

## IN MEMORY OF DR. CAHILL.

ARCHBISHOP CORRIGAN CELEBRATES THE MASS—FATHER LILLY'S SERMON—A GREAT PROCESSION ACCOMPANIES THE BODY TO THE PIER.

NEW YORK, Feb. 25.—St. Patrick's Cathedral was crowded with people yesterday during the services over the remains of the Rev. Dr. Daniel William Cahill. Dr. Cahill was born in Arles, Quercy county, Ireland, in 1798, studied at Maynooth College, was professor of natural philosophy in Carlow College, gained fame as a writer of open political letters to Lord John Russell, Lord Derby, Lord Palmerston, and the Duke of Wellington, came to this country in 1859 to lecture on astronomy, and died in the fall of 1884 in Boston. It was his last request that he should be buried in Ireland. The body was taken from Holyhood Cemetery, Brookline, Mass., and accompanied to New York by 145 delegates of the Boston Irish societies. Mayor O'Brien, who was one of those who came on with the body, was one of those who attended the funeral yesterday. The body was taken to the cathedral yesterday about 7 o'clock. Dense crowds assembled about the doors and stayed, in spite of the assurances of the police that they could not be admitted. Every nook in the cathedral was filled. Pews along the centre aisle were reserved for the Boston committees. The aisles were choked with men and women, who remained wedged so that they could hardly move for nearly three hours. At the head of the centre aisle rested the catafalque and coffin. On the coffin were the purple stole and black beret worn by Dr. Cahill. At the foot was a harp of flowers. Papal Guards stood on either side of the coffin and at the foot.

Archbishop Corrigan celebrated the mass. He was assisted by Father Mulhern as deacon, Father McGovern as sub-deacon, Fathers McDonald and Kelly as masters of ceremonies, and Father Slattery as assistant priest. Inside the chancel were Monsignor Farley and Fathers McGee, Henry McDowell, Kiely and O'Hare. Among the laymen present were Mayor Grace, Mayor Fitzgerald of Troy, Judge McAdam, Judge Daly, Judge Brady, Recorder Smyth, Eugene Kelly, ex-Secretary Thos. L. James, State Senator Gibbs, Park Commissioner Crimmins, Charity Commissioners Brennan and Porter, John E. Devlin, Jeremiah Devlin, and County Clerk Kiernan.

The sermon was preached by the Rev. Father Lilly, Superior of the Dominicans. He said that a testimony to Dr. Cahill's great services, his body was to be taken by loving people, in accordance with his own request, to its last resting place in Glasnevin Cemetery, near Dublin. He had lived in an important epoch for Ireland. He had heard his father tell of the horrors of the rebellion of 1798, Robert Emmet was of his time. When he was a boy the price of a priest's head was the same as that for a wolf's head. St. James Warren Doyle discovered that there was genius in young Cahill, and made him a professor in the college he founded in Carlow. They remained the firmest of friends through life, and they worked side by side to educate Irishmen in their rights. Daniel O'Connell was at his greatest in Dr. Cahill's time, and but a few feet from O'Connell's grave would Dr. Cahill's body be laid. As priest, linguist, lecturer, mathematician, and astronomer Dr. Cahill was eminent. He was a scientific man, who believed that in the beginning God created the heavens and the earth, and that in the beginning was the Word. It needed such a man to refute the slander that the Church was opposed to scientific investigation. But he knew that the scientific language of our day is not that which leads men to frankly acknowledge divine truth. In some of his letters to Bishops he picked to pieces the so-called scientific men of that day. Geologists then took four-fifths of their time to thunder against revealed religion. Even Sir Isaac Newton, who, when he got out of his element, talked and wrote like the very best, interpreted the Apocalypse to tell us that at the end of a certain number of ideal years the whole establishment of Romanism would be gone up. Sir Isaac Newton's interpretation of the Apocalypse read like that of a madman. Dr. Cahill saw the errors of the scientific men of that day, and dared to stem the flood of unbelief. His letters, published from one end of Ireland to the other, thundered for Ireland's religious freedom, and Englishmen were compelled to read and act. The disestablishment of the alien church Dr. Cahill did not live to see, but it was his teachings that pointed to it.

