

gate, when a trooper strode up to him and handed him a note.

"Not quite a *billet-doux*, my brave captain," said the man, with an insolent laugh.

"O'Grady started at the voice, and looked sharply in the face of the speaker, who met his scrutiny with a leer of cool bravado, which changed to a glare of savage malice.

"Have a care, my merry blade; know you not that you are in a hornet's nest? Know, my boy, you must be very careful and tierce with another—he who sent me to you. Just cast your eye on that bit of writing, will you?"

"Bring a companion with you and follow the bearer, who will take you to the ground. Sword and dagger, viper, and may the best man win."

"Tearing the note to pieces he tossed the fragments to the wind, and turned at once to the second officer in command of the detachment, a colonel of horse, Brian Roe O'Neill, who was a surprised observer of the scene.

"Your second? Well, that depends, you see," said the *subterfuge* curled his great mustaches in a rather insolent manner.

"Follow me, and please you," said O'Grady, and turning on his heel, he walked in the direction of a grove near at hand.

"Well, by my faith and honor, right glad am I to meet you, if only for the sake of old times. Many a fond inquiry have I made for you since I parted company with you last May five years on the deck of the *St. John*.

"With a loud, harsh voice, full of insolent malice and bravado, that rang through the gloom; and Edmund recognised his sworn enemy Gilbert Harrison, in one of two men who now advanced towards him.

"Well, friend, are you ready?" he answered, Edmund followed the example of his enemy. Drawing his sword and divesting himself of its sheath, he confronted Harrison, and awaited the signal for commencing the combat.

"You are satisfied, no doubt?" said O'Connell to O'Grady's second.

"Ay, in truth," replied the Ulster cavalier; "there is little time for the niceties of the duel, in fact—it is they go *cap-a-pie*—a pitched battle, in fact—and heaven prosper the right! To it, my children."

"Comrades," said O'Connell, and the blades of the combatants clashed together. The three witnesses of the contest looked on with keen and absorbing interest, for all three knew that the duel was of the sanguinary type known as a *combat-a-Portraunce*, a fight to the death!

each to pierce the heart of the other. Only once had blood been drawn on either side, a slight stab in his left shoulder had stained the sleeve of Harrison's tunic with blood, while a thick red stream was trickling over O'Grady's collar from a deep scratch in his neck, the result of a narrow shave of his opponent's sword.

But the deadly combat was not destined to be prolonged much further. An Ulster soldier bounded into the glade and whispered a few words in the ear of O'Neill, and without more ado the latter drew his sword and beat down the weapons of the combatants.

"A trace, gentlemen both," he exclaimed; "we have to march at once, so Captain O'Grady must be held excused. *Adieu*, my boys, my boys, his many a year since I've seen so pretty an affair! I'll be heart glad while it lasted. Put up your blades, friends, and keep them for the skins of Murrugh the Barber and his cut-throats."

"No, by heaven!" cried O'Connell, furiously, rising forward; "the only man to stand back, sir—stand back!"

"Keep off, the fight is to the death," growled Harrison.

"To the death be it—please leave us room, colonel," said our hero.

"Stand back, follow—stand back, I say," repeated Owen O'Connell.

Always avoid harsh purgative pills. They first make you sick and then leave you constipated. Carter's Little Liver Pills regulate the bowels and make you well. Price one pill.

COLONIZATION.

A CIRCULAR FROM MGR. DUHAMEL. Mgr. Duhamel, bishop of Ottawa, has addressed a circular to his clergy on the subject of colonization, asking their co-operation. He refers to the emigration of the French Canadians who yearly emigrate to the United States, many of whom never return to their native country.

HORSPOOLS' ACID PHOSPHATE. FOR OVERWORKED PROFESSIONAL MEN. DR. CUNAS, T. MITCHELL, CANANDAIGUA, N.Y., says: "I think it a grand restorer of brain force or nervous energy."

AMERICAN LEADERS OF FASHION. LONDON, May 28.—*Truth* says: At the reception to the Count de Paris by Minister Morton, a lady asked Morton to introduce her to the Count. Morton informed the Count of the request, and the latter intimated he should be pleased to allow her to be presented.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT. GOVERNMENT DECLARATIONS ON THE EGYPTIAN QUESTION—WEST INDIAN SUGAR. LONDON, May 27.—In reply to Lord Carnarvon in the House of Lords, the Earl of Derby replied that the present was not the time to propose an international conference on the abolition of the sugar bounty system.

