Price 25c. and \$1.00 per Bottle.

DOWNS' ELIXIR MANAGEMENT KIDNEYAWAOLRE HAS BEEN PROVED io SUREST CURE for KIDNEY DISEASES. Does a lame back or disordered urine indicate that you are a victim? THEN DO NOT HESITATE; use Kidney-Wort at once, (drugging its recommend it) and it will speedily overcome the disease and restore healthy action. The second of the second is an it will see the second it will speed it. And weaknesses, Kidney-Wort is uncurpassed, as it will act promptly and safely. Either Sec. Incontinence, retention of urine, which is the second in the second in

KIDNEYEWORI " My friend, E. C. Legard, of this city, used to be drawn double from painful Kidney Disease. Kidney-Wort cured him."-Jas. M. Kinney, Druggist, Alleghany City, Pa., Aug 22nd, '82

12 SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS. Price \$1.

AIDNEY WORT is a sure cure for all diseases of the Kidneys and LVER It has specific action on this meat important organ, enabling it to throw off torpidity and maction, stimulating the nealthy secretion of

inaction, stimulating the healthy secretion of the Bile, and by keeping the coverla in free condition, effecting the regular discharge.

If you are suffering from a malaria, have the chills, are bilous, dyspeptic, or constipated, kidney-Wort will swedy relieve and quickly cure. In the Spring to cleanso the Cystem, every should take a therough course of it. 11. SOLD BY DRUCGISTS. Price St.

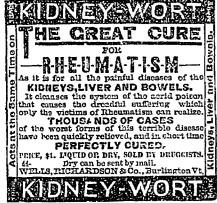
"I've gilned 20 lbs. in two months," writes Mr. J. C Power, of Trenton, Ill., (Dec. 2-82), "and am a well man. I'd suffered with liver disorders since IS62. Kidney-Wort cured me. Strong words from a New York clergyman: "I unhesitatingly recommend Kidney-Wort. It greatly benefitted me," says Rev. C. E. Kemble, of Mohawk, N.Y.

FOR THE PERMANENT CURE OF a CONSTIPATION. We other disease is so prevalent in this court-

try as Constitution, and an accession to the courterpass of the colorated Litting-Wort as a care. Whatever the cause, however obstinate by the care the care. come. Whatevorthe cause, however obstante the case, this remedy will overcome it.

THIS distressing combination of the case of PRICE SI. U.S. Druggiste Sell

KIDNEYWORT "For 12 years," writes Lyman T. Abell, of Georgia Vt., "I found no relief from piles, until I tried Kidney-Wort. It has cured me."



"I had habitual costiveness, pain in the back and rheumatism," writes S. J. Scott, Burlington, Vt., Kidney-Wort has cured them all."

Health is Wealth

DR. E. O. WEST'S NERVE AND BRAIN TREATMENT, a guaranteed specific for Hysteria, Dizziness, Convulsions, Fits, Nervous Neuralgia, Hesdache, Nervous Prostration caused by the use of alcohol or tobacco, Wakefulness, Mental Depression, Softening of the Brain resulting in Insanity and leading to misery, decay and death Premature Old Age, Barrenness, Loss of Power in either sex, Involuntary Losses and Spermatorrhes caused by over-exertion of the brain self-abuse or over-indulgence. Each box contains one month's treatment. One Dollar a box or six boxes for five dollars; sent by mail post paid on receipt of price. With each order received by us for six boxes, accompanied with \$6 we will send the purchaser our written guarantee. DR. E. O. WEST'S NERVE AND BRAIN TREAT we will send the purchaser our written guaran-tee to refund the money if the trea ment doe not effect a cure. Guarantees issued only by

B. E. McGALE, Chemist, 301 ST. JOSEPH STREES, MONTREAL Reware of cheep imitations



FOWLE'S PILE AND HUMOR CURE has been before the public THIETY YEARS and has effected many wonderful cures, one Bottle will cure the worst case of PILES. From Two to FOUR BOTTLES will cure LEPROSY, SORDIFULA, PSORIASIS, CANCER, ECZEMA, SALT RHEUM, BHEUMATISM, the KIDNEYS, DYSPEPSIA, CATARRH, and all diseases of the SKIN and BL NOD, \$1 a bottle. Sold by all druggists. Send for a \$2 page pamphlet which will be sent free to any address showing its wonderful cures. HENRY D. FOWLE, Boston, Mass.

Wr.nch policemen in Paris are paid rewards of from \$1 to \$5 for making arrests and captur-ing offenders, and the Minister of Just ce has decided to increase them by one third.

