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VOL. XXXIII.—NO. 35.

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 11, 1883.

PRICE FIVE CENTS

DYNAMITE PLOTS.

More Arrest on Saturday—A Political Police—The "Times" on the Agliators - The Liverpool Prisoners—The Glas-gow Explosion—What the New York Say-The Philadelphia Con-

LONDON, April 7.—The police are convinced blow up the Mansion House, were undertaken by Irishmen resident in London who were instigated by persons in America. They believe similar attempts were merely experiments to preceie more serious trials.

connection with the formation of a vigitance society for the defence of personal rights discussed the reported intention of the authorities to form a branch of the detective force whose duties would be to especially inquire into offences arising from political disaffection. It was announced that Sir Vernon Harcourt, Home Secretary, would be questioned in the House of Commons in regard to what action the Government would take.

Sir Vernon Hercourt and Bir Richard Assheton Cross (Conservative) held a conference to-day for the purpose of arranging for the speedy passage of the bill restricting the use

of explosives. LONDON, April 8 .- If Harcourt's bill remembers will support an amendment making it retrospective.

The Times says the hirelings and fenatics who come from the Irish-American slums to use the dagger and dynamite, though not directly hounded on by the Irish orators, are encouraged by the absence of any honest attempt on the part of the Irish leaders to denounce the outrages committed or in contemplation.

John Kirton was arraigned this afternoon and formally remanded. Kirton was trying to escape from London when errested. From papers found on the other prisoners there is little doubt that Kirton was selected to commit the actual deeds of destruction. Oa Kirton's arraignment this afternoon it was proved that he had corresponded with Gallegher yesterday at the Churing Cross Hotel. It is stated that the police at Birmingham have certain evidence that Whitehead and the prisoners arrested in London were implicated in the recent outrages. They claim that they will be able to show that Whitehead, for many years, bas been one of the principal Fenians in England. It is exected that he will be tried at London with the other prisoners. The statement that en infernal machine of ingenious mechanism

had been discovered is denied.

Livearcon, April 7 .- Densey and Flanigan were fully committed for trial. They reserved their defence. Witnesses deposed that the bex Densey had in his possession contained materials for explosives and a proparation of arsenio and dynamite, and parts of an infernal machine consisting of an anparatus by which sulphuric sold could be allowed to slowly soak through into a mixture, the principal element of which was With this combination chloride of potash. an explosion could be produced in a maximum time of forty minutes. The muchinery was of exactly similar make to those used in Glasgow and at the London Times office explosions. The police were cross-examined by counsel for the prisoners, but their evidonce was unshaken. It was stated in eviderce that the dynamite found in possession [that in the infernal machines seized on their importation into Liverpool.

GLASCOW, April 8 .- Norman and Gallagher have been arrested on a charge of causing the explosion at the gas works here. Gallagher is an Irish-American, and brother of the man arrested at Lambath When arraigned he declared that he was innocent, and only left the United States on the 8th of February. He was remanded for eight days.

From papers found in Whitehead's dynamite factory it is believed that a clue has been obtained as to the perpetrators of the Whitehall explosion. The police say soveral important acrests will shortly be made. Fisherty, the man under surveillance, has not been Arrested, but he is so closely tracked that he can be taken at any moment. In working the class the atmost secrecy is maintained by the police.

BIRMINGHAM, April 7 .- Figherty, who has been under surveillance as a suspicious character, has openly expressed his sympathy with Whitehead. In consequence of there expressions an augry mob to-day attacked his residence, smashing the doors and windows. Figherty fled to the police station for protection. About a grain of dynamits found among Whitehead's stock was exploded today as an experiment. The report was deal-

London, April 8 -A man named Alaburghe, aged 21, was arrested to day at an hotel in the vicinity of Waterloo Bridge. He had just arrived from America, and is believed to be a friend of Gallagher. The arrest is considered one of the most important made yet.

The Observer says the police pusses knowledge which may lead to turther developments 'In what is likely to become the most hideous'

and stupendous plot of the modern times. On Saturday Tracy Gould, an American lawyer, applied at the Bow Street Police Court for permission to see Gallagher. The Magistrate referred him to the Visiting Justices. Bernard Gallagher, who is in custody at Glasgow, is a moulder. A person residing large gasometers near the prisons with dynaare consigned by a Glasgew firm to O'Her-The explosives select in Whitehead's manuunknown, except, perhaps, to the police, it is factory at Birmingham were, removed to the generally believed that they have furnished

sewage farm at Sathi, with extraordinary caution and burned.

It is believed there are seventy or eighty persons conceined in the dynamite conepiracy. The police believe they have secured nearly all the coneignment of nitro-glycerine now in London. In response to his letter denouncing the dynamite outrages, Mr. A. M. Sullivan, ex-M.P., received a personal warning from O'Donovan Rossa to be careful about his future utterances. Ansthat former trifling cutrages, like attempt to burgh arrived from New York two weeks ago. The police have been watching him. Documents on Gallagher and Norman connect Ansburgh with the conspiracy. Norman will probably be transferred from the dock to the witness box on Thursday. Millbank Prison A meeting of members of Parliament and is guarded by soldiers. It is believed Ansother prominent persons here last night in burgh is not the true name of the man arrested to-day. There is reason to believe that Gallagher has had a military training. The documents discovered at Salford, and

forwarded to Harcourt, are not Fenian papers. Paris, April 8 .- James Stephens, ex-Head Centre of the Fenian Brotherhood, states that if Parnell would join the revolutionists the wrongs of Ireland could be redressed by the sword. Stephens condemned the use of dynamite or the knife in the struggle against English misrule.

New York, April 7 .- The leaders of the Irish movement here claim to be entirely ignorant of the identity of the man arrested in England in connection with the dynamite movement, though Joyce, the Secretary of garding explosives is not retrospective, many the Council of the Fenian Brotherhood, asserts that there are over two hundred dyna-

mite and nitro glycerine factories in England.
WASHINGTON, April 7.—The State Department has received no intimation that Great Britain will ask this Government to lend a force of detectives to assist in tracking the

dynamite plotters. New York, April 7 .- It is alleged that the following has been received here: Bavro, April 7 .- To O'Donovan Rosea, N.Y.: Factory at Lasds dangerous; must be removed; cable John, of Mill street, to remain at Vienna till the 18th: I cannot reach Moscow until the 21st; owing to troubles in England, exparlments at Furt Lee must be postponed until I return; sent no farther message to me, as I have been shadowed by detectives before end of month I will give a good account of myself in two nations. Signed "Mezz; roff."

New York, April 8 -A hundred and fifty delegates of the Irish organizations in this vicinity gathered in their hall here to-day to meet Dr. Wallace and a committee of which he was chairman, with a view of stranging for the reception to Parnell. Wallace and the committee did not appear and the delegates organized a meeting of their own. Wallace was denonuced, Parnell and the peace policy repudiated, and dynamite said to be the only policy of the future. The meet-

ing adjourned in great confusion. PHILADELPHIA, April 8 .- The Central Union, composed of delegates from the various branches of the Land League, at Philadelphia, met this sitercoon to arrange for the National Convention, which will be held here on the 26th instant. The Executive Committee was justructed to issue a call for a public meeting to arrange for a barquet for Parnell upon his arrival. A despatch was read from Jas. Mooney, President of the National Land Lengue, questioning the accuracy of a cablegram which declared that Parnell would not attend the convention. This was greated with applause. Many tickets have already been sold for the reception to Parnell to be given in the Academy of the prisoners was a similar compound to of Music on the 27th instant. It was resolved to invite Gov. Pattison to preside at the reception. The Catholic Total Abstinence Union this afternoon declined an invitation of the Land League to send delegates to the National Convention on the ground that it was under the protection of the Catholic Ohurch, and as such it desired to keep alcof from politics. The Union, however, expressed the hope that the Convention would be

spocessu. New York, April 8 .- London specials say it is certain that a widespread organization in the flourishing city of Chicago, our exiled for the destruction of public buildings exists. As yet only its subordinate agents have been arrested or tracked, and the Government officials are aware of the existence in London and other cities in the Kingdom of large masses of explosives all definite trace of which however, they have temporarily lost. At any moment, therefore, the public may be startled by the news of a successful raid. Every approach to London is guarded and the lugga a of passengers upon the railways quietly examined. Harcourt's new bill will oblige all manufacturers of explosives to take out licenses and render liable to penal servitude for a long period, if not for life, and persons found in possession serve him, and now verture to suggest, with of explosive substance for unlawful purposes. At present two years' imprisonment is the maximum penalty. The bill will certainly be pushed through during the coming week. Parnell, dreading to be compromised by the Rossa faction, if he should go to the Philadelphia convention, will remain.

