

MOST REV. THOS. W. CROKE

Archbishop of Cashel and Administrator of Emly.

This eminent Churchman was born in the diocese of Cloyne, which includes a large portion of the rebel Co. Wick, over which see his near relative, the late Bishop Keane, formerly primate. Another, and we believe a nearer, relative of the distinguished prelate is the Rev. James Croke, the esteemed pastor of St. Raphael's Church, San Rafael, Marin county, California, who is also a member of the advisory council of Archbishop Alemany of San Francisco.

The subject of the present sketch early evinced a vocation for that sacred calling in which he has since won such high distinction. His pious parents, observing the bent of his youthful mind, sent him at the proper time to a neighboring college, where his success in his studies and the exemplary tenor of his life betokened that he would be no inferior place in the ranks of that ministry for which he was assiduously preparing himself.

After receiving holy orders, Father Croke was chosen President of the Diocesan College of St. Colman, situated in Fermoy, which position he filled until he was called to the bishopric of Auckland, in New Zealand, in the year 1870. His administration of this antipodean see, which was eminently successful, was not destined to be of long duration, however. The Irish priests, many of whom had been educated under the eye of Dr. Croke, retained such an exalted opinion of his worth and piety that they took advantage of his presence in Ireland at the time of the death of Bishop Leahy, the lamented administrator of Cashel, in 1875, to name him *apostolicus*, the most worthy person to succeed to the vacant throne.

It was especially during the debates which preceded the passage of the bill that Archbishop Croke was outspoken in his defence of the Land League. It will be readily recalled by our readers that at the time the league was endeavoring to force Gladstone into restoring the emancipating amendments the landlords were constantly attaching to the land bill, Mr. Parnell and his followers were widely condemned as opponents of all legislation that aimed at benefiting the Irish farmers.

It was at this juncture that Archbishop Croke came nobly to the support of the Irish agitators. Taking advantage of an episcopal visitation which he was making in his diocese, he addressed the people, who flocked to hear his words on the burning questions of the day. There were rumors in the air that the Irish parliamentarians had forfeited the confidence of the Irish hierarchy by their stubborn obstruction of parliamentary proceedings, and by their refusal to be satisfied with the Land Act, as that was being passed through the House. Archbishop Croke at once contradicted these false reports.

The enemies of this organization, when all other means to overthrow it failed them, began to industriously spread a rumor that the Pope had condemned the Land League as an unholy alliance, to which no good Catholic could belong. Color was lent, too, to this rumor by the somewhat unfriendly and critical attitude which certain Irish prelates took towards the organization, and, at one time, no small number of people actually believed that the Vatican looked with disfavor upon the Land League and the agitation it was conducting. It is needless to say how disastrous to the growth and influence of the league such a report would be, if it were not contradicted by some one having the authority to declare it false.

By coming promptly to its defence, Archbishop Croke at once silenced the lying intriguers, who falsely asserted that the Pope had placed his ban on the organization, for no enemy was reckless enough to hint that the Archbishop of Cashel, whose learning and devotion to the Holy See were so well known, was defending a forbidden society that had incurred the displeasure of the Church. Nor did His Grace content himself with any half-hearted or perfunctory defence of the popular movement. He denounced its opponents in round phrases, and declared that one-half the crimes which they charged against the Land League had no existence whatsoever, while he maintained that whatever outrages had unhappily occurred in Ireland were due to the despotic way in which Foster was enforcing the infamous coercive code and driving the people to desperation. More than this did he do for Ireland. When he was called to Rome by the Pope, who wished to consult the Irish Bishops upon the condition of affairs in Ireland, he pleaded the cause of the people so eloquently and ably that there is scarcely a doubt that it was owing in a great measure to his information the Holy Father expressed in subsequent letters his approval of the agitation movement, and declared that the Irish people were justified in laboring to destroy the evils under which they had so long groined.

Naturally, in the lull of agitation which followed the Phoenix Park tragedy and the suppression of the Land League, Archbishop Croke's voice has not been heard so frequently as before. The gag laws of England muzzle priest as well as layman, and Dublin Castle has shown that it is prepared to jail a clergyman as quickly as a parliamentarian. But His Grace of Cashel has not withdrawn himself from the popular movement by any means. He shows his sympathy with it by freely allowing his clergymen to attend the meetings of the National League, a privilege which is not accorded to them everywhere in Ireland, and that he retains his former opinions, publicly made, that Ireland would never be prosperous or happy until the country was rid of the brutal and blood-thirsty aristocracy of the landlords.