DON'T BE ALARMED at Bright's Disease, Diabetes, or any disease of the kidneys, liver or urinary organs, as Hop Bitters will certainly and lastingly ours you, and it is the only thing that will.

There is said to be a movement on foot among the Quebeo timber merchants to comp prices. bine to keep up prices.

THE IRISH PROBLEM.

Mr. Chamberlain's View of the Question and its Solution.

A CONTRAST BETWEEN MR. GLADSTONE AND LORD SALISBURY,

The following extract is taken from the peech delivered by the Rt. Hon. Joseph Chamberlain at the recent Liberal demonstration in Birmingham. After ridiculing the Tory demonstration of a few days before in the same place, and replying to sneers directed against the "caucus" system, he continued :- But now ladies and gentlemen, it is an interesting question to know what is the meaning for all this political activity on the part of our opponents. (Hear, hear.) It was not always so. There was a time when Lord Salisbury looked askance upon popular demonstrations. Unless I am mistaken he ridiculed the idea of taking the mass of the people into the confidence of the Government on such delicate questions as those which concerned foreign and colonial affairs. At all events, be has again and again denounced what he has called degradation of politics, which resulted from the efforts which Liberal leaders have made to educate the people, and to confer with those who, thank Heaven, are the real depositories of political power. Well, Lord Salisbury and his (Cheers.) friends still denounced the agitation which preceded the last general election; but everywhere they are doing their best to imitate it.

THE MIDLOTHIAN CAMPAIGN

is at once the object of their most virulent invective, and at the same time the model which they assidously endeavor to copy. Hitherto the attempt has been a fallure, and it has been a fallure because they have been unable to penetrate themselves in the sphit of their great original, because they have never mastered the secret of its influence and its force. The Midlothian speeches were not a mere farage of barren criticism, backed up by misrepresentations and exaggerations, and illustrated by historica, fallacies, of which eny schoolboy would be ashamed. (Cheers.) They contained the whole of the Liberal faith and doctrine. Lord Roschery says he agrees that an Opposition should not propound an alternative policy. I will not discuss that point here, but I say those speeches did not propound in every case an alternative policy to that which they condemned. They precented a clear issue to the people of this country, and to this day they remain a perfect text-book of

LIBERAL PRINCIPLES AND LIBERAL PRACTICE which every good Tory keeps constantly with him-referring to it constantly day and night-(laughter and cheers)-in the hope, which has never yet been gratified, some day or other to be able to prove some flagrant inconsistency between the spoken words and subsequent actions of the greatest of our orators and statesmen. (Cheers.) I will now compare with this

Lord Salisbury surveys the Liberal policy with jaundiced eyes, and through glasses which are colored by temper and prejudice. He exaggerates failures. He creates defects where he does not find them. He ignores altogether everything which is favorable and

LORD SALIEBURY'S METHOD.

satisfactory, and by deepening the shadows and by obliterating the lights he produces a picture which is not a portrait but a gross caricature. (Hear, hear.) Then he holds up this daub of his own creation-(laughter) to contempt and scorn, and he thinks that when he has done so he has done enough to induce his fellow countrymen to place confidence in him, and blindly to accept and oppression, and whose wrongs cry alone whatever he may have concealed somewhere

or another in his pockets as A SUBSTITUTE FOR THE POLICY

which he bas attempted to disfigure and discredit. [Cheers.] Well, I think Lord Salts bury is mistaken. The people of this country will not take even a Sallebury on trust. [Cheers, laughter, and cheers.] It is very essy, no doubt, for him to charge the Liberal Government with mistakes which he says we have made during the time we have been in cfiice. [Oheers. | I do not quite see how men, however honest or able, charged with the administration of the vast affairs of such au empire as ours, called upon at every mement to come to some important decision, perhaps upon inaccurate or insufficient information-I do not see, I say, how any body of men can fail occasionally to err. I believe that the people of this country will regard mistakes which are mere errors of judgment, which are not mistakes of principlo, with consideration and with generosity-(hear, hear) - and I don't think they will be inclined to dismiss their present servants, until at least they have some security that those who are so covetously clutching at our places have something better to offer, and are not likely to make mistaker, too. (Cheers.) Well, now, let us see how far that is likely to be the case. Let us test it hy one or two Illustrations, and let us take first

THE CASE OF IRELAND.