The anti-Irish feeling has been aroused in the metropolis and elsewhere. In public the employment of Irish help is dispensed with as far as it can be done with any appearance of decency, and in private circles the ill-feeling manifests itself most insultingly. The police are convinced that the intention of the conspirators was to blow up a large number of public structures simultaneously at night and. procure at all hazards an explosion about some part of Windsor Castle, where the Queen is living: It is also intimated close to Mill Bank Prison received a letter in that it was designed to reach as near as which the writer threatens to blow up two possible some members of the Government. The information of the police apmite. Two carboys of nitroglycerine have pears singularly scourate. Whatever bitter-been lying at the Olyde Shipping Company's ness existed before towards Irish agitators Stores, London, since the fourth inst. They and Irish sympathizers is now increased tenfold. O'Donovan Rossa and his followers Mhy. This is the sixth consignment within have probably had nothing to do with the alx months from the same firm to O'Herlihy dynamite that found its way to London, but, The former contignments were all removed: in this country, where the conspirators are

the means with which it was produced. More soreness is felt here at the fact that all these plots are carried on by means of money open. ly collected in the United States by well known sgents of the dynamite party; that these agents should be allowed to pursue their operations without hindrance by the American Government is regarded as an unfriendly act, which it is believed that the United States would not tolerate in its own case from another nation. This sentimentals likely to find vigorous expression during the coming week in the House of Commons.

Ansburge was arraigned to-day on a charge of being concerned in the conspiracy with Norman, Gallagher, Wilson and Dalton; and was remanded until Thursday. The landlady of the notel where Norman boarded identified Gallagher as the man who inquired about rooms for Norman.

It is rumored that there have been four more arrests in connection with the dynamite disclosures. It is said there are six prisoners, names unknown, now confined in Bow Street Station, who are concerned with the dynamite conspiracy; charges will probably be preferred against them to day.

It is stated that Norman has been acting for some time in the service of the police. A police steamer has been ordered to cruise in the vicinity of Woolwich arsenal day and night.

The authorities have selzed two cases of explosives on a barge in the Thames, and sent them to Woolwich. The cases were shipped from Hamburg, but the consignor and consignees are unknown.

Twenty-four arrests were made to-day in the outskirts of Cork and Limerick, and numerous important documents have been

LIVERPOOL, April 9 .- Owing to the receipt of letters containing threats to blow up the Post Office, great precautious are being taken. Thirty edditional detectives have been appointed to do extra duty here. The fire brigedo has been warned to be ready for any emergency. All steamers arriving from Cork are being searched for expicatives. Thus far none have been discovered.

WATCHING BUSSIAN REFUGEES.

PARIS, April 9 .- Policemen are watching a number of Russian relugees suspected of beng connected with an alleged plot to kill the Czar at the time of his coronation. It is recorted French detectives with proceed to Mescow on that occasion to assist the Russian police in watching suspected persons.

THE COPENHAGEN SOCIALIST CON-GRESS.

will add to the difficulties between Prussia and Denmark. The Prussian Government | Childres proposed that the duties on goods blames the Danish Ministry for want of vigor in suppressing the gathering.

THE DIQUESE OF NICOLET.

Quence, April 9 -It is quite evident that the Diocese of Three Rivers is to be divided. The French papers to-night publish a letter from Rev. Mr. Marois, Secretary of His Grace the Archbishop, stating that the erection of the inture Diocese of Nicoles is an affair to he rogulated by the Soversign Pontiff, and that the Bishops of the Province are charged with His Grace the Archbishop to propose to the Holy See the limits deemed most desirabic and the names of three cardidates.

ARCHBISHOP CROKE ON PARNELL. THE PRELATE'S LETTER --- STARTING A TESTIMO-

My DEAR EIR.-The time has, I believe, come when the question of paying a rational tribute to Mr. Parnell, in recognition of his great personal worth and splendid public services, should be presented for solution to the Irish people. It has been referred to more than once of late in the columns of the Freeman's Journal, and to a similar proposal made in various parts of the States, but especially countrymen, headed by Archbishop Feehan, I am glad to know, responded with commend able promptitude and generosity.

We owe Mr. Parnell a deep debt of gratitude. He has devoted his time and match less energies to the amelioration of our poor suffering people; he has procured for thousands of them the right to live and thrive in their native land, and by doing so has carned for himself the bitter hatred, and possibly even the execration, of Mesers. Foreter and Co., and of every other enemy of his country.

I, for one, therefore, shall bave great pleasure in identifying myself with any movement having for its object to compliment or that view, the immediate formation of a National Committee, to be composed of a dozen gentlemen, like, for instance, the Lord Mayor of Dublin and Mr. E. Dwyer Gray, who would forthwith publish a suitable address to the Irleh race abroad as well as at home, and invite their co-operation and anbacriptions.

Assuming, as I think I may, that this course will be promptly adopted, and destrons, moreover, of carrying out in practice what I preach in words, I beg to enclose a cheque for £50 as my subscription to the Parnell Testimonial Fund.

When closed, and given to the public in its complete form, the subscription list, spari from other interesting and beneficial results, will supply an admirable test as to who really belongs just now, or does not belong, to the Irish Parliamentary party, besides placing on permanent, and indeed, historic record the oft repeated truth-that there exists a wide and essential difference between practicel and merely prefessing or platform patriots, whether they belong to the upper or humbler classes, to the Church or to the ful servant,

Archbishop of Cashel. The Palace, Thurles, St. Patrick's Day

Logoon, April 3-To day Jacob Bright offered a motion declaring that in the interests of the growing commerce of Great Britain in Southwest Africa no treaty should be made by the Government, sanctioning the ann x ition by any European power of territories on an adjacent to the Congo, or interfering with the commercial freedom hitherto enjoyed in that | Castle, and all Irish organizations will be outregion by Great Britain. Mr. Bright subsequently withdrew the motion in favor of an amendment offered by Mr. Wodehouse to the effect that no treaty should be made affecting territory on the Congo that would not afford adequate securities to all agercies working there. Mr. Wodehouse's motion was carried, the Government agreeing thereto.

Lord Fitzmaurice, Under Foreign Secretary, replying to Mr. Kinnard, who questioned him regarding strictures which appeared in the New York newspapers on the manner in which the United States dealt with the Geneva award, said it was contrary to usage and inconsistent with the dignity of the House to base a discussion on passages in foreign newspapers, destitute of official character and only representing the opinion of their own writers. The "Alabama" question was now only of historical importance. The Government had no interest in the manner in which the Americans disposed of the money.

Lord Randolph Churchill's letter advocating the claims of Lord Salisbury to the sole structed. leadership of the Tories created the strongest Dunin, April 4.—A detective from here, indignation among the general body of the operating in France, has been recalled. tended to sutisfy Sir Stafford Northcote that he is secure of the unwavering support of his afternoon, when Sir Stafford Northcote rose to 632 a question, he was greeted with pro-

longed cheers from the Tories. London, April 5 .- In the House of Commone this afternoon Mr. Childers submitted | revengethe budget for the year ending March, 1883. The revenue was £89,004,000, and exceeded the estimated by £4,069,000. A decrease in the consumption of spirits made a reduction from that source of £500,000. The total expenditure: were £88,006,000. The expenses of the war in Egypt, including the amount for the Isdian contingent, was £3,896,000. He had no arrears to report on account of war expenditure as incurred by the present Government. The expenditure for the coming year he estimated at £85,789,000 and the revenue at £88,480,000. The see the debt reduced by £172,000,000. Mr. mede from silver be charged only on goods actually sold, and that eventually they should be abolished altogether, but not this year. He proposed that the tax on railway earnings, where the fares were very small, should be abolished, and that the standard moisture of tobacco and spuff on which exemption was allowed should be raised one per cent; that provision be made looking towards a reduction in the rate for telegrams sent anywhere

£210,000. The report was received with much favor. LONDON, April 9.—The Government's bill to be introduced in the House of Commons relative to explosives provides maximum penalty for causing explosions by which life or property is imperilled shall be lifelong servitude. The attempt to cause an explosion or making or keeping explosives with intent to cause an explosion is made punishable by imprisonment for 20 years, and unlawful making or keeping explosives one uspicious circumstances will be punishable by 14 years imprisonment. All accessories to such crimes will be treated as principals. The bill prowides for the ordering of official enquiries into orimes specified for the arrest of absconding witnesses and for searching for explosives. The penalties will be inflicted irrespective of

inland to sixpence, and that three half-pence

of the income tax be removed. These reduc-

tions, if made, would reduce the surplus to

the damage done by explasion. LONDON, April 9.—Sir Vernon Harcourt, in introducing his bill to day, said the usture of the danger it sought to guard against was well known. We have to deal with an association organized against all the interests, who announce their plans for wholesale murder, and who ought to be treated as belonging to no nation. The speech was hearthly

cheered, and especially by the Tories.

