PARNELL AND THE CATHOLICS

THE LATE A. M. SULLIVAN'S APPEAL, AS ADOPTED BY CARDINAL MANNING.

DUBLIN, Feb. 11. It is a fact that the late A.M. Sullivan did, at the request of Cardinal Manning, draw up a series of observations on the Irish situation; that these, when submitted to the Cardinal, were "adopted as his own in the general views expressed" therein, and as such sent to Rome. I can permit myself to extract what is most important, here and there, for the information of

As this writer's chief purpose, and that, I presume, of Cardinal, Manning, was to set the Roman Curia and the Holy Father right about the tendencies, aims, principles, utter-ances, and personnel of the Irish Parliamentary party and the real nature and purpose of the Land League and the whole national movement, Mr. Sullivan went into a history of all the national movements in Ireland. and of their chief leaders of that under O'Connell in particular. Contrasting the agitation under the latter with that which now rallies under Parnell both clergy and people, Mr. Sullivan freely conly, Mr. John Dillon, and these I declare, from fesses that he does not find in the religious principles of the present leader the same firm ground for confidence which O'Connell's proessed Catholicity afforded. Nevertheless, he protests against the unjust and unfounded condemnation contained in the Propaganda oircular. Here is a remarkable passage, full ligion, or any design of impairing the reli of instruction for the religious guides of the Irish people at home and abroad:

Men (speaking of some prelates) who were ready to brave once more hunger, privation. imprisonment, torture, and death for breaking the penal laws against religion were. some of them, at every period, far behind the resolute energy and bolder action of the body of the clergy and the mass of the people. Thus it has happened that no Catholic leader, no national leader of the people, for more than 120 years-neither O'Connell, nor Grattan, nor Lucas, nor Duffy, nor Butt, nor Parnell—has ever had countenance or support from more than a scction, sometimes a majority, but oftener a minority of the Irish pielates. Every one of them, from the Catholic O'Connell to the Protestant Parnell, were for a long time, if not always, regarded by some of the most influential of the prelates as rash, extreme, violent, or mischievous agitators. A hundred years ago, as to day, we find such prelates conscientiously persuaded that if the benevolent Government of the hour were let alove, or taken gently, all would be well. Many things, however, were said and done by even the best of these leaders which would not be sanctioned by episcopal approval, many things likely to cause misniving or slarm in the minds of grave and contemplative men of religion. In the rough and arduous work of political combat, especially where a nation is struggling against great odds to recover, as best it can, its legitmate liberties, even the best and wisest of popular leaders make many mistakes of act and speech, mistakes of judgment, of temper, of tactics. Especially in times of great popular excitement, where some unusual stress or suffering or injustice has aloused a people, no man can hope to conduct himself, or to see the multitude conduct themselves, in a manner which calm reflection would in all things approve.

Moreover, and most critical and important of all, it has to be remembered that for a long time the danger has been great that the leaders of revolutionary principles and designs which the Church condemns as criminal might penetrate or be admitted into Irish popular movements. Recently the avowed castsence of secret societies which proclaimed in the general views," and sent to Rome. just grounds for alarm to the more apprehensive prelates, but has rendered extremely difficult for ecclesiastics at a distance from Ireland a correct appreciation of the real

The concurrence in itself suggests to men who prize religion and love Ireland the conclusion that under the peculiar circumstances of Ireland, and because of these peculiar and exceptional circumstances, the free and active participation, the wise and temperate, but earnest and sincere participation of the Catholic clergy in the civil life and political endeavors of their people, is a safeguard for society, a service for religion, and an incalculable advantage to the temporal interests and legitimate political endeavors of the Irish

Such are some of the wise and far-reaching observations which Cardinal Manning "adopted as his own," and submitted to the Holy Father, to enable the latter to form or correct his own judgment concerning Irish affairs. Now here is the very core of the matter:

A change of much import has taken place during the past twenty years in Ireland.
O'Connell was a great political leader; but
he prided himself on being a Catholio. He was a great Catholic, and though he fought and defeated the Quarautotti Rescript, he kept Catholicism and the Church ever in the foreground. Lucas and Duffy and Moore and Maguire, who led the land agitations of 1850 55, were sincere Catholics, who made the help and guidance of the clergy a sine qua non in their movement, and implored the Bishops not to forbid them.