Lord Salisbury passes very lightly over the worderful improvement which has taken place in the condition of that country during the last few months, though one would have thought anyone that was not altogether a prejudiced partisan would at least have expressed some satisfaction at the change. A year ago he was taunting the Government with having sent what he called their political opponents to prison. He actually cuarged Mr. Gladstone, at a time when such a charge was most calculated to embarrass the action of the Government, with having sent Mr. Parcell to Kilmainham because he had given an unanswerable reply to Mr. Gladstone's speech at Lecds. Now he takes altogether a different view Mr. Paruell is out of prison, and I am glad of it-(cheers)-and Lord Salisbury no longer calls him a political opponent. He says he is a criminal agitator, and he taunts us now with not having excercised the powers of coercion more speedly and more stringently, and he recalls what he calls our

graggers of the cauch at a

CONCESSIONS TO CR ME AND DISORDER. Now, Lord Salisbury has always expressed his scora tor remedial legislation. He threw out the Compensation for Disturbance Bill, and by so doing he did more than could have been done in any other way to give an impetus to the Land League. He has described the Land Act itself as a measure of spoliation and robbery, and he would have thrown out the Arrears Act last session if he could have found any, even in his own party, sufficient in numbers to support him in his mischievous action, and the policy which he proposed as an alternative is sufficiently indicated by his language in the speeches which he has delivered in Birmingham and by his action to which I have referred. We have been passing through a most tremendous crisis in Ireland. We have method, and keep a bottle of Perry Davis' been face to face with a danger long foreseen and isared by the Duke of Wellington and Squills stay in his bed and enjoy himself.

Alternatives in

other statesmen as the greatest of the difficulties which an English Administration could possibly be called upon to confront in Ireland—that is, widespread agrarian agitation culminating in a general strike against rent. What is Lord Salisbury's statesmanship under these circumstances. What would he have had us do? No remedial legislation! More bayonets, more police. Irish leaders in gaol, full rents for Irish laudlords, and evictions for Irish tenants Well, but that is a policy which has been tried for generations, and has failed conspicuously. (Cheers.) Something like forty years ago there was a crisis, not so great, perhaps, as that through which we have been passing, but still of sufficient importance. It was

THE TITEE WAR,

and there was a strike against the payment of tithes. When Lord Salisbury's policy prevailed there was repression and stringent coercion, and it falled. 'No effect whatever was produced. Peace was not restored until the tithe itself was entirely abolished. Well, we have been more successful in our times We have resisted all that was unreasonable in the demands of the Land League; rent is being paid throughout fair length and breadth of Ireland; peace and order had been restored; crime and outrage had almost ceased; meantime the black conspiracies of murder and violence which have gathered round the outskirts of the agitation have been exposed and unmasked, and their authors are being brought to punishment. (Cheers.) I say we have a right to claim credit for this success. (Hear, hear) We have a right to ask that fair mind. ed opponents shall acknowledge it. (Hear, But I say that the success is due to the fact that while, indeed, we had firmly ad-ministered the law, we had also recognized the substantial grievances of the Irlsh people upon which their discontent was founded, and we have made extraordinary efforts to remove these grievancer. (Cheers.) Without the Land Act, which is the mark of Lord Salisbury's scorn, you would have had no peace, even the qualified peace we have at present in Ireland. Lord Salisbury's moral which he would wish you to draw is that force is the only remedy.

FORCE IS NO REMEDY FOR DISCONTENT, and force alone has never removed the cause of discontent of which the crime and outrage of which we complain are the extreme and unjustifiable expression. Well, I have said that it is to our policy we owe the qualified peace which prevails in Ireland. I do not conceal from myself or you that there is much more to be done, and that our task la only commenced. There are other Irish grievances which call for the earnest and speedy consideration of Parliament and of the Government. (Hear, bear.) But I think the Government are justified, after having given two sessions almost entirely to Irish affairs, in acking Irish members to stand aside while for a brief space at any rate we attend to Eaglish and Scotch legislation. [Hoar, hear.] But the time is coming, and it will come shortly, when we shall once more have to turn our attention to this greatest of all the political problems of our time, and our task will never be completed until we have succeeded, by just and equal laws and by wise administration, in enlicting on the elde of the English Government and of the English people the interests and the in-

fluence of THE BULK OF THE IBISH NATION. Lord Salisbury cared nothing for the bulk of the Irish nation. [Hear, hear.] He calls for vengeance upon the criminals who have been guilty of outrage and violence, and so far I am with him, but then be stops there, [Hear, hear.] He has no sympathy, at least ne expresses none, for the great mass of the population, whether the loyal Ulster or of the three other Provinces of Ireland, who have been subjected to undeniable tyranny for redress. [Hear, hear.] He can express to you in eloquent terms uts

SYMPATHY WITH IRISH LANGLORDS.

who have had to submit to a reduction of 25 per cont in their rents; but I find nowhere any expression of sympathy for the poor tauants who for years, under the pressure of eviction and starvation, have paid those unjust rents levied on their own improvements, and extorted from their daily toil and hopeless poverty. (Hear, hear.) I say that in this matter, as in so many others, Lord Salisbury constitutes himself the spokesman of a class to which he himself belongs, who " toil not, neither do they spin"-[great cheering] -whose fortunes, as in this case, have originated by grants made in the times gone by for the services which courtiers rendered kings-[renewed cheers]-and have since grown and increased while they have elept, by levying an uncerned share of all that other men have done by toll and labor to add to the general wealth and prosperity of the country of which they form a part. [Lond cheers.]