When the hearse, drawn by four black horses wound slowly by the body down Fifth avenue, the sidewalks and steps on either side were crowded. In front of the hearse marched the Sixty-ninth Regiment, Colonel John Breckinridge commanding. Following the Sixty-ninth marching company B of the Ninth Massachusetts Infantry. Following the hearse were the pall bearers and the Boston committees in carriages, the Papal Zouaves, the Mayors in carriages, the Boston delegation on foot, the New York committee of more than 200, the veterans of the Sixty-ninth Regiment, the Hibernian Rifles, 500 members of the Ancient Order of Hibernians, and many members of total abstinence and benevolent societies. The line of March was down Fifth avenue to Fourteenth street, to Broadway, to Canal street, to West street, and to the pier at the foot of King street.

The body was placed on the steamship Wyoming. It is to be accompanied to Ireland by the Rev. Father F. B. Murphy, of Ayr, Mass. The Boston delegation were entertained in the afternoon by the New York committee in the Old Guard Armory, Fifth avenue and Fourteenth street. Speeches were made by John E. Devlin, the Rev. Father Murphy, and several of the Boston committee.

Use the surest remedy for Catarrh—Dr. Sage's.

## WOLSELEY IN THE SOUDAN.

LONDON, Feb. 24.—The feeling of anxiety regarding Gen. Buller's plight is widespread and intense. The special despatches in *The Chronicle* and *The Daily Telegraph* give, painfully graphic descriptions of the situation of the troops hemmed in by hordes of Arabs and having before them apparently only the alternative of slaughter or starvation. If they can continue their retrograde movement to Gakdul they can be provisioned and probably succeed by a sortie from Korti. But to get to Gakdul they must rely upon their camels, and they are already reduced to the necessity of eating camel flesh to maintain their lives. Their work is constant and exhausting. They are encircling themselves on all sides with the best materials at hand, and are continually subjected to a harassing fire, which is fiercest at night. The officials at the War Office admit that Gen. Buller's position is critical, but they express themselves as positive that he will be able to make good his retreat to Gakdul with most of his troops.

## WOLSELEY'S PLANS.

The War Office finds it exceedingly difficult to put forth an explanation of the Sudan difficulties and relations which will "keep up" the

people, and at the same time make them tolerant of delay. The latest effort of the authorities in this direction is a masterpiece of ingenuity. They announce a plan of campaign which is only equalled for brilliant strategy by the man who, being flooded in a fight, kept his opponent down by inserting his nose between the opponent's teeth. Gen. Lord Wolseley is now straining every nerve to get the scattered portions of his army together preparatory to retreating down the Nile. If he succeeds in making that retreat, a heart-felt thanksgiving will be sent up from many homes in England. The prevailing fear now is that Gen. Wolseley, with what troops he has at Korti, may be compelled to retreat as best he can, leaving the little bands under Generals Brackenbury and Buller to their fate. In the face of these gloomy facts the War Office asks the public to believe that Gen. Wolseley is simply

## DRAWING THE ARABS INTO A TRAP.

The theory is that Gen. Wolseley is inclined to allow El Mahdi to concentrate his forces at Berber, believing that he will by that time have become so full of fanaticism that he will want to proceed to Mecca and there proclaim himself the head of the Mohammedan Church and the commander of the faithful. To do this El Mahdi would have to march his troops across the Bisharin desert and hills from Berber to Suakin, and there embark for a voyage across the Red Sea to some point on the coast of Arabia, whence a march to Mecca would be comparatively easy. The place where the Mahdi is to be trapped while carrying on this programme which Gen. Wolseley is said to have arranged for him is Suakin. To get to the coast El Mahdi would have to attack and capture Suakin, but by the time he could get there to Suakin, Gen. Graham would also be there with the flower of the English army. Thus the task of "marching the Mahdi" is to be rendered easy, and British prestige is to be restored. El Mahdi has not yet signified his intention of carrying out his share of the plesing programme.

Smart Weed and Belladonna combined with the other ingredients used in the best porous plaster make Carter's S. W. & B. Backache Plaster the best in the market. Price 25 cents.

## A GALLANT ACTION.

LONDON, Feb. 25.—The following particulars of the battle near Kassala have been received.—Hadenowas attacked the Kassala garrison, which, under the commandant, had sallied out to cover the entry of a convoy of grain. The garrison made hasty defence works on the open plain west of the city, and received the onslaught with some terrible loss. The Hadenowas fell back in confusion with heavy loss. The Shukoorie tribe, who brought the grain for Kassala, then attacked the Hadenowas on the flank and rear, while the garrison advanced to attack the front. The Hadenowas became panic-stricken and fled in all directions. Their chief, Ismaili, was killed. The Shukoorie occupied and destroyed Philik, the headquarters of Moussa, second chief of the Hadenowas.