The Parnellite movement of to-day is stronger and more resolute than O'Connell's. has more command of the people, and is possessed of much more enduring elements of power, and it is led by men who would merely redouble their activity and increase their power if the clergy were taken away. I say, in a sense which I beg may not be misunderstood, that but for the presence and influence of the clergy the present movement would be colorless as to religious sentiment and principle; and we know how easily such a movement, when "colorless," may drift into, or be led into, or be pushed into, negative or rositive hostility to religion. It is a situation which calls for delicate

handling.

I know the men now at the head of the Irish national movement intimately. Until my retirement from Parliament two years ago, I worked side by side with them from the outset. I have sat at the council table and stood in the Senate and on the platform with them. I studied them closely; I set myself to judge them correctly. I frequently differed from them; that is to say, my views been in a minority, but I never seconded from them in fact or in feeling. I say emphatically that no man who has quarrelled with them or second from them, or who has viewed them only hom a distance—perhaps from an opposite camp—is likely to be an impartial and competent witness to their real character, aims, and mo tives. No more; of course, would a mere partisan be. I say that a mistake in estimating or appreciating them, in accurately disoerning what they are and what they are not, may lead to disasters difficult to repair.

This was manifestly a warning to the Vati-cannot to accept the judgment of Errington,

ligion, and in my judgment nothing neglect or mismanagement can allow them or cause them, to come into collision with

Since these words were written, the Arch bishops and Bishops of Ireland have solemnly placed in the hands of Mr. Parnell and his party the interests most dear to their flocks, that of education among them, The enthu-siasm which this fact has caused all over Ireland proves how well the prelates were inspired. The danger hinted at above is thus prevented effectually. And one of the dearest purposes of Mr. Sullivan in his last year has thus become a reality. Even when he wrote, the public support given to the national party by Archbishop Croke, Bishops Nuity, Butler, Fitzgerald, and others, was a guarantee that the movement should not deviate from the

right track. Again I say, in the wholesome corrective influence of the Catholic clergy in the national movement, this peril has found the strongest check I can discern to avert its mischief. * * * Moreover, and most fortunately, next to Mr. Parnell the two men of intimate knowledge, to be absolutely irre-proachable private life, sincere and devoted Catholics, and men of the highest moral principles. * * I express my conprinciples. iction that neither Michael Davitt nor John Dillon will ever approve any assault on regious Character of the Irish people.

Of Mr. Parnell himself the memoir says: His family for more than a hundred years have been amongst the most able and illustrious champions of Catholic emancipation and National rights. He is a man devoid of passion, reticent, dignified, reserved, perpiexing, and inscrutable in some of his ways. A man more impervious to popular adulation, on the one hand, and to Government wrath or blandishment on the other, I have never known. He is a very single-minded and a thoroughly unselfish man. He has devoted himself to the task of effecting, by efforts within the Constitution-or rather by efforts that do not propose to involve the people in an armed conflict—a settlement of the several questions at issue between the Irish nation and the English.

These extracts will enable your readors to follow the drift, or rather to divine the drift. of Mr. Sullivan's argument. In my next I shall give you his vindication of the Land League, his sketch of the press and diplomatic influences organized to misinform the Holy See on Irish affairs, es well as his statement on Irish national rights.

I merely repeat here that my own impression, received during my stay in London in 1865 66, was that Cardinal Manning was a Home Ruler, and that it was with this conviction I first read what I was told by the very credible person who gave it to me was the "joint memoir" of the Cardinal and Mr. Sullivan. Having inquired here about the former's being a Home Ruler, I was told that while his Eminence had strong and openly confessed Irish symputhies, he was not known to be a prefessed Home Ruler.