BLACKIE AND PARNELL.

BLACKIE AND PARNELL.

We have often had occasion to quote Prof. Blackie in connection with the land agitation in Scotland. The subject is one upon which the learned Scot gives forth no uncertain sound, and his latest uiterances show that he has lost none of his fire. In a letter to the Scotsman he tells that organ of the Scottish cligarchy that the law of the land, as it affects the crotters, "is radically wrong, and by its very nature instigates a healthy human consolence to the violation which it condemns."

Professor Blackie does not ininco matters. Here is a sample of what he has to say of the law and the law-breakers:—

"Our sympathies lie emphatically with the law-breakers. When the law is unjust, and the devil, so to speak, sit as Gods vicegerent on a local throne, it is nothing wonderful that rebellion should break out and that the rebels should in such cases be not seldom the very select and elect of the land. Such rebels were the Milauses, who revolted agalost the Austrian rule in Lombardy, and dre wout their lives sorrowfully in the dark cells of Moravian orisons. Such rebels we'e our gallant forelathers—the men who fell as Rullion Green, Aird's Moss, and Bothwell Brig, and shed teelr blood to purchase for us liberty to breathe on our own Scottish soil and to read our own Blole without Anglican dictation. Whatever deeds of bicody sere perpetrated during the whole seven-and-wenty years of Coarles the Second and his pig headed successer were done with the sanction of law; and, on a smaller and less bloody field, the extirpation of the noble race of mountain peasantry that inhabited the once populous Highland glens was done with the sanction of law; and, on a smaller and less bloody field, the extirpation of the noble race of mountain peasantry that inhabited the once populous Highland glens was done with the sanction of law. The law would always be used to enroch the few, and to impoverish the many. Laws were made with solemn show, and executed with unsparing severity, to preserve the game, but never t

MIDNIGHT DOCTORS are the most unweicome visitors-even the Doctor himself curses the luck that compelled him to leave his comfortable bed. Suppose you try our Pain-Killer in the house, and let Doctor THE NEW ROME.

New York as seen through Baptist Spec tacles—Wonderful growth of Catho licity—Tribute to the Sinters of Charity—Remarkable Testimony.

The following remarkable article appeared in a recent number of the Rapitst Ruminer: New Rome is New York. As New Rome New York is a marvel. Study her ways. Won New Rome is New York. As New Rome, New York is a marvel. Study her ways. Wonder and wisdom is in them. She is organized, compret, uncompremising, aggressive, dogmatic, and therefore immensely powerful. Her charlot thunders. She drives imperiously, she never stays her hand, and her pace is furious. I have studied her day and night, have attended her churches, and tried to comprehend her methods. Rome rules her people; she holds them with deathless gip. She prevails. She appais and troubles me. "Whereun'o shall this thing grow?" Is Protestant New York to met this ecclesiastical gladiator with sneers and contumely for ever? Can we learn nothing from this rising, fac-reaching, and masterly organization? Must we keep on hearing that the Catholic masses are "narrow, ignorant, fanatical fools, poor dupes." and "the priests are besoited, bigoted, pretentious knaves?" Make no mistake; this paper is no defence of Rome. It must scknowledge truth, and truth about New Rome is significant and startling.

The Cardinal's secretary recently said that "nealy forty per cent. of the population of New York is Roman Catholic. At the present ratio of increased to fifty per cent. That it will one day dominate all other influences is more than probable."

Admit that this statement is overdrawn.

Admit that this statement is overdrawn. The expectation is certainly sanguine; but it is not without a very substantial foundation, as we shall see. The first Roman Catholic church on Manhattan Island was built in 1786. 'I was st. Peter's, in Barciay street. No other church was erected for nearly thirty years. In 1845 there was only sixteen churches; to day there are 191. And what kind of churches are they? What religious sect or denomination can compare with them? Look at that cathedral, with that wast wealth of stained glass, its organs, and its aisles. Few buildings in the world can match the value and glory of those windows. It is the noolest monument in stone on all the continent.