Sir A. Cross said the Opposition was willing to assent to the bill in order that all British subjects, at home and abroad, would know that the law was no longer defiable with impunity. Sir Vernon Harcourt's measure, he explained, was a permanent one. He was convinced the danger was very imminent. After the bill passed the House of Commons, it was immediately sent to the House of Lords, where it was adopted without delay. The royal assent has been received by telegraph to day, and the Act becomes law to-

DESPOTIS 4.

mortow.

AM "USPRECEDENTED BILL - PUBLIC LIBERTIES TO BE CONFISCATED IN GREAT BRITAIN AND IRRLAND

By cable from Irish Special News Agency.) LONDON, April 7. - The Original Code Bill which has just been introduced; is the most those engaged in political movements ever attempted in England.

It permanently catablishes the system of Star-chamber inquiry, house searches by day or night, the compulsion of evidence by imprisonment until the witness yields, the State-I remain, my dear sir, your very faith- every case in the Court of Queen's Bench by

acquittal. It allows no justification in cases of reditious libel. The Conspiracy clause makes an organization of a million of men responsible for every act of every individual member.

The application of the bill to England as well as Ireland makes the matter worse instead of better, because Irishmen resident in England will be the only persons treated unfairly. The Star Chamber Inquiry will take place in Scotland Yard instead of Dublin side the pale of the law. Its effect in Ireland will be to establish a perpetual Coercion Act.

Absolute lukewarmness or ignorance regarding the bill prevails among the English members, and the fight will probably be left entirely, at least in its first stages, to the Irish members. The Cabinet propose to smuggle the bill through by means of the Grand Com. mittee, where there are only four Parnellites, and only two of those-Parnell and Sextonstrong men. Earl Spencer has entirely abandoned the idea of connecting the Parliamentary party with the murder conspiracy.

AFFAIRS IN IRELAND.

(BY CABLE.) London, April 3. - The standard says that

owing to a threatened division in the Irish party, it is probable that Parnell will not go to America.

DUBLIN, April 4.-It is said the trials will be delayed until their Counsel has been in-

operating in France, has been recalled. Tory erty. Measures are in progress in- Michael Davitt from prison has written a vigorous letter to the Young Ireland Society of Glargow. He says the dynamits policy followers. In the House of Commons, this can only have the effect to exasperate the English democracy. He declares it would be far better to work and wait another 20 years than play into the hands of Ireland's enemies by giving the rein to despair and

LIMERICK, April 4 .- A public meeting beid yesterday for the purpose of giving Mr. Par. nell a testimonial proved a fiasco. Only 40 persons subscribed to the projected fund.

Dunuin, April 5 .- At the trial of the prisoners charged with the Phonix Park murders, a photograph of Tynan, recently alluded to as "Typer," will be produced. The photograph has been identified by Carey and three others as that of "Number One." stated that a portion of the money with which Typan was entrusted for distribution can be traced to the "Invincibles." The Governnational debt was reduced during the past ment has an affidavit to the effect that Tynan year by £7,100,000. He expected to make a and "Number One" are identical. The Crown | gain admission. The authorities only ad-COPENHAGEN, April 9.—It is feared that the further reduction this year of £8,000,000. solicitor will strongly oppose the postpone- mitted jurors, fifty reporters and a few others. During the next twenty years he expected to ment of the trial. Peter Carey, brother of After Judge O Brien took his seat, the swear-

James, has been accepted as an informer. Evidence will be adduced showing that the Dublin directorate consisted of Tynan "No. " Jas. Mullett " No. 2," Jas. Uarey " No. 3," Daniel Curley "No. 4" and Edward Mc-

Caffery "No. 5." Mr. Dawson, Lord Mayor, is forming a national committee to raise funds for a testimonial to Mr. Parnell. The committee is composed of bishops, priests, members of fund already reaches £800

COBE, April 5 .- It is rumored the police have arrested another man upon whom com- | were responsible therefor. promising documents have been discovered. London, April 6 .- An urgent whip has been issued to the Irish members asking them to attend the House of Commons on Monday and stating that business of the utmost importance to Ireland will be taken up in convection with the ciforts to pass the bill for criminal procedure. The Irish members fear an attempt to saddle on Ireland the Crimes Act as a permanent statute.

Duntin, April 6 .- Archbishop Croke has ordered a collection to be taken up for the testimonial to Painell throughout the diocese of Cashel and Emily.

CORE, April 6.—Carmody, O'Herliby and Featherstone, arrested on a charge of being dynamite carriers, had a private re examination to day. They were remarded for a week and ball was refused. Featherstone created a geneation by declaring that he was a citizen of the United States and had placed his case in the hands of the United States Consul, and expected redress for the indignity

done him. DUBLIN, April 7.-A man named Freer has been strested at Mullingar for the murder of Farrelly, in March, 1881. His arrest was made on evidence given by Patrick Devey, who is awaiting extradition to Boston, Mass. A convict sentenced at the Traise Assizes has turned approver and given startling evidence of agrarian and other secret saciety orimes. DosLin, April 8 -A statement that errange

ments have been completed for the trial of the prisoners concerned with the Phoenix Park murders is confirmed. Joe Brady will be tried first. The Crown lawyers have determined on a postponement of the case. Important evidence has been obtained dur-

ing the past few days corroborating the statements of Carey that Tyner and "No. 1" are identical; also upon other points connected with the Phoenix Park murders. SiTEALER, April 7.—The police searched

whom information had been lodged. They arrested one Kelly, formerly a Land League organizer, and another man who had firearms and compromising papers in his possession? Esses, April 7.—Olifford Lloyd, the magis-trate, accompanied by a strong torce of podangerous attack on the personal liberty of lice, made a raid in the Orucheen district and

leven houses occupied by persons against

arrested eight young men. The charge against the prisoners is conspiracy to murder. More arrests on the same charge are expected OORE, April 8 .- The police yesterday seized two jers of nitro-glycerine received from

hearing of cases in prison cells and elsewhere | Glasgew by one of the Clyde steamers. The beering of cases in prison cells and elsewhere to the court of the public, and the trial of to the exclusion of the public, and the trial of package was addressed to go'Herlihy, who is get to the exclusion of the public, and the trial of package was addressed to go'Herlihy, who is get to the Court of Queen's Bench by a now in custody. A quantity of explosives have been discovered builted in a field at the left in the case of the Orown; the lift of prisoner's right of appeal in the case of the prisoner's nected with the discovery of the dynamics.

spiracy in England. Dessy, a laborer, was drowned in the river last evening, rosed to have been murdered for politiwho. is sup. าธุร.

London April 9.—A letter from Michael Davitt, ph blished to-day further expresses opposition to the dynamits policy. Davitt declares that, such a policy is insane, idiolic

and criminat. London, April 9.—All steamers arriving from Cork are buth & searched for explosives. Thus far none have been discovered.

Dustin, April 2.—1 'he house of the cherist at Tralee was blown a by gunpowder. No-body, was injured. Two arrests were made.

-GREAT FIRE IN GENEVA.

GENEVA, April 9.—A fire a bich promises to be extensive has broken on t at Bonner Twenty houses are already destroy ed.

EXECUTION OF A MURDERA'R.

BEBLIN, April 9 .- Conred, the murdors, 7 of his wife and four children, was beheaded & vis morning. He protested his innocence to the end.

THAT EXPLOSION.

OTTAWA, April 9 -Notwithstanding the positive assurance of the Superintendent of Dominion Police that the reported explosion in the eastern blook was a canard, Detective Hodgins and four Toronto policemen to-day inspected the underground passages of the Parliament buildings and have been granted permits to outer, not only the buildings, but Ridenu Hall, at all hours of the day and night. Although this fact is not generally known, gnoma betselfant at seemissenu eldarobianoc the members. The night watch, furnished by the Don.inion Police, has been doubled, and overy precaution is being taken to prevent the possibility of evil disposed persons creating trouble. Detective Hodgins had an interview with Ool. DeWinton, last night, in reference to some auspicious circumstances which took place at the Government House recently. It is said that the return of H.B. H. the Princess Louise will be delayed on this account.