It is therefore not to be wondered at that the Irish people at home and abroad regard Archbishop Croke with the greatest love and reverence. He is to them the embodiment

of true piety and real patriotism. Tipperary may well be proud that she has given to the Irish cause two such staunch defenders as Archbishop Croke and John Dillon.—Boston Republic.

EMMA ALBANI

EMMA ALBANI, who has just returned from her visit to this city, has for eight years been the recipient of songs over Europe and more recently in America, will come and sing for us.

The New York Piano Company of this city, represented by Mr. E. J. Shaw, aided no doubt by the efforts of Weber (one of the early and tried friends of the great artist when she needed friends), has been requested by Mr. Gye to make definite arrangements for her appearance in the Queen's Hall on the 17th and 19th of March in two grand concerts, in which Madame Albani will have the assistance of several of the leading members of Her Majesty's Opera. The troupe are now in Boston, where Albani and Patti sing on alternate nights, after which they proceed to New York, and there close the operatic season, leaving for London early in April. On the 25th, Easter Sunday, she sings in the "Messiah" in the church of her adopted home in Albany, and on Monday proceeds to Montreal, where she expects to remain for a few days until she sails for her home in London. She is accompanied by her husband, Mr. Ernest Gye, the London partner of Col. Mapleson.

As it may be many years before Madame Albani will again visit Montreal, it is not wonderful that the desire to hear her is intense, and particularly in this case among her own people on whom her glorious career has shed so much lustre at home and abroad. Mr. Shaw is doing all possible to meet the wishes of the people; the seats used by the chorus of the Philharmonic Society on the stage of the Queen's Hall will be brought into requisition, and every available space in this beautiful hall turned to account. It is also expected that the Grand Trunk, Canadian Pacific, South-Eastern, Vermont Central and North Shore Railways will issue tickets at reduced rates from Quebec, Ottawa, Ogdensburg, Brockville, Burlington, Plattsburg, St. Hyacinthe, Sherbrooke, Three Rivers and the neighboring towns, so that all lovers of music may have an opportunity of seeing and hearing this gifted daughter of Canada.

And that Albani may find her countrymen and women of all creeds and both sexes right royally unite to do homage to those virtues and talents that has raised her so high in the estimation of Europe and America.

It is especially desirable that persons at a distance who may wish to attend her concerts will intimate to the managers the number of tickets likely to be taken in each town, so that arrangements may be made accordingly.

Address all communications to N. Y. Piano Co., Managers of Albani's concerts, Queen's Hall Office, Montreal.

Will the papers in the towns indicated kindly notice this announcement.

GOV. STEPHENS' LAST MOMENTS

ATLANTA, Ga., March 5.—Stephens' last words were, "Doctor, you hurt me." After breathing almost imperceptibly for a few minutes he died without the slightest tremor. The news of his death created a profound sensation. The remains were viewed at the Executive mansion by 40,000 persons. Stephens left an estate to his relatives. He died of exhaustion rather than of disease. The funeral will take place on Wednesday or Thursday, and delegations from all parts of the State will attend. A new election for Governor will be ordered within ninety days. Capt. Harry Jackson and Congressman Blount are mentioned as candidates.

SOCIALISM IN SPAIN

THE BLACK HAND—OUTRAGES IN ANDALUSIA. MADRID, Feb. 28.—In the Chamber of Deputies to-day Condam interpellated the Government regarding the Socialistic troubles in Andalusia. He declared that a society called the "Black Hand," similar to the "Internationale," existed. It aimed at collective instead of individual rights of property. He exhorted the Government vigorously to repress the organization. The Minister of Interior replied that he had known for a year of the existence of the "Black Hand," and placed the affair in the hands of the judicial authorities. The prefects in Andalusia had been cautioned to protect the farmers.

MONTREAL CIVIC ELECTIONS

Table with columns for ward names (e.g., St. Mary's, St. James, St. Ann's) and candidates (e.g., Beaudry, Bulmer). Includes a 'Majority' row at the bottom.