It is the noolest monument in stone on all the continent.

It belongs to the whole city, and the people roam through it at their will. Compute the influence and the power of that one edifice. In impressive architecture, the oldest and richest Protes and denominations cannot at all compare with it. The new edifice of St. Francis Xavier, in West Sixteenth Street, is the noblest building after the cathedral that the city can boast. That massive granite front, rising majestically, is worth a long journey to see. The interior is imposing and wast. Nor is this building a great exception: others as large are easily found, and still others are now building. To estimate the ecclesiastical property of New Rome at less than \$16,000,0 0 would likely be much too low. There are twenty nine chapels in addition to the churches. There are nearly four hundred priests in the diocese, and an army of "brithers" and "fathers" "sisters" and "nuns"

New Rome merkes women's effort one of its. nuns

"nuns"

New Rome makes woman's effort one of its arme. The amount of systematic work accomplished by these silent tollers is beyond computation. There are thirty-three convents, and each of them has a thorough organization and a specific purpose. The accomplishment of that purpose is the object of their existence. They are a part of a vast and complicated mechanism. Their function is faithfully and efficiently performed. It can be and is faithfully relied upon. In each of these convents there is a chappel to be added to the list already given. Aside from their religious purposes, the convents are homes and schools for the children, Protestan's as well as others. Oh! the perfection of this a rangement. The schools afford exceptional advantages without doubt. Studies can be most profitably pursued, and the meek, saintly, intelligent, sciendidly trained and often beautiful women make good Romanists of every Protest aut scholar, as, sure as leaven works in the meal. The proselytes are he'd as with hooks of steel. This is no idle tale. New Rome could ill spare her private, moral, and exceptionally well-conducted schools. Protestants rave about it and learn nothing.

"Of select schools" there are twenty six, be sides those in convents. All are laught by "nons," sisters." be Jamons." sisters." or "hootbers," he Jamons New Rome makes woman's effort one of its

"Of select schools" here are twenty six, here sides those in convents. All are taught by "nuns," "sister." or "brothers." he samons school of "St. Vincent de Paul" has fourteen "Maronite sisters of the Holy Cross" as teachers for girls and "brothers" for the boys. The number of pupils ranges from fitty to two hundred. Besides heing religious houses, some of the coursels are or than any luns with from the convents are orphan asylums, with from seventy two to two bundred children in them.

The colleges and academies have two purposes

The colleges and academies have two purposes—viz, secular and religious education. All education is held of recersity to be religious. Religious education can only be Romish. St. John's College, Fordham, is a powerful school. It has a president, vice-president and pastor. professors of ethics, mathemathics, logic, and meraphysics, a prefect of studies and discipline, professors of rhetoric, natural science, and ten scholastics, who are professors and teachers in various branches, assisted by seven lay teachers. The College of St. Francis Xavier is also a strong and able institution. It has a "privincial" and "socials" before the two presidents, and a faculty of twenty-five more professors, besides eight scholastics. There are eighty theological students at the expense of the 'hurch and a faculty of twenty-five more professors, besides eight scholastics. There are eighty theological students at the expense of the hurch studying at home and in all the cities in Europe. In the academies there are about three thousand young women. There are a dozen in each of these are some "lay brothers" there is a "novitate house," where boys as piring to be brothers are received. The parachial schools, however, are numerically the strongest, and through them a tremendous hold is obtained on the children. There are over fifty such schools in the drocese, and they have from forty pupils up, to the school of the hold is obtained on the children. There are over fifty such schools in the docese, and they have from forty pupils up, to the School of the "Immacutate Concention," which has thirty-six teachers and 2,300 boys and girls, about equally divided. Several of the schools have from 5:0 to 1,000 The total attendance in all the parish schools is not far from 40,000. In hospitals and asylums, New Rome stands without a rival. Her resources along this line are simply stupendous Here again women come to the front. Besides akiful and ceaseless care and nursing, they provide large portions roch for building funds and for the daily living. They take huge baskets and beginn store to store and from house to house, carrying enormous loads without complaints. People sneer at them, refuse them, slam doors in their faces, and insult them. For what do they labor? Their identity is lost. They renounce their family ties and names, and assume titles by which they can no longer be known. Summer and winter, day and nigot, I meet them everywhere hetiring smodes in demeanor, patient beavers of heavy burdens, they devote themselves to alleviating the word's aches and woes. They come when needed. They are often swifter than the police, and always present in time of calamity. I have seen men in flames, blazing in explosive oils. Before we could sabdue the fires and piocure resting places for the agonized unfortunates the "Sisters of Charlyy" were bending over them, pouring balm from jars already prepared waiting for such emergencies and cooling the smoking flesh with saturated cotton. They were delicate women, with while faces and delicate of touch. Romanist or beaten, no questions were a ked; suffering and anguish and delicate of fouch. Romanist or heathen, no questions were a ked; suffering and anguish procured their priceless services without money. I have seen men battered, broken, and bleeding The same certain, skilfel messenger came unbidden, and when their mission was accomplished they went quietly and unthanked

accomplished they went quietly and unthanked away.

