

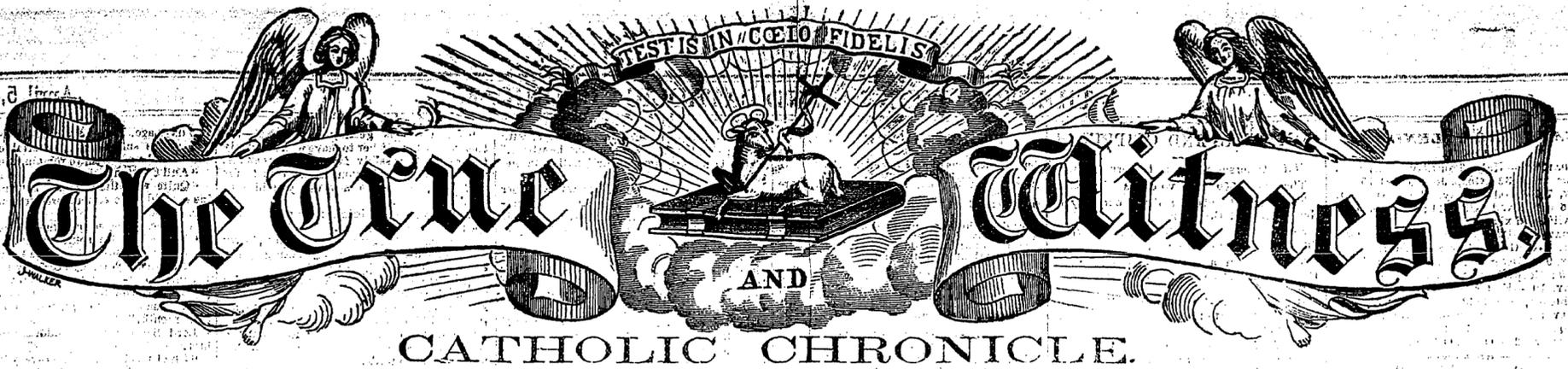
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THE FIRST BABY.

Each day I live I learn the truth... Which old age ever preaches...

Now babies I had always thought... Were homely little creatures...

IRELAND The Land War.

THE IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT

DUBLIN, March 28.—A man named McMahon was shot dead in a public house...

Four additional arrests have been made in connection with the shooting of McMahon...

Documents supposed to be connected with the Fenian movement have been discovered in his father's house...

London, March 28.—In the House of Commons Mr. Forster admitted that the Protection Act had not done a great deal...

Mr. Gladstone ridiculed the idea of allowing the imprisoned Irish members to come to London to vote on the closure...

DUBLIN, March 29.—A placard has been posted menacing members of Parliament from Dublin because of their supposed intention to vote for the closure...

London, March 30.—Over one hundred members of Parliament, absent from London, returned yesterday to vote on the closure question...

DUBLIN, March 30.—Mr. Dillon has protested against further detention in jail, as his health is much worse...

Arthur Kerbarth, an active anti-Land Leaguer, was shot dead to-day, returning from the Castlefield sessions...

Warrants are out against six members of Parliament, none of whom will consequently visit Ireland during the parliamentary recess...

London, March 30.—In the House of Commons the debate on the closure resolutions was resumed...

Mr. John Bright arose and was received with cheers from the Liberals. He said there could be no doubt unless something were done to deliver the House from its difficulties...

Mr. Sexton said he would rather his name go down to posterity with the names of base informers who had sworn away the lives of innocent Irishmen than with the names of Irish members voting with the Government...

Mr. Marriot moved an amendment, which was rejected by 218 to 279.

Mr. Gladstone then moved the adjournment of the debate until Monday. Carried.

The House this evening was crowded in every part. It is rumored that after the division to-night Mr. Gladstone announced a modification of the closure resolution...

DUBLIN, March 28.—A third Fenian assassination within the month has intensified the consternation of official circles in Dublin.

men, McMahon, Martin, and Brophy, entered a tavern and retired to a private room behind the bar. Shortly afterward a shot was heard and Brophy rushed out, but was caught in the street...

London, March 31.—A meeting of Parnellites resolved to summon the Irish constituencies to record their opinion of Home Rule voting for closure.

DUBLIN, March 31.—Three arrests have been made of persons suspected of implication in the murder of Arthur Herbert.

It is reported that several Irish Liberals are considering a scheme for establishing provincial assemblies in Ulster, Munster and Leinster.

London, March 31.—In the House of Commons last night, Mr. Gladstone denied emphatically that the closure was intended to prepare the way for all the coercion possible.

Mr. John Bright commented severely on the designs of the Irish, which he illustrated by quoting proceedings of the Chicago convention.

Mr. Forster said he could not release Dillon on account of his health, but the doors of the prison were open to Dillon if he would leave the Kingdom.

Replying to a question in reference to the Channel tunnel the President of the Board of Trade said Sir Edward Watkin had been warned that Government claim the bed of the sea for three miles below low water mark...

London, March 31.—Mr. Nulty, Roman Catholic Bishop of Meath, has refused to attend the Committee of the House of Lords to inquire into the working of the Land Act.

MALDEN, April 1.—An extra police force has been placed in the Town Hall because of anonymous Fenian threats to blow it up during the Easter holidays.

London, March 31.—The London Telegraph, commenting on Forster's speech, says that the Government by its own confession, has plainly failed, and must bid a final adieu to half-way measures.

The Pall Mall Gazette says there is less mistake about the gravity of the Irish crisis and the rapidity with which it is bringing an English political crisis.

The London Echo declares that Forster threw away the chance he had of pouring oil on the troubled waters.

The Government is straining every nerve to carry the closure. Errington has been telegraphed to at Rome to return to Parliament to vote.

London, April 2.—The New York Herald's correspondent says:—The first procedure resolution affirming the principle of the closure was carried by a greater majority than was expected.

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DUBLIN, March 28.—A third Fenian assassination within the month has intensified the consternation of official circles in Dublin.

LONDON, April 3.—The Government's "Corrupt practices" Bill will totally disfranchise Gloucester, Macclesfield and Sandwich. It suspends the writ for Boston, Canterbury, Chester and Oxford during the existence of the present Parliament.

Sir Wm. Harcourt replying to a question, stated that when he received from Attorney General Brewster documents relating to Dr. Lamson he could not on any account present them to the House as such a course was contrary to precedent.

SCOTCH NEWS.

(Glasgow Herald, March 11.) On Sunday the steamer "Limosa" left Aberdeen for New York with about 2,000 tons champion potatoes.

At a meeting of the Aberdeen Town Council on Monday, the Lord Provost gave notice that at next meeting he would move that a committee be appointed to consider the advisability of establishing a free public library in the city in connection with the library, which, in that event, would be handed over by the Mechanics' Institute.

The directors of the new Town Hall, Lerwick, Shetland, the foundation-stone of which was laid by the Duke of Edinburgh a month since, have received an official intimation from the Magistrates of Amsterdam that they, desiring to give proof of the friendly regard and relations between the Dutch and the Shetlanders, will present an oval medallion of artistically-stained glass for the hall window, and desire information as to what is considered a suitable design for the medallion, which will be four feet by three.

The mansion-house of Baskimming, situated in the neighbourhood of Machinzie, has been completely destroyed by fire.

The death of Dr. John Muir, one of the most celebrated, as he was also one of the most enthusiastic, of Sanekrit scholars which this country possessed, has been removed from among us.

By the death of Dr. John Muir, one of the most celebrated, as he was also one of the most enthusiastic, of Sanekrit scholars which this country possessed, has been removed from among us.

On Monday James Clark, a native of Croy, Inverness-shire, who had been wanted in several counties and burghs in Scotland upon charges of larceny, fraud and willful injury since September last, was apprehended in Elgin by the burgh police.

An accident of a very strange nature, and which also proved fatal, happened on Tuesday at No. 1 Coal pit, Bartonhill Colliery, Old Monkland parish.

List of inventories of personal estates above £2,000 recorded in the court books of the Commissariat of Lanarkshire during the month of February:

Table with 3 columns: Name, Address, and Value. Includes William Stobo, Thomas Baird, Stephen Russell, Gregory Bird, John Simpson, James Drysdale, Cecil Place, James Macgregor, and Emma Elizabeth Richardson.

A GREAT EFFORT.

IRELAND'S CASE STATED!

COERCION EXPOSED!

MR. SEXTON'S FAMOUS SPEECH

ON THE ADDRESS IN REPLY TO THE SPEECH FROM THE THRONE.

[From the Dublin Freeman's Journal.]

Mr. Sexton said he rose to support the amendment which his hon. friend the member for the county of Longford brought before the house. That amendment had been described as a long indictment of the Government. It was a long indictment, but it did not contain a single superfluous word.

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reform in every country, express themselves in these terms concerning propositions which were not only feasible, but had recently actually been carried out in practice in that country in Europe, Prussia which was the most peaceful, the most successful and the most powerful on the Continent.

The time would come, and it was not far distant, when the Government would recognize the necessity of carrying out the Land League's second object, and if a statesman was not found on the other side of the house to do it, he certainly would not be found on that (hear, for landlords, who were not so dull as they were obstinate, have discovered that the no rent manifesto means a great deal, and that the only hopeful prospect for them is not to be found in propositions for fixing rents, but in the fulfilment of the object of the Land League, which proposed to sever the landlord from the soil by the adoption of equitable terms of purchase.

The objects of the Land League remained absolutely the same in every title and iota as they were at first. An effort had been made to identify the Land League with outrage. It did not require much knowledge of history to know that when any man became troublesome to a strong Government, when they have set themselves to the remedying of abuses involving strongly established vested interests, they must expect to be maligned and to be traduced, and to have their every action misconstrued, and to have their every word coupled with accusations of crime.

It included the principal agriculturists in the home counties, and the principal professional men in the various towns in Ireland (hear, hear). Anybody looking over the roll of members of the Land League must recognize at once that the accusation which coupled these names with outrage and crime was farcical and wanton in the extreme (hear, hear). How were the local branches constituted? The parish priest was generally the president, and his assistant clergy were associated with him in the work of the branch. The managing committees were composed in the towns of substantial merchants, and in the rural parishes of the most substantial and respectable farmers.

