

A. M. SULLIVAN.

The Emigrant Ship or the Workhouse.

"THEY SHALL NOT DIE AND THEY WILL NOT GO."

An Eloquent and Touching Address.

On Sunday evening, March 11, a lecture was delivered in Battersea Park Church, London, Eng., by Mr. A. M. Sullivan in aid of the distressed people of Ireland.

Mr. A. M. Sullivan, on raising was greeted with much cheering. The learned gentleman said that the first meeting in connection with the existing distress in parts of Ireland that he had attended. He objected to appealing to the English people, not but that they were a generous people, and had before behaved nobly and generously, but because the time was past for ever when Ireland would submit to be a beggar upon the charity of the world. The Irish people at home and abroad, whether on the soil of the old country or exiles in England and America, has resolved that no longer should the name of their country be associated with mendicancy and starvation, but that they would themselves put their hand to the plough, and through meetings such as that he was addressing do what was necessary for the poor ones at home. Believing that they were not only able but willing to do it, Mr. Sullivan confessed that he was pained and outraged when he found that any one could have submitted Ireland and the Irish to the indignity of soliciting.

THE CHARITY OF THE LORD MAYOR OF LONDON.

His answer (said Mr. Sullivan) was only the answer that might have been expected of him as the head of the London city companies, but not an answer that properly reflects the generosity and the kindness that I know to prevail among the people of this country. However, the times are gone, thank God, when almsdeeds can be made to prevail between the shopkeepers of England and their brothers from Ireland. There are other reasons why we should not appeal to the English people as a whole. It is particularly important at the present time, because passion and prejudice, ill-feeling and hatred, are being excited against Ireland by a portion of the press of this country—mainly the press of London—in connection with some abominable and detestable crimes that have taken place. A vile attempt is now being made to alight upon the flames that some of us can remember as alight at the time known as the Papal aggression. It is not the press of London we have to thank for it, but the Irish homes and Irish hearts have been fired once more. They have done their evil best. What we have to thank for is the failure of their malevolent attempts is the spread of knowledge, the generous feeling among the people of this country, and the better understanding of our difficulty which has made its way.

MAINLY AMONG THE WORKING CLASSES

of Englishmen. The distress in Ireland is sore and severe, but local—confined to two or three counties, mainly Donegal—and I should blush for the name of Irish if, seeing it is not a general famine, but local distress, we allow those poor people to perish on the hillside or in the glens of our country. Though I am born in a far-distant part of Ireland, I am concerned most for Donegal. For twenty-five or thirty years I have been associated with the efforts of the priests and people of that noble country. I have seen them in many of their sorrows and their trials. Never in my life have I seen a people more typical of the primitive virtues, more warm-hearted, kindly, and hospitable than the peasantry of the hillsides of Donegal. I hear about congested districts, where the bowl of the woe is heard at the door, and I find the authorities are offering, to save the people from the grave, what demoralizes more, the emigrant ship or the workhouse. In 1847 I was a young man, little better than a boy. Then I saw what some of the famous workhouse test, and I declare my blood curdles cold when I hear the present Chief Secretary offer this test to the people. I am old enough to know what the test means, and he is not. I tell you that to-night I pay the homage of my admiration to that starving people who have flung back with scorn in his teeth his famous workhouse test. I have seen the grass grown round by the ditch side where whole

FAMILIES LAID DOWN AND DIED RATHER

than take the workhouse test. The feeling in the breasts of the people in refusing that test show forth the real, genuine, human material of which any country ought to be proud. If they were idle, lazy, indolent creatures, with no ideas beyond their stomach and the satisfaction of their appetites, they would accept the bite and the sup within the workhouse. But entering the workhouse means an end to the little home—farewell to humble industry for ever more in life. The moment he enters the workhouse the man is wiped out, for he never again can think of having a roof to call his own, and the freight of his own heart is forgotten. I wish my words could reach the Chief Secretary, and I would point out to him the duty of interrogating the workhouse authorities, the clergy, Catholic and Protestant, upon the fact I am now going to state—viz., that the peasant homes of Ireland are full of the horrible traditions of the fate that befell the daughters of the men who went into the workhouse—how Irish purity and virtue fell under that despot system. I could assure you on my oath that Irish girls walking the streets of Liverpool and Bristol were brought to ruin by the workhouse test. Many of those workhouses, it is true, are well managed; but what happens when a man enters? I have seen it. I give the story of experience. No sooner do they decide to enter the big house than the family will go to give some little article of furniture into the keeping of a neighbor somewhat better off than themselves, in the hope that some day they may come out again. I have seen them come outside that cabin door, turn to look it, and burst into tears. I have seen the old man kneel down and kiss the threshold of the door when he thought of the children that were born within its walls.