## COMPELLED TO YIELD.

Obstinate skin diseases, humors of the blood, eruptions and old sores are cured by Burdock Blood Bitters, which purify and regulate all secretions.

## THE PRINCE OF WALES' IRISH TRIP.

DUBLIN, Feb. 24.—United Ireland commencing on the proposed visit of the Prince of Wales, disdains any gratuitous disrespect for the Prince, but says if the Castle funkies organize mock demonstrations of enthusiasm, there will be counter displays which will overwhelm any manifestation. Earl Spencer may inaugurate United Ireland suggests that 100,000 members of the National League assemble at Kingstown pier on the day of the Prince's arrival to listen to the speeches from Irish members of parliament, or if this is not feasible that there be a vast public assembly in Phoenix Park which shall demand the restoration of Ireland's stolen birth right. The Irish Times asserts letters have been received at Marlborough House and the Home Office from professed Fenians, warning the officials that the visit of the Prince will be attended with danger.

## WITHOUT DOUBT.

Yellow Oil is par excellence the remedy for Pain, Lameness, Rheumatism, Croup, Deafness, Burns, Frost Bites, Sift Joints, and all Flesh Wounds. Any medicine dealer can furnish it.

## A DRAUGHT OF POISON.

## TERRIBLE CRIME OF A WIFE.

PARIS, Feb. 24, 1885.—The *Figaro* and other papers publish the following most sensational drama, which, they allege, has just occurred here in the family of wealthy, well-known financiers, residing near the Avenue du Bois de Boulogne. The married couple lived most happily together for several years, but last week the husband discovered that his wife was guilty of clandestine relations with his gardener. Ten days later he found in one of his wife's dresses a love letter from the gardener containing the following sentence:—"Poison your husband, and we will fly together to New York."

The husband said nothing. In silence he awaited the moment for a terrible revenge. Last night as the husband and wife were going to bed the wife placed, according to her usual custom, two glasses of sugar and water—one for herself and one for her husband—on the dressing table near the bed, the wife, as she had always done, putting the sugar in the water. The husband watched the operation, betraying no unusual expression. Just as his wife was about to drink her husband asked her to hand him a silk handkerchief that was hanging on the back of the chair. As his wife turned to take the handkerchief her husband quickly and adroitly reversed the tray upon which were placed the two glasses, so that the one intended for him stood in the place of that intended for his wife. The husband and wife then drank at the same moment.

As the husband, after emptying his glass calmly, replaced it on the dressing table, his wife felt to the floor shrieking in agony. She had swallowed the dose of strychnine that she had, with her own hands, prepared for her husband. The affair causes a great sensation. The wife is not dead yet, but is suffering terribly. An official inquiry is being instituted, and the husband and gardener are arrested.

## A VOICE FROM THE UNITED STATES.

I have suffered for the past 20 years with Dyspepsia and General Debility, and tried many remedies, but with little success until I used Burdock Blood Bitters, when relief was quick and permanent.

A. LOUGH, Alpena, Mich., U.S.

## THE SUSPENSION OF O'BRIEN.

DUBLIN, Feb. 25.—The suspension of O'Brien has caused intense indignation in the national ranks. The Irish League has summoned a meeting of "citizens" for Sunday to protest against the action of the House of Commons.

