE HARBOR GRACE FUND.

A Fair Trial Wanted for Catholic Prisoners.
After the meeting of St. Ann's T. A. & B. Society held on Sunday afternoon, a subscription list was opened in aid of the Catholic prisoners in the Harbor Grace riot, whose trial is to come off next month. About fifty dollars were contributed and collected on the spot.

Other subscriptions for the defence fund have been received at this office, the amount of which will be acknowledged in due time. Those who wish to contribute to the fund and thereby help to secure a fair trial for the prisoners have no time to lose in doing so.

THE DYNAMITE SCARE.

PARIS, April 15.—Several English detectives have arrived in Europe tracing dynamite. In spite of Col. Magendie's report it is declared that the dynamite used at the Victoria station was made at the factory between Amiens and Boulogne.

It is rumored that an attempt will shortly be made to blow up one of the public buildings in London. The activity of the dynamite continues unabated, and it is believed the English and French police are fully acquainted with their movements, and every effort will be made to counteract their plots. There is great reason to believe that one of the most trusted dynamite leaders keeps the police fully informed.

MURDER WILL OUT.

MONTMARTRE, N.O., April 11.—In a quarrel yesterday between Alonzo Bird and his wife, the latter blurted out a statement which caused her husband's arrest for the murder of Capt. Raynal Livingstone, ex-Confederate soldier, 17 years ago. Livingstone was confined in the Confederate prison at Salisbury, and while there Rose Austin, daughter of one of the officers of the guard, fell in love with him and effected his escape. After the war Livingstone returned for the purpose of marrying Miss Austin. Bird in the meantime had become a suitor for Miss Austin's hand. Livingstone suddenly disappeared and Miss Austin was made to believe he had deserted her. A year afterwards she married Bird. Yesterday she gave information to the effect that Bird and two companions murdered Livingstone, and with the aid of a colored boy buried the body. The negro was arrested and corroborated the story. All the parties have been jailed. The affair causes intense excitement. Livingstone belonged to New York.

It is said that the Laval University has resolved to discontinue its course of medicine and law.

There were 73 interments in the Catholic Cemetery during the past week, 24 of which were from outside the city limits. In the Protestant Cemetery there were 26 interments.

Livard says: "The English population of Quebec goes on decreasing; almost every family leaving for the West. The Methodist Church alone has lost over twenty-five families during the year 1883."

In the Province of Quebec excoctors are not required to render an account except in twenty years. This reminds one of the story of the caliph who was summoned by the Sultan and commanded to teach the bear to read under pain of death. The poor man went to a friend, who told him to return to the Sultan and undertake to teach the bear to read in three years. "But I won't be any better at the end of that time!" "Yes," was the reply, "but in the meantime the Sultan, or the bear, or you excoctors," they may die, the bear may die, or something turn up to hinder their defalcations.

Telegraphic Summary

FOREIGN AND CANADIAN NEWS.

Four thousand seamen are reported idle at Shields.

It is rumored from Suakin that Khartoum has fallen.

The reported fall of Khartoum has not been confirmed.

An epidemic of typhus fever is feared in New York.

Communication with the Barber garison has been cut off.

Since the arrest of Egan, a well known Fenian has quitted Birmingham.

The Nova Scotia Legislature will probably prorogue on Thursday or Friday next.

Numerous strikes, principally in the building trade, are reported from Germany.

Charles Beade has left a number of papers in an unarranged condition, which will be published.

The Duke of Buccleuch has been taken seriously ill. His condition is regarded as grave, if not dangerous.

The Swiss federal council has directed the officials to protect the members of the Salvation Army against outrage.

A new manuscript of some of the Old Testament books is reported to have been discovered in St. Petersburg.

The Nova Scotia treasurer estimated the revenue for the present year at \$541,754, and the expenditure at \$539,992.

A new Russian gold loan of £15,000,000 has been concluded. The loan is to be devoted to railway construction.

Passenger trains on the Ontario and Quebec Railroad are expected to be running between Toronto and Ottawa by June 1st.

Three sets of engineers are now surveying as many different routes for the proposed western extension of the C. V. R.

The Paris *Gaulois* says the Pope is preparing a strong encyclical letter against Freemasons and other secret societies.

The Count de Chambord will show that he had been for some time carefully investing his money in British securities.

The rumor circulated some time ago in Quebec, that Laval was about closing its medical and law faculties, is revived.

The eleventh week of the strike of the cotton operatives at Fall River, Mass., opened with a decided gain for the manufacturers.

France is represented to have given her consent to a conference proposed by Lord Granville on the Egyptian finances question.

The Messrs. Ghislain, bankers of Charleroi and Antwerp, have failed. The amount of their liabilities is placed at 16,000,000 francs.

The New York *World* charges that \$26,000,000 of the funds of the West Shore Railway and companies connected with it is unaccounted for.

Hon. Mr. Ooburn, of Compton, Que., has just concluded a sale of Galloway cattle at Kansas City, the proceeds amounting to over \$20,000.

A large number of confederate \$10 bills of the Southern States are in circulation in Toronto. Several storekeepers have been victimized.