The prisoners in court-True bill against Joe Brady—The other prisoners not guilty—Prisoners' counsel—I tions at the Court House. counsel-Precau

Dunlin, April 9.-The Court House was besteged this morning by crowds eager to ing in of the Grand Jury was proceeded with. The prisoner Brady, Kelly, Delaney, Caffrey, Ourley and Fitzharris arrived under the escort of a whole troop of dragoons. The counsel who appeared for the prisoners at the examination at Kilmainham Court House were present.

Judge O'Brien, addressing the special jurors. stated that the Crown would allege that Cavendish's murder was no part of the crime parliament, mayors, and public officials. The as concocted, but he was the victim to his presence in the park with Burke. Nevertheloss, all present at the time of the murders

The Grand Jury then retired. They were selected from a special panel drawn from residents of the City and County of Dublin. There were very few claims for exemption from service. The Grand Jury soon returned with a true bill against Joe Brady, charging him with the murder of Unvendish and Burke, when Brady was arraigned and pleaded not guilty.

Application on behalf of the prisoner was then made for a postponement of the trial, as the preparations for it were not completed. The Crown counsel opposed a longer post-

ponement than till to-morrow. Brady's solicitor said that A. M. Sullivan would act for Brady it time was allowed him to get ready.

The Judge said the case must proceed tomorrow. If Sullivan was not ready, the Court would appoint some other person to act for After rome further consideration Brady's

trial was set for to-morrow, and Dr. Webb Adams assigned by the Court to defend the prisoper. The Grand Jury also found true bills for

murder sgainst Joseph and Lawrence Banlon, William Malony, Patrick Delaney, Fagan and Joseph Mullette. When Brady was placed in the dock he

wore as careless and defiant a demeanor as at the bearing.

Curley, Keliy, Thomas Caffrey and Fitzharris each pleaded not guilty. All were held tor trial. A despatch says: Joe Brady, Timothy Kelly,

Patrick Delaucy, Thomas Caffrey, Daniel Curley and Fitzharris, known as "skin the goat," charged with the Pronix Park murders and other orimes, who will be placed on trial to-day were to have been conveyed from Kilmainham prison to Green street Court Houseat 8 c'clock this morning under a strong escort of policemen. The Government, feel rather aireid that the friends of the prisoners will attempt a rescue. Special measures have been taken to ensure the safety of the court building. Suspicious looking men; whoresemble Americans, have been seen in Presuix Park and other parts of Dublin with-In the last few days. Detectives are watching

their movements. DUBLIE, April 19 -The trial of Brady on the charge of murdering Lord Cavendish and. Mr. Burke has been postponed until to-morrow, owing to Adams, the counsel assigned. by the Court, declining to conduct the defence, on the ground that he was not iprepared. The court house is strongly guarded

OHAPTER III. Continued. DIEU DISPOSE.

They did not row to the wharf, where the steamer had already arrived, but to a place a few rods above, where the sea had taken a good semicircular bits out of the land. Here a straggling bit of dilapidated woods had been allowed to bremain by the vandals who had turned all the rest to grass and pasture, and a mossy, ledge broke the teeth of the soft, gnawing waves.

Edith stepped lightly on shore. She was young, healthy, brave, and ignorant, and pain, though it called forth her tears, was stimulating to her. That pang had not yet come which could cut her heart in twein and let all the courage out.

"You are apry," Captain Cary said, smiling down upon her.

She smileddaintly in return, but said nothing. Mrs. Rowan needed assistance at either

hand. She had been broken by pain.

They stood awhile in the grove, Dick and the ceptain making some business arrange-The " Haloyon" was to remain four weeks at Seaton, and it was agreed that Dick should have that time to get his mother settled. Then the ship would touch at New York, where he would embark for the East again.

While they lingered, a large yellow coach, loaded with passengers, rattled past amid clouds of dust.

"There is no harry," Dick said. "It will take an hour to get the freight off and on. But you needn't wait, captain. They'll be looking for you at the village."

The others drew near to Captain Cary at that, holding his hands and trying to utter

"Oh! it's nothing," he said, much abashed. I haven't done anything to be thanked for. Good-by! Keep up your courage, and you will come out first-rate. There's nothing like grit." A subsiding ripple tossed his boat against the shore. At that hint he stepped in, dallied with the rope, then said, with a perfectly transparent affectation of head with the hammer." having only just thought of it: "I've got a will wear it. I brought it home for my niece; but the child is dead. It won't fit anybody else I know."

Mrs. Bowan immediately thanked him, and Eilth smiled with childish pleasure. - You are very kind, Captain Cary," she said. "I always thought I would like to have a ; ring"

Dick alone darkened; but no one noticed 11. He had meant to do everything for her; and here was a wish which she had never expressed to him, and he had not known enough to anticipate.

The captain drew a tiny box from his pocket, and displayed a small circlet in which was set a single spark of diamond. Edith extended her left hand, and the sailor, leaning over the boatside, slipped the ring on to her forefinger.

"Good-by, again!" he said then hastliv. and gave each of them a grasp of the hand. Dick could take care of himself; but the other two, putting out their tender hands impulsiwely, grew red in the face with pain at the grip of his fron fingers. The next instant his boat shot out into the bay. They looked after him till he glanced back and saluted them with a nod, and two arches of apray tossed from his oars; then turned and climbed the shore, Dick assisting his mother, Edith following.

"Good-by, trees" said the child, glancing "Good-by, moss!" stooping to gather a silken green flake and a clueter of red-tonned The prettiest cup had a spider in it, and she would not disturb it. "Good-by, spider (" she whispered, "I'm never coming

She had friends to take leave of, after allnot human irlends, but God's little creatures, who had never hurt her save in self- leaning on his arm, whispered that, if Mel

datence. When they reached the wharf there was no get to dislike her. one in sight but the men who trundled the freight off and on. At the upper end of the wharf there was a small building used as office and sitting room. The passage to the boat being obstructed, Dick sent his mother | us laugh," and Edith there, while he went on board to get tickets. They went to the door of the waiting room, hesitated a moment on seeing it occupied, then went in, and seated them-

selves in a retired corner. The party who were already in postession glanced at the newcemers, and immediately became oblivious of them. This party were evidently the members of one family. Some indefinable resemblance, as well as their air of intimacy, showed that. An elderly gentleman walked up and down the floor, his hands clasped behind his back, and a lady not much over forty sat near, surrounded by her waiting before answering them, no flinging three daughters. At a window, to which the the reply over his shoulder, nor growling it mother's back was turned, looking uptoward out like a bear. Besides, she half believed give her a good home and a good education, the village, stood a young man whose age could not be over twenty-three. The ages of with weeping and loss of sleep - that the daughters might vary from sixteen to he had looked kindly at her. Once she was twenty. They formed a rather remark. able group, and were attractive, though did not know what he said. It was this: the faces of all expressed more or "My dear, do you observe that child? She less dissatisfaction. That of the young man has an uncommon face." Indicated profound disgust. The elder lady had a sweet and melancholy expression, and and nodded. She appeared like an invalid. The youngest preoccupied to think of anything but daughter, who sat beside her, was as like her their own affairs. But her husband, mother as the waxing moon is like the wan- on whom these affairs had the contrary effect ing. She was pretty, had clinging, caressing ways, a faint dimple in her lett cheek, splendid auburn hair, and gray eyes. They called for Hester. On the other band sat the eldest daughter, a rather stately, self-satisfied young women, whose attentions to her mother had an air of patronage. This was Melicent. She was rather fair, mentral in color, and excecsively near-sighted. The second daughter stood behind her mother, and was very attentive to her, but in an absens way, often doing more harm than good by her assistance. "My dear Clara, you are bandling the shawl all about my neck! My love, you pull my bonnet off in arranging my weil! Wny, Ciara, what are you doing to my west! ?" buch remarks as these were constantly being addressed to her. Clara was a dark brunette, with small features, a superb but not tall figure, and targe gray eyes that looked black. Her coal-black hair grew rather low on the forehead, straight black brows overshadowed her eyes and nearly met over the nose, and an exquisitely delicate mouth gave softness to this tace which would otherwise have been severe. She seemed to be a girl of immense but undisciplined energy, and fail of enthu-

The gentleman who paced the floor was alightly under sized and thin in figure, thin in thee, too, dark and sallow. The very look of bim suggested bile and sarcasm. But let bim s peak for himself, since he is just now on this spoisot. "Bile,my desr,"he said to his wife, blie come into the world with original sin. I am while this conversation was going on, and not sure that bile is not sin. It is Marah in when Edith put out her hand, she grasped it

and liver-medicines are a superstition. Ho who shall discover a way to eradicate bile from the system will be a great moral reformer. Every sin I ever committed in my life took its rise in my liver. - I believe the liver to be an interpolation in the original man. We should be better without it."