Be that as it may, certain it is that when the Propaganda circular reached London, Cardinal Manning at once sent for Mr. Sullivan and asked him to draw up a statement of the Irish question, which could be sent to Rome and show the authorities there that they had been misinformed. "I met him that very night returning from the Cardinal's," said Mr. Davitt to mo, " and he was beyond himself with joy, saying what an opportunity it was to serve the cause."

revolutionary purposes has greatly compli-cated the situation, and has not alone given with these facts, without coming to the con-

clusion that, even though Cardinal Manning may not be professedly a Home Ruler or a Nationalist, his whole sympathy is with the national movement.

BRENARD O'REILLY, D.D.

COLOMBIAN INSURGENTS.

GOVERNMENT FORCES DEFEATED-BRIT-

ISH OFFICERS FIRED AT. PANAMA, Feb. 25 .- The revolution in Colombia is acquiring formidable proportions. In a battle at Barrauquella the government troops were defeated with the loss of sixty killed and two hundred wounded. Three handred prisoners were taken, including General Urrueta, the commander, and many officers. The expedition proved a complete failure, and Carthagena, the base of the government operations, is now besieged by 800 men under the victorious General Gaitan. On February 23 in Carthagena Capt. Curtis, of the British man of war Canada, while going aboard his ship, was fired at by government soldiers. The boat was riddled with bullets and the captain and boat's crew wounded by flying splinters. The British steamer West Indian, which was in port at the time, received a shower of projectiles from Remington guns. General Ruiz to-day seized the canal-tug Gagecock and took her to join the revolutionists at Barrauquilla. It is believed he will return with men and material to capture Colon and turn the state over to the revolutionists. At the battle of Honda, reported as favorable to the government, there was much loss of life. The list of prisoners includes the names of half a dozen leaders of the expedition Few details have been received. Camargo, a famous Colombian leader, is at the head of the revolution, which is solely a protest against the dictatorship and illegal methods of President Nunez.

The canal commission under de Lesseps occasions much anxiety to the contractors, some of the most important of whom have stopped work and threaten to appeal to the

tribunals.

GLADSTONE'S SUCCESSOR. LONDON, Feb. 28 .- It is rumored if Mr. Gladstone resigns he will propose the Marquis Hartington as his successor. The Admiralty has ordered 6 torpedo cruisers and invited proposals for 7 war ships from Clyde shipbuilders.

EARTHQUAKES.

MADRID, March 2. - Severe shocks of earthquake were felt yesterd y at Granada, Loje and Alhama. A number of houses were destroyed.

THE PRINCE AMONG THE BULLS

AND BEARS.

London, March 2.—The Prince of Wales visited the Stock Exchange to day and was received with great enthusiasm. The mem-bers cheered the Prince until they became hoarse. After order was restored they sang "God save the Queen" and "God bless the Prince of Wales."

SHARP WITNESSES.

LONDON, March 2.-The examination of Cunningham and Borton was continued to cannot to sceep the judgment of Errington, a secoder from the Home Rule party; on the day, and witnesses identified Burton as the day, and witnesses identified Burton was continued.

The provincial legislature opens at Quebeo on Tuesday.

La France describes the report of the recent dynamite convention in Pariz as a hoax. The Burmese have recaptured Bhamo from the Chinese. The leader of the Chinese was killed. ~ ~

Three men have been experimenting with infernal machines in Diamond Valley the past

Advices from the Cameroons state that the English flag has been hoisted at several places on the Cameroons mountains. There is a fair prospect that Congress will

get through with its business in time, and that there will be no extra session. The new water main at Quebec has had

another burst. The outflow of water from the break inundated four or five houses. It is stated that last week's smash ups on the North Shore railway while attempting to remove the snow blockade cost \$10,000.