FARM WORK FOR MARCH

Hiring Men.—This problem of hand labor is not an easy one for the farmer. On any farm where two or more hired men are needed during the growing season, it is usually best to have one man work by the year. In this way good help may be secured for a long term of years, and will lead to a profitable planning of the labor for the whole year.

The necessary wood for the household should be provided in winter, with a sufficient stock on hand, so that only well-seasoned fuel need be used. It is a slipshod and unprofitable method that provides the wood fresh from the log on the day it is burned, besides being a fruitful source of bad breakfasts and worse tempers. There are scores of other jobs that may be done in winter, turning both man and team to good account.

Fences that have been laid by the winter storms should be rebuilt so soon as the ground will permit. Manure may be drawn out before the frost is out of the ground, and either put in small heaps or spread from the wagon. This work can be done with greater speed if there is snow upon the ground, and a sled can be used. It is especially convenient to use a sled in an orchard under the spreading branches of the trees. All surface stones may be taken from the fields so soon as the frost is out enough to set them loose.

Tools.—Every implement needed on the farm should be overhauled before the time for using them arrives. Sharpen all edged tools, and oil the various parts of the farm machinery. Look well to the bolts, that none may be missing when the day for using the implements is at hand. The little things of the farm are very important, and no one can hope to succeed without paying strict attention to them.

LIVE STOCK NOTES. Horses should come through the winter in good flesh, and be in fine trim for the hard work of spring. Horses' feet need special care at this time of slush and mud. When the horses are brought in from work, they should be rubbed down, and the feet and legs thoroughly dried. If left covered with mud, the skin may soon become diseased, and cracked heels or foot fever may result. Look well to the horses' feet.

Cows.—Any cow that is out of condition will need the best of care now. Warm bran soap, with a little ginger, is excellent. If the animal is poor and weak, there is danger of feeding largely of rich food. Calves infested with vermin are known by their rough coats. A mixture of lard and sulphur rubbed along the back, with a dose of a teaspoonful of sulphur and molasses once or twice a week, is effective.

Sheep.—Ewes should have dry and clean pens and yards, with a plenty of good, wholesome food. If the wool is falling, a few ounces of equal parts of sulphur and cream of tartar will relieve the irritation of the skin. Early lambs may be pushed forward with fresh cow's milk, given warm, a quarter of a pint to a meal. Do not run any risks in over feeding.

Pigs.—Breeding sows should be separated from other pigs, and provided with warm, dry pens, bedded with leaves or straw. A rail fastened to the wall, eight inches from the floor, will prevent the young pigs from being crushed. It is well to feed the sow some raw linseed oil a few days before the pigs are born.—Am. Agriculturist for March.

DEATHS ON THE OCEAN WAVE

Table listing ship names (e.g., Monarch, American, Dominion) and the number of deaths in every direction.

Beware of Imitations

Since Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil has become celebrated, a number of unprincipled persons have been endeavoring to palm off Electro and Electric Oil for the genuine Dr. Thomas' Electro Oil. Beware of these similar named articles. If their originators had any faith in the healing properties of their own medicines they would, like honest men, give them their name of their own, and not try to sell them on the reputation of another; but as they know their preparations have no merit, they resort to the most unprincipled means of selling them by getting a name as near as possible to *Electric*. We therefore ask the public when purchasing to see that the name Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil is on the front of the wrapper, and the signature of NORRIS & LYMAN, the proprietors for Canada on the back.