New Rome has enormous power through her hospitals, of which there are rive n St. Vincent's the yearly average is little short of 1,000 patients. In at Francis's there are always about 200 This institution has a fine building, and it is perhapals0 feet from the Sixth Street. The devoted woman who so ably manages it is known only as Sister Dedderia. She has thirty si ters and five postulants as helpats, and hey are called "Sisters of the Poor of St. Francis." Their little chapel bell rings daily before it is light all the year round, and from its firs sound they are either at prayer or waiting on sickness or death. They too sicken, wear out, die, and, silently as they live, they are carried through a door opening on another street, and almost without ctiendance they are borneaway. Waiting for ever at the portals of the tomo, at last they go into it.

Of the orphanages there are nine, with 2,000 immates. Of the saylums there are it with about 7,000 children in them. Then there are it his close it is largely supported by the State. The magistrates come it verrant and disorderly boys to it as to a prison. The boys number about 1,000, and are divided into 21 classes, and they are taught various trades. Girls are also sen there; they number about 700, and are also taught to be useful. All are taught to be Romanists.

The New York Foundling Asylum councies a series of magnificent buildings at Sixty eighth Street. Third and Lexington Avenues—disgonally opposite the Baptist Howe, our out institution of any kind. The asylum is much enlarged, and has over 2000 foundings. The woman who has charge of this great, successful, and beneficial asylum is known as Mary Irene, sister-servant.

There are also houses for the castaway; Mother Magdalen presides over one. Then there are homes for the aged, both men and women, and there is a Clerical Relief Fund As ecolation to support its members in old age.

Let no one suppose that the whole of the rea.way. New Rome has enormous power through her

codation to support its members in old age. Let no one suppose that the whole of the re-

markable work of the Roman Catholics of this metropolitan city has yet been stated. There is one phase of it to come which will pass the bounds of credulity.

Were man to conform more to the laws of health and of nature, and be less addicted to the gratification of his passions, it would not be necessary to advertise Fellows' Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites as a restorative for the power of the brain and nervous system, while the world's progress enlightenment would indeed be marvellous. 92ws

GREAT FIRE IN QUEBEC.

The Parliament Buildings burned to the ground — The Library a complete wreck—Deficient water supply—Min-isterial firemen—Help from the Mili-

Quebec, April 19 .- About nine o'clock tonight a fire broke out in the Parliament House, at the top of Mountain Hill, and the main building of that structure was quickly in flames. It burnt with great fury, and rapidly communicated with the south wing, which, with the main building, was entirely consumed, only the bare brick walls being now standing. The north wing, facing the Archbishop's Palace, saved, but considerably wrecked. WAS little of the furniture was saved, and the

VALUABLE PARLIAMENTARY LIBRARY

is a complete wreck. Some of the books were got out, but the bulk is consumed. Those saved are more or less damaged. Dr. Larocque, the Sergeant-at-Arms, who resides in the building, lost most of his effects, but is insured. A very large crowd of citizens turned out to witness the fire. The Mayor and local Ministers were also promptly on the spot. "A" Battery were also marched down and old good work in saving the moveables. How the fire originated is not known, but it seems to have broken out in the vicinity of the Library, and that part of the building was in the jaws of the flery element almost before any alarm could be given. During the progress of the fire there was a tremendous explosion of gas. The insurances are divided among several companies.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

Intense excitement prevailed here to night in consequence of the barning of the Old Par- that convention I should represent the views liament House at the top of Mountain Hill. The building which this replaced was accidently burnt, nearly 30 years ago, on the same site, a short time after its erection, to replace that destroyed in Montreal. The late building was not a very expensive one, having cost, it is said, only about \$36,000. When the fire commenced or where it originated are still mysteries, as when discovered baif the structure was in flames. It must have caught, however, somewhere near the room of the President of the Council. The brigade immediately appeared on the forme in fact some of the divisions had arrived before the alarm had been given. Water was had in tan minutes. Six streams were immediately thrown on the burning mess, but by the time this was accomplished, the flames were buret. ing through every wludow of the main block, containing the Ligislative Council and Ligis. lative Assembly Chambers and up through the skylights in the centre.