He had personal knowledge of the members of the Land League in nearly every town in Ireland, and he assured the house, upon his honor, that what he stated was the exact truth. How could he think that men like these would identify themselves with acts of outrage. And yet these were the men whom the right hon. gentleman, under and act which was intended for midnight prowlers and dissolute ruffians, arrested and cast into the prisons of the country (hear, hear). They had heard a great deal about boycotting. Boycotting was not an article of the Land League. It had existed in Ireland before now, and it existed in other countries also (hear, hear). It was not confined to any social grade. They understood it in Pall Mall quite as well as in Mayo. He claimed that on the authority of the Land League, and by the sanction of its prominent members, boycotting could never be advanced an inch beyond the sphere of negative action, and the Land League had as little to do with boycotting which included outrage and crime as it had to do with the transit of Venus (laughter).

(Concluded on Sixth Page.)

THE HANLAN-BOYD RACE.

A HOLLOW VICTORY—HANLAN'S TIME—FOOLING WITH THE BRITISHER—THE IDOL OF NEWCASTLE—REJOICINGS THROUGHOUT THE DOMINION.

London, April 3.—Further accounts of the great race show that the victory of Hanlan over Boyd was a most hollow one.

There were at least twenty closely-packed steamers, besides the umpire's boat, on which were Lord Londesborough and many other gentlemen. There was a strong tide running and the conditions were extremely favorable for the race. There was not much betting; 5 to 2 was offered on Hanlan with few takers, though 3 to 1 would have been taken to considerable amounts.

Hanlan's time was 21 minutes, 6 seconds. Newcastle, April 3.—At the starting, the boats were moored opposite the Mansion House, about a hundred yards above the high level bridge, and thirty yards apart. The oarsmen appeared within a few minutes of each other, Hanlan using Phelps & Peters' boat, Boyd using the Britannia, built by Swaddle & Winship. Boyd dashed away with the start, and was half a length in front in a few strokes. Hanlan, however, sculling in good form, caught him, and in half a mile was clear of him. Hanlan's time to Red-hough bridge was 3 min. 23 sec. By this time Hanlan was two lengths in front, and the race was over. The Canadian was in magnificent form, sculling easily and well, pulling not more than 28 strokes to the minute and winning easily. Boyd was scowling, and in evident trouble, pulling a very bad course above the bridge. It was quite clear that the Canadian could play with Boyd, and he soon began his old tricks such as playing with the oars very now and again, and stopping dead for several seconds. Boyd struggled gamely on, doing his best, but quite ineffectually. Hanlan stopped, held up one hand, blew his nose, and generally disposed himself, but directly Boyd got any way near him, he came and went right ahead. It was as easy a task for Hanlan as the Laycock race was. The course was admirably kept, there not being the slightest obstacle in the way of the men. A feature of the day was the enormous number of spectators, estimated at hundreds of thousands, who lined the whole course.

Hanlan made the first mile in 5 minutes 45 seconds, the fastest time on record on the Tyne.

London, April 3.—Newcastle is idolizing Hanlan. He was presented with a gold watch at the theatre this evening.

DON'T BURY ME DEEP.

[It is said that the following touching lines were inspired by an actual occurrence. Years ago there lived in New York State a beautiful girl called Mary Means. Col. Means was her father. He was a widower, and when his child began to gradually sink under the effects of the remorseless disease of consumption, he spent much of his time at her bedside. Her female companions made the situation comfortable. She passed away as easily as possible. She made one request, and repeated it to her father in the presence of friends, and in the silent watch of him whose heart was bursting with anguish. It was "Don't bury me deep, papa."]

Lift me a bit in my bed, father, Press your warm lips to my cheek; Put your arm under my head, father—I am so tired and weak. I cannot stay long a-lying now—Many a night I shall sleep, Promise one thing for my sake, now—Don't let them bury me deep!

Cover my head with flowers, father, Those I so well loved to see. So, in the lonely night hours, father, They'll be company to me. If I should wake in the night, then Their lips may sad face would sweep Me down for weep, but bright, then Don't let them bury me deep!

When to the church you all go, father, At the sweet Sunday bell's tone, I shall to dreary, you know, father, Lying out there all alone. Hang my bird in the tree, then—Which ever you will free, then—He will sing sweet hymns to me, then—Don't let them bury me deep!

Call on me whenever you pass, father, Where by your side I oft run; Put your face down on the grass, father, Near to my head, when I am gone. If I could look up and hear you, Into your arms I would creep; Let me sometimes nestle near you—Don't let them bury me deep!

Look! who has come for me now, father, Standing gently to my bed, Some one is kissing my forehead, father—Mamma, I thought you were dead! See! she is smiling so bright to you, Meekness for weep, but bright, then—'Tis not good-bye, but good-night, to you—They cannot bury me deep!

OUR ANGLO-IRISH LETTER.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

THE GRANT TO PRINCE LEOPOLD.

Her Majesty has just gone on a pleasure trip to the Continent, and considering the wonderful amount of work she does, no one begrudges her a few days outing. But people say, however, that there is more than pleasure involved in her little journey, inasmuch as she is seeking a husband for her daughter, and anxious to see her son-in-law in law in their little Duchy of Waldeck, and she also wanted to be out of the way when Gladstone brought on his motion for an additional grant of ten thousand per annum to Prince Leopold.

Germany and England seem to be the two countries most prolific of princes, and especially if there is a pleasure in idolizing those useless personages the English people ought not to complain. Her Majesty has given England a tolerably good stock of them, every one of which is comfortably quartered on the people. Large pensions, sinecure offices, peerages, and limited titles, however, while Her Majesty is working for ten shillings per week, and cannot always get that, in and around London there are eleven or twelve palaces, all kept up at the expense of the country, to be tenanted by royalty and its satellites—the butterfly of that indefinite thing called society. When Princess Mary of Cambridge, a sister of our royal Commander in Chief, married the Prince of Teck, a morganatic son of the King of Wurttemberg, she got, from the Queen, Kensington Palace as a residence and from the Parliament a pension of six thousand pounds per year. When Princess Helena got married to Prince Christian, who was one year more than twice her age, the husband of a morganatic wife and the father of five children, she got the palace of Frogmore as a residence and a large pension, besides a number of sinecures for the gay young spark, her husband, although he scarcely understood English. Prince Leopold is said to be a very good young man—so good, indeed, that a year or two ago it was said he would go into the Church, where, no doubt, by his royal sanctity, he would rise to be Archbishop of Canterbury, just as his brother has by his royal seamanship risen to be an Admiral of the fleet. The place given by his royal mother to this good young man is Claremont in Surrey, sixteen miles southwest from London, and, as he now receives a pension of six thousand pounds per annum, and Mr. Gladstone is about to ask Parliament for an additional ten thousand pounds per year, this very good young man, or, in other words, this intellectual nonentity, will enjoy from the country a pension of sixteen thousand pounds annually, and a Royal Palace of Claremont, besides a number of sinecure offices for which he will draw large salaries, while the average life of a Sheffield saw grinder through the unhealthiness of his labor, is but 23 years. Claremont was in England, the residence of Louise Phillips, and, of his Queen Maria Amelia when they had to fly from the French Republicans in 1848. Of the Republic the established Louis Napoleon was made President, but in 1851 he swept the people in the streets of Paris with canister and grapeshot, and then mounted an Imperial throne, from which he was ignominiously driven by the French Republicans after the Franco-German war. Like all other kings and tramps he brought to England a big pile of money, and took up his residence in a large mansion at Chislehurst in Kent, 14 miles south-east of London, where himself and his son are now interred, if lying in tombs on the floor of a Church may be called interred. The Empress, his wife, is building, with the money brought away from France, a stupendous mansion a few miles south of Prince Leopold's house, at Claremont, and close to the spot where the battle took place between Heenan and Sayers a few years ago.

(Continued on Fifth Page.)

CATHOLIC CALENDAR

THURSDAY, 4.—Holy Thursday. Epist. I. Cor. ii. 20-32. Gosp. John xiii. 1-15.
FRIDAY, 5.—Good Friday. Less. Osee vi. 1-6 and Exod. xii. 1-11. Passion, John xiii. and xiv.

THE REDHEMPERIST FATHERS.
MILWAUKEE, N. S., March 29.—St. Mary's and St. Patrick's churches are crowded every night, the former with men and the latter with women, to hear the sermons of the Redemptorist fathers from the United States.

THE IMPRISONED "SUSPECTS."
WASHINGTON, March 29.—In the Senate tonight, Mr. Cockrell offered a resolution directing the Secretary of State to ascertain whether citizens of the United States are now confined in Ireland, and if charged with crime, what steps have been taken to secure their speedy trial, and if not charged with crime what steps have been taken to secure their release.

CANADIAN BISHOPS IN ROME.
LONDON, March 30.—The Bishops of Ottawa and Three Rivers, Canada, and the Rector of the American College in Rome, were present in Rome at the ceremony of creating Archbishop McCabe and other cardinals.

THE PATTON MURDER.
SWANSEA, Que., March 28.—The trial of Edward Peters and his wife, for the murder of Henry Sweet, was concluded yesterday afternoon. The prisoner, Edward Peters, was found guilty and sentenced to be hanged on Friday, April 23rd.

A GENERAL GAOL DELIVERY.
DERRON, March 27.—Saturday evening there was a wholesale delivery at the county gaol; thirteen prisoners having gained liberty by sawing a bar in the first window of Ward No. 1.

The Rev. Mr. Willits lectured to a Cincinnati audience of unbelievers on a Sunday afternoon, on the subject of "Sunshine." The question whether he desecrated the Christian Sabbath has been raised by several ministers, and may come before a church tribunal for settlement, inasmuch as he announces that he will repeat the act.