AT THE DOOR OF THE BIG HOUSE,

the wife of his bosom was torn from his side, to see him no more, as though she were a stranger to him from the other end of the earth. His little children are taken from him, and the baby-boy, torn from his arms, to be placed among 400 others to take his chance of receiving the cure he needs from the attention of paid nurses. Do you wonder that they prefer to starve, as did tens of thousands before them, rather than accept this famous workhouse test? Having spoken of the present Chief Secretary as a man of the very best intentions, and with the expression of his regard and respect, Mr. Sullivan said: "I am sure he went to Ireland with the best

intentions, and with the best of dispositions, but in this lamentable business he has shown himself to be another instance of the way in which the best men fall under the slimy trail of Dublin Castle, and are dragged to its own level. A more upright, kindly man I never met in the House of Commons than Mr. Trevelyan, and I pray God to protect him even in the middle of the most disastrous mistakes he is making now with this workhouse test. As in the cotton famine, the Government would give relief to the people in their homes. Why not in Ireland? Mr. Trevelyan knows there is distress, for he has seen it. He knows that only for the Catholic priests and their noble prelate, Dr. Logue, there would be to-day hundreds of green graves.

In Glencolumbkille and Gweedore. I speak not of Mr. Trevelyan himself, but his policy I declare to be heartless and detestable. I have visited some of those wretched homes where hunger is written on the faces of the little children that go to school with only two garments on them in this weather. The present Government policy meant to force those people out into the emigrant ship or the workhouse, so that when they are sore the landlord may come and seize the little cabin to the earth. The object was to sweep the people from the earth, to exterminate them, to drive them to the workhouse, or away to the plains of Minnesota or Manitoba. I will not believe that this is as clear before the mind of the Chief Secretary, who still there in the object of his present policy. But he shall fail, for the bishops and the priests of that country, aided by men and women like you, will save those people in spite of him.

THEY SHALL NOT DIE, AND THEY WILL NOT GO. Depopulation has stripped Ireland sorely enough already, but there will come a time when it shall be discovered that brave, stalwart men and virtuous women are the priceless gems of any country or State. The pounds, shillings and pence system, as to whether bullocks will pay better than God Almighty's creatures, will soon be sifted. It will be found in the highlands of Scotland and in the glens of Donegal that bullocks can carry no muskets, and that the strength of a nation has been destroyed by its fatal results. When infidelity, unbelief and irreligion in the grossest form are sapping the very foundations of society in this country, we cannot afford to banish or stamp into the earth a people who seem to preserve the very virtues of the Christians in the catacombs. In Donegal one priest had told him that there were glens in his parish where—on his responsibility as a priest he made the statement—

A MORTAL SIN WAS NOT COMMITTED FOR SIX MONTHS

at a time. These are the people who now see the infant child drop off, then the little girl of two, then the small boy of five or six; and right well the father and the mother know each morning that their allment is not sickness, but due to their feeding on the only thing they have—seaweed. Strangers have been amongst them unexpectedly, so that there can be no imposture. Truthful Englishmen (God bless them!) have told us of their want, and recounted how they had found these people boiling seaweed for their dinner. I would go to South Africa to-night, God knows, if I could save these people. I am no more in public life, but I break my silence to night to come and join with you in this work. From the heart of great London you will send this message of Christian love to these poor starving people. Don't mind the amount you give. The penny of the poor man is as welcome and as blessed of God as the ten pound note of the rich man. What I value is this token of your sympathy with these people. A foundation has been laid during the last two years for