The gentleman who: spoke had a wide,

thin mouth, very much drawn down at the

corners and nowise hidden, the gray mous-

tache he spared in shaving being curled up at the ends. His manner, was that of a person who would scarcely brook contradiction. His speech was clear and emphatic, and he pronounced his words as if he knew how they were spelt. A long, delicate aquiline nose had a good deal to do with his profile, as had sigo a pair of overhanging eyebrows. From beneath these brows looked forth a pair of keen gray eyes, with countless complex wrinkles about them. The chin was hand-some, well rounded, and, fortueately, not projecting. A projecting chin with an aquiline nose is one of the greatest of facial mistortuces. Carlostore can do no more. The forsheed was intellectual, and weighty for my me enough to make it no wonder if the elight mother." frame grew nervous and irritable in carrying out the beheats of the brain hidden there. The head was crowned by a not inartistic

been stirred by electricity.
"I am sorry, madam, that I cannot compliment the climate of your native state," he remarked after a pause. "The spring is a month or cix weeks behind that of Massachu." It is just as papa says," Melicent intersetts, and the fall as much earlier." The traveiling here is simply intolerable. It is either clouds of dust, bogs of mus, or drifts of snow. I quite agree with the person who said that Maine is a good State to come

confusion of gray hair which seemed to have

from." Massachusetts, and particularly of Boston, prided herself on knowing and always doing surpasses that of any other part of the world," the lady replied with great composure.

The gentleman winced very slightly. He was one of those who constantly make sarcastic observations to others, but are psculi. hand away. A blush of alarm overspread hor arly sensitive when such are addressed to face, and the looked round in search of her themselves. In his society, one was fre- protector. At that moment he appeared in quently reminded of the little boy's complaint: "Mother, make Tommy be still. He keeps crying every time I strike bim on the

"Here will be a chance to practise zing here that Edith is welcome to, if she your famous English walks, Melicent," the father said. "I presume the old chaise is dissolved. I remember it twenty years ago nodding along the road in the most polite ingly. manner. By the way, Amy, dld you ever observe that in genuine country places people | goddess of peace, adjusted her most improgleave their defunct vehicles to decay by the nable smile, and sailed neross the room. readside? I am not sure that there is no am Miss Yorke," she said brightly, which they have rollen in life, and are me-mento more to living carriages. It is not unlike the monument of Themistocles 'on the

weary strand.'" "Papa," exclaimed Hester, "why didn't you say tired wheels? You started to." " Breause I detesi a pun."

Melicent, who had been waiting for a chance, now spoke. "You don't mean to say, paps, that we shall have no carriage?" A shrug of the shoulders was the only re-

The young woman's face wore a look of

dismay. "But, papa !" she exclaimed. "Wait till the pumpkins grow," he said mice. I don't doubt there are mice, and to epare."

" You don't mean that we must walk everywhere?' his daughter cried. "Dear me, Melicent, how persistent you

are l'interrupted Clara impatiently. "One emotion did not prevent her replying, and, would think there was no need of torrowing fortunately, to the point.

trouble." The elder sister gazed with an air of Eupapa," she remarked with dignity.

on father frowned, the mot deprecating hand, and the immisent retort in the street or not?"
was hushed. Clara went to her brether, and, For a moment Mis were not her own sister, she should really

" How silent you are, Owen," said Hester. looking around at him. "All you have done to entertain us so far has been to make faces when you were sick. To be sure, that made

"A sea-sick person may be the cause of wit in others, but is soldom himself witty," was the laconic reply.

The speaker was a slim, elegant youth, with golden tints in his light hair, with rether

beautiful, sensuous mouth. Edith Yorke watched this party with interest, and the longer she looked at the elder gone to on her account, papagentleman the better she liked him. His manner of addressing the ladies suited her inborn sense of what a gentleman's manner should be. There was no contemptuous -only half, for her eyes were heavy sure that he spoke of her to his wife, but she

The lady glanced across the room was too much of driving him to seek distraction, approached Edith.

"Little girl," he said, "you remind me so much of some one I have seen that I would like to know your name, if you please to tell

"My name is Edith Eugenie Yorke," she

replied, with perfect self-possession. He had bent slightly toward her

in spreking, but at sound of the name he stood suddenly upright, his sallow face turned very red, and he looked fully acknowledged the presence of, but of at her with a goze so pleroing that the shrank from it. "Who were your father and mother?" he demanded.

"My mother was Eugenie Lubormirski, s Polish exile, and my father was Mr. Robert Yorke, of Boston," said Edith. Her eyes were fixed intently on the gentleman's

face, and her heart began to best quickly. He turned away from her and resumed his walk, but, after a minute, came back again. "Your father and mother are both dead?' he asked in a gentler tone.

" Yes, sir." "You have no brothers nor risters?"

"No. air." Who takes care of you?"

" Mrs. Jano Rowan," Edith replied, laying her hand on the widow's lap. He bowed, taking this for an introduction.

a cold but courteous bow.
"May Lock, madam," be inquired, "what claim you have on this child?" Mrs. Boyan had shown come agitation

"" Bo you see, Edith," he concluded, " wo a pleasant land. It is a fountain of gall in as if meaning to hold on to the onild. not tell him so. "Then I shall never see you The garden of paradice. It poleons life Ber reply was made in a sumewhat any more! ehe said in a whisper, without Ductors know nothing whatever about bile; deflant, ione or When Mir. Bobert looking up.

Yorke died, she asked me to have pity on her daughter, and keep her out of the poor-house. the tears that filled them. "Yes, you will!" I have taken care of her ever since. The he exclaimed. "I mean to do the best I Yorkes had turned them off."

out his under lip. "Thank you for the in- high they may set you, Edith, I'll climb! I formation," he said bitterly. Then to Edith, "Come, child," and took her hand.

She allowed him to lead her across the room to his wife.

"Mrs. Yorke," he said, " this is my brother Bobert's orphan child!" There was a slight sensation and a momentary pause; but the lady recovered immediately. "I am glad to see you, dear," she said in a kind voice. "Who is that person?" she | with her uncle."

added to her husband, glancing at Mis. Rowan. The widow was staring at them angrily, and seemed on the point of coming to take

Edith away by force. "One who has taken care of the child since her mother's death, Amy," he answered. "She has no olsim on my niece, and will, of course, give her up to us. The little girl is named for my mother. Robert was always fond of

There was a pause of embarrassed silence. "You must perceive that there is no other wsy," Mr. Yorke continued with some state. Aside from natural affection ed, as the two stepped over the planks and and pity for the oblid's friendless came toward them. It is like something condition, an Edith Yorke must not be out of the Arabian Nights. He is Sinbad, and

posed, and immediately took Edith by the hand and kissed her cheek. "You are my little cousin, and you will go home and live

with us," she said sweetly. Miss Yorke's manner was very conciliating; out her suspity proceeded less from real "Wo all know, Charles, that the climate of sweetness than from self-complacency. She what was comme il faut, and took great pleasare in being the mould of form.

"I shall go with Dick! I am going to live with Dick!' Edith cried, snatching her the door, paused in surprise at seeing where Edith was, then went to his mother.

"The Yorkes have got ber," Mrs. Rowan said to him, breathless with excitement. "That is Mr. Charles Yorke. I know him the

moment I set eves on hlm." Dick wheeled about and faced them. Edith, too proud to run away, looked at him implor-

Then Miss Melicent Yorke arose, like the poetry in the custom. The weary wheels as though such an aunouncement would crumble to dust in view of the track over be sure to delight them. "Of course, the dear little Edith is my cousin. Is it not the strangest thing in the world that we should have met in such a way? I am sure we shall all feel deeply indebted to you for having protected the child while we knew nothing of her necessities. Of course, we should have sent for her directly if we had known. But, as it is, we have the pleasure of meeting you."

Pausing, Miss Yorke looked at the two as if they were the dearest friends she had on earth, and it gave her heartfelt joy to behold their countenances.