## LETTER FROM HIS Eminence CARDINAL SIMONI.

## MOST ILLUSTRIOUS AND MOST REV. LORD.

The decision of the Supreme Court (Tribunal of Cassation) of Rome, ordering the conversion of the inalienable property of this sacred Congregation of the Propaganda, is at length almost entirely executed. Henceforward, therefore, the means at the disposal of this renowned institution, founded by the Pope for the Propagation of the Gospel and civilization, shall entirely depend on the goodwill of that Government which in 1870, by means well-known to all, took possession of Rome, declaring to undertake in the face of Europe and Catholicity the responsibility of maintaining the security of the Papal See, and solemnly promising to preserve for the head of the Church on the banks of the Tiber, a glorious Throne, independent of all human sovereignty. (Letter of Victor Emmanuel to Pius IX., 8th September, 1870.) Since Your Grace, on that occasion, raised your voice to stigmatize that flagrant act, thereby showing how interested you, as well as the faithful entrusted to your care, were in defence of the rights of this meritorious institution, you will I am certain learn with sorrow that the united efforts of the entire Episcopacy, and the most distinguished portion of the Catholic laity, as well as of our separated brethren, were fruitless against the procedure of a power which now, in the very centre of Europe, is allowed to commit with impunity every atrocity and excess against the Catholic Church and its August Head. Although even from the very first attempts were made to enslave the Propaganda by preventing the free administration and disposition of the property, it did not neglect to actively protest against such interference. Nevertheless, now that the spoliation of its inalienable property is almost complete, I consider it my sacred duty, as Prefect-General of the Propaganda, to renew that protest against the iniquitous proceeding so inimical to its liberty, and, accordingly, so disastrous to its independence, in its sublime ministry for the preservation and propagation of Christianity throughout the whole world, more especially in those regions as yet uncivilized. This injustice and injury is at the present juncture aggravated by reason of the imperative necessity that now exists to take the foreign missions. Not to mention the constant disasters to which not a few of the Vicariates especially in the extreme East, are subjected, and the sorrow that our inability to provide for their immediate spiritual wants occasions us, still greater is the anguish we experience in beholding the vast untilled missionary field which the Colonial policy of the European nations is opening in the boundless plains of Africa and the Indian Archipelago where innumerable nations and people are now called to participate in the benefits of religion and civilization. It is impossible not to experience profound sorrow on beholding the Propaganda unable as of old to administer and dispose of that sacred patrimony, which all Catholic Christendom confided to its care and keeping for the diffusion of the Gospel and civilization and certainly not to any civil government, on beholding such a great deficiency in the number of Apostolic laborers, by reason of the unwarranted suppression of Religious Orders, as well as by the violent confiscations of the few colleges that the sacred Congregation maintained in Rome for the education and training of Apostolic missionaries. These confiscations coupled with the obligation to military service imposed on Ecclesiastical students and even on priests, has reduced to almost nothing the Italian missions and obliged the Propaganda to substitute for Italian missionaries those of other nations.

Amidst these sorrows and this anguish, which rend every Catholic heart in Italy, there is nevertheless this consolation that in other countries pious associations are not wanting, which, with true Christian zeal and assiduity, stimulate one another to aid this sublime work of the conversion of nations to the truth of the Gospel. Amongst these certainly the most important is that of the society of the Propagation of the Faith, which, for many years, despite the deplorable state of affairs that now reigns, makes heroic prodigious efforts, collecting not only the princely donations of the wealthy but also the humble mites of the laborers and artisans. But whilst this society rejoices at the rapid progress made in the erection of churches and the extension of missionary labors, it beholds with regret its inability to furnish sufficient means for their maintenance and further development. The Propaganda founded by this sacred Congregation in various parts of the world have commenced to receive gifts and legacies, which, however, are as yet insufficient to satisfy the extraordinary daily demands; and it may be found necessary sometimes in great embarrassments even to sell their new capital stock itself, which might be freely administered in any country except Italy.

For these reasons I again address Your Grace, imploring you to deal make known to your flock the straightforward situation of this Institute, and most earnestly exhort you to assist as much as possible in increasing the offerings for the propagation of the Faith, the Holy Childhood, the Eastern Schools, and other associations instituted for a similar purpose. Strongly urge upon the more wealthy the necessity of consecrating a part of their riches to the holiest and noblest of all purposes, the diffusion of faith and civilization. In the present crisis and exigencies of the Church, it can be said with all the rigor of truth that looking around, new and vast tracts of country may be seen ripe with an abundant harvest, but the laborers indeed are few, and the means of sustenance scarce. The compassion and generosity of the faithful, and their love for the did the Christian knowledge alone can aid the sublime ministry of the Apostleship, and make it triumph throughout the earth.

Given at the Propaganda on the solemnity of Epiphany, 1885.

JOHN CARD. SIMONI, Prefect.

†D. ARCHBISHOP OF TYRE, Secretary.

To the Most Rev. John Joseph Lynch, Archbishop of Toronto.

## GOOD ADVICE.

If our readers will accept proffered advice, they will always keep a bottle of Hagar's Yellow Oil at hand for use in emergencies, such as Burns, Scalds, Wounds, Lameness, Croup, Chills, Rheumatism, and all varieties of aches, pains and inflammation, it will ever be found reliable.