A BRIGHER AND A BETTER STATE of things in Ireland, and I prophesy that, though there may again be felt the pinch of distress in one corner or another of our land, never again will you hear of the Irish people dying by famine, because they have a grip of the soil, and they mean to keep a fast hold on it. That grip they will not go back from, but make firmer every day, until from Donegal in the North to Kerry in the South there will vaunt from Ireland those equal rights that have been a reproach, but which were the misfortune and not the fault of our people. In their place shall rise pleasant and comfortable cottages houses, inhabited by a sober, virtuous and religious people. And in that hour, at home on the soil of that Ireland we love, there will be held in grateful memory and holy benedictions the recollection of what he called children in London, in England, and America were ever ready to do for the mother-land in the hour of her need.

Other speeches followed, and a collection was subsequently made.

LOCAL NEWS.

—The receipts at the Custom House yesterday were \$12,051.72.

—During the present month the river has risen 7 feet 4 inches.

—Cathlamet agriculturalists are to have a ploughing match.

—There are at present 155 male prisoners in the Montreal Jail and 84 females.

—The ice is piled all along the harbor from Victoria Bridge to Hochelaga. The river is free above the bridge.

—A large number of farmers are in want of hands and many applications have been made to the Quebec Immigration Office for help.

—The Jacques Cartier contested election case, Rou. Mr. Monseigneur, respondent, was called in the third division of the Superior Court yesterday, and the day of May next was finally fixed for the hearing of the case.

—The 7th of May has been fixed as Arbor Day for the western division and the 18th of May for the eastern division of the Province. All persons are invited to set aside the above-mentioned days for the planting of forest trees, and all corporations, municipal, religious and others, are especially requested to use their influence for the success of this important work.

CARRYING THE WAR

into the enemy's country. This is verified in the case of Putnam's Corn Extractor, so favorably known throughout Canada. The large demand from the United States for this great corn cure has induced the proprietors to put it up there, and boldly push it to the front as the leading article in its line. From England also a demand has arisen. This is the reverse of the usual methods, as a large portion of the proprietary goods sold here emanate from three countries. This speaks highly in favor of Putnam's Extractor, for this corn cure. We advise sufferers from this discomfort to test its merit. —Exchange.

THE GENU.

The Rev. Fr. Devlin preached a very instructive sermon at the 8 o'clock Mass at the Gesù on Sunday. The rev. gentleman, after stating that the date of the concert to be given by the choir of the Gesù was changed from the 18th inst. to the 8th of May, then spoke at length on St. Joseph, of his fidelity to God in the education of the Child Jesus, and his care, and showing in this respect how he should be the model of

all Christian parents in the matter of education, especially in our day when the enemies of the Church of God were making unceasing efforts to control all education. At the Grand Mass, at 10 o'clock, at which Sir Charles Tupper was present, the singing was very fine, the same Mass being sung as on Easter Sunday. An eloquent sermon was preached by the Rev. Father Pouché, S.J., on St. Joseph as the model of the working classes. In the evening the Rev. Father Grenier, S.J., preached an instructive sermon on the same subject, holding the large congregation in wrapt attention for over an hour with his eloquent utterances.

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NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

[From our own Correspondent.]

OTTAWA, April 16.

The orders of the day were rushed through this afternoon and the Orange bill arrived at a little after four o'clock. The House was full, for all knew the long expected debate was coming at last. Only a few members were out of their places. Mr. White rose at the nod of the Speaker, and after expressing his regret that neither Dilton McCarthy nor Mr. Cameron, of Victoria, had thought proper to introduce the bill, the duty devolved upon him (Mr. White) who had not as much ability as the gentlemen he had named. An Orange bill had been passed by the Legislature of New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, P.E.I., and Manitoba, and although some of the bills were vetoed, that did not interfere with his statements. Sir Geo. Cartier voted for Orange incorporation. The great secret of Sir John A. Macdonald's long life success was because he had given everything to everybody. And after all what did Orangemen want? What did they ask for not accorded to other bodies? The right to own property. Were loyal Orangemen, staunch defenders of the Crown, to be deprived of that right? This was a free Parliament, and should not be afraid whether the bill be defeated or not, the debate will have the effect of letting us into the secret of who are our friends and who are our enemies. Mr. White spoke for about ten or fifteen minutes. The motion was seconded by Mr. O'Brien, of Muskoka.