There will be 183 organizations in the inaugural procession, comprising 20,000 to 25,-000 men, to be held in honor of Cieveland. Mrs. John L. Sullivan says the champion

has become addicted to onium smoking. Some of her stories of his abuse are horrible. Mr. Gladstone is ill, though his indisposition is not serious. The Marquis of Hartington is conducting the government tempo

The Government at Ottawa has appointed Mr. Jules Larue, advocate, of Quebec, a legislative councillor, vice the Hon. Mr. Panet.

The Indian authorities have decided to camels, ponies and doohly bearers, destined cared for by the police. for the Soudan.

An insane patient started fires in three places in the asylum on Ward's Island, near New York. The flames were extinguished before they could spread. The quotations for Grand Trunk preference

stock in the London market, as cabled to Mesers, Stuart & Co., Stock Brokers were b71 for firsts and 401 for seconds. The Loan & Building society of Quebec. after paying a 5 per cent. dividend, has added \$14,000 to reserve fund. The old

board of directors was re-elected. The brakesmen of the central division of the Grand Trunk Railway, between Toronto and Belleville, agreed to accept the 5 per cent. reduction for March, April and May.

All eastbound roads in Chicago are taking freight at old cut rates of 20 cents on grain that a further concession of 21 cents is being made. The 8th Battalion Stadacona Rifles, of

Quebec, have received their new uniforms from Ottawa. Out of the clothing for two companies fifty-nine uniforms have so far been condemned and sent back. An influential deputation from Kingston headed by Mayor Smythe, waited on the

minister of education, of Toronto, to protest against the proposed federation of all the Ontario universities at Toronto. Augustin Bois, of Murray Bay, appeared before the magistrate there and gave bail to appear at the criminal assizes here in June on

charge of attempting to murder Malvina Donne, wife of Seraphin Lajoie. The Nazam at Hyderabed has offered a contingent of troops for the Soudan. This signifies that the natives have no sympathy for the Mahdi, Hyderahed being the only great

Mohammedan State in India.

News has been received of an accident on the line of the C. P. railway this side of Sud. president asking that the free zone be abol-bury, a train of cars going through a trestle ished, that differential freight rates on the bury, a train of cars going through a trestle and being badly broken up. Two days were needed to repair the damages.

An excursion train on the Grand Trunk from Boston for Mexico, was run into by heavy freight at Charlette, Mich., running at the rate of 20 miles an hour. The baggage master was the only person hurt. Captain Stewart, of the Stewart ranch, ar-

rived at Ottawa yesterday. He says there was a heavy snow fall during the winter, but in the West the cattle got along admirably. The thermometer registered 50° below zero

The Common Pleas divisional court, of Torento, refused the application of Mr. De Souza, English barrister, for leave to be heard as counsel in courts of that province without being a member of the Law Society. Mr. De Souza will appeal.

The government sale of crown timber lands at Quebec was not a success. Out of 1,094 square miles in the Ottawa district offered, only four lots were disposed of, as follows :-Limit No. 5 1st range, 611 square miles, Frank Ross, Quebec, \$355; limit No. 5, same range, W. H. Davis, \$115; limit No. 6, 2nd range, 50 square miles, A. Thomson, Quebec, \$370; limit No. 7, same range, 50 square miles, J. Bronson, Ottawa, \$250. The amount received was only 11 per cent. above the upset price.

The Boston Herald exposes the methods practiced by a gang of swindlers for fleecing farmers. Three of them, Olivier W. Roper, H. W. Coulson and I.W. Harris, are now awaiting trial for conspiracy. The practice of the gang was to adopt a firm name differing only by a letter, they also engaged in a banking business under the firm name of the National Loan and Trust Co. of Boston, assuring their victims that they banked with the company, and that drafts would be honored. Unsuspecting farmers drew upon the company only to have their drafts

Cleveland writes a letter to the Hon. A. J. Warren and other members of the 48th Congress, expressing a strong determination to suspend the coinage of silver. This letter is endorsed by the merchants and bankers, who express great gratification not only with Cleveland's views, but with the concise, forcible and unequivocal way in which they are declared. Secretary McCulloch and a few others were disappointed and annoyed at the ing a fair buisness, and on the whole announcement. A Washington despatch the situation has a fairly healthy tone, says:—Cleveland's letter is criticised by IRON AND HARDWARE.—Few changes have southern and western members opposed to the suspension of silver coinage. ner states that should Cleveland take an unequally strong position in his inaugural ad-dress he will find himself in the hottest kind of a hornet's nest.