THE WHOLE CITY WAS LIT CP,

and thousands of people immediately througed the streets en route for the scene. Mr. Cumberland was performing in the Victoria Hall and the Fostelle Company in the Music Hall, and as the news quickly spread through both audiences the larger number of those present left, a slight panic occurring in consequence in the Music Hall. Mesers. Starnes and Blanchet were in the Music Hall at the time Mr. Mousseau was at home, and Me ses. Dicane and Lynch were at St. Louis Hotel. All arrived quickly at the fire and rendered all the assistance in their power. The Quebec Cavairy, who were drill. ing in the drill shed, and "A" Battery, from the Citadel, were at once marched down. The Hon. Mr. Lynch devoted him. self at the head of the military in saving as much as possible of the library, the books being thrown out of the wludows and subsequently conveyed to the Archbishop's Palace It is thought that nearly half the library is saved. The west wing of the building, containing the committee rooms, is alone saved and is much damaged. All the walls of the burnt portion are standing, but nothing more They are of fire brick, clapboarded in parts.

THE INSURANCE amounts to \$75,000, half of which is on the library. The building is well insured. Fortunately the originals of most of the bills sanctioned by the Lt. Governor at the close of the late session are saved, so that it is hoped an extra session will not be necessary. The Government will not rebuild, as a contract was awarded a few weeks ago for the erection of a new stone House on Grand Alles, to cost nearly \$200 000. The contractor is Mr. Charlebols, of Monireal. The Government has to continue, however, paying in perpatulty a ground tent of \$4,000 annually on the site of the present property to the Archbishop of Quebec. If the new building is not com-pleted in time for the next session, the House will meet in the Music Hali. В midnight the fire had nearly burned itself The insurance is mostly in English and Canadian offices. The principal losers are supposed to be the Royal Canadian, Royal, of England, North British, Northern,

Quesec, April 20.-To-day there is nothing but smoking rules and the easterly wing of the old building to mark the situation of the late Parliament House in this city. The walls are all standing, showing how substantially they were built. total insurances are as follows :- Main building, [\$18,700; winge, \$18,700; library, \$32,000; furniture, \$72,000; total, \$76,600. The losses are divided amongst the following companies :- In the Canada Fire & Marine and Queen, \$4,787 each, and \$9,575 each in the following companies: Western, Sovereign, Liverpool, London & Globe, British America, Royal, N. B. and Mercantile & Commercial Union.

WHOLESALE EMIGRATION.

Tosowro, April 20 .- The Globe contains the following special cable, dated London, April 19 :- Owing to the unprecedented demand for passage scross the Atlantic, the Alian Mail Steamship Company were to day compelled to despatch three of their fleet, the "Parisian," "Austrian" and "Grecian," carry. ing two thousand four bundred emigrants for Canada. A large number also left on the Dominion line etesmes, "Catario," making altogether nearly three thousand people leav. ing Liverpool in one day for the Dominion, more than double that of any day on record Nearly half the number are bound for Mani. tobs, and it is estimated that they take away capital to the amount of upwards of £100.

DECLINE OF MAN.

Impotency of mind, limb or vital function. nervous weakness, sexual debility, etc., wared by World's DI PRESALY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION; Buffelo, N.Y. Address, with two statups, for Canada's population, Parilament is no piece. pampblet.

VOTING FOR A WAR POLICY.

THE IRISH CONFEDERATION DIECARDS PEACEFUL AGITATION-DELEGATES BLECTED TO THE PHILADELPHIA CONVENTION-MR. CLIFFORD'S. FIRRY RESOLUTION ARD I PERCH.

New York, April 17 .- At the meeting of the Irish Confederation of America, at Clarendon Hall, last night, the chief business was the election of a delegate to the Philadelphia. Convention. Mr. James Oliflord was chosen, after which the following resolution was: offered and gave rise to a long and animated. discussion :

Resolved, That It is the sense of the Irish Confederation that our Delegate be instructed to support at the Philadelphia Convention any policy of active and aggressive warfare on England; that the time has come to aban. don the agitation policy that has proved such a lamentable failure after three years' experiment; and that as Irishmen we believe it our duty to adopt any means that will give largest liberty to and secure the elevation of our pegple at home and abroad.

Mr. Clifford sald: "I think the time is past for agitation. The people of Ireland are in a worse condition now than before the Land League was inaugurated. Irishmen are only scoffed at in the House of Commons. At. the same time I am an ardent admirer of Mr. Parnell, and have worked in the Land League since its inception; but I see now that it is a perfect failure; that the Irish people must take a more forward course, and abandon agifation altogether."