It is evident that the Mormon leaders fear trouble from Edmunds' bill when it goes into operation. John Taylor, an apostle of Joseph Smith, and others, have quietly removed their wives to separate houses, thinking thereby to avoid arrest under the clause which makes co-habitation with more than one woman a misdemeanor.

The Globe is always boasting that the cost of living has been greatly increased by the "tar" and yet, that that journal has much larger receipts now than at any time in its previous history.

Not many weeks ago the world was startled by the announcement that in the report of a speech in the Times of Sir William Harcourt, M. P., in the House of Commons, a most libelous interpolation had been inserted by some compositor or other person in the Times office.

COMMENTS AND CLIPPINGS.

Mary Anderson is said to be very sorry. There are 7,000 Irish voters in Liverpool. There is talk about making one city of New York and Brooklyn.

The Montreal Herald writer obtains his knowledge of Irish history from the Y.M.C.A. Sunday school books.

Patrick Egan acknowledges the receipt of \$75,000 for Land League purposes from Ireland, Great Britain, America and Australia for the week ending March 11th.

According to the Bombay Gazette, the total number of cases of cholera during the past year was 30,868, of which 14,382 proved fatal.

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It is rumored that Mr. John Livingston, of St. John, N. B., is to become editor of the Toronto Mail.

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TROUBLED IRELAND.

Our darling best like an angel's smile, Or gleamsy tender moustachio, I can't fall, Breathe that her name, and the heart is stirred.

So long that we cry in sheer despair, When will this strife and wrong— How long must Erin's suffering last— How long, Oh God, how long!

FOR SOBERNESS seven thy rulers have held Thee manacled, bound and chained, Like some born slave, in a pagan mart, To be goaded, and scourged, and maimed.

And bidding back of prison bars, They all a living grave, Waiting the Ruler's pleasure, These gallant souls so brave.

CHAPTER XXV.—CONTINUED.
"Are you not afraid to go too far?" demands he, very pale, moving back from her, and regarding her with moody eyes.

CHAPTER XXVI.
"THE WISDOM OF THIS WORLD IS FOLLY."
"Thou dost desire to be borne with, thou must bear also with others."

CHAPTER XXVII.
"THE WISDOM OF THIS WORLD IS FOLLY."
"Thou dost desire to be borne with, thou must bear also with others."

CHAPTER XXVIII.
"THE WISDOM OF THIS WORLD IS FOLLY."
"Thou dost desire to be borne with, thou must bear also with others."

CHAPTER XXIX.
"THE WISDOM OF THIS WORLD IS FOLLY."
"Thou dost desire to be borne with, thou must bear also with others."

CHAPTER XXX.
"THE WISDOM OF THIS WORLD IS FOLLY."
"Thou dost desire to be borne with, thou must bear also with others."

FAITH AND UNFAITH.

"I don't want to hurt you," she says, with a sob, "and I know I am not heartless."

"What are you going to tell me now?" says Dorian, desperately. He had believed his cup quite full, and only now discovers his mistake.

"I think you are taking it very unreasonably," says Miss Broughton, with quivering lips.

"I don't want to hurt you," she says, with a sob, "and I know I am not heartless."

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THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

"When she is getting her things together, I want her to have everything ready."

"I don't want to hurt you," she says, with a sob, "and I know I am not heartless."

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CORRESPONDENCE

ST. PATRICK'S DAY SPEECHES.

To the Editor of the True Witness and Post: Sir - In your issue of the 29th ult. there appears an advertisement, presumably a correspondence, intitled, St. Patrick's Day Speeches. Nowdays, the ingenuity of advertisers is taxed to its utmost in order to draw public attention. What the object of your correspondent "Humanity" may be I shall not attempt to fathom, although it is more than probable that his dirt-throwing in this case is done in the interest of some party wanting men to work on the Canadian Pacific Railway; or else having some of those acres of bonused prairie land to dispose of. What I object to is the reviling of the Irish peasantry in the manner that your Humanity correspondent does it. He draws a lachrymose picture of equal and wretchedness and declares it to be truth, although he awfully admits that he "was happily spared the pain of fully describing" Mr. Humantity's remedy for all this distress is voluntary evictions, to aid which he asks, "a colonization committee of Irishmen to be formed in this city" (Montreal) "for the single purpose of adding such men as I have described to come out to this country." Now, ye "men amongst us of the Irish race who can make poetic and passionate speeches about the wrongs of Ireland; and ye Land Leaguers who are making such a rumpus about the cursed landlordism which ye pretend to be the cause of Ireland's woes and wretchedness, will ye just dry up and let Mr. Humantity settle this little matter, in his own patriotic and incomprehensibly intelligent way, by bringing about the voluntary evictions of all the disaffected tenantry of Ireland to come and work on the Canadian Pacific Railway, and thus "open up their way, not to three, four or five acres of stone and bog, but 100 acres of prairie land."

prelate your sterling qualities as well as your public and social virtues. They also take the liberty of presenting their most sincere wishes of prosperity and happiness to your Reverence. We hope you may be long spared to guide them and to demand the blessings of Heaven for them and their families.

Lady Wilde (Sparrows), the patriotic mother of Oscar Wilde, writes: "No Irishman returns from America loyal to monarchy. On the contrary, he laughs to scorn the old bonds of class worship, and his opinions soon gain many followers. The American flag holds the place of honor at all popular demonstrations in Ireland, and is always greeted with enthusiastic cheers, while the flag of England is nowhere seen."

Special Notice to Subscribers,

All subscriptions outside of Montreal will be acknowledged by change of date on address-label attached to paper.

The True Witness AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

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MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 5.

CATHOLIC CALENDAR.

THURSDAY, 6.—Holy Thursday. Epist. 1 Cor. xi. 20-33; Gosp. John xiii. 1-15. FRIDAY, 7.—Good Friday. Less. Exod. vi. 1-6 and Exod. xii. 1-11; Passion, John xviii. and xix. SATURDAY, 8.—Holy Saturday. Epist. Col. iii. 1-4; Gosp. Matt. xxviii. 1-7. SUNDAY, 9.—Easter Sunday. Epist. 1 Cor. v. 7-8; Gosp. Mark xvi. 1-7. MONDAY, 10.—Easter Monday. Bp. Quarter, Chicago, died, 1848. TUESDAY, 11.—Easter Tuesday. Bp. England, Charleston, died, 1842. WEDNESDAY, 12.—Of the Octave.

"BUCKSHOT" FORSTER will allow John Dillon out of prison if he leaves the Kingdom, but it will appear to the world that it is a curious constitutional monarchy which sends a man into exile without trial, after keeping him in prison a year or so. It is hard to understand this British Constitution, and so we give it up.

The London Standard, which unkindly charged President Arthur with having Fenian proclivities, should now make an apology. The President allowed Irish American citizens to be without trial in British prisons for ever so long, but the moment a citizen is sentenced for wholesale poisoning he makes great efforts in their behalf. But then Land Leaguers are not Fenians, which may account for President Arthur's inactivity in their behalf.

The worst enemy of Mr. Gladstone cannot help pitying him for that in his old age he has been driven into such evil courses, politically speaking. If he succeeds in having the closure passed he renders himself infamous in history; if he does not he will be ousted from that power, which is his life, with the hope of ever returning. And, after all, it is not his fault, not altogether. Most of the blame must be laid on the shoulders of those who in the past scourged Ireland so cruelly.

There is a breeze over the confinement of American citizens in British prisons. Most of the leading papers in the States do not hesitate to attack the Government for its inactivity, and are loud in demanding the recall of Mr. Lowell, the American Minister in London. Large meetings are also held in various centres by men of all parties, some of them not Irish sympathizers by any means, and reprisals are freely spoken of. Mr. Gladstone does not see on a bed of roses.

The English prize-fighters could find no better, or no worse, scene for their brutal pastime than a chapel. The altar rails were utilized for the ring, the communion table served as a rest for the referee, and the crowd gazed with curiosity at the Ten Commandments over the altar. This is the substance of a cablegram from England today. Now, where are the Revd. Mr. Schaufner and the other missionaries; and is there not a fairer field for their labors in England than in Bohemia?

A correspondent who has lately travelled among the Indians and takes an interest in their affairs, being himself a half-breed, draws a very disagreeable picture of the school house at Sault St. Louis. If our correspondent is correct, it is a dirty, disreputable building, badly in want of cleaning and repairs. As regards the school, it is a place clean as his own proper expense, matters would be still worse than they are. The school serves as a meeting house for the chiefs, who use the whitewashed walls for

spittoons. All this, and more, the correspondent complains of, and as he is a reliable person, we believe in his report. Those who are responsible for this state of things should look to it that a change be effected, and the attention of the Indian Bureau called to it.

The latest Dublin Freeman to hand contains one of the best cartoons on the Irish question we have seen. It has a figure of St. Patrick, who is surprised at seeing that his task of banishing the snakes and serpents has to begin again. A hideous looking monster called coercion, which is the most prominent figure, is surrounded by a number of reptiles representing rack-rent, intimidation, eviction, spies, informers and such slimy things.

The Italians are preparing to celebrate the Sicilian Vespers with great pomp, but they declare, at the same time, it is with no ill-feeling towards the French. Garibaldi is taking a leading part in the celebration, and Bismarck is said to have a hand in stirring up the international cauldron. What the Italians hope to gain by angering the people who more than any other helped to give them a united Italy it is not easy to perceive.

There is now little doubt that the stream of immigration is beginning to flow towards Manitoba. We hear from all points that intending settlers are either going at once, or intending to go to the North West when the spring opens. This would not be so satisfactory if the immigration were from Canada alone, for that would be simply robbing Peter to pay Paul, but the movement has become so popular in England that it may be fairly hoped there will soon be a large exodus from there: England is over-populated, and bleeding will do her good. English tenant farmers, who by the thousand have surrendered their lands to the proprietors owing to American competition, are just the men wanted in Manitoba. They have capital, and they know how to farm, better, probably, than any other class either in Europe or America. Let Winnipeg, therefore, rejoice, the great boom will continue for yet awhile.