Holloway's Pills are strongly recommended to all persons who are much reduced in power and condition, whose stomachs are weak, and whose nerves are shattered. The beneficial effects of these Pills will be perceptible after a few days' trial, though a more extended course may be required to re-establish perfect health.

The body of an inmate of the Kingston Lunatic Asylum, named John Quinn, of Toronto, and who disappeared on the 25th of last month, was found last evening floating on the water near the asylum grounds.

FROM THE IRISH BENCHES.

TURNING THE TABLES AGAINST THE COERCIONISTS.

A Brilliant and Telling Illustration of the Discipline, Power and Unity of the Irish Party.

House of Commons, Wednesday.

The most dramatic incident in the career of the Irish party—not excepting the famous expulsion of the thirty-five—was their action on the Vote of Censure in the small hours of this morning. To the last minute of the last hour their intention remained a profound secret.

After Whigs and Tories had left their seats for the division lobbies, the Irishmen sat rooted to their seats unscrupulously. Around the doorway leading into the "Ay" lobby a mob of Tories stood eagerly watching. At the "No" doorway on the opposite side of the House congregated the Ministerialists.

Neither had the smallest inkling of which side the Irish party would turn when they rose. Mingling expectation and doubt, they waited their speeches and bewilderment. Their eyes centred with wonder and anxiety upon Mr. Parnell, who sat immovable at the head of his clan.

Upon his first movement they all felt would depend the issue of the division. If he turned to the left on rising, the Ministerial majority would be a crushing one of seventy at least. If he turned to the right, the Ministry might, indeed, survive the blow, but could not survive it long.

It was one of those thrilling moments that compensate for years of endurance. Here on the same benches from which the thirty-five Irishmen in March, 1880, were expelled amidst yells of triumph from the Whigs and Tories, rabid with prejudice and hate, thirty-two Irishmen now sat in serried ranks the arbiters and masters of the situation.

At the very last moment when the Irish party could no longer delay declaring themselves, so heart-seek were the Tories with weary waiting that in despair they commenced a hostile demonstration by cries of "Order!" with the view to forcing the Parnellites to quit their seats.

The moment at last came to file into the lobby. Amidst a silence in which a pinfall could have been heard, Mr. Parnell took off his hat and rose. As punctually as soldiers on parade, the entire party started to their feet behind him.

Amidst a silence in which a pinfall could have been heard, Mr. Parnell took off his hat and rose. As punctually as soldiers on parade, the entire party started to their feet behind him. For a moment longer the suspense became intensified, for before turning to right or left Mr. Parnell had first to advance some steps down the gangway to the floor of the House.

For an instant again a thrill of pleasant expectation that he was advancing in their direction shot through the Ministerialists. But it was soon over. With firm step, and his face close set, the Irish leader turned sharply to the right and marched into the "Ay" lobby, and, rank after rank, the Irishmen poured along close behind him.

Then the fountains of the great deep were unloosed. A roar of rage and agony broke from the disappointed Coercionists. The Irishmen stopped and turned up a thren, in Mr. Sexton's phrase, like hungry wolf-dogs. The vengeance for years of oppression and insult was concentrated in the shouts of hatred and defiance they flung back in the teeth of the jerry-packers, informer-manufacturers, and pinch-of-langer mongers.

hearts that the government cause was a bad and losing game.

The manner in which the secrecy of the counsels of the party were preserved inviolate is, perhaps, the feature of the whole affair that has impressed Englishmen with most respect.

The most urgent or insidious solicitations could not draw from a single man of the thirty-two present at the meeting the slightest indication of the resolve of the party. To the battalions of newspaper men, party whips, and quidnuncs, who besieged every individual member of the lobbies with questions, was returned the same bland, impassive *non possumus*. Nor could their attitude during the debate be construed into anything tangible, for while they kept up a moaning chorus of references to Mayo, while Mr. O'Connor Power was making his disgusting plea for his new postmaster, they were equally impartial in hearing Mr. Forster while he stabled and hacked at the Ministry like a great slouching, ontarioal Irvinable.

The slender number of the Irish party alone was regrettable. There were no less than nine absentees, besides the O'Gorman Mahon, who came to the meeting and formally severed himself from the Irish party rather than see the Ministry in a tight place, and whose action, of course, terminates his career in Irish politics.

The Ministerial division list marks off with exactitude those representatives, like Mr. Macfarlane and Mr. Moore, who have made themselves henceforth impossible as candidates for National constituencies. But the vote will be for ever memorable as a proof of the discipline, power, and unity of the little Irish band, and in the party itself the result is the theme of universal delight and pride.—*United Ireland*.

BOOKS, MAGAZINES, &c.