CHICAGO FENIANS AND EL MAHDI.

CHICAGO, March 2 .- The Inter-O ean publishes a long sensational story of an alleged move of the Fenian and other revolutionary circles in Chicago. It is asserted that an extensive movement to form an Irish brigade for service against England in the Soudan, composed of 200 men from the leading cities, officered by prominent Confederate and Union soldiers, is well under way, and that the Chicago contingent will start inside of two weeks. The rendezvous is to be in France, whence the brigade will eail for Egypt.

A COLD BLOODED MURDER CANAJOHARIE, March 2 -There is much excitement in this county over the brutal marder of Prof. O. S. Smith, principal of Fairfield seminary, who was shot and killed by Dr. Richter at Middlefield on Saturday afternoon. Richter had separated from his wife and rofused to give her any property. She obtained a writ of replevin and went to Richter's house, accompanied by Prof. Smith, who was the husband of her niece. While Smith was pointing out to a constable the goods claimed by Mrs. Richter the doctor shot him in the back. Smith was only able to reach the atreet and tell the passersby how he had been shot, when he expired. The murderer was lodged in jail. The people have threatened to lynch him. Smith was very popular.

THE U.S. SENATE AND CLEVELAND. NEW YORK, March 2. - The Tribune's Albany special says a rumor has reached here that several Republican senators have discovered a method by which they can tie Cleveland's hands in the matter of appointments. It is said they propose after confirma-tion of the Cabinet and ministers to foreign countries to adjourn to a "day certain" two or three months off as may be determined upon. Adjournment of this character does not terminate the session and Cleveland could make no removal.

AN INFANT IN A VALISE.

New Haven, March 2 .- An unknown man hired an expressman at the depot to take a value to a certain address, and there being no house at the place indicated the expressman returned to the depot, when a cry was heard in the valise, and an infant a week order a large increase in the number of old was found therein. The child is being

CUBAN REVOLUTIONISTS.

HAVANA, February 28 .- The revolutionary eader Bonacher and five of his followers have been sentenced to death by court-martial. Four others were semenced to twelve years in the chain gang, and seven to be imprisoned eight years in a fortress in Spain. In consequence of the intervention of the Archbishop of Santiago and some prominent citizens, the Government has temporarily suspended the execution of the sentence. A gunboat has suiled from Santiago de Cuba for Jamaica, to prevent the departure of a filibustering expedition for Cuba. Loguerro, with a band of thirteen men, armed with rifles, recently assaulted a storekeeper in Bristobal, robbing him of cloth and money. He kidnapped the owner of a Cardinas sugar estate for the purpose of extracting a ransom and 25 cents on provisions. It is rumored of \$16,000. Cavalry and civil guards are pursuing the band.

THE U. S. TRADE TREATY WITH SPAIN.

WASHINGTON, March 2.- Negotiations be tween Minister Foster and the Spanish minister at Washington have resulted in a supplementary treaty concerning trade between the United States and Cuba and Porto Rice which was sent by the president to the senate this afternoon. The principal changes are a provision that the reduction of rates on ciunta and tobacco shall be 20 instead of 50 per cent., and a reduction in the grade of sugar for free admission from No. 16 Datch standard to No 13 Dutch standard. It is also provided that the time for the passage of legislation by congress to put the treaty into effect shall be extended to May 18, 1886.

MATTERS IN MEXICO.