Mr. Lowell, the literary man representing America in London, has got himself into hot water. He set out with the idea that provided a man was not born in the United States he was not a citizen, for that the Constitution wherein it says that native-born and naturalized citizens are on the same footing, with the exception that the latter are not eligible for the Presidency or Vice-Presidency is only joking. Mr. Lowell being a humorist, fancied the Constitution was only joking, but he now sees his mistake. Constitutions never joke, except, indeed, it might be that the British constitution as applied to Ireland has a humorous aspect. The volume of indignation against Mr. Lowell is swelling, and he may be recalled in disgrace as was Charles Francis Adams some years ago. It may be very pleasant to be able to write "my dear Granville," but it is better to do one's duty. It appears as if it were a mistake to make ambassadors of poets.

A telegram to the Freeman's Journal states that Mr. Parnell has been invited to stand for Liverpool at the next general election. It has already been announced that John Dillon has been asked to contest one of the seats for Birmingham, and in all probability others of the advanced Irish party will find scope for their aggressiveness in Manchester, Leeds, Glasgow, some of the London constituencies and other centres of population where the Irish are settled in large numbers. This new idea is not so wild as may be at first imagined, when it is understood that something akin to minority representation obtains in the large cities named, each returning three members, for any one of whom the voters can plump, if they care not to vote for three or two. Hence the Irish may elect one of the members to those three-cornered constituencies if they unite on him, as they infallibly will, and perhaps assisted by the sincere section of the English and Scotch Radicals. It would be very funny to see Irishmen returned for English constituencies, and whether funny or not it would be carrying the war into Carthage. But, if a general election arise from the result of next Thursday's vote on the closure, the Irish in England can do still better: they can oust Forster from Bradford, and many another gay and festive coronist from other places, and—who knows—perhaps John Bright from Birmingham. It is only when in opposition such men as Bright and Forster can be truly Liberal. It seems from the shape events are taking that it is Parnell in his prison cell, and not Gladstone, who apparently bestirred the British Empire, who is master of the situation.

Before the Coercion Act was passed Ireland was comparatively quiet; after it was passed a number of bona fide agrarian crimes were committed, but since the Government had recourse to that resource of civilization which consists of putting the best and most law-abiding men in Ireland in prison, to the number of eight hundred, terrible murders have been committed. And, in fact, nothing else might have been expected. Mr. Gladstone, along with other of his painful admissions, stated in one of his speeches that a writ of eviction was tantamount to a sentence of death, and so it is considered by the evicted. Here, then, is the situation in Ireland. A commission is sitting for the settlement of rents, but so many are the applicants for settlement, that the courts are blocked. But the great majority of the farmers do not believe in the Land Leaguers, and refuse to go near them. Viewing the situation from a landlord stand-point, as the House of Lords did, they were wise in throwing out the clause inserted by Parnell in the Land Act, which

provided that evictions should be suspended until the courts gave judgment, for we see now that the Courts are almost powerless. Evictions, therefore, are flying like snow flakes and there are sixty thousand bayonets to maintain them. Under these circumstances, the people are driven to madness and we see the deplorable result. The last murder reported, that of Mrs. Smythe, is particularly to be deplored. Some say the murder of a few landlords' bailiffs and agents have a deterrent effect upon others, but nothing can excuse a murder, and besides it is doubtful if the theory is a good one irrespective of its immorality. And it does not lessen the atrocity of the affair that the assassin intended to kill Smythe himself only, who, it seems, is a large evictor, for the fact of those ladies being with him, and, therefore, in imminent danger, should have warned them, except they considered themselves the crack shots they are not, that a woman, or women, were liable to be the victims of their revenge as the landlord Smythe. But what can be expected to arise from such a terrible state of affairs as exists in Ireland but murder? The land was obtained by ancestors of the present proprietors by fraud, and force, and blood; it will pass from their hands through the same means. Gladstone's emancipated land bill is no remedy.

The Irish Canadian acts in its usual logical manner in criticising the speeches of Sir Alexander Campbell and the Hon. Mr. Power in the Senate, relative to the ignoring of Catholics in the Maritime Provinces, and concludes with the opinion that owing to lack of information on the part of Mr. Power, the Minister had the best of the argument. Our contemporary, however, strikes the nail on the head when it says:—

While admitting that Sir Alexander Campbell had the best of the argument—reduced as his reply was to particulars—we fail to understand what the gallant Knight means by the passage in his speech in which he says that were the patronage of the Government distributed on the ground of religion, "where were several Protestant denominations that might with good reason complain that they had not received as much as they were entitled to, according to their numbers and influence." It strikes us that there are in this country but two great religious camps—the Protestant and the Catholic. Whatever religious name those of the former camps are known by—whether Anglicans, Methodists, Presbyterians, Baptists—they are still Protestants, and part and parcel of the Protestant population. Therefore, when anyone belonging to either of these religious denominations receives office or preferment, the act must be credited as being performed in the Protestant interest. If this be granted—and it must be if the truth is to be told—then the expression which has fallen from Sir Alexander's lips—an expression, by the way, not by any means new—is unexplainable, save as an attempt to cover up the real issue by throwing dust in the eyes of the public. It is a piece of clap-trap which was doubtless foreign to what Sir Alexander intended; but it is clap-trap nevertheless.

In this move of Senator Power, we cannot help observing that it is only when in opposition he took the opportunity of criticising the policy of the Government in their appointments. It would have far more force—and just as much truth—had he come out when his friends were in power. But it has been ever thus and ever will be until politicians are honest all round.

A PYRRIC VICTORY.

Mr. Gladstone came into power two years ago, almost exactly, with a majority of over a hundred against Conservatives and Home Rulers combined, but when a division was taken on Thursday night on Mr. Marriott's amendment it was found it had dwindled to thirty-nine. Mr. Marriott is himself a Liberal, and his amendment was not in direct hostility to the Government; it merely suggested that, instead of a majority of one, the Speaker could only pronounce closure, or close of the debate, on two-thirds of a majority. It is needless to say that the closure is aimed principally against Ireland, and that it is part of the coercion system. And yet only thirty-nine Irish members voted for the amendment, while sixty-seven were returned in 1880 on Home Rule principles. Where were the twenty-eight? Either absent or voting coercion for Ireland. If twenty of the recreants had been true to their plighted faith the Gladstone-Forster Ministry would be this day defied and defeated, and coercion would die a natural death, for there would be a dissolution, and after the general election the Irish party would hold the balance of power. The Blennerhassetts, the Smythes, the O'Connor Powers and the O'Donoghues sold their unfortunate country when their services were most required, as the Keoghs and the Sedleirs did before them. There will be always such; they are found in all countries and in all ages, but fortunately, so far as Ireland is concerned, their number is growing smaller every year. It is certain that were it not for the Birmingham caucus system, invented by the talented Mr. Chamberlain, a good many more Liberals than voted with Mr. Marriott would have followed that gentleman into the cave of Adullam. As it is, he carried only seven of the party with him, while the Conservatives voted to a man, and so we have observed, thirty-nine of the Irish national party against closure. The vote of Thursday night is not, however, accepted as a test one. There is tendency in human nature to break away from a falling cause, and, certes, a cause that has gone down from 110 to 39 of a majority must be considered as on the decline.

The London Figaro of March the 18th says that the Duke of Wales will, after next season, pay a visit to Canada and New York. Canada will be glad to see the Prince, and show him what has been effected in twenty-two years.

THE GREAT IGNORED.

For some reason best known to himself—and doubtless a good one—Mr. Tasse, member for Ottawa, has given notice of a motion calling for the numbers, nationalities, religion, salaries, and positions of those employed by the Government in the civil service since its advent to power. We fervently hope the returns asked for will be given, for not only will they be interesting as statistics, but they will show what religion and what nationality is most in favor with the Government, and although we may not cavil at the great predominance of one element, it will satisfy us to know everything has been done for the best. In Canada, the people of all nationalities are pretty equally educated, and if there is no particular element superior to any other in administrative ability or in the qualifications which best them for office, it follows that the appointments should bear a decent proportion to the numbers composing the different nationalities. By this we do not, of course, mean that the Government in making appointments should be ruled by figures, with mathematical precision; no one expects such a foolish thing as that, but we do think that no element should be ignored to such a degree that its numbers holding office should be so small as to be startling. There are three nationalities or elements in Canada which must be taken into account in dealing with those figures called for by Mr. Tasse, which are the Anglo-Scotch, the French-Canadian and the Irish. We do not know exactly what relations they bear towards the general population as regards numbers, but in a loose estimate it might be laid down that the first comprises one-third of the whole, the second a fourth, and the third a fourth, leaving the other fraction of a sixth to the Germans, Swiss, Americans, and other races who have given settlers to the Dominion. Allowing these estimates to be anything like correct, do the office-holders bear any proportion? We think not, for the Anglo-Scotch hold two-thirds of the positions in the country, the French about a fifth, while the balance or two-fifths is given to the Irish, the Germans, &c. And be it remembered we do not now speak of the Irish Catholics, who are, ignored only one degree more than Irish Protestants. Anyone glancing over the list of Ministers, Deputy Ministers, and those holding positions carrying salaries with them of from two thousand dollars and upwards will be struck with the truth of this statement. Some say if the Mackenzie Government had remained in power another term this shameful state of things would be righted, and they may be speaking the truth, though it must be said that they did little or nothing during their five years of office towards remedying it. It is but just, however, to remember that the Conservatives have been in power for twenty-four years, with but one interval, properly so called, and it is by the complexion of appointments during that long period we must judge the Conservatives. The Senate is as much an index of what political force held sway as the rocks are to the geologists in judging the age of the earth, and the Senate is decidedly Conservative. But there are very few Irish in it. It is not long since one of the numerous correspondents, who complain of the ignoring of the Irish, pointed out to us that in order that no Irishman would have a chance of preferment, their only Cabinet representative, the Hon. Mr. O'Connor, was made President of the Privy Council when the present Government came into power, while Sir Alexander Campbell was given his (Mr. O'Connor's) old portfolio of Postmaster General. When Sir Alexander had given the best places to his Anglo-Scotch friends, the portfolio was transferred to the Hon. Mr. Mousseau, who did his best in the bestowal of second places to the French-Canadians, and then when the orange was squeezed quite dry the rind was cheerfully handed over to Mr. O'Connor. And this has been the custom all through the piece, which makes it appear as if the Canadian Government were intent on copying the example of the Imperial. It is a fact that a few messengers have lately been appointed in the P. O. Department. The cure for this disease is in the hands of the great ignored themselves, and this cure is to turn out every Government that insults them, because it is the grossest of insults to tell them tacitly that they will not obtain places of trust under the Government, whether qualified for them or not.