Dick choked with the words he would have nttered. He tost keenly the incolence of her with a mocking smile. "I will give you the perfectly confident and smiling address largest one, and your mother will furnish the yet knew not how to defend himself. If s man had been in her place, he could have met his airy assumption with a sufficiently blunt rebuff; but the young sailor was chivalric, and could not look a woman in the face and utter rude words. His mother's

"Do you mean to eny," Mrs. Rowan exclaimed, "that you are going to take Edith periority at the younger. "I was speaking to away from us without leave or license, after we have supported her four years without vour troubl no vontsalves wi ether the starve:

For a moment Miss Yorke's social ponlard wayered before this broad thrust, but only for a moment. "Every family has its own private affairs, which no one else has either the power or the right to decide upon," she said smilingly. "All I need say of ours is that, if Mr. Yorke, my father, had known that his brother left a child unprovided for, he would have adopted her without delay. He did not know it till this minute, and his first thought is that there is only one proper course for him. His niece must be under his care, as her natural protector, and must have the advantage of education and society to which she is entitled. drooping and very bright blue eyes, and a I am sure you would both be friendly enough to her to wish her to occupy her rightful position. As for any expense you may have

"Stop there, madam !" Dick interrupted haughtly. "We will say no more about that, if you please. As to Edith's going with you, she shall choose for herself. I don't allow me to say that it was my intention to about it."

Yorke's profestations, and went to the door, beckoning Edith to follow him. As he looked back, waiting for her, he saw that the whole family had gone over in a body to talk to his mother.

Edith clasped the hand he held out to her. and looked no into his face with large tears fisshing in her eyes. "I wouldn't leave you if they would give

me all the world!" she explaimed. He smiled involuntarily, but would not take advantage of her affectionale impulse. He saw clearly that her true place was with her relatives. They could do for her at once what he could do only after years of weary labor. Perhaps they could do at once what he could never do. But it was his heart was a thought which he had never which he was always conscious; he had meant if she should be willing, to load her with benefits, to be the one to whom she should owe everything. But with the pang it cost him to put this hope in peril came the glimpse of a possibility how far more triumphant!

Following his own plan he should be hedging her in; giving her up now would be making her free choice, if it should fall on him, an infinitely greater boon. Besides, and above all, it was right that she should go.

Dick leaned back against the wall of the into reproaches when she learned that he meant to give her up, but, immediately an instinct of teminine pride and -delicacy checked the words upon her line. It was impossible for her to prese her society on one who voluntarily relinquished it. She listened to her sentence in elience.

must make up our minds to pert." She perceived no such necessity, but did

Dick's eyes sparkled with resolution through can for mother and myself, and you shall The gentleman drew himself up, and put not be asbamed of us. And however

won't be so far off but I can reach you !" The coach had taken its first load of passengers to the village, and now came down to bring those who were to take the steamer and carry the Yorken tack. It was time to go on board. Dick stepped to the door of the waiting room. "Come, mother!" he said. "Edith and I will see you to your state-room, and then I will bring her back. She is to go

He was not surprised to see that his mother bad been completely talked over by Edith's relations, and that, though tearful, no opposition was to be expected from her. They seemed to be the best of friends; and when the widow rose to take leave of them, Mr. Yorke himself escorted her to the boat. In fact, it was all very comfortably settled, as Miss Yorke observed to her mother when they had taken their seats in the coach.

hand in hand, Mr. Yorke stood at the coachdoor, waiting to assist his niece to her place. "How ploturesque!" Clara Yorke exclaimed, as the two stepped over the planks and she is one of those princesses who were always getting into such ridiculous situations and difficulties. The child is absurd, of course, but she is lovely; and the young man

is really very fine-of his kind." Sinbad and his princess were both very pale. "Sir," the sailor said, presenting the child to her uncle, "I hope she will be as happy with you as I and my mother would

have tried to make her.' As he relessed her hand, Edith's face suddenly whitened. All her little world was

slipping away from beneath her feet. Mr. York was touched and impressed. He liked the young man's dignity. "I must compliment you, sir, on your honorable concuct in this affair," he said. "Let us hear from you; and come to see us whenever you are in our neighborhood,"

Dick Rowan, in his turn, would have been touched by this unexpected cordiality, had not a slight raising of Miss Melicent Yorke's eyebrows neutralized its effect. The young women thought that her father was really condescending unnecessarily. That faint, supercillous surprise checked the young man's gratitude, and he was turning away with a cold world of thanks, when Mrs. Yorke called him back. She was leaning from the carriage, and held out her hand to him.

"Good-by, Mr. Rowan!" she said aloud. "You need not fear that we shall not cherish this orphan whom you have kindly protected so far, and you need not fear that we shall try to make her forget you. Ingratitude is the vice of slaves. I am sure she will never be ungrateful to you."

"Thank you!" Dick said fervently, melted by the kind smile and tremulous sweetness of tone. It was none of Miss Melicent's exasperating affability.

"And I have a favor to ask," she added, leaning still further out, and lowering her voice so that only he could hear. "I take for granted that you will write to my niece. Will you allow her to let me read your letters?

Dick blushed deeply as he stammered out another "Thank you!" It was a delicately the one to propose that the boy should retain given warning and kindly given permission. It showed him, moreover, that the lady's soft eves had looked to the bottom of bis heart. At that moment he was glad that the ring on Edith's finger was Captain Cary's gift, not

his. "I would like to see the steamboat just as long as it is in sight," Edith said faintly.

Her uncle immediately gave orders to the driver to take them round to a place from which they could look down to the entrance

of the bay. glided like a swan down the bay, and soon disappeared around a curve that led to the Narrows. Edith gazed immovably after it, unconscious that they were all watching her. When it was no longer visible, she closed her eyes, and sank back into Mrs. Yorke's arms.

CHAPTER 1V. THE OLD HOME.

Mrs. Charles Yorke was a native of Seaton; her maiden name, Arnold. Her his inherited wealth i mother had died while Amy was quite nearly all swept away. young, and in a tew years the tather married again. This marriage was an unfortunate one for the family; and not only the daughter but many of Mr. Arnold's friends had tried to dissuade him from it. Their chief argument was not that the person whom he proposed to marry was a vnigar woman whom his lost wife would not have received as an acquaintance, but that deny that it seems to be the proper thing; but | ohe was in every way unworthy of him and would be a discreditable connection. They met the fate which usually awaits such intersuch as no girl need be asnamed of. I brence. Truth itself never appears to true that I am a gentleman and not an advenwill speak to Edith, and see what she thinks as vanished falsehood does. Mr. Arnold was flittered and duped; and the end of the He turned unceremoniously away from Miss affair was that Amy had the misery of seeing his deceiver walk triumph antly into ber mother's sacred place. Nor was this all. In a moment of weakness the lather betrayed to his new wife the efforts that had been made to separate them, and she half-guessed, half-drew from him every name. From that moment her instinctive jealous dislike of her step-daughter was turned

to hatred. Rad the young girl been wise, she would to withdraw from the field; but she was inexperlenced and passionate, and had no better adviser than her own heart. Had she been a Catholic, she could have found in the confessional the confliant and counsel she needed; but she was not. In Seaton there were day laborers. She was left, therefore, completely to herself, and in the power of an unsorupulous and subtle tormentor. Missrto bring the child up to be his wife some day, able, indignant, and desperate, the young girl descended to the contest, and at every step she was defeated. She called on of her trials, or was made to believe that the had herself, provoked them. It was the old story of adriot decelt arrayed against impelitic sincerity. But, happily, the contest was not of a long duration.

Amy was not a person to remain in a position so false and degrading. There came a time when, quite as much to her own surprise building, and folded his arms while he as to theirs, she had nothing more to say. talked to her. At first Edith broke, But their surprise was that she contended no longer, hers that she had contended so long. The way was clear before her, and her plans were soon made. Her father had an unmarried consin living in Boston, and this lady consected to receive her. Only on the day preceding her departure did she announce her intentions. The sufferings she had undergone wore a sufficient excuse for her abruptness. She had become too much weakened and excited to bear any controversy upon the subject. Besides, the parting from year 1780. English ideas and feelings still forward and others back, then hurried down her father, if prolonged, would have been unbearable. She must tear herself away.