TANICRED, PRINCE OF THERIAS. John Murphy & Co., Publishers, Baltimore.—This is a work translated from the French and gives a romantic account of the life and doings of Tanicred, the great Christian hero of the middle ages. The volume is a handsome one, being richly bound and well printed on the finest paper.

"EVERYBODY'S PAINT BOOK," a complete guide to the art of outdoor and indoor painting, designed for the special use of those who wish to do their own work, and consisting of practical lessons in plain painting, varnishing, polishing, staining, paper-hanging, kalsomining, etc., as well as directions for renovating furniture, and hints on artistic work for home decoration, together with a full description of the tools and materials used.

DONAHOE'S MAGAZINE, Boston: Patrick Donahoe, publisher. The contents of the June number are as follows: "The Right to Private Ownership in Land, &c." Rev. Henry A. Brann, D.D.; "O. Erin Gal Mo Store"; "A Trip to the Jesuit Novitiate at West Park"; "Alarming Destruction of American Forests"; "Science and Simplicity"; "The Paris Hospitals"; "Crownwell in Ireland"; "Nursing—Two Young Women"; "Work On" Anon.; "Ireland Under the Southern Cross"; "Lieutenant General Sheridan." There are other interesting articles, original and selected.

MANUAL OF DEVOTION OF REPARATION TO THE HOLY FACE OF OUR LORD JESUS CHRIST. Baltimore: John Murphy & Co. This pious and useful little manual is published with the approbation of Right Rev. Wm. H. Gross, D.D., Bishop of Savannah.

THE MONTH, for May, is as usual very attractive. The following are the articles in the number:—1. Is Cremation Christian? 2. Liberty of Conscience and Lay Instruction in France, by the Rev. Frederick Bouvier. 3. The Religious Opinions of General Gordon, by the Rev. W. D'Strappini. 4. An Englishman's Impressions of America, by the Editor. No. V. American Protestantism. 5. On the Death of John Howard Payne, by Morwena P. Hawker. 6. A Modern Pilgrimage to the Holy Land, (Part First), by the Baroness Elizabeth de Gosselin. 7. The Author of the "Steam Mater," by M. T. Kelly. 8. Frogs and Toads, by Marianne J. Bell. 9. A Christmas Town in Northern France, by the Rev. Francis Goldie. 10. Phases of Court and Political Life at Berlin, by the Rev. F. G. McLeod. 11. Breakers: A Tale, by F. K. Morell. Reviews: Literary Record. London: 48 South St., Grosvenor square; Baltimore and New York, John Murphy & Co.

LIFE OF SISTER MARY ST. PETER, CARMELITE OF TOURS.—This book, issued from the printing establishment of L'Eclair, of this city, contains a charming biography of the good and noble Sister St. Peter, as well as a large fund of information concerning the Sisterhood to which she belonged. The work, although written by herself, was arranged and completed, with the aid of her letters and the annals of her monastery, by L'Abbe Janvier. It is a translation from the French, and is the first offered to the English public. The book is full of interest, being a complete development of the "Work of Reparation," by means of the adoration of the Holy Face of our Divine Lord in the most Blessed Sacrament of the Altar. The proceeds of the sale of this book will go to the aid of the Institution of the Good Shepherd of Montreal, and consequently it will be a work of charity for Catholics to assist in extending its circulation. It can be had at the Convent of the Sisters of the Good Shepherd.

THE KING OF ZULULAND. LONDON, May 28.—The Boers have crowned Cetewayo's son, Dinizulu, King of Zululand.

PERSONAL. BERLIN, May 28.—Minister Sargent has returned.

NOTES FROM QUEBEC.

The DeMolon Affair—Explanations by the Hon. Mr. Flynn.

QUEBEC, May 28.

Mr. Robitoux moved an amendment today of non-confidence in the Government respecting the DeMolon affair and the remission of the \$3,000 deposit made on account of Mr. DeMolon's purchase of phosphate lands by Mr. L. A. Senecal.