AMERICAN CITIZENS IN BRITISH PRISONS.

In this age of brass, when nations, as well as individuals, are on the make, it is consoling to see two of them which take leisure occasionally to indulge in copious floods of tears, by which we do not mean that they drink them, but that they weep them. Perhaps, if every tear represented a cent, or every flood an ounce of opium; they would be more careful; but, as it is, they have increased the volume of the broad and deep Atlantic by the tears they have shed on the occasion of the assassination of the President and the attempted assassination of the Queen. It is true, and as regretful as it is true, that the Americans celebrated the fall of Yorktown with great pomp, but it was the American people who did that; the American Government stepped in and modified the proceedings by saluting the British flag. This caused a fresh flow of tears. Among the most celebrated of those weepers is James Russell Lowell, American Minister at the Court of St. James. He declared not long since that the only burning difficulty at present between England and America was Jumbo, the elephant whose conjugal affections the English admire so much, probably because he never caved in

the skull of his wife "Alice" with a poker and smashed open her trunk. This was a poetic way Lowell has of describing the warm feeling existing between the two great branches of the Anglo-Saxon race; for Lowell is a poet and like most of his tribe overflows with sentiment. He is the individual who wrote to "My dear Granville" about the American citizens in British prisons so tenderly and so gingerly, and who receives answers that are as soothing to his paryvan soul as they are insulting to the American people. While this sycophant Lowell was scribbling the Bigelow papers, some of those aspects were fighting for the Republic, but nevertheless, the poet could not offend the Court of St. James by asking for their speedy trial or release. It would not be polished, you know, it would not be courtly, and Lowell is a Minister. But, unfortunately for him and his reference to Jumbo, the American people have not the same amount of sympathy for the amenities of court life as their Minister, and Lowell, much against his will, has been forced to act on the instruction of the American Congress, and to press urgently upon the British Government the necessity of either trial or release. This is what the Act of 1868, created specially for the protection of naturalized citizens, says:—

"All naturalized citizens of the United States, while in foreign countries, are entitled to and shall receive from this Government the same protection of persons and property which is accorded to native-born citizens." "Whenever it is made known to the President that any citizen of the United States has been unjustly deprived of his liberty by, or under the authority of, any foreign Government, it shall be the duty of the President forthwith to demand that Government the reasons of such imprisonment; and if it appears to be wrongful, and in violation of the rights of a American citizen, the President shall forthwith demand the release of such citizen; and if the release so demanded is unreasonably delayed or refused, the President shall use such means, not amounting to acts of war, as he may think necessary and proper to obtain and effectuate the release; and all the facts and proceedings relative thereto shall, as soon as practicable, be communicated by the President to Congress."

There is no necessity going to war in case of a refusal, the President can order reprisals and throw into jail as many British subjects as he pleases whom he may find in the Republic on pleasure or business. But there will be no occasion to resort to such a drastic measure; Gladstone will be only too glad to release American citizens if the request is firmly made, and that it has been is now certain. When one comes to think of it, it is a gross outrage to keep Americans in jail without trial. If American citizens commit offences in Ireland, political or otherwise, it is only right they should be punished, the same as those to the manor born, but then they should have a trial. On the principle which governs the Government at present there is nothing to prevent them throwing General Grant into Kilmalham (were he in Ireland) and keeping him there without trial at their good pleasure. But an American citizen is so, whether native or naturalized, whether General Grant or Danis H. O'Connor. The Southern bullet did not avoid the nationalized to strike the native born citizen. It will be humiliating for Gladstone, who is as vain as he is fluent, to have to open his prison doors and liberate the suspects; but he will do it; he will do anything to please his Anglo-Saxon cousins who are, besides blood relations, fifty millions of a population.

AN AUSTRIAN MISSIONARY SPEAKS.

If it were not for our mainly contemporary, the Witness, people would be at a loss to learn the severe things said of the Catholic religion almost every day in the dissenting Protestant Churches of this city. People would not know, for instance, what a terrible raking the Catholic Church received on Sunday morning from the Revd. Mr. Schaufner in the Emanuel Church, on Dorchester street. The reverend gentleman has been working as a missionary for nine years in Austria, but unsuccessfully, much to his disgust, for it appears he made no converts but one, and that was a tall man, almost one would suppose, as good a convert as two men of smaller build. The picture the missionary draws of morals in Austria is something terrific. Catholics believe in nothing, and Protestants in still less, if that is possible. "The reformed pastor" where Mr. Schaufner lived (he says) "was one of those men who had not only no belief in Christianity, but who used all his powers against Christianity, and whose congregation were men who left the Romish Church thinking that Protestantism must be a belief in nothing." So that, according to Mr. Schaufner, Protestants are no better than Catholics in Austria. It is too bad that nine precious years of Mr. Schaufner's life have been thrown away in such a country as Austria. But why does he not go to some place where his powerful preaching will have results, to Dahomey for instance, or Timbuctoo. It is, of course, difficult to drag him and his children and servants after him through those regions, or it is possible the Africans might roast and eat him, but then a missionary should be prepared for such eventualities. But going to Austria! Why, there is no glory to be gained there, there is no martyrdom in prospective in Bohemia. And now when we come to think of it the "Annals for the Propagation of the Catholic Faith" record five Austrian missionaries (Catholics of course) who were killed by the savages on the Zambeze in 1877, but not one Protestant. Emanuel Church was not represented on that occasion and Mr. Schaufner was safe and sound in Bohemia, drawing upon his wealthy imagination for the following facts which he stated without blushing in Emanuel Church, Dorchester street, last Sunday:— "Every educated person in Austria loses his faith in the Roman Catholic Church, but

the case feeling is all-powerful and these people will not openly leave the Church for fear of losing caste.

But does anyone think that the Reverend Mr. Schaffner came all the way from the flowing Danube to the banks of the St. Lawrence to tell his hearers the foregoing "truths"?

Mr. Schaffner concluded his remarks by an earnest appeal to the Christian instincts in his hearers.

Certainly not money. Perish the idea; but still Mr. Schaffner will not refuse it if offered.

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

The subscribers of THE TRUE WITNESS will see by the date on the address label on each paper the time up to which their subscription is paid.

OBITUARY.

Lieut.-Col. Egleson, of Ottawa, died in that city on March 30th.

Sir Robt. LaPan, Governor of Bermuda, died on the 22nd ultimo.

Mr. Gregory, Inspector of Weights and Measures, Quebec, died suddenly on March 30th from an attack of apoplexy.

Madame Belanger died on March 30th, at St. Jean, County of Lislet, Que., at the ripe age of 101 years and six months.

General Hurbut, late United States Minister to Peru, died suddenly of disease of the heart on the 28th March at Lima.

Mr. Alex. S. Kirkpatrick, brother of Mr. Kirkpatrick, M.P., died in Kingston on March 30th. He was a member of the bar, and County Attorney of Frontenac.

The Dowager Countess of Lytton, the widow of the first Earl, better known in literature and in life as Sir Edward Bulwer, and the mother of the poetical ex-Viceroy of India, is dead.

Col. Lawrence Lockhart, who served in the Crimea, and was one of the correspondents of the London Times during the Franco-German war, and the author of "Double or Quits" and other novels, has died at Mentone.

Not a few of our readers will be pained to learn of the sudden death of Mr. Patrick O'Keefe, of Ashfield, which took place at the residence of Mr. Michael Gray, of Goderich, on the 10th of March.

About three months since he went on a trip to the States, and remained in Indiana for a time, when he received a severe cold, which resulted in inflammation of the lungs.

SUICIDES OF COB. J. VANDERBILT.

Cornelius J. Vanderbilt, brother of Wm. H. Vanderbilt, who contacted the probate of the will of the late Commodore, suicided by shooting himself through the head at the Glenham Hotel to-night.

New York, April 2.—After shooting himself Vanderbilt lingered in an unconscious state for several hours, dying about six o'clock, surrounded by many friends and members of his family.

About one o'clock the attendant left him, as he supposed asleep, suddenly he was startled by a report of a pistol in the adjoining room, and rushing in found Vanderbilt struggling in the agonies of death.

never spoke after firing the shot. His brother, Wm. H., arrived about four o'clock, but learning that Cornelius could not live, remained only a short time.

The funeral takes place at the Church of the Strangers to-morrow morning, and the remains will be taken to Hartford afterwards.

A friend of Vanderbilt says he does not think he was in financial difficulties.

OUR ANGLO-IRISH LETTER.

THE JAWS

In Enslia are now having a rather hard time of it from the orthodox Christians of the Greek Church, of which the Czar is both the spiritual and temporal ruler.

The late Czar had two wives and two families living at one time, yet his virtues and goodness are everlastingly trumpeted forth to the world.

Mr. Sexton's caustic arraignment of Mr. Forster for the manner in which he managed his little Tullamore drama.

The right honorable gentleman declared himself to be ignorant of the fact that Mr. Murray had been a reporter of the state trials in 1880.

Mr. Murray had, therefore, reason to be grateful to the Government, and to feel that gratitude which was supposed to spring from a lively sense of favors to come.

Mr. Sexton read the introduction to the report, which stated that the chief secretary was listened to "not only with deep attention, but with respectful silence."

Mr. Sexton worked day and night to bring together in the Irish metropolis the most important gathering of Irishmen that has taken place in our country.

FORSTER EXPOSED.

How He Managed His Tullamore Demonstration.