## THE DISTRESS IN LONDON.

LONDON, Feb. 25.—Pen painting can scarcely convey more than an idea of the distress prevailing in London at the present time. There is always a large class living on the very border land of starvation, and when a financial pressure comes they fall helpless burdens on public charity. Besides these there is the great army of artisans who live from hand to mouth, who out of employment are with their families in dire distress. Sir William Harcourt is at this time and is affording relief to those who are suffering out of their hard times are the least desired in the colonies. I was speaking to an intelligent merchant, a

large employer of labor, and he offers a suggestion, "a very small one," he said, laughingly, "but the aggregate of atoms is immensely." He said there are in London about fourteen thousand police. There are also a great many government officials, such as park constables, livered attendants at public buildings, and postmen, all clothed by Government contractors. These contractors sublet their contracts, and the work is ultimately done on the sweating system. By this means the profits go to the contractors, and the work is done for the most part by women living in garrets and cellars, who can only earn four or five shillings a week. "Let all this work," said the merchant, "be given direct to the workers. Let there be half a dozen establishments like the Army Clothing Factory at Fulham, where the employees have a warm room and sewing machines run by steam, and let the profits go to the people. This would be only a drop in the bucket, but every drop tells. Of course vested interests and private enterprise would protest, but they have had, pretty long innings, and let those who do the work have a share in the profits."

## NOT BAD.

It is so agreeable that even an infant will take it. For coughs, colds, hoarseness, croup, asthma, and bronchitis, Hagar's Pectoral Balm is reliable for young or old.

## THE TRADE RETURNS.

OTTAWA, Feb. 20.—The exports from the Dominion for the month of January amounted to \$3,110,628, of which \$2,958,944 was goods the produce of other countries. Last year the total value was \$2,653,575, of which \$2,486,220 was goods the produce of Canada, and \$107,355 the produce of other countries. The exports of agricultural products were:—of Canada, \$1,239,930; not of Canada, \$20,146. The imports entered for home consumption amounted to \$6,579,555, of which dutiable goods were \$5,004,244, and bullion \$1,575,311 and all other free goods \$1,500,012. The duty collected was \$1,310,682. In 1884 the value of goods was \$5,865,457, \$4,470,731 being dutiable, \$1,392,193 free and \$20,914 coin and bullion, the duty collected amounting to \$1,117,773.

## THE BEST COMBINATION.

The best combination of blood cleansing, regulating, health-giving herbs, roots and barks enter into Burdock Blood Bitters—a purely vegetable remedy that cures diseases of the blood, liver and kidneys.

## THE ILE PERROT INUNDATION.

The sufferers by the flood, besides Mr. Seraphin Bourbonnais whose loss was stated by us last week, are Messrs. J. B. Dault, M. Manceau, Michel Leger, Eustache Peladeau, J. Dault, Joseph Outmet and Exilde David. In one of the houses, in the hurry of the escape when the ice jam occurred, several children were on a sofa bed were forgotten. On subsequent search the bed was found to be already shifted by the ice and the imperilled children were safely rescued in the darkness. A much larger number of sheep, cattle and horses were drowned than stated yesterday. The water has encroached 10 acres and is five feet deep on the roadway in places. At Vaudreuil one farmer lost nine animals, and the ice in some places is piled up 15 feet high on the land.

## BULLER'S WAY OF ESCAPE.

PROPOSING TO MAKE A DASH ACROSS THE DESERT TO BERBER. LONDON, Feb. 25.—Mr. Charles Williams, the special correspondent of the Cable News with Gen. Buller at Abu Klea, has sent a despatch in which he reports a new plan which is now contemplated for the escape of Gen. Buller's detachment. He says that if 1,000 fresh camels can be procured Gen. Buller will attempt a dash across the desert to Berber, instead of falling back upon Korti by way of Gakdul. The distance from Berber is about 115 miles, and to Korti about 185 miles. The route to Berber is probably no more difficult than that to Korti, and the force will be about as safe at one place as the other. Once at Berber, Gen. Buller would hope to soon form a junction with Gen. Brackenbury, who commands what is left of Gen. Earle's column, and thus the chances of safety of both detachments would be greatly increased. Moreover, the instinct of self-preservation prompts Gen. Buller to get to the water for the sake of his men, horses, and camels. The supply of water at Abu Klea is already so limited that each camel is allowed a bucketful twice a week only, and the camels are dying by scores. If Gen. Buller retreats to Korti he can get plenty of water at Gakdul, which is only about fifty miles from Abu Klea, but it is impossible to say how long he would be able to hold Gakdul.