Mr. Curran replied. He said he felt a great responsibility resting on him in dealing with so momentous a question, for he thought this was a critical period in the history of Canada. Those who read the papers knew the deep feeling that existed in the minds of Catholics against Orangemen. Orangemen and Protestantism were not synonymous but Orangemen and ascendancy were. There were in Montreal Catholic charities and Protestant charities rivaling each other, but there was nothing charitable about Orangemen. A benevolent society it was not. Lord John Russell condemned Orangemen. *Cumbers Encyclopedia*, a Scottish Protestant work, said it meant ascendancy. The treaty of Paris bore against the bill. The rights of Quebec Province, public opinion, human intelligence, judges, governors, legislators, Protestants and Catholics alike knew what danger lurked in Orangemen, and frowned upon it. Mr. Curran then quoted Sir Francis Hincks, *Hansard*, the Judge on Grant vs. Beaudry, the British North American Act, and several other authorities; but placed the greatest stress upon the outraging of Provincial rights by the passage of an Orange incorporation Act. He did not wish to create alarm, but once passed his Act and there would be trouble in Montreal. He would refer to the *Toronto Mail* of July, 1882—not ancient history—which in its report of the proceedings in London East goes to show that it was resolved by the Orangemen to march in Montreal next twelfth, despite of all opposition. What then would be the result? Why, that man would come from Toronto, from Quebec, from Buffalo, and from the Battle of the Boyne will be fought over again. The speaker then showed the harmony that prevailed on the Treasury benches, where the Orange and Green and the *Rouge* and the *Blanc* would mingle in celestial harmony. He then moved, seconded by Mr. Hackett, that the bill be not now read, but that it be read this day six months.

After Mr. Curran had concluded, Mr. White, of Cardwell, and Mr. Hawkins, of Bothwell, rose at the same time, but the former caught the Speaker's eye. There was a laugh and poor Mr. Hawkins was covered with confusion which he sought to turn aside by walking up to Sir John and whispering some imaginary sentence in his ear. He then walked back again. Mr. White supported the bill in a calm, temperate speech, and quoted numerous authorities. He painted the Orangemen as lambs without spot or blemish, white as by bigotry—why it was absurd. Mr. White abounds with platitudes when he has little to say and he availed himself of them profusely in defending the beautiful order. But it was not a platitude he indulged in when he told Mr. Curran with the greatest sang froid that if he and his friends remained at home when the Orangemen were parading the streets of Montreal, everything would be lovely—not a soul would be hurt—that is to say if the Croppies consented to lie down the Orangemen would not walk over them. No, indeed, this was no platitude. Why, that is precisely what the Orange magistrates of Lurgan and Omagh used to say to the Catholics who had their heads broken, "Why did you not stay at home; if you did, the Orangemen would not have hurt you."

Mr. Curran followed, and it was apparent that he at least was sincere; he did not say much, but what he did say was terse and to the point. Mr. Wallace, of York, himself an Orangeman, spoke in favor of the organization, and depicted them as quiet, harmless, and good citizens, who loved religious more than good citizens, who loved religious more than good citizens, who loved religious more than good citizens. He abused the Duke of Newcastle for vetoing the Prince Edward while in Canada. If incorporation were refused the Orangemen would remain and grow more numerous and powerful.

He followed Mr. Wood, of Brookville, who supported the bill.

Mr. McNeill (North Bruce) said he was brought up in a district where Orangemen obtained, said "faded prejudices against it at an early age; but he went to Ireland three years ago, and behold his mind changed. What changed it, was the letter from Lord Beaconsfield to "My Lord Duke of Marlborough." Mr. McNeill's faith in Orangemen is now strong enough to move his tenderest sympathies. Mr. McNeill was now an Orangeman and proud of it. The order was a Protestant organization; it was not political—it was object was to preserve to us that matchless, glorious British Empire of which it is our

pride privilege to form part. After referring in the usual manner to the Anglo-Saxon race and identifying England with Orangemen, Mr. McNeill closed his oration.