A SPECIAL REPORTER BROUGHT DOWN TO COLOR THE NEWS.

The Clacquers Composed of Tories and Detectives.

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The right honorable gentleman declared himself to be ignorant of the fact that Mr. Murray had been a reporter of the state trials in 1880.

Mr. Murray had, therefore, reason to be grateful to the Government, and to feel that gratitude which was supposed to spring from a lively sense of favors to come.

Freeman's Journal and the Daily Express, and telegraphed to all the English papers.

The English papers got the report for nothing, but who paid for the telegraphing to England? Out of what funds did the money come to make it worth Mr. Murray's while to make a number of copies of his report of the right honorable gentleman's speech?

The right honorable gentleman up to the present had shown great disinclination to give any information on the matter.

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der, assembled under the auspices of Pope Urban II, gained, through God's help, a victory over an immense multitude of enemies.

Jerusalem was taken and Godfrey solemnly proclaimed King by universal acclamation.

And in order that the tomb of our divine Saviour might be guarded in a worthy manner he selected, it is said, at that time from among his noblest companions, defenders of the Holy Sepulchre.

They carried red crosses engraven on a shield of silver ground.

But, alas! Jerusalem having again fallen into the hands of the infidels, and its pastor forced into exile, with the banner conduced to his care, the mistress of nations became a widow, and the order of the Holy Sepulchre itself seemed to be threatened with ruin.

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ROUND THE WORLD.

A Venetian glass manufacturer is making a great success of ladies' glass bouquets.

Moody and Sankey are drawing multitudes again in Glasgow, the city of their great success in revivalism.

A new and uniform edition of the novels and miscellaneous writings of Mr. W. D. Howells is being printed in Edinburgh.

The London Economist says that it is long since an Indian budget has been so satisfactory as that just submitted to the Council at Calcutta.

A lunatic who jumped from a swift railroad train in Michigan, was almost killed by the shock, but has been perfectly sane since his recovery.

The religious revival in Kentucky has been so thorough and general that the fashionable young women use note-paper bearing the legend "Praise the Lord."

It is said that the majority of the House Committee of Foreign Affairs condemn Lowell's policy regarding the imprisonment of American citizens in Great Britain.

It is contended that Mr. Grey's dislike to inflicting capital punishment is increasing crime in France.

The famous horse chestnut tree in the Tuilleries Gardens, which is wont to blossom only on the 24th March, is, in honor, the loyal used to aver, of the Dauphin's birthday, burst into bloom this year, on the 23rd February.

Figaro says that there is a Parisian writer who does the descriptive part of novels for novelists whose genius does not extend to that line of writing.

Count Leo Tolstoy, who is at present residing at Moscow, is at work on a commentary upon the New Testament.

Mentone, bought from the Prince of Monaco for \$200,000 by the French in 1860, has like Nice, acquired in the same year from Italy, advanced with giant strides under its present owners.

The exploit of a Grand Rapids dog was to run up one side of a church during services, upset the contribution box, run down the other side, go up stairs into the gallery, look over the railing, fall over with a yelp into the congregation below, and then kicked off.

At the Court balls at Anvers, capital of the principality of Waldeck, the men and women, when not dancing, keep 30 different sides of the room.

Whatever may happen to the Rev. George C. Mitts' reputation as a result of his escape from orthodox, his press does not seem likely to suffer any harm.

ORDER OF THE HOLY SEPULCHRE.

The Patriarch of Jerusalem Confers the Honor of Knight of this Order on Ven. Canadians—The Installation by Mgr. Fabre at the Bishop's Palace.

Last evening a large number of the prominent citizens of Montreal assembled at the Bishop's Palace to be present at the monthly reception of His Lordship Mgr. Fabre.

Among those present were Hon. Justus Monk and Juste, Hon. P. J. Chaulveau, Ed. Murphy, Esq., Major Latour, Mr. Perrault, Francis, Esq., M. J. Smith, Esq., M. Walsh, Esq., W. J. A. Smith, Esq., etc.

Mr. Fabre, in the name and by the authority of the Apostolic See, we choose name, create and institute you Knight of the Order of the Holy Sepulchre.

By order of the most excellent and most Reverend Lord.

His Lordship the Bishop then made a congratulatory remark, and said that, among the decorations of the Order of the Holy Sepulchre, education, commerce and charity were all represented.

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MGR. CAPEL ON A DIPLOMATIC MISSION.

Rome, April 1.—There has been considerable comment in Ecclesiastical and Diplomatic circles in Rome owing to the recent presence in this city of Mgr. Capel, who has been having long and repeated conferences with Cardinal Jacobini.

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His Lordship the Bishop then made a congratulatory remark, and said that, among the decorations of the Order of the Holy Sepulchre, education, commerce and charity were all represented.

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THE VARSITY RACE.

London, April 1.—Just before the start the wind quieted and shifted somewhat.

By order of the most excellent and most Reverend Lord.

His Lordship the Bishop then made a congratulatory remark, and said that, among the decorations of the Order of the Holy Sepulchre, education, commerce and charity were all represented.

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MR. SEXTON'S FAMOUS SPEECH

On the Address in Reply to the Speech from the Throne.

The arrest of his hon. friend Mr. Dillon, in the month of April, he assumed the direction of the Land League; and as he was one of those who had been charged by the right hon. gentleman with moral responsibility for crime of various degrees of enormity, up even to the highest crime, he thought it might be well if he asked the house to attend for a few moments while he exhibited a few brief extracts from his published speeches to show the spirit in which the Land League was conducted during the final months of its career.

Our marvellous success is strong from the fact that our principles have been sound; our statements accurate, our objects laudable and necessary for the public good, and that the attainment of these objects, were such as neither in morality, nor in justice can be questioned.

Again on the 31st May, addressing the League, he said:— "The Government know that this organization sprang into existence because of an imperative necessity. They know it asks nothing but what public necessity demands and they know it proposes no means for the furtherance of its objects but the means that religion, and conscience, and morality approve of (hear, hear)."

Without restraining or controlling influences on our fellow countrymen will be driven into a course which reason and religion alike condemn.

On the same day he (Mr. Sexton), addressing the Land League, said:— "There was a duty now upon every man who had any influence with the people to advise them to self-control, and that every man should feel it his sacred duty to act as if the safety and welfare of the people depended upon his labor."

They intended to work this movement out on the lines of constitutional agitation—by brain and tongue, and what had never been tried in Ireland before, the powers which the trades union organization gave them.

It might be interesting to the house to know that at the end of July the League, on his motion, so strongly did it feel an interest in the preservation of social order in Ireland, passed a resolution adjuring the Catholics of Ulster not to interfere with the Orangemen on the occasion of the Orange anniversary.

On the 5th of July he said:— "I am proud to be able to claim for the Land League, that for the first time in the history of Ireland, it has effectually interfered between those two sections of the people of the North of Ireland who had been kept apart by class prejudice and hate."

He was not only a leader of the people in the South, but applied a thoughtful nature and powerful intellect to the repression of the passions of the people, which might lead to violence and crime. The Government knew this well, and knew also that in his speeches he conveyed that the peaceful objects of the League were sufficient. The Government feeling it was not within the scope of possibility to accuse my friend of inciting to violence, availed themselves of a clause, the cowardly purpose of which was apparent to the Irish members while the bill was passing through the House, and arrested him for treasonable practices.

which was enacted for enforcement against the lower officials in the land to prevent the commission of an offence which he could scarcely suggest to the House (chance). These were the rules which were applied to members of that house who were arrested on false and fraudulent pretences (cheers). The right hon. gentleman, who had signalled and so unappreciated distinguished himself was looked upon by Irish people as a clumsy clown (cheers and laughter)—yes, a common clown (cheers and laughter), a man who has all the spirit and all the will to tyrannise without the capacity or the genius of Cromwell (loud cheers). Mr. (Mr. Sexton) was amused the other night at a conversation between the two right benches as to why the Land League was suppressed on the day the Land Act came into operation. The Land League was not suppressed by the proclamation of Earl Cowper. It had been suppressed already. The proclamation added nothing to the practical effects of the arrests which took place in the previous week. Those arrests drove the Land League practically out of existence. Not only were the members for Cork, Tipperary and Roscommon and himself put under restraint, but the junior member for Queen's County became the subject of a warrant, which, however, was not executed. Warrants were also issued for the members for Wexford and Cavan (a laugh). The member for the borough of Wexford was then engaged in selecting those very cases which the Land League had proposed to put before the court. Not only were the political members of the League arrested, but the secretary and the clerks in the office, and the secretary's agents and managers who had been sent over all parts of the country for the purpose of settling cases, were arrested and dragged into the prisons. The Government system of police, but violence of the Russian franchise, depriving the League of the means for carrying out the ordinary routine transactions. If therefore became plain to the leaders of the League, before the issue of the manifesto, that the directing of a letter or an envelope or the sending of a telegram would lead to the arrest of any man. At the moment when they had prepared hundreds of test cases, and used the legal skill at the service of the League, to put those cases before the court in the most effective form—at that moment the Government, by a hypocritical and fatally effective policy, arrested the political, clerical, and business staff of the League, and it was a miserable fiction to say that the suppression of the League was reserved for the proclamation of the Lord Lieutenant (hear, hear). The leaders of the League wanted in the first place to get the rents adjudicated upon, and secondly to secure the tenants against the expenditure of money in legal costs. The plan now in force was that every case in the Land Courts speaks for itself and for nothing else. The plan of the member for Cork, infinitely more economical and statesmanlike, was this, that test cases should be selected in every district, sometimes it might be the case of an estate, on which the rents had been raised to confiscation of improvements, sometimes of a mountainous region, on which the improvements were slight—at all events their determination was to exclude examples of various descriptions of tenants in every part of Ireland. Their conviction was that when the test cases had been adjudicated upon, say to the number of one thousand or two thousand, there would then be on record decisions of the court which would enable the other landlords and tenants to see what would be the result of their own cases when they went into court. In that way it was hoped that two or three thousand cases would do the work of 200,000 or 300,000 (hear, hear). Upon the day succeeding his arrest Mr. Parnell was interviewed by a reporter of the Freeman's Journal, who asked the hon. member if his arrest would not have an effect upon the policy which the League would then pursue. Let the house hearken to Mr. Parnell's answer, which was that he should expect the League to make no change in the policy which had been declared at the Convention, and that if the country would faithfully carry out that policy the whole of their requirements would be fulfilled (hear, hear). But when in the course of the succeeding days Mr. Parnell saw the policy of the right hon. gentleman, and his unmistakable determination to strike the League out of effective existence, and that the leaders of the League could no longer raise hand or foot to help the tenants to bring their cases into court, then, and only then, did the hon. member for Cork perceive the necessity of the manifesto described as "no rent." He (Mr. Sexton) was free to confess that he was one of those who had frequently urged the issue of that manifesto, and who must take the credit or blame, or responsibility as the case might be, of having offered to the hon. member some of those arguments which induced him to perceive the necessity of that manifesto. Now he would charge the Chief Secretary with having taken from that manifesto and using them against Mr. Parnell words which it did not contain (hear, hear). It would be worth while for the house to listen to what the manifesto really said. The manifesto declared that this course (no rent) had been deliberately forced on the country while the Land Act was as yet untested, in order to strike down the only powers which have extracted solid benefits for the tenant farmers of Ireland from the Act. It also said that cases of an essential character which had been prepared with great labor—which he (Mr. Sexton) could well confirm—had been put down for an adjudication in the Land Courts. He was aware that for many days preceding his arrest, Mr. Parnell sat far into the night elaborating the details of these cases, selecting with all the force of his intellect those which might most fairly and fully raise the cases of the tenants generally before court. The manifesto also stated that the Land League had no longer the means of presenting those test cases into court. The leaders of the League found themselves in Kilmalsham, and owing to the cowardice and faintness of the Government, there was nothing left for them but to continue the war in the spirit in which it had begun, and to strike back blow for blow. But what were the real words of the manifesto?