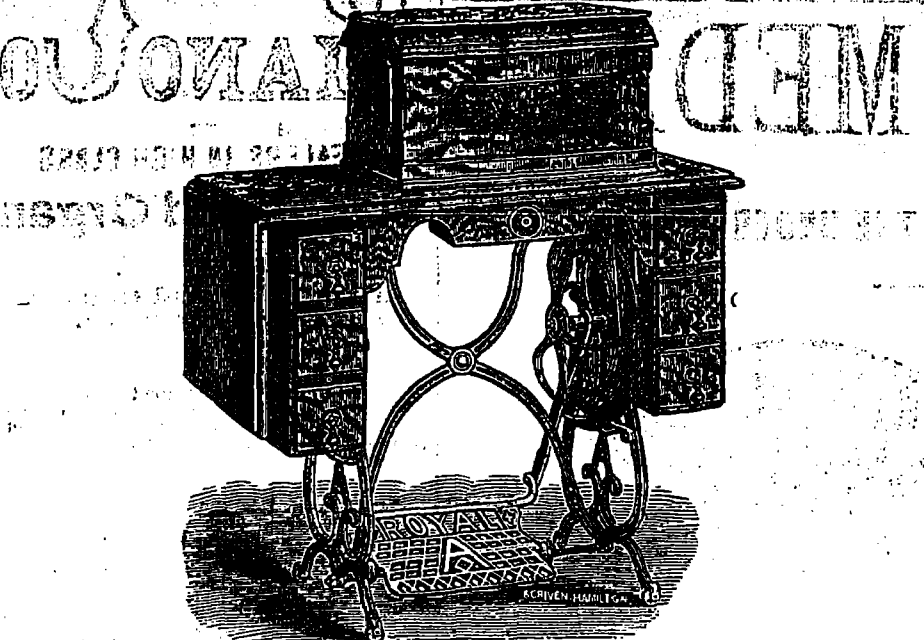
Finance and Commerce

FINANCIAL

TRUE WITNESS OFFICE. TUESDAY, March 6, 1883. In the local money market the rates are 6 1/2 to 7 per cent for call loans on stock, and 7 to 7 1/2 for commercial paper. In Sterling there was very little doing. Rates were 108 1/2 to 109 1/2 prem. for sixty days between banks, 109 1/2 to 109 1/2 prem. demand. Currency drafts on New York are 1/2 to 1/2 prem. The annual meeting of La Banque du Peuple has been held. The net profits on hand are \$181,804, made up of Profit and Loss, \$120,000 00 Contingent, 21,804 54 Dividend No. 76, payable 6th March, 1883, 40,000 00 \$181,804 54

The stock market this morning was strong and tending upward. Bank of Montreal closed at noon with large sales at 208. Toronto and Federal were also very strong. Gas was firm, pending the committee's decision to-day on the new Gas company's bill at Quebec. Passenger and Richelle seem to be working into strong hands, and much higher prices are predicted for these in the near future. Dundas Cotton sold ex-bond at 97 1/2. Exchange Bank stock was steady at 18 1/2 bid. 18 1/2 bid. 208 & 209 Montreal 207 1/2; 175 do; 208 & 209 Montreal 125 1/2; 10 Ontario 112 1/2; 55 Toronto 187; 10 Union 90; 50 Federal 159; 50 do 187; 200 do 180 1/2; 50 do 160 1/2; 75 Div. Passenger; 145; 285 Richelle 71; 10 do 113; 40 do 71; 350 Gas 181 1/2; 100 do 193 1/2; 150 do 192; 500 do 192 1/2; 300 do 182 1/2; 425 do 192; 50 do 192 1/2; Dundas Cotton 97 1/2; 25 do 97 1/2; 70 Telegraph 124; 5 Commerce 135; 50 Federal 159; 50 do 180; 100 per cent was paid to call 100 shares of Federal at 170 in 90 days. Federal closed at noon at 181 bid, 182 1/2 asked.

IT STANDS AT THE HEAD



NEW ROYAL "A." 771 CRAIG STREET, Montreal, HARNEY BROS., Managers.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP

FRECHON LEFEBVRE & CO., (Late SENECAL, FRECHON & Co.) No. 245 NOTRE DAME STREET CHURCH ORNAMENTS.

All kinds of Altar Vestments, Statues of every description, Sacred Vases, Altar Wine, and Caskets made to order. Be careful in addressing your letter. 2260W

Province of Quebec, District of St. Hyacinthe, Superior Court. Marie Louise Dutilleul, of the Village of Richelieu, in the Parish of Notre Dame des Consolations, in the District of St. Hyacinthe, wife of William Loiseleur, trader, of the same place, and duly authorized to enter an affidavit in this behalf, the said William Loiseleur, Defendant. An action for separation as to property has been instituted in this cause. LAREAU & LEBLANC, Attorneys for Plaintiff. St. Hyacinthe, March 1st, 1883.

170 for No. 1, and 150 for No. 2. Hides of Toronto inspection have been sold at 8 1/2 for No. 1, and 8 1/2 for No. 2. Receipts of green butchers' hides are light, but amply cover the wants of trade at steady prices. We quote \$7, \$6 and \$5 per 100 lbs for Nos. 1, 2 and 3 respectively. Sheepskins are dull at \$1 to 1.10, and oskisks nominal at 12c.