"The Hon. Mr. Flynn contended that the interests of the province had been sacrificed and a great loss had been sustained. Had the public interests been made to suffer as had been charged by the member for Chateauguay, the case would have been very different, but, as it was, it was hardly necessary that he should get up and defend himself and the administration of which he had been a member. It was, however, painful to see the attitude taken by the opposition, whom, if an angel descended from heaven among them, he could not please. Everything in this transaction went to show that, instead of the government being blameworthy, they ought to be praised for the enterprise and patriotism they had displayed in the interest of the province. The whole affair had been

PERFECTLY LEGITIMATE. yet the opposition, in face of all the facts, had the hardihood to rise up and reproach the government. He did not hesitate to say that in their persistent attacks such as this upon the government the opposition were doing more than could possibly be effected in any other way to destroy the credit and reputation of the Province of Quebec abroad. They seemed to act on the saying of Voltaire, "Lie, lie, lie always, and something of it will remain." If the Chateauguay government had not been successful in all the enterprises which it had striven to promote, its policy had unquestionably been of benefit. Mr. Flynn went on to explain that Mr. Escombe, a French gentleman, having made a successful shipment of phosphate from Quebec to France, had made up his mind that a business could be inaugurated in the export of cattle and the mineral productions of this province. He communicated with Mr. Chateauguay, and the latter seized upon the idea, and, after mature consideration, the government determined to encourage and give certain advantages to Mr. Escombe and his associate, Mr. DeMolon, the possessor of

CERTAIN PATENTS for the treatment of phosphate of lime. Mr. Escombe explained his idea, that the more effective way to promote this trade was by the establishment of a direct line of steamships. On April 21, 1880, an order-in-council was passed granting certain concessions. There had only been one order-in-council, and the document referred to by the member for Chateauguay as a new order-in-council was only a project submitted on the part of Mr. DeMolon, but never carried out.

The original order had only been altered by the striking out of a clause, and this was done on the 22nd of April, the clause which was struck out referred to the advisability of the Dominion aiding the steamship company, which would favor the trade of the Dominion in general, because it was thought that the order-in-council ought not to say that the Dominion government should encourage the enterprise. Far from the government having, as was alleged, given Mr. DeMolon everything, he received almost absolutely nothing. What had he obtained?

THE PRIVILEGE OF BUYING 5,000 acres of phosphate lands at a price of not more than \$3 per acre. \$3 an acre was at this time a good price for blocks, for it was impossible to tell their ordinary value, the deposits being irregular. The order of \$3 per acre was therefore a speculation. An auction sale of phosphate lands was subsequently called when Mr. DeMolon bought his 5,000 acres, and was told that if he wanted any more he could have it at the full price. There was nothing extraordinary about this. Mr. Flynn had taken Mr. DeMolon to task for not having carried out the terms. Indeed, if there were any thing with which to reproach himself it was with having been so severe, insisting on the carrying out of the conditions, for which, from the opposition point of view, he should receive praise rather than blame. The trouble with the gentlemen opposite was that when these transactions took place the men in power were odious to them, and he might say as much of the present order-in-council.

What were the special advantages given to Mr. DeMolon? Freedom from tonnage duty for a period of ten years, which concession should be made to no one else. But that duty was a dead letter; it was not being imposed. Mr. Flynn believed that if it was exacted it would prove obstructive to the industry. This concession did not therefore amount to anything, and it was idle to talk of the thousands of dollars which had been lost to the province on this account. Then there was to be a reduction of 25 per cent. on the freight rates on the Government railways so long as they remained in the possession of the Government, but the railways were sold within a year and a half of the passing of the order. This contention of the opposition was perfectly illusory, since Mr. DeMolon had been granted eighteen months within which to select and purchase his lands. This concession was perfectly justifiable and reasonable. Indeed, any company would have granted as much for the sake of securing as large an amount of business as was expected. But the advantages, whatever they were worth, were not all on one side. On his part Mr. DeMolon was bound to export 20,000 tons of phosphate a year and supply sufficient steamships for this purpose as well as for the expected cattle trade. This involved a considerable sacrifice on the part of Mr. DeMolon, as he could not secure steamships for nothing. On the subject of a Dominion subsidy to the proposed line of steamships, Mr. Chateauguay, as he had promised, addressed himself to the Dominion government which would not then grant more than \$25,000 per annum, on condition that the government of France granted twice that sum. The next session, however, the Dominion government placed \$50,000 in the estimates for that purpose, provided France would grant an equal sum. He believed that the condition had not yet been acceded to, but the offer of the Dominion government was still reiterated. It could not be denied that Mr. DeMolon's obligations were onerous, but there was another view, that in order to enable Canadians to benefit by the process of Mr. DeMolon of treating phosphates, he was to supply to the government of the province for ten years 10,000 tons of phosphate at the market price in France.