At the last meeting of the League ever held—the meeting at which the manifesto was read—that was the 19th of October—the chair was taken by an ecclesiastic as eminent as able, and as virtuous as any of whom Ireland could boast—the Rev. James Cantwell, the Administrator of the archdiocese of Cashel (cheers); and here they had the last words ever spoken on the platform of the League. He said—

I appeal and exhort each one of you, in conclusion, that you yourselves, and so far as your influence goes over others, will abstain from using violence of any sort in the country. Our position is passive resistance. We are an unarmed people, and every man of sense who loves his country, who wishes to do nothing to bring disgrace and injury upon it, will do all he can to prevent violent action.

With these words the legal existence of the League terminated, and these words were spoken by an eminent and virtuous clergyman from the chair of the association, who had been denounced as the sinner and abettor of outrages and intimidation (cheers). These words, he said, the last ever spoken in connection with the League, would remain upon its records to the latest day in defiance of calumny and in repulse of falsehood (cheers). The right hon. gentleman told them that he should not have arrested the hon. member for Cork and the other members of Parliament if they had confined themselves to giving advice; but in the face of all that had been said, in the face of the public proceedings of the League, in the face of its known, uncontradicted and uncontradictable, peaceful, passive policy, he had discovered in some mysterious manner that the member for Cork and the other members were responsible not only for advice, but for threats—not merely for threats, but for outrages (cheers). He confessed he was utterly unable to follow the course of reasoning by which the right hon. gentleman arrived at his conclusion (cheers). He arrived at it, as he had just said, by the method of the political scavenger. The hon. member pointed out the curious coincidence that only four days elapsed between Mr. Parnell's reply and the Prime Minister's Leeds speech and his arrest, and four days between Mr. Dillon's speech spruagling the praises of the Prime Minister and his arrest. He then referred to the extraordinary character of the warrants on which Parnell and himself had been arrested, and showed that the warrant charging them with treasonable practices was an after-thought of the Government. There was not a particle of evidence to maintain such a charge, and he had been awaiting with some curiosity an account of the reasons for such a formidable charge. Of course the right hon. gentleman endeavored to eke out the contention that it was a treasonable practice to make an organized attempt to replace the Queen's Courts by the courts of irresponsible leaders. So it was, but who made the attempt? (Cheers). Such an idea never entered into the mind of the Land League or any of its members (cheers). They wished to learn as soon as possible precisely how much the Land Act meant as a measure of reform for the different classes of tenants in Ireland (hear, hear). During his stay in Ireland from May until the 14th October, when the right hon. gentleman the Chief Secretary arrested him, he delivered upwards of a hundred speeches, which certainly afforded a considerable area for the selection of treasonable language if any such existed. But he found he was arrested in consequence of one sentence, in fact one line, in a single speech delivered in the open air at a moment of great excitement to an immense torchlight meeting. He said that "Dublin had broken loose from the lion and the unicorn, and had arrayed itself that evening under the banner of the shamrock and the harp." Certainly he never suspected that those animals were so sacred to the theory of the British Constitution (laughter). He might add with perfect accuracy that he was not thinking at the time of the Parliamentary relations which existed between Great Britain and Ireland (hear, hear). He was thinking of certain social aspects of life in the city of Dublin, where the lion and the unicorn, being the signboard of the Castle tradesmen, were the types and emblems of a slavish and toyading section of the community (hear, hear). It was rather a jocular allusion on his part to describe the torchlight procession as a happy departure from the old system. It was, however, a dear joke for him (laughter), for the right hon. gentleman pounced upon the phrase—the right hon. and learned gentleman smelt treason in it, and as a consequence he was taken out of bed to Kilmalsham and put into bed there (laughter) and kept there for eighteen days, during which time he had an ample opportunity of experiencing the philanthropy which they were so bold distinguished the character of the right hon. gentleman by the leader of the Government; in language likely to earn for him an enduring fame (laughter). He believed that the administration of the Coercion Act will be an enduring monument for the right hon. gentleman—a monument from the top of which long after he has passed away the finger of history would point in contempt and unchanging execration (Irish cheers). 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I appeal and exhort each one of you, in conclusion, that you yourselves, and so far as your influence goes over others, will abstain from using violence of any sort in the country. Our position is passive resistance. We are an unarmed people, and every man of sense who loves his country, who wishes to do nothing to bring disgrace and injury upon it, will do all he can to prevent violent action.

With these words the legal existence of the League terminated, and these words were spoken by an eminent and virtuous clergyman from the chair of the association, who had been denounced as the sinner and abettor of outrages and intimidation (cheers). These words, he said, the last ever spoken in connection with the League, would remain upon its records to the latest day in defiance of calumny and in repulse of falsehood (cheers). The right hon. gentleman told them that he should not have arrested the hon. member for Cork and the other members of Parliament if they had confined themselves to giving advice; but in the face of all that had been said, in the face of the public proceedings of the League, in the face of its known, uncontradicted and uncontradictable, peaceful, passive policy, he had discovered in some mysterious manner that the member for Cork and the other members were responsible not only for advice, but for threats—not merely for threats, but for outrages (cheers). He confessed he was utterly unable to follow the course of reasoning by which the right hon. gentleman arrived at his conclusion (cheers). He arrived at it, as he had just said, by the method of the political scavenger. The hon. member pointed out the curious coincidence that only four days elapsed between Mr. Parnell's reply and the Prime Minister's Leeds speech and his arrest, and four days between Mr. Dillon's speech spruagling the praises of the Prime Minister and his arrest. He then referred to the extraordinary character of the warrants on which Parnell and himself had been arrested, and showed that the warrant charging them with treasonable practices was an after-thought of the Government. There was not a particle of evidence to maintain such a charge, and he had been awaiting with some curiosity an account of the reasons for such a formidable charge. Of course the right hon. gentleman endeavored to eke out the contention that it was a treasonable practice to make an organized attempt to replace the Queen's Courts by the courts of irresponsible leaders. So it was, but who made the attempt? (Cheers). Such an idea never entered into the mind of the Land League or any of its members (cheers). They wished to learn as soon as possible precisely how much the Land Act meant as a measure of reform for the different classes of tenants in Ireland (hear, hear). During his stay in Ireland from May until the 14th October, when the right hon. gentleman the Chief Secretary arrested him, he delivered upwards of a hundred speeches, which certainly afforded a considerable area for the selection of treasonable language if any such existed. But he found he was arrested in consequence of one sentence, in fact one line, in a single speech delivered in the open air at a moment of great excitement to an immense torchlight meeting. He said that "Dublin had broken loose from the lion and the unicorn, and had arrayed itself that evening under the banner of the shamrock and the harp." Certainly he never suspected that those animals were so sacred to the theory of the British Constitution (laughter). He might add with perfect accuracy that he was not thinking at the time of the Parliamentary relations which existed between Great Britain and Ireland (hear, hear). He was thinking of certain social aspects of life in the city of Dublin, where the lion and the unicorn, being the signboard of the Castle tradesmen, were the types and emblems of a slavish and toyading section of the community (hear, hear). It was rather a jocular allusion on his part to describe the torchlight procession as a happy departure from the old system. It was, however, a dear joke for him (laughter), for the right hon. gentleman pounced upon the phrase—the right hon. and learned gentleman smelt treason in it, and as a consequence he was taken out of bed to Kilmalsham and put into bed there (laughter) and kept there for eighteen days, during which time he had an ample opportunity of experiencing the philanthropy which they were so bold distinguished the character of the right hon. gentleman by the leader of the Government; in language likely to earn for him an enduring fame (laughter). He believed that the administration of the Coercion Act will be an enduring monument for the right hon. gentleman—a monument from the top of which long after he has passed away the finger of history would point in contempt and unchanging execration (Irish cheers). 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THE TRUE WITNESS FOR 1882

The True Witness has within the past year made an immense trade in circulation, and if the testimony of a large number of our subscribers is not too flattering it may also claim a stride in general improvement.

This is the age of general improvement and the True Witness will advance with it. Newspapers are starting up around us on all sides with more or less pretensions to public favor.