CITY OF MEXICO. Feb. 28. -- The Confederation Mercantile has presented a petition to the Mexican Central railroad be done away with, that the high customs tariff on certain articles be reduced, and that contraband trade over the northern boundary be especially guarded against. It is asserted that the destroy Mexican productions and to substisomething is not done soon Mexico will be

only tributary to the United States.

An excursion will leave the City of Mexico on the 3rd March for the crater of Mount Popocatep, where on the summit of the high est mountain in America they will celebrate the inauguration of Cleveland The descent from the Volcano will be on the evening of March 4th. Many Americans will particinate.

STEALING DYNAMITE.

ANTWERP, March 2 - Several hundred pounds of dynamite were stolen from a manufactory here last night. It is believed that thieves operated in the interest of Fenians.

DRIFT OF DOMESTIC TRADE.

Weekly Review of Montreal Markets.

The wholesale trade of the city has shown very little disposition to improve and become more active, but the spring trade is confidently expected to open unusually early, and livelier times will then ensue. Prior to that, however, the season of the breaking up of the winter roads has to be encountered, and the immediate future does not present a bright prospect to either wholesale or retail trade. So much grain remained unsold in the country when navigation closed that farmers had not the ready cash to pay their bills, and long accounts are running at the country stores. The failures that have cropped up are of minor importance, and prices are believed to be at bottom. These

are facts which promise well for the future. So far as the dry goods trade is concerned buyers, and the city trade seems to be in good condition. The wollen mills are dooccurred in the trade since our last, and certainly none of an important character. A moderate business has been done in pig iron on the same basis as formerly. A few hundred tons of Cartsherrie have changed hands at \$18.75 delivered west. The situation here is unchanged, with buyers showing a fair amount of interest. The stock in Scotland continues to increase and in round numbers is now 850,000 tons, which is nearly equal to a year's production, and which insures low prices for some time to come. Warrants are cabled at 41s. 3d. On *pot we quote :- Coltness, \$20.50 ; Langloan. \$20; Calder, Gartshorrie, and Summerice, \$18.50 to 19.00; Delinellington, \$17.50; and Eglinton \$16.50 to \$17.
SALT.—Sales ex cars have bee made at

500 to 524c for elevens and twelves. Ex store wegnote:-Elevens, 5710 to 600; twelves, 550, and factory filled \$1:20 to \$1:35 per bag. whence the brigade will sail for Egypt.

A CHINESE BLOCKADE.

Been made at 180; to 1840. Some lots has blockaded Ningpo River and is preparing of Natal to arrive sold at 220 to 23c. A car to bombard Chinghal.

which, is destined for Montreal and will probably find a ready sale at fall prices, as the tone of the market is firm! Latest sales of Australian were made at 220 to 26c, and we quote from 22c to 30c as to quality. There is a fair enquiry for domestic, and the market is firm under moderate stocks. We quoter A supers, 270 to 280; B, 210 to 230, and unassorted, 21c to 23c.
GROCERIES.—Sugar has been moderately

active and steady. Granulated is steady at 6go to 6gc, and yellows range from 4gc to 5gc, as to quality. Syrup is quiet and steady at 24 to 50c per gallon, as to quality. There has been more active trading in molasses, sales of about 800 puncheons Trinidad having been made at 230 to 250. Barbadoes is quoted at 32c. Tea and coffee The firmness that has been from time to time noted in the tea market has developed into positive strength. A good many sales have been made at 17c up to 28c for common to medium Japans, and good lots have sold from 30c to 35c. Teas below 20c in value are scarce and wanted, the market being completely bare of such. Coffee has been quiet and without feature. We quote: Mocha, 22c to 26c; Java, 18c to 22c, and

Jamaica, 12c to 18c. FISH.—There has been an active trade in herrings, which has nearly exhausted the supply in first hands, and has resulted in an advance of fully 25° per barrel. Sales of over 1,000 barrels of Cape Breton have been made at \$4.50 up to \$5.25, the latter for fat No. 1 July, and the market is now firm at \$5 to 5.25. No. 2 Labrador have sold at \$4.25 to \$4.50. Receipts of green cod have been large, and considerable business has been done at about last week's prices. Round lots of ordinary No. 1 were placed at \$3.75.