Mr. Osegrain was not sure but that if the bill was allowed to pass it would not be good policy, and we in all likelihood would see the last of it. Nevertheless, a principle was involved that should not be lost sight of. Orangemen was very different in acts and words. The leader of the Government was high up in the Masonic Order and, maybe, in Orangemen. The Minister of Customs was a great Orangeman; Orangemen was an anomaly; it was not so much the ascendancy of their Church Orangemen sought but the destruction of the Church of Rome. Mr. Osegrain read an extract from a Belfast paper which excited great laughter; it called Gladstone an "Infernal Jesuit," and said the Prince of Wales would never be King.

Mr. Tyrwhitt followed. He is an Orangeman; could not give a silent vote; he had to differ from the member from Bothwell (Mr. Hawkins) who said he represented the most Orange and Protestant constituency in Ontario. He himself represented the most Protestant constituency (South Simcoe). [Here an enthusiast in the gallery made a loud noise.] The member for Montreal Centre said the passage of such a bill would prevent immigration to the country. He for one was not in favor of the immigration of a certain class from the old country. [Murmur.] Mr. Tyrwhitt contended that the benevolent Orange Association was as much entitled to incorporation as Nuns, Oblate Fathers, &c. Mr. Tyrwhitt read his speech, and was, therefore, more grammatical than eloquent.

Mr. Hawkins complained of the attack made upon him by the Liberal Press. He sounded the charges on his being a Roman Catholic at a banquet, and saw nothing but what was good in the bill. He stated that he was chairman of a convention of Irish Catholic delegates, who were also Conservatives, who deputed him and others to wait upon Sir John, then leader of the Opposition, with a view of having the Orange question settled for ever. He referred to his loyalty, and also to a certain paper in Canada which had singled him out for attack (The Post, I presume); but it is not better to be in sympathy with a noble body of loyal men than with those men in the States who are at present doing such miserable work?

Mr. Barnes (Gloucester) said a few words censuring Mr. Hawkins for calling upon the Catholic Church to endorse his wretched conduct, and making her an accomplice.

The division was taken at 10 o'clock with the following result:—106 for and 70 against amendment.

Mr. Hackett (P.E.I.) replied to the speech of Mr. Hawkins, and as that gentleman is gifted with considerable power of sarcasm, the member for Bothwell was made to feel the last pretty keenly. He also resented the insult offered Irish Catholics by the member for North Simcoe.

Mr. Macintosh, of Ottawa, followed, in support of the Act of Incorporation. He said half his constituency was Catholic, but that did not prevent him doing his duty. He was singular, and it was significant, that every time such a bill as the present was refused the Orange Order increased to a great extent. This is what Mr. Macintosh said, but what he did not say was, that it is also significant, all the favors of the bill made precisely the same remarks, thereby it would be good to pass the bill so that Orangemen would decrease and a *fortiori*, inferring that Orangemen is bad. Mr. Macintosh is a handsome man, a good debater, but does not speak very often. His speech, however, and for obvious reasons, was lamentably deficient in logic. Messrs. Woodworth and Sproule spoke in favor of, and Mr. Landry against the bill.

Mr. Walte, of Hastings, concluded the debate, by remarking that he was glad to have seen so much harmony and mutual forbearance manifested; whether the bill be passed or not he will have succeeded in showing how Orangemen have been selfish; at all events, the Order would not stir its with us. He was told that the "Orange" was taken out of the bill, would carry, but this he refused. If they would not take the bill with its name, they would not surrender the glorious name under which they had prospered. They would get the bill by-and-by, when the leader would have the franchise extended, for they knew Orangemen were benevolent, and would support the widow and orphan.

It is generally conceded that Mr. Curran's speech was equal to the occasion. He stood, as it were, between the devil and the deep sea, for while the whole of the globe speaking Conservative friends looked coldly upon his efforts for religious reasons, the Liberals, of course, heard with hostile ear.