A WARLIKE GOAT. A GOAT THAT KILLS RATS—A BUTCHER'S PET. A day or two ago a POST reporter dropped into a butcher's store to get some particulars about the feasting of the trade on the abattoir question. The knight of the cleaver did not seem at all inclined to talk on this subject, and, in order to stop his visitor's enquiries, asked him had he ever seen a dog

kill rats. The reporter, who has his faults well as other people, confessed to having seen the inside of a rat pit. "I can show you an animal that can down all the barbers in the city for rat killing," was the next remark of the butcher. Yielding to an invitation from his informant, the reporter followed in his footsteps and soon arrived in a small room in the rear of the house. In this was situated a wooden-box-like affair about eight feet square. The corners of the box were bound strongly and a line of zinc ran down the sides while the floor was covered with zinc, making a very complete rat-pit. "I'll show you my greatest rat killer now," said the butcher, and going into a small enclosure he led in a small sized goat, from which the horns had been removed. "I'll give him a dozen to begin with," continued the knight of the cleaver. Taking up an eye-like affair in which some twenty or thirty rats were running around, he placed it over the pit, and drawing a bolt a small aperture was left in the centre of the cage. He then dropped the bait by one through this hole till there were only one running round the pit sucking some food to escape, jumping up and down in uneasiness and anxiety to clear the high sides. "Now you'll see him," said the butcher, and lifting the goat he dropped it into the centre of the pit. The rats ran to the corners of the pit and the goat, who had dropped his mild demeanor and exhibited tokens of the greatest ferocity, jumped amongst them striking them with his forefeet and killing or maiming three by his first charge. He then followed the survivors all around the pit one by one till the dozen were lying dead in an incredibly short space of time. The butcher opened the pit, and with every demonstration of pride, took his pet out of the enclosure. "I trained him myself to do it," said the worthy. "I saw the idea in a United States paper, and I was determined to have a trained goat to kill rats. I tried two or three subjects, but at last I got one that I will back against any other in the world. Don't give my name away, my boy, as his party injunction has conducted the disgusted reporter out."—*Montreal Post*.

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MANITOBA.

THE DOMINION TERMS SUBMITTED TO THE LEGISLATURE.

WINDSOR, May 27. Mr. Norquay has presented the report of the Ottawa delegation and receipt of the Dominion government. The control of public lands is retained the province excepting certain swamp lands, which are to be held over a grant of 140,000 acres of land is made over to the University of Manitoba; the province is to continue to pay \$15,000 annually in lieu of land; the control of the school lands is also retained, but the Dominion government pledges itself to manage them strictly in the interest of Manitoba; the capital account of the province is to be so re-estimated as to increase the subsidy about \$200,000, or from \$227,000 at present to \$427,000, to be adjusted quarterly hereafter; the right of the Dominion to disallow local railway charters is retained. It is asserted that the local government has not succeeded in showing the province to be prejudicially affected by the terms. The Dominion extension of the provincial boundaries is refused. The better terms offered are upon the condition that they will be accepted by the legislature of Manitoba as a settlement of all claims put forward by the legislature.

THE BONAPARTIST PRETENDERS.

PARIS, May 28. An open quarrel now exists between Prince Jerome (Plon-Plon) and Prince Victor, his son. Prince Jerome expressed the wish that his son should make a tour of America and abandon all political views. Prince Victor, however, in respect to the paternal wishes, a decided rupture occurred, the result of which is that father and son are living apart. Prince Victor has the assurance of an income of 40,000 francs a year, but refuses to say whence it is derived. The *Figaro* says the Empress Eugenie, through a Bonapartist deputy, has arranged for a separation of Plon-Plon and Prince Victor, giving the latter a liberal income, and has declared she will bequeath him the greater part of her fortune in consideration of his rank and standing as successor to the Prince Imperial, joining altogether over the claims of Prince Jerome.

CROOKED BUSINESS.

BROOKLYN, May 28. On Monday, the wife of Patrick Daniels made an application to the Board of Commissioners of Charities and Correction, to have her husband sent to an insane asylum. She produced the necessary certificate signed by Dr. Joseph Creamer, who is attached to the board. On being questioned the woman said Creamer had made no examination of her husband. Dr. Newman, her physician, had told her that only he and Creamer could give her a certificate. She paid \$20 for it. The commissioners made an investigation and ascertained that Daniels was perfectly sane. Creamer's resignation was thereupon demanded. Daniels says his wife has not conducted herself properly. Her cousin, who recently came from Ireland, is the cause of the trouble.

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PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL—Superior Court. No. 2307.

Dame Mary Ross, of the City and District of Montreal, wife of James Ross, of the same place, merchant, duly authorized to enter *in justice*, Plaintiff, vs. the said James Ross, Defendant. An action in *reparation de biens* has been instituted by the Plaintiff against the Defendant. Montreal, 26th May, 1884.

COOKE & BROOKE, Attorneys for Plaintiff. 42-5