## ANOTHER QUEBEC FIRE.

## THE WATER SUPPLY CUT OFF, AND A CONFLAGRATION RAGING.

QUEBEC, Feb. 25.—An alarm was struck at 11 o'clock, for a fire which commenced in Rousseau's foundry on St. Paul street, and which threatens to destroy thousands of dollars worth of property. The firemen are unable to do anything as the water has been turned off from the city all day, on account of a break in the old water main and the new main is frozen up. The steamers rushed to the St. Charles river, which is quite near the conflagration, but the tide being at low water mark, they were unable to draw water. The St. Lawrence river is about a quarter of a mile or more distant and the steamers are unable to carry the water that distance. Immediately adjoining Rousseau's foundry is a long wooden building, which if once on fire will soon spread and probably destroy all the property in the vicinity. Later—a large well has been found in a yard of McCullum's brewery, opposite Rousseau's. The steamers are hastening to this. The only hope of safety is that the water will be sufficient to subdue the flames, which have now been burning for nearly an hour with great fury. February 27, 1.45 a.m.—The fire has virtually exhausted itself on the foundry in which it originated. Water was unobtainable during the whole time of the conflagration. Nothing short of Providence saved the whole block of about forty buildings, including the foundry, warehouses and private dwellings. McCullum's brewery, on the opposite side of the street, was prevented from igniting by the energetic working of a number of men who kept pitching large quantities of snow on the building. There was hardly any wind blowing, which prevented the flames from spreading. Sanson's warehouse, containing large quantities of oakum and dry material, was in great danger, but a crowd of citizens went to work with a will, and whenever fire made its appearance was quickly chopped down with axes. 2 a.m.—The roof of the dwelling house of Mr. Rousseau caught fire, but it is thought will be easily subdued by buckets. The whole of Rousseau's large machine foundry is a ruin. The loss on the building and contents will probably be between \$20,000 and

\$25,000 or more, as an estimate of the improved machinery cannot be ascertained to night. The fire brigade is blamed for want of energy.

## WITHDRAWING FROM THE DOMINION.

## FEDERATION DENOUNCED AS OPPOSED TO THE BEST INTERESTS OF NOVA SCOTIA.

HALIFAX, N. S., Feb. 24.—In the Legislature to-day, Mr. Foster, Government member for Guysboro, introduced the following resolution which he will press to a vote, having been bluffed on two previous occasions:—"Whereas, the financial and commercial condition of Nova Scotia is in a very unsatisfactory state; whereas, it is evident that the terms of the British North America Act, combined with the Canadian tariff and fiscal laws, are the principal causes contributing to this unsatisfactory state of finances and the trade of the Province; whereas, there is no prospect that while the Province remains upon the present terms of union, as a member of the Canadian federation, any improvement in the foregoing respects is at all possible; whereas, it seems evident that the interests of the people of several Maritime Provinces, now incorporated with Canada, are in most respects identical. Therefore resolved, That this branch of the Legislature of Nova Scotia is of the opinion, and hereby declares the belief that the interests of the people of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island would be advanced by withdrawing from Canadian federation and uniting under one Government, and it is further resolved, that if the Governments of New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island, and the people thereof, will be found unwilling to withdraw from Canadian federation, for the purpose of forming a union of the Maritime Provinces, then this Assembly deems it absolutely necessary that Nova Scotia, in order that its railways and its other public works and services may be extended and maintained, as the requirements of the people need them, its industries and property protected, its commerce invigorated and expanded, and its financial interests placed upon a sound basis, the same as was the case previous to Confederation, should withdraw from the union with Canada, and return to the status of a Province of Great Britain, with full control, over all fiscal laws and tariff regulations within the Province, such as prevailed previous to 1867. And further resolved, that the Government of Nova Scotia shall, after the prorogation of the Legislature, take preliminary action for the purpose of facilitating the wish of the Assembly by entering into negotiations with the Governments of New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island in order that the Legislature of Nova Scotia may be fully advised during its next session, and be thereby enabled to place this vital and important question before the people at the approaching elections for decision at the polls."