CATARRH.

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LONG THROWING.

At the meeting of the National Amateur Lacrosse Association on Friday the 13th inst. announced that Mr. McNaught had decided to present a gold medal for competition in long throwing under the following rules: 1. Competitors shall be men of good standing in some club belonging to the National Amateur Lacrosse Association of Canada. 2. The prize shall be awarded at the close of the season of 1883, by the greatest distance. If the record is not broken during the present season the competitors shall be continued from year to year on the same conditions. 3. The competitors must take place at any public athletic meeting of any club belonging to the association, and in regular relation to the association. 4. The competitors shall be as nearly level as possible and in the opinion of the judges a fair ground on which to obtain a legitimate record. 5. Throwers shall be allowed three trials. 6. No competitor shall be allowed to throw, and competition where the record has been broken shall count unless full particulars of the competition are properly drawn up in writing and signed by the judges and forwarded to the Secretary of the N. A. L. Association by post registered within one week from its date. 7. Competitors shall be in regular relation to the association with their numbers, and any one who shall refuse to throw when his name is called shall have a second trial. 8. The thrower shall be allowed to throw, and shall be credited with the best of all his throws. 9. After the first round the leading competitor shall be allowed to exercise his throw until he has thrown three times. 10. The measurement shall be from the centre of the scratch line to the place where the ball is thrown. 11. The competitors throw in proper rotation and do not overstep the scratch line. 12. The other two shall stand at a distance of 100 yards from the scratch line. 13. The ball shall be thrown in regular rotation. Each throw shall be measured as soon as made, and a record carefully taken in writing by the judges, and no previous one has been completed and the judges again in position.

MADAME ALBANI'S RECENT OVATION.

The Montreal correspondent of the New York *Mail and Drama*, in its issue of this week, highly eulogizes the magnificent reception accorded to Mde. Albani on the occasion of her recent visit to this city. After alluding to the enthusiasm of her audiences, and recounting the various numbers which called forth such unanimous and spontaneous applause, the writer adds:—

"Mme. Albani fairly won our hearts, not only by her exquisite vocal powers, but also by her pleasing, gracious manner, and by her ready acquiescence to the wishes of her audience. In purity of style, in richness of tone, in truthful fluency of expression, in clearness of execution, her skill is consummate."

The ballad, "O Mon Pays," the words of which were composed for the occasion by our Poet Laureate, L. B. Frechette, and set to such tuneful and appropriate music by Prof. Couture, is also referred to approvingly.

Writing in regard to the instrumental portion of the concert, the correspondent makes a very just estimate of Mde. Albani's merits as a pianist, and notices also that great esteem in which she is held by our people. Here are his words:—

"Mme. Carreno divided the honors with the great cantatrice. Carreno is an especial favorite here. She is undoubtedly one of the most gifted executants of the time, whether it be in the matter of finish, delicacy or perfect command over every resource of the instrument. Her interpretations are at all times intelligent, and she possesses the happy faculty of making good selections. Be it the ponderous tones of Liszt or the lighter emanations of other masters, Carreno's genius is equally at home. At times the Weber Grand tumbled forth mighty harmonies, rising clear and bright through the spacious hall, and at other times it seemed as though gentle zephyrs were stealing over one under the fascinating manipulation of this grand artist."

In our local artist, Mr. A. Devese, the representative of the great metropolitan musical newspaper finds "a virtuoso of considerable note," and about whom, "in regard to intelligent rendition and executive ability, not a derogative word can be said."

Turning to the pecuniary results of the concert and the manner in which they were managed, the following extract speaks for itself, and speaks but the truth:—

"Taken altogether, these concerts have probably been the most successful of any ever given in America, considering the somewhat limited seating capacity of the hall (1,200), and that over \$17,000 were realized. Partly, this extraordinary result is due to Mr. H. J. Shaw, of the N. Y. Piano Co., lessees of the hall, who had all the arrangements and management of such concerts. The seating and comfort of such (to us) immense audiences required considerable forethought, and therefore it is highly creditable that not a word of complaint should be heard from any quarter in any private hall."