This sentiment was vociferously applauded. Several members arose to their feet in succession and congratulated Mr. Olifford on his conversion from the moral sussion policy. The signs were hopeful, they said, when men who had been ardent supporters of peaceful agitation were acknowledging that they were convinced it was a fallure.

These remarks brought Mr. John O. Heanessey to his feet. He stood up vallantly and alone for the peaceful agitation policy. "I am sorry," said Mr. Hennessey, "that Mr. Clifford has committed himself to any policy... I protest," he added warmly, "against sending Mr. Clifford or any other physical-force man to Philadelphia, and I think that if the members of this Confederation are all consulted there will not be a majority to agree with Mr. Olifford. If I went to of Mr. Parnell, Mr. Clifford should go to that convention unpledged, as I will." Mr. Hennessey explained at some length that: the physical force idea was not the favorite one of the Irish people, and concluded by moving a reconsideration of the vote to send Mr. Clifford.

It was decided by the Chair that this point could not be reconsidered, but that a motion might be offered to instruct Mr. Olifford to vote in a particular way. Amoudments to this effect were offered and lost, and the original resolution was passed with one dissoutient voice, namely, that of Mr. Hennessey. Mr. Hennessey will represent Kerry at the convention. Captain Logan, Peter Ryan and others made speeches on the necessity of advocating a vigorous policy at the conven-

For one dime get a package of Diamond Dyes at the druggists. They color anything the most desirable and fashionable

SCOTCH NEWS

The pontage of Ayr Bridge has been let to-Mr. William Miller, Paisley, at an annual rental of £1,405, being an advance of £205 on the rental of last year.

Last week the mortality of Edinburgh was 88, and the death rate 20 per 1,000. There were 26 deaths under 1 year and 21 above 60 of which 6 were above 80 years.

A miner at Inkermann, near Paisley, put his powder flack into the fire, thinking it contained tea, and blew the roof off the house, without, however, suffering any injury himself.

Mary Hantey, aged 24, daughter of and residing with Joseph Hanley, Newton-on-Ayr, was found dead in her bed-room. The father and two daughters had gone to a ball, leaving Mary apparently in her usual health, and when the daughters returned they found their eister lying on the floor quite dead. Dr. Watt attributed coath to suffocation.

At the Kilmsrnock Sheriff Court Archibald Wallace, a vagrant, was charged with having, by fraudulent representations at Hurlford and Galston on the 24th and 27th ult., obtained food and lodging and a sum of 35 in each case to pay for the carriage of a chest, which he falsely stoled was to follow him. He pleaded guilty, and, having been previously convicted, was sentenced to 60 days' imprisonment.

At a Summery Court in Greenock, on Tuesday-before Sheriff Smith-a trace-horse boy named George McDesvitt, about 14 years of age, was charged with an assault on Kate Farrell, mill-worker, 16 years of age. It was alloged that on 20th March, in Drumfrochar Road, he stabled the girl with a knife about the right wrist and hand. He pleaded not guilty. The evidence showed the assault to have been a most unprovoked one. The Sheriff found him guilty, and said he did not wish to punish him in such a way as to make him a criminal for life. Therefore he would be sentenced to nine stripes of a birch rod, or if the surgeon should find that he could not be birohed, which was unlikely from his healthy appearance, he would be sent to prison for ten days.

CIVIL SERV CE EXAMINATIONS.

The next examinations for entrance into the Civil Service will commence at the several places named in the Civil Service Act, excepting Victoria, B.O., on Tuesday the 12th June at 9 30 a m., and at Victoria, B C., on Tuesday the 26th June, at the same hour. Applications must be sent to the Secretary of the Board of Civil Service Examiners by the 15th May. Oundidates who pused the preliminary examination in November last, will not require to do so again, and candidates who passed the qualifying may come up for examination in optional subjects without again passing the qualifying. Now sets of certifioates of age, health and character will not be required from the two last named classes, but the fee of \$2 will have to be paid, and the Becretary must be informed of their intention to present themselves.

Mr Ossurain drew attention in the House last week to the fact that the parage so insulting to the Irish people in Mr. Tyrwhite. speech had been eliminated from Hanzard. Mr. Lyrwhitt was absent, but the Minister of Customs made a lame excuse for him, stating the passage were better out; that it would only create ill-feeling. Mr. Tyrwhitt came in while the Hon. Mr. Bowell was speaking, and, being informed of what was going on, made a still lamer apology. He did not mean what he said, he merely alluded to the dangerous classes in Ireland, those creating havor, and so on. It a man cannot say what he means, Parliament is no place for him, and if he can, and grossly insult a section of or blm.