The to be not the property of the state of

she had communicated to him her design, His face expressed emotion. He seemed both pained and embarrassed, and quite at a loss what to say. In fact, his wife had proposed this very plan, and was anxious that Amy should go, and be had entertained the project. Therefore he could not express surprise. For the first time, perhaps, a feeling of shame overcame him. He was obliged to deceive! His pride, revolting at that shame, made him impatient. Unwilling to acknowledge himself in the wrong, he wished to appear injured.

"If you mean to deprive me my only child, and would rather live with strangers than with your own father, I will not oppose you," he said. "But I think you might have shown some confidence in me, and told me your wishes before."

Amy's impulse had been, at the first sight of his emotion, to throw herself into his arms, and torgive him everything, or take upon herself all the blame. But at these words she recoiled. Her silence was better than any answer could have been. "I don't blame you, child," her father re-

When Edith and Dick appeared again, sumed, blushing for the evasion he had practised. "It would be cruel of me to wish you to stay in a home where you cannot live in peace. I am grieved, Amy, but I can do nothing. What can a man do between women who disagree?"

"Find out which is wrong!" was the auswer that rose to her lips, but she suppressed it. She had already exhausted words to him. She had poured out her pain, her love, her entreaties. and they had been to him as the idle wind. She had been wronged and insulted, and he would not see it. She turned away with a feeling of despair.

"At least, lot us part as a father and daughter should," he said in a trembling

voics. She held out one hand to him, and with the other covered her face, unable to utter u word; then broke away, and shut herself in. to her chamber. There are times when entire reparation only is tolerable, and we demand

full justice, or none. So they parted, and never met again, though they corresponded regularly, and wrote kind am not to be cheated by them. They are if not confidential letters. The only sign the not good to eat, but only to walk on. I daughter ever had of any change of opinion in her father regarding the cause of their separation was when he requested her to send her letters to his office and not to the house.

After that they both wrote more freely. In her new home, Amy did not find all sunshine. Miss Clinton was old and notional, and had too great a fondness for thinking for others as well as hereelf. Consequently, when the young lady favored the addresses of a poor artist who had been employed to paint her portrait, there was an explosion. With her father's consent, Amy married Carl Owen, and her cousin discarded her. There was one year of happiness; then the young husband died, and left his wife with an infant SOD.

In her trouble, Mrs. Owen made the acquaintance of Mrs. Edith Yorke, who became to her a helpful friend; and in little more than a year she married that lady's eldest son, Charles. From that moment her happiness was assured. She found berself surrounded by thoroughly congenial society, and blest with the championship of one who was

her father, busband, and brother, all she had ever lost or longed for. Mr. Yorke adopted her son as his own, and, so far from showing any jealousy of his predecessor, was his own father's name in addition to the one he adopted.

As daughters grew up around them, he uppeared to forget that Carl was not his own son, at least so far as pride in him went. Probably he showed more fonchess for his

Mr. Arnold died shortly after his daughter's second marriage, and his wife followed him the skirt up in front and pinned it behild, in a few years. By their death Mrs Yorke and tied on a large apron. For further safe-The boat steamed cut over the water, misery, and for years the house was left untenanted in the care of a keeper. Nor would | tled. they ever have gone there, probably, but for pecuniary losses which made them glad of any refuge.

Mr. Charles Yorke appreciated the value of money, and knew admirably well how to spend it; but the acuteness waich can foresee and make bargains, and the unscrupulousness which is so often necestary to insure their success, he had not. Conse- | then wash your potatoes clean; peel em all quently, when in an evil hour he embarked his inherited wealth in speculation, it was

Oreditors, knowing his probity, offered to

walt.
"Why should I wait?" he asked. "Will my debts contract as the cold weather comes on? I prefer an immediate settlement." Not displeased at his refusal to prefit by their generosity, they hinted at a willingness

to take a percentage on their claims. "A percentage i" cried the debtor. "Am I a swindler? Am la beggar? I shall pay a bundred per cent, and I recommend you in your future dealings with me to bear in mind

turer." A very old fashioned man was Mr. Charles Yorke, and a very hard man to pity. Behold him, then, and his family en rout

for their new bome. We have eaid that the two principal streets of the town of Seaton crossed each other at right angles, one running north and south along the river, the other running east and west across the river. These roads carried themselves very straightly before folks, but once out of town, forgot their company manners, and meandered as they have known that her only proper course was | chose, aplintered into side tracks, and wandered off in vagabond ways. But the south road, that passed by the Rowans', was the only one that came to nothing. The other three persisted till they each found a village or a city, twenty-five miles or so away. Half a mile from the village centre, on North hard to give her up. Down in the bottom of no Catholies above the class of servants and street, a very respectable-looking road started off sadward, ran across a field, and plunged into the forest that swept down over a long smooth rise from far-away regions of wildness. Following this road haif a mile, one saw at the left a tumble-down stone wall across an opening, with two gates, painted her father for protection; but he saw nothing | black in imitation of iron, about fifteen rods spart. A little further on, it became visible that an avenue went from gate to gate, enclosing a deep half circle of lawn, on which grew several fair enough elms and a really fine maple. After such preliminaries you expect a house; and there it is at the head of the avenue, a wide-spread building, with a cupols in the centre, a portion in front, and a wing at either side. It is elevated on a deep terrace, and has a background of woods, and

woods at either hand, on y a little removed. To be consistent, this house should be of stone, or, at least, of brick; but it is neither. Still it would not be right to call it a "shingle palace:" for its frame is a massive net-work of solid oaken beams, and it is strong enough to bear no moved a shock test would set nine. out of every ten modern city structures rattling down into their cellars. When Mrs. Yorke's grandfather built this house, in the prevailed to that region; and in building a perform the same duties below stairs. Just house, a gentleman thought of his grand. Continued on 3rd Page.

He sat a moment with downcast eyes after | children, who night live in it. Now nobody builds with any reference to his descendants. But Mr. Atrold's plans had proved larger than his purse. The park he meant to have had still remained three hundred acres of wild, unfenced land, the gardens never got beyond a few flowers, now choked with weeds, and the kitchen-garden, kept alive by Patrick Ohester, Mrs. Yorke's keeper. As for the orchard, it never saw the light. Mrs. Yorke's father had done the place one good turn, for he had planted vines everywhere. Their graceful banners, in summer time, draped the portico, the corners of the house, the dead cak tree by the western wing, and swept here and there over rock, fence or stump.

Back of the house, toward the right, was a huge harn and a granary; the 'eares of both underhung with a solid row of swallows' nests. On this bright April morning, the whole air was full of the pwirl and titter of these birds and with the blue glancing of their wings. Some invisible crystalline ring seemed to have been let down from the heavens over and around the house, and they followed its outline in their flight. But the homely, bread and butter robins had no such mystical ways. They flaw or hopped straight where they wanted to go, and what they wanted to get was plainly something to eat. One of them alighted on the threshold of the open front door and looked cariously in. He saw a long hall, with a steircase on one side, and open doors to right and left at the furthest end. All the woodwork, walls, and cellings in sight were dingy, and rate and mice had wellsted time in graw. ing away; but the furniture was bright, and three fires visible through the thre upen doors were brighter still. Redbreast seemed to be much interested in these fires. Probably he was a bird from the city, and had never seen such large ones. These in the front rooms were large enough, but that in the kitchen was something im. mense, and yet left room at one side of the fireplace for a person to elt and look up chimney, if so disposed.

" Ben!" says the bird, with a ned, hopping in, "the kitchen is the piace to go to. As to taose flowers and cherries on the floor, I not good to eat, but only to walk on. I am a bird of oulture and society. I know how people live. I am not like that stupid chicken."