Both from the press and from private individuals Mr. Shaw has received much deserved approbation, and the quotation given above does but re-echo the sentiments from many quarters.

NEW POST OFFICES ESTABLISHED IN CANADA ON THE 1st MARCH.

Alton, Westmoreland, N.B., Stewart A. Steeves; Bayville, Hastings, W.B., O., Jasper W. Leat; Comboyville (re-opened), Brant, S.R., O., John Atkinson; Gunter, Hastings, N.B., O., John H. Gunter; Keith (re-opened), Bothwell, O., John M. Dunston; Kingcroft, Stanstead, Que., G. M. Hunt; Morven (re-opened), Lennox, O., W. R. Gordonier; Mountain Dale, Kings, N.B., Jas. A. Patterson; Plerton, Kings, N.B., Edward Piers; Stanstead Junction, Stanstead, Que., H. F. Healy; Walker's Cutting, Arthursburg, Que., Joseph Galliard; Veilington, County of Russell, Ont., has been changed to Dickerson.

OBITUARY.

Mr. Lambert J. Brooke, of the Department of the Interior, died in Ottawa on April 12th.

Francis S. Street, proprietor of the *New York Weekly*, is dead. He leaves an estate valued at a million and a half.

Leonard Hodges died at St. Paul on Saturday, aged 60. He was well known in this country and Europe as a writer on forestry.

Mrs. Gowen died at Quebec on April 14th. Deceased was the mother-in-law of Hon. Mr. July and of Mr. Oliver, who was buried on the following day in that city.

On Wednesday, April 11th, William Dakin a justice of the peace, who lived at Benton, Carleton County, N.B., was fatally crushed between two cars. He died on the following night.

Mr. Frederick Oliver, an old and esteemed citizen of Quebec, died rather suddenly on April 12th, from an attack of palsy. Mr. Oliver came to Quebec about thirty years ago and married into the family of the late Hammond Gowen. The deceased gentleman was largely connected with the mining interests of the Province, and was on the eve of inaugurating extensive operations in that direction, when death arrested his career.

The funeral of the late Mr. C. A. Theriault, one of the translators of the House of Commons, took place on April 11th from his late residence to the French Parish Church, where a solemn Requiem Mass was celebrated by the Rev. Mr. Charpentier, of St. Joseph's Church. A choir of 30 voices from the different churches of the city rendered the musical portion of the service. After the *Liberia* was chanted, the remains were conveyed to their resting place, R. C. Cemetery.

The San Francisco correspondent of the *Montreal Gazette* announces the death of Eugene O'Sullivan, a native of Quebec, aged 28 years. He was a bricklayer and plasterer by trade, and had for the past two years been working on the King's palace at Honolulu. The sudden change from a very warm climate to Pacific fogs brought on a pulmonary complaint, and he died after a short illness. Deceased was a first cousin to the Shea Brothers, pork-packers, of Quebec, and of Conductor Edward O'Sullivan, of the Grand Trunk Railway, well known to all Canadian travelers. He leaves a widowed mother and a brother to mourn his loss.

Mr. William Topliss, well known in journalistic circles, died yesterday in the Montreal General Hospital after a lingering and painful illness. The deceased was born in the parish of Mallock, Derbyshire, England, in or about 1837. He was early the subject of deep religious impressions, and conceiving that the proper sphere of his life's labor was the Christian ministry, entered the Wesleyan College at Didbury, near Manchester, through which he passed with great credit. For several years he labored most acceptably, being earnest, devout, and withal a good preacher. His natural proclivities led him to analyse the writings of the philosophers of the German school. Becoming impressed with their contentions and arguments, he concluded that the doubt which had arisen in his

mind rendered it impossible for him conscientiously to continue in the ministry. He, therefore, resigned; but, at a later period, having seen his way more clearly, joined the Church of England. He came to Canada about 1867 and connected himself with newspapers in Montreal, Toronto, Ottawa, Hamilton and Port Hope. His accomplishments and many amiable qualities made him much esteemed by his circle of intimate friends, among whom he was a general favorite.