FISH.—The supply is much reduced in first hands. No. 1 green cod \$7, and No. 2 \$6 25 to 6 50. Large drafts \$7 25. Labrador herrings at \$6 50, and Cape Breton at \$6 50. Lake Superior white fish at \$6 50, and trout \$6 50 per brl. British Columbia salmon ranges from \$16 50 to 17 00; North Shore salmon, \$19 to 30. Canned fish unchanged. Lobsters range from \$1 1/2 to 1 15, as to brand. No. 1 salmon sells at \$21, No. 2 at \$20, No. 3 at \$19 per brl.

WEEKLY REVIEW—WHOLESALE MARKETS. Since our last report of the wholesale markets, a period of great anxiety to business men, the fourth and fifth of March has come and gone. The result in this district was quite satisfactory, mercantile paper being promptly retired by borrowers of funds from the banks. The banks furthermore report an increase in the public deposits, and the money market is decidedly easier.

GROCERIES.—Sales of Valencia raisins have occurred at 7 1/2 to 8c. Currants are steady at 6 1/2 to 7c, and sultanas at 11c to 12 1/2c. Coffee is firm. Mocha has sold at 29c to 31c, and Java at 17c to 20c for fair and 21c to 26c for choice. There have been large transactions in refined sugars. Stocks of raw are much reduced. Granulated has sold at 8 1/2c, and crushed at 8 1/2 to 9c. Yellows sold at 7 1/2 to 8 1/2c. Teas are firm. Sales of 1,000 choice Young Hysons are in demand. Spices are scarce and firm. Black pepper, 16c to 17c; white, 26c to 27c; cloves, 26c to 28c; nutmeg, 60c to 75c, and pimento, 10 1/2 to 11c. Rice is quiet at \$3.70 to 4.50.

IRON AND HARDWARE.—For heavy goods the position has not changed for the better. Even for future delivery of all descriptions of iron there is no inquiry likely to lead to business. Buyers seem to be again pursuing the waiting policy of last year, hoping that the home markets will recede to a lower level. This, however, is not probable, as prices on the other side, especially for finished iron, are barely sufficient to cover the cost of manufacture. The movement of pig iron during the week has been limited, generally claimed to be about enough for one small buyer to carry easily. Prices show no variation and are held unchanged as follows: Coltness, Gartsherrie, Summerlee and Langloan, \$37; Calder, \$36; Glasgow, \$35; Carron, \$34.50; Eglington, \$23.50 to \$24; and Hematite \$27 to 28. Warrants are called at 47 1/2 3/4. The market for manufactured iron has been quiet, with a hardly perceptible demand. We quote prices nominally as follows:—Bar, \$2 1/2; hoops and bands, \$3.50; sheets, \$2.75, and St. Fordshire boiler plate \$2.75. The demand for tinplates has been of an unsatisfactory description, and we have no sales of importance. We quote nominally \$5.50 for I. O. charcoal, and \$4.75 for coke, but to move round lots holders would probably accept less. Canada plates are nominal. Ingot tin is called somewhat higher at \$93 1/2, with a small business here at \$44. Ingot copper is easy at about 19 1/2 to 20c. Lead is quoted at 4 1/2c, zinc at 5 1/2c to 5c, spelter at 4 1/2c to 5c, and cast steel at 1 1/2c to 1 1/2c.

LEATHER.—The stocks of most kinds are increasing and as buyers are few and far from anxious the market has a very dull tone to it. No. 1 Spanish sole is quoted at 20c to 27c. A contemporary says:—Manufacturers keep well within assured wants in all cases, and sellers would not hesitate to offer better terms to a safe buyer. It is broadly intimated, however, that those whose financial position is reputed to be impaired could not obtain concessions even for large lots, and the majority of dealers do not anticipate any improvement for some time to come. Values as a rule are nominally unchanged from last week, but, as we have said, sellers are willing to offer better terms as an attraction to buyers, if they can do so safely. Spanish sole has been dealt in to a small extent, and other kinds in proportion. Upper leather has moved out a little more freely at within range of quotations.

HIDES AND SKINS.—The trade done has been comparatively trifling. A small business has been accomplished in Western imported hides at steady prices. We quote No. 1 9 1/2c, and No. 2 8c. Dry salt hides are quoted at

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