LOCAL RETAIL PUBLIC MARKETS.

A large number of farmers were on the markets to day with produce, and business was lively. We give the following quotation for vegetables:—Cabbage, 40c; red cabbage, 60c; celery, 50c to 60c; rhubarb, \$1.50 and Brussels sprouts, \$1.50 per dozen; potatoes, 45c to 50c per bag; turnips, 50c; carrots, 50c; beets, 50c; onions, 75c; parsnips, 75c, and horse raddish, 20c per bushel. Parsley, 10c, and green mint, 10c per bunch. Tomatoes, \$1.50 per box. The market for fruit is dull, the demand is not great and sales are few. The supply is altogether too large for the season. We quote apples at \$2.50 to \$3.50 per bri.; Valencia oranges, \$5.75 to \$6 per case; Floridas, \$5 to \$6 per box; lemons, \$2.50 to \$3 per box. \$4 per case; cranberries, oc to \$1.00 per gallon; bananas, \$3 to \$6 per bunch; pine apples, 50 each. The retail meat market is depressed. Messrs. J. B. & N Bourassa's quotations are:—Roast beef, 10c to 15c; soup do, 4c to 10c; lamb, 7c to 12c; veal, 8c to 12c; corn beef and tongue, 12c; tripe, 5c to 8c per b. Calves head and feet sell for 50c to \$1. Mr. T. Deary gives the following quotations for poultry and game: Turk-ys, 11c to 14c; chickens, 9c to 12c; geese, 7c to 11c; fowl, 8c to 11c, and ducks, 18c to 20c per 1b. fowl, Sc to 11c. and ducks, 18c to 20c per 1b.

Black ducks, \$1.00 to \$1.10; red heads, 75c;
blue bills, 55c to 60c; divers, 50c; pigeons, 35c
per pair; plover, \$3 25; quails, \$2 to \$2.25, and
prairie chickons, \$1.25 to \$1.35 per dozen;
hares, 35c to 40c; English phearants, \$3.50, and
wild geese, 75c to \$1 rair. Spow birds 35c per wild geese, 75c to \$1 rair. Snow birds 35c per dozon, Cariboo was sold this morning at 7c to So for fore quarters and 10c for hind Feathers, plucked from fowl and dry, 15c to 17c; mixed, 10c to 12kc per lb. Eggs were retailed at 19c for packed, and 25c for fresh.

FINANCE.

New York stocks were dull up to noon. Consols sold in Loudon at 98 1.16 money, 988 account, Canadian Pacific 408; Erie 141; New York Central, 983; Illinois Central 1292. The local stock market opened dull, with sales as follow:—40 Bank of Mon re 1 1901, 1 Mont real Telegraph 117, 35 du 1171, 50 Gas 1831, 105 Richelien 541, and 2 do 541.

Office bolders.

The office held by the Kidneys is one of importance. They act as nature's sluice way to carry off the extra liquids from the system and with them the impurities, both those that are taken into the stomach and those Mexican Central railroad is endeavoring to that are formed in the blood. Any ologging destroy Mexican productions and to substi-tute that of the United States, and that if portant. Kidney-Wort is Nature's efficient assistant in keeping the kidneys in good order, strengthering them and inducing healthy action If you would get well and keep well, take Kidney-Wort.

BIRTH.

TIGH.—In this city, at 9 Little St. Antoine street, the wife of Frank Tigh, of Peabody, Mass., of a son.

MARRIED.

McCARTHY - RENOUF, -On the 17th inst., at the Biskop's Palace, by the Rev. M. Marichal, J. L. McCarthy, to Miss Melvina Marian Renouf, New Carlisle, County Bonaverture, P.O. centure, P.Q.