## SCARLET FEVER GERMS.

Scarlet fever is communicated by the minute particles of skin which flake off during the convalescing process, and there is always danger until every particle of this outline has been shed. Whenever scarlet fever is suspected isolate the patient and attendant, and let there be no contact with the other members of the family until the physician has pronounced the case fully cured. Do not let even a cat or dog or bird be in the room. Let the attendant perform all the work of the sick room. Have a plentiful supply of strong solution of carbolic acid and three parts water. Keep an atomizer constantly filled with it. If a carpet be on the floor of the sick room let it be sprinkled frequently with the carbolic acid, also the bed coverings, the dress of the attendant, the walls and every article of furniture. Let no dishes or trays leave the room until they have been brought under the carbolic spray. All articles to be washed should be laid in water to which the carbolic solution has been added before they are given to the laundress, and they should be washed alone. After attending to the patient the hands should be washed in carbolic water and the clothing of the physician should be sprinkled before he leaves the room, the spray from the atomizer being so fine it will not injure any fabric nor cause any inconvenience. When the patient leaves the room, have everything that can be washed thoroughly cleansed with the carbolic solution; then fumigate closets and wardrobe and the room or rooms with roll brimstone. Every window must be closed airtight and keyholes stopped with cotton. Two pounds of sulphur (roll) will be sufficient for a large room and a small quantity for a closet or wardrobe. All jewelry and metal ornaments should be removed before the fumigation is begun, as the fumes of sulphur oxidize metals. Place the sulphur in a flower pot saucer, which may be set upon a brick to prevent any danger from fire. Open all bureau drawers, all books and boxes, and take the mattresses from the bedstead, so the sulphur fumes may penetrate everything in the room. Leave the room unopened for three or four days and then air thoroughly. Too great care cannot be exercised in the fumigation. The germs of scarlet fever are carried in books, toys, garments and by animals. In short, everything upon which a bit of scarlet can rest is a vehicle for the transmission of the disease.

## THE TORONTO MYSTERY.

## ALLEGED PLOT TO CHEAT CREDITORS.

TORONTO, Feb. 25.—Shaw, who went to Buffalo with others to try to elucidate the mystery of the disappearance of Radford, a real estate operator of this city, states that on seeing the original copy of the message signed "J. Marks," asking Radford to meet the sender at Black Rock, he at once identified the writing as that of Radford himself, which explained to him the whole mystery. He is convinced that Radford sent the message to Victoria and signed it "J. Marks," and afterwards received it and left it where it could be seen, so as to mislead the public. He is also of opinion that Radford went down to the boat, put his coat into it, pushed it out into the stream, and afterwards got some one to send Lottbridge down the river and find it, so as to make the public believe he had been foully dealt with or accidentally drowned. Shaw believes Radford is somewhere in the States. A writ of attachment was obtained at Osmonds hall to-day against the property of Radford. The applying creditors are Christie, Kerr & Co., who claim \$1,600 for lumber supplied to him. It has just come to light that a barrister of this city received a letter from a New York detective agency, dated Saturday last, saying that the writer had some confidential conversation with Radford in New York, and believed he was still living. The writer is anxious to see some point of view of Mr. Radford.

## A CONTRADICTION.

## A special cable despatch from London says the sensational rumors of Fenian activity in Ireland are untrue, and are no doubt given up to aid stock-jobbing operations.

## THE "WITNESS" AND FATHER GRANJON'S OBSEQUES.

## AN EXTRAORDINARY DESCRIPTION.

The *Daily Witness*, in its issue of Wednesday, contained a most extraordinary report of the funeral of the late lamented Father Granjon. Our pious contemporary seems to have gone back to its old days when bigotry and prejudice ruled its columns. We commend the following specimen of its religious literature to the attention of the reading public:—"Hail the church told their beads. The other half listened to the service. At the same time as we were standing up on either side the altar, the benediction of the body, others were anxiously saying their prayers and pouring thousands of years off their time of torment in purgatory. To add to the impressiveness of the surroundings the corpse had been placed in a sitting posture in the coffin, according to the custom of the burial of bishops and prelates. Everyone could see the face of the dead with the benediction of a crucifixion which had become characteristic. The hands were clasped in front and held a crucifix between them. This dead corpse was an attraction, and as the smoke draws the attention of the dead and the living to the crucifixion drawn to look at the symbol of death which must surely overtake that also. Surely such a description of a sadly solemn service is out of place, and the contrast between the dead priest and a snake was hideous and diabolical."

## A CONTRADICTION.

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