But we want to extend its usefulness and its circulation still further, and we want its friends to assist us if they believe this journal to be worth \$150 a year, and we think they do.

On receipt of \$1.50, the subscriber will be entitled to receive the True Witness for one year.

Any one sending us the names of 5 new subscribers, at one time, with the cash, \$1.50 each, will receive one copy free and \$1.00 cash, or 10 new names, with the cash, one copy free and \$2.50.

Our readers will oblige by informing their friends of the above very liberal inducements to subscribe for the True Witness; also by sending the name of a reliable person who will act as agent in their locality for the publishers, and sample copies will be sent on application.

We want active intelligent agents throughout Canada and the Northern and Western States of the Union, who can, by serving our interests, serve their own as well and add materially to their income without interfering with their legitimate business.

Parties getting up clubs are not obliged to confine themselves to any particular locality, but can work up their quota from different towns or districts; nor is it necessary to send all the names at once.

ENGLISH SOCIETY OF THE PERIOD

When Onida wrote her novel of "Moths," she held up a mirror in which so many of the upper ten thousand caught a glimpse of their own faces, that a general outcry sounded throughout society.

Perhaps the indignation was a trifle overdone; perhaps those who railed the loudest were only those who had quite lately left off blushing. Anyhow, it was not uncommon to hear it said: "Have you read 'Moths'?"

"Oh, no, no, no—of course not—no one could do so, no one." "Do you think Onida meant Lord M—y and Mrs. H—n?" "I think so—very like—quite the thing."

In one of the midland counties is the seat of a proud and ancient family. Their boast is one which has been often made, but not always proven—that all their men are brave and all their women fair.

When she came out she took London by storm. Her debut in the world of fashion was a triumph. Lady G—, astonished society by her aplomb, her self-possession, her cool contempt, and the audacity of her manner.

He drank to excess, he gambled, he led a life so wild and so dissolute, that even his title and his wealth, the impervious armor which English society hardly ever pierces, could not prevent a thrill of horror at such a match.

"A little child was born, but brought his misfortune with him." The gentle radiance which shone from the eyes of the child, had a look of earnestness and earnestness which seemed to surround every cradle in which a first-born is laid, had no chastening influence on those two; and both parents rushed on in their headlong career, never together, each in a separate way, each contemptuous of the other, both preoccupied by that impurity which they owed to their elevated position.

Where was the wife? Roaming in Italy with companions of her choice, caring as little for her husband in death as in life, and refusing to return till she could be assured that her child's father would never recover.

WIT AND HUMOR

"Has the 'tide of events' anything to do with the 'current of public opinion'?" "A 'no rent cry' can be heard every time a boy is whipped for tearing his clothes.

An early closing movement—A bulldog's mouth when taking hold of a burglar's leg. A bare foot is a good tacks collector; but the owner groans as the iron enters his sole.

Mr. W. A. Wing, Westport, writes:—"I wish to inform you of the wonderful results which followed the use of Nutroph & Lyman's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda."

When Mr. Forster was speaking at Tullamore half his audience were policemen and detectives in disguise.

Among the things in Boston which excited the wonder of the Zani Indian chiefs, who are visiting that city, was a negro minstrel show. The clod dancing by a row of spangled fellows gave special delight.

Referring to Queen Victoria's recent visit to Beaumont College, the London Tablet (Roman Catholic) says: "The visit is one which will long be remembered at Beaumont, and cherished with grateful affection by Beaumont boys."

Canada's Canal Expenditure. BRNALO, March 27.—The News, speaking of the free canal resolutions to-day, says: "The time was when commerce naturally, as it were, flowed to New York, but such is not the case to-day, for on one side we have Canada as a competitor, and on the other we find Baltimore, Philadelphia and New Orleans bidding for business."

MEMPHIS, March 30.—The "Golden City," when approaching the wharf at Memphis, was discovered on fire by the second engineer, who notified the pilot. The boat's bow was at once headed for the shore, and in four minutes she touched the wharf where the coal chutes were.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

WITH FIVE DOLLARS! YOU CAN BUY A WHOLE HUNGARIAN GOVERNMENT BOND.

1 Premium of 150,000 Florins. 1 " " 100,000 " 1 " " 100,000 " 1 " " 10,000 " 1 " " 10,000 " 3 Premiums of 5000 15,000 " 12 " " 1000 12,000 " 54 " " 500 27,000 "

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A PERFECTLY RELIABLE ARTICLE—OR—HOUSEHOLD USE—IS THE—COOK'S FRIEND BAKING POWDER.

PREMIUMS! Every New Subscriber TO THE TRUE WITNESS Will receive a Valuable Book entitled, "A Treatise on the Horse & His Diseases," BY DR. KENDALL.

BUCKEYE BELL FOUNDRY. FAVORITELY KNOWN TO THE PUBLIC SINCE 1853. CHURCH, CHAPIN, SCHOOL, FIRE ALARMS, AND OTHER BELLS, CASTING AND REPAIRING.

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ROYAL DYE WORKS, 706 CRAIG STREET. JOHN L. JENSEN, Proprietor. Established 1870.

Medical

Dr. Peck's Artificial Ear Drums. RESPECTFULLY REQUESTING THAT YOU WILL perform the work of the Natural Drum.

STAMMERING. Over 600 stammerers have been cured by us during the last three years. Testimonials, etc., free. Address: STAMMERING INSTITUTE, London, Ont.

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REST AND COMFORT TO THE SUFFERING.

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CITY AND SUBURBAN

On St. Gabriel's branch of the Hand League have forwarded \$100 to Patrick Ford, of the Irish World, to be donated to the National Fund in appreciation of the "No-Rent" manifesto.

SHAMROCK LACROSSE CLUB

The annual meeting of the Shamrock Lacrosse Club was held last evening at the Club rooms, No. 253 Notre Dame street.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

The money market is quiet and unchanged. The stock market this morning was weak and not very active.

THE HORSE MARKET

There has been a very brisk demand on the market from American dealers this week, and the exports have been exceptionally large.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

Agents Wanted. The Mirror. True Womanhood. A Book of Instruction for Women in the World.

AGENTS WANTED

THE MIRROR. TRUE WOMANHOOD. A Book of Instruction for Women in the World, by Rev. B. O'Reilly, L.D., 480 pages, 8vo, cloth gilt edges, \$3.00.

OBITUARIES

His Lordship Mgr. Fabre, Bishop of Montreal, conferred Holy Orders on the following aspirants at the ordinations held on the 26th inst.

TELEGRAMS

IMPORTANT MEETING OF LIBERALS. LONDON, April 4.—At a meeting of Liberal members of Parliament yesterday it was decided to make strong representations to Mr. Gladstone in regard to the condition of Ireland.

COMMERCIAL

Trade during the week has been exceptionally dull, buyers holding off until the opening of navigation gives them the opportunity of cheap freights.

THE MURDER OF MR. HERBERT, J.P.

LONDON, April 2.—Mr. Herbert, Justice of Peace, who was shot dead on Thursday while returning from Castle Island Sessions, was the person whose expression of regret that the police had not fired upon a riotous mob was some time ago a subject of discussion in the House of Commons.

SCOTLAND!

Scotland is the place where the best wearing and the most stylish Tweeds are made.

WE HAVE THEM!

Gentlemen wishing to see the largest stock of real Scotch Tweeds will find that we have it.

ST. MARY'S Y.L. SOCIETY

At a meeting of St. Mary's Young Irishmen's Society, held in their hall, 578 St. Mary street, on the 19th inst, the following gentlemen were elected to office for the ensuing term.

IRISH RESOLUTIONS

OTTAWA, April 4.—Mr. Costigan now has resolutions endorsing his motion on Irish affairs from Toronto, Montreal, Quebec, Kingston, Ottawa, Prescott, Belleville, Almonte, Pembroke, Fredericton, Barrie, Blenheim, Sherbrooke, Halifax, Charlottetown, Winnipeg, Bryan, and fifty other places.

A DISGRACEFUL EXHIBITION

LONDON, April 1.—A prize fight recently took place in which was formerly Archbishop of Dublin's Chapel. The altar rails were utilized for the ring.

INTERNATIONAL FISHERIES EXHIBITION

LONDON, March 31.—At a banquet given last evening to the Committee of the proposed International Fisheries Exhibition of 1883, Sir A. T. Galt, replying to the toast of the "Colonies," spoke of their future function in building up that immense fabric of civil and religious liberty, the foundations of which have been laid in England, and of their providing a much-needed outlet and scope for the energies of a population already beginning to be superabundant and threatening the Mother Country with difficulties.

THE GORDON GREEK MURDER

OTTAWA, April 3.—A young man of this city, named Joseph Curran, was murdered on Saturday night in a shanty on Gordon Creek about 4.0 miles above Pembroke, by a man about 40 years of age, named Benoit.

INDEPENDENT LACROSSE CLUB

The annual meeting and election of officers of the Independent Lacrosse Club took place last evening in their Club Room, No. 81 St. James street; there was a large attendance of members.

FOOLHARDY HABITANTS

TWO MEN AND A TEAM OF HORSES CAUGHT IN THE "SHOWS"—NARROW ESCAPE. The river opposite the city has to a large extent shaken off its wintry garb and the running waters are now glittering in the sun.

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MONTEAL STREET MARKET

The city retail markets were well supplied this morning, and prices in vegetables and other farm products were a shade easier.

BEAUVAIS' PRICE LIST

Suit—Single Breast Sack \$4.50 \$5.00 \$5.50 \$6.00 \$7.00 \$8.00
Suit—Single Breast Sack 8.50 9.00 9.50 10.00 11.00 12.00
Suit—Single Breast Sack 12.50 13.00 13.50 14.00 15.00 16.00

VENNOR'S WEATHER BULLETIN

Leave your orders at your booksellers. THOUSANDS SOLD ALREADY.

BEAUVAIS' MEN'S CLOTHING!

50,000 Men's Pants from \$1.25 to \$10 per pair. L. A. BEAUVAIS, 186 & 188 St. Joseph Street, Montreal.