DIED.

BURNS.—In this city, on the 23rd mat., Samuel Joseph Robert, eldest son of the late Joseph Burns, master carter. FALYEY.—At. St. Colombin, P. Q., Sunday, 22nd February, Rev. John Falvey, aged 87 years and two months.

WHELAN.—In this city, on the 23rd inst. Mary Ann Dunn, widow of the late Bernard Whelan, aged 51 years.

BOLGER.—On the 27th instant, 'at Quebec, Miss Ellen Bolger, third daughter of the late James Bolger, aged 54 years, a native of the County Wexford, Ireland.

CHRISTIE.—On Friday, the 20th inst., in Pensacola Fla., Francis Christic, stevedore, a native of Quebec. WALLS.—At 66 St. Joachim street, Quebec, on the 22nd inst., James Walls, son of the late Michael Walls, aged 21 years and 8 months.

MADIGAN—In this city, on the 28th inst., M.chael, aged 25 years, son of Michael Madigan. CALDER-After a protracted illness, at his late residence, No. 1650 Notre Dame street, Montreal, on the 27th February, 1885, John Calder, Eart, B.C.L., advocate, aged 39 years. FINDLAY-In this city on the 27th inst. ate, aged 21 years, daughter of William

l'indlay. HONEY—In this city on the 27th inst., ohn Michael Houey, aged 69 years, a native Black Lace Costumes at S. Carsley's. Black Lace Costumes at S. Carsley's. Black Lace Costumes at S. Carsley's. f Derry, Ireland.

KIRBY—In this city, on the 27th inst., Michael Kirby, aged 50 years, a native of Co. Kerry. Ireland. TRACEY -In this city, on the 29th inst., Francis Joseph, aged 3 years and 16 days, youngest son of W. Tracey, Undertaker.

KELLEY—In this city, on the 1st inst., Thomas Martin, youngest son of John Kelley, aged 2 years and six months. MURRAY—In this city, on the 28th February, James Murray, agod 51 years a native of Co. Antrim, Ireland.

OHERRY-At 1351 Wellington street, on 25th Feb., the widow of the late Robert Cherry, оба вол.

Hot and dry skin?
Scalding sensations?
Swelling of the ankles?
Vague feelings of unrest?
Frothy or brick-dust fluids?
Acid stomach? Aching loins?
Cramps growing nervousness?
Strange soreness of the howels?
Unaccountable languid teetings?
Short breath and pleuritic pains?
One-side headache? Backache?
Frequent attacks of the "blues"?
Fluttering and distress of the

Albumen and tube casts in the water? Fitful rheumatic pains and neuralgia? Loss of appetite, flesh and strength?
Constipation alternating with ooseness of the bowels?

Drow-iness by day, wakefulness at night? Abundant pale, or scanty flow of dark water? Chills and fever? Burning patches of skin? Then

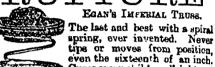
BRIGHT'S DISEASE OF THE KIDNEYS. The above symptoms are not developed in any order but appear, disaptear and reappear until the disease gradually go's a firm grasp on the constitution, the kidney-poisoned blood breaks down the nervous syntem, and finally pneumonia, diarrhora, bloodlessness, heart disease, apopiexy, paralysis or convulsions ersue and then death is inevitable. This fearful disease is not a rare one—it is an every-day disorder, and cinius more victims than any other con-

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THE, of the said City of Montreal, in the District of Montreal, Printer, Defondant. An action on apparation do birms has the day been instituted in this cause.

Hontreal, 25th February, 1865.

BARNABD & BARNARD.

Atty's for Plaintiff, 99 St. James street.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT-OF MON-TREAL Superior Court. No. 1631. Damé Riodie Gregoire, of the City of Montreal, in said District, wife of Vital Paradis, of the same place, proprietor of tow boats, duly authorized to eeter on function, has in-stituted against her said husband an action for separa-

tion as to property. J. B. LAPLEUR.

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