Mr. R. Gallagher, formerly night editor of the *New York World*, died at Chicago on April 16th.

F. R. Critchton, an extensive and well known shipbuilder of Kingsport, N. S., died at that place on April 16th.

It is with deep regret that we announce to-day the death of Mrs. William O'Brien, the beloved wife of Mr. William O'Brien, the well known stock broker of this city. The deceased lady, who had reached the age of 62 years, had only been ill for about a week, and although her end was not unexpected, her sudden demise was not without some surprise. Mrs. O'Brien passed away somewhat suddenly yesterday, surrounded by the members of her family, to whom we extend our heartfelt sympathy in their sad bereavement. The funeral will take place to-morrow afternoon from her husband's residence, 1111 St. Dorchester street, West, at 2 o'clock. Burial will be in Mount Royal Cemetery.

The many friends of Mr. M. Conway, the Superintendent of the Lacina Canal, will learn with deep regret of his sad bereavement in the death of his eldest daughter Miss Sarah Conway, in religion Sister Mary Gertrude, of the Order of St. Ann's, the announcement of which was received in the city this morning.

The good Sister whose death is announced, has been the inmate of a convent since early childhood. Deprived by death of a loving mother's care at the early age of four years, she was placed by her father with the Nuns of the Congregation, at Chatham, where she received her education and became first entranced with the holy and peaceful life of a religious, of which she was in the future to become such a distinguished and beloved member. At the age of 18 she entered the Order of St. Ann's, at Lacina, and from that time until the moment of her death her life was devoted to the service of her Divine Spouse, Jesus.

Sister Mary Gertrude was for two years Mother Superior of the house of her Order at Oswego, and it was there she contracted the fall disease, consumption, of which she died. Finding that her health was failing, she returned to her convent home at Lacina, and only two months ago, even then against her own wishes, she gave up the active duties of a religious, and last night at ten minutes after twelve, with perfect resignation to the will of her Divine Master, the fall asleep to awake no more on earth, but in that heavenly home where she goes to meet the merited reward of a well spent life. To say that she was beloved by all who knew her would be superfluous, and it was only necessary to witness the grief of the good Sisters of St. Ann's to know that in the death of Sister Mary Gertrude they have lost a treasure, and a bright star and ornament of their Order. At eight o'clock on Thursday morning a Mass and Office will be held in the chapel of the Convent, after which her funeral will take place to the parish church of Lacina, where a special service will be held at nine o'clock by the Rev. Fr. Piche, rector of the parish, assisted by the Rev. Fr. Hogan of this city.

The deceased lady was in her 26th year at the time of her death. We enjoin the letter of the Superior-General of St. Ann's, announcing the fact to her brother, who is a member of the engineering staff at Lacina:

J. M. J. A.

ST. ANN'S CONVENT, LACINA, April 17, 1883.

MR. JOHN CONWAY, Lacina:—
Afflicted Friend:—The signing of my paper, together with the enclosed form, were forced on me, as I am sure you will understand, for the trying moment of parting, but instinctively prepared as we were, we waited not the sudden and deep sleep that midnight brought. Yes, your dear beloved sister in her last moments drew her last breath at ten minutes past twelve. Well may we say that she sleeps, for her workings were good, and her labors, nothing marked her last moments but peaceful resignation and charity. A broad smile was on her lips as she joyfully went to meet her Divine spouse and the loving arms of other from whom she found separation so hard.

I would ask you to break the sad news to your highly respected father, as by writing it would be too late, and by despatch too abrupt. The Community unite in offering you feelings of deep and sincere sympathy, with assurance of prayer for our lost one and for our grieving and afflicted friend.

With wishes of courage and resignation to the will of the All-wise, of whom I ask grace to heal your and our griefs.

I remain, with profound sympathy,
Your devoted friend,
MR. JAMES ANASTASIA,
Sup. Genl.

THE ICE IN THE RIVERS.

Point du Lac, Que., April 16.—The ice on Lake St. Peter is still good; water risen two feet since Saturday.

Three Rivers, April 16.—Ice firm here; water rose about three feet since Saturday morning; wharves all covered