For a little yellow chicken, without a sign of tall, had followed the rotin in, and was eggerly pecking at the spots in the corpet. The bird of culture hopped along to the door at the back of the hall, and paused again

to reconnoitre. Here a long, narrow corridor ran across, with doors opening into the front rooms, and one into the kitchen, and a second stairway at one end. Three more hops brought the bird to the threshold of the kitchen-door, where a third pause occurred. this one not without trapidation; for here in the great kitchen a woman stood at a table with a pan of potatoes before her. She had washed them, and was now engaged in partially paring them and cutting out any suspicious spots that might be visible on the surfaces. "It takes me to make new potatoes out of old ones!" she said to herself with an air of satisfaction, tossing the potato

in her hand into a pan of cold water. This woman was large-framed and tall, and over forty years of age. She had a homely, sansible, pleasant, quick-tempered face, and the base of her note was an hypothenuse. Her dark hair was drawn back and made into a smooth French twiet, with a shell comb stuck in the top a little askew. It is hard to fasten one of those twists with the comb quite even, if it has much top to it. This comb had much top. The woman's face shone with washing; she wore a straightlyfitting calico gown and a white linen collar. The gown was newly done up and a little too stiff, and to keep it from soil she had doubled became the owner of her old home. But she guard, the sleeves were turned up and pinned ad no desire to revisit the scene of so much | to the shoulder by the wristbands. At every movement she made these stiff clothes rat-

This woman was Miss Betsey Bates. She had lived at Mr. Arnold's, and Miss Amy was a young girl, had left when she left, and was now come back to live with her

. Ciega "Just let your water bile," Betsey began, addressing an imaginary andlence-" let your water bile, and throw a handful of salt; but a strip or two to hold logether; cut out the spote, and let 'em lay awhite in cold water; when it's time to cook 'em, throw en into your biling water, and clap on your

lkl ; then-" Beisey stopped suddenly and looked over her shoulder to listen, but, hearing no carriage-wheels nor human steps, resumed ber occupation. She did not perceive the two little bipeds on the threshold of the door, where they were listening to her solilequy with great interest, though it was the chicken's steps that had attracted ber attention. That silly creature, dissatisfied with his worsted banquet, had hopped along to the robin's side, where he now stood with a hungry crop, round eyes, and two or three colored

threads sticking to his bill. Betsey's thoughts took a new turn. "I must go and see to the fires, and put a good beach chunk on each one. There's a little ohill in the air, and everybody wants a fite after a journey. It looks cheerfu'. I've got six fires going in this house. What do you think of that? To my idea, an open fire in a atrange house is equal to a first cousin, some-

times better." Here a step sounded outside the open window behind the table, and Pat Chester appeared, a stout, fine-looking, red-faced man, with mischievous eyes and an honest mouth. Curiously enough, the base of bis Lose also was an hypothenuse. Otherwise there was no resemblance between the two. Betsey used to say to him, Pat, the ends of our noses were sawed off the WIODE WAY."

"Who are you talking to?" asked Pat, stop-

ping to look in and laugh. "Your betters," was the retort. "I don't envy 'em," said Pat, and went on

about his business. "And I must see to them clocks again," pursued Betsey." "The idea of having a clock in every room in the house! It takes me tal! of my time to set 'em forward and back. As to touching the pendulums of such clocks as them, you don't catch me. But I do abominate to see one mantelpiece a quarter past and another quarter of at the same time."

Here a little peck on the floor arrested Betsey's attention, and, stretching her nook, she saw the chicken, and instantly flaw at it with a loud "shool' With its two bits of wings extended and its head advanced as far as possible, the little wretch fled through the hall, peeping with terror. But the robin flow up and escaped over Betsey's head. "Laud sakes I" she cried, holding on to her comb and her eyes. "who ever saw a chicken fly up like that?"

Wondering over this phenomenon, Betsey went up-stairs and replenished the fires in three chambers, and set some of the clocks

as she set the last hour hind carefully at nine o'clook. Pat put his head in the dining- pany, went out, and found Edith stand-room window. "It's time for 'em to be ing forforn in the portico, biting her here," he said, "and I'm ging down to the quivering lips, and struggling to restrain the gate to watch. I'll give a whistle the minute tears that threatened to overflow her eyes. they come in sight."

jumped violently at sound of his voice. "I do believe you're possessed to go round that moment she longed passionately for poking your head in at windows, and scar-Dick Bowan, and would have flown to him ing people out of their wits!" she oried. had it been possible. "Here I came within an uce of upsetting this clock or going into the fire."

ways scolding and always laughing at each not." other-muttered something about skittish women, and walked off down the avenue to he chose, and his voice could express a good watch for the family.

down her skirt and sleeves, and gave herealf | tered, Mrs. Yorke rose to give the child an a general crackling smoothing over. Then affectionate welcome to her new home, and suddenly she assumed an amiable smile, the daughters gathered about her with these looked straight before her, dropped a short contest, and said, "How do you do, Mrs. Yorke? I hope I see you well? How do you do, sir? How do you do, miss? I wonder if I room into the dining room, which occuhad better go out to the door when they pied the front half of the west wing, and here come, or stand in the entry, or stay in the a breakfast was get out that dismayed the kitchen. I declare to man I don't know eyes of those who were expected to partake what to do! How do you do, ma'am?" begin-ning her practising again, this time before the lives of three hans of family, and ocglass. "I hope I see you well. To think of | casioned a serious squabble between Pat and my not being murried at all, and her having Betsey; there was a vast platter of ham and grown up children!" she said, staring through the window. "The last time I saw her, she that the first time it was touched one rolled was a pretty creature, as pale as a snow drop. Poor thing! she had a hard time with that ception of the Yorke ideal of a proper break-Jezebel. She never said anything to me, nor fast. I to her; but many a time she has come to me when that woman has been up to her beart!" Mrs. Yorke said, checking with a tricks, and held on to me, and gasped for breath. 'O my heart! my heart!' she'd say. daughters had not tried to restrain. "And I Don't speak to me, Estsey, but hold me a It was awful to see her white face, minute! and to feel her heart jump as if it would tear itself out. That was the way trouble always took hold of her."

off suddenly, and began snew her practice. "How do you do, ma'am? I hope I see you well.'

Presently a loud, shrill whistle interrupted hall, to be ready for advance or retreat, as occasion might demand.

The old yellow coach came through the gate, up the muddy avenue, and drew up at the steps. The two gentlemen got out first, am a Roman Catholic," the child answered then the young ladies, and all stood with precision. And, having made the anaround while Mrs. Yorke slowly alighted. She was very pale, but smiled kindly on them, then took her son's arm, and face.
went up the steps. Mr. York stopped to offer his hand to a little girl who still remained this in the coach. "My sakes!" muttered Betsey. "If it isn't that Rowan young one!"

"Mother dear," said the son, "it is possible to make a very beautiful place of this." She looked at him with a brightening smile. "You think so, Carl?"

She had been auxiously watching what impression the sight of her old home would make on her family, and exaggerating its defects in her own deeply annoyed. It seemed enough that they imagination, as she fancied they were doing in theirs. Their stience so far had given her a pang, since she interpreted it to mean disappointment, when in truth it had meant solicitude for her. They thought that she would be agitated on coming again to her they had seen it abroad, appealed to their childhood's home after so long an absence. So she was; but her own peculiar memories

spot has a charm for me which no other stable. could have, however beautiful: it is yours. That word conveyed the first intimation Mrs. Yorke had ever received that her son less than the settled up, the less than the settled up, the less than th of his uneasiness was now removed.

"My great-grandfather had ideas, though he did not carry them out," remarked Meli-cent. "If he had built his house of stone it rhoumatism cured. would have done very well. It is astonishing that he did not. But the earlier settlers in this country seemed to revel in wood, prohably because it had been to them in the Old World a luxury. With heaps of stones at hand they would persist in building their houses of logs."

At this point Betsey rushed out to welcome Mrs. Yorke. The right of that pale face which seemed to be looking for her, and the slight, clinging form that used to cling to her quite overcame her abyness.

the lady by the shoulders, gave her aresounding kiss on the cheek.

"Please do not touch Mrs. Yorke's leit arm. It gives her palpitation," said the son rather atiffly,

Young Mr. Owen had an invincible repuguance to personal familiarities, especially from inferiors.

"Dear Botsey, this is my son," the mother said proudly, looking at her manly young escort, as if to see him snew with a stranger's admiring eyes. "Carl has heard me speak of you many a time, my old friend!"

Betsey immediately dropped a solemn cour-"I hope I see you well, sir!" she eald, remembering her manuers.

"This must be Betsey Bates!" ciled Miss Melicent, coming forward with great cordiality. "Mamma has a often I knew you at once "Mamma has spoken of you so

Miss Yorke did not say that she recognized Betsey by her nose, though that was the fact. The impression left on the woman's mind was of something highly complimentary, toat some air expressive of honesty, faithfulness, and affection, or some subtile personal grace not universally acknowledged, had led to the recognition.

On the threshold of the door, Mrs. Yorke turned to receive her husband. She could not atter a word; but her face expressed what she would have said. In her look could was hers, regretting only that the gift was so

One saw then, too, that Mr. Yorke's sar-castic face was capable of great tenderness. As he met that mute welcome, a look of indulgent kindness softened his keen eyes, gave his ecornful mouth a new shape, and lighted up his noble countenance. But he knew better than allow his wife to yield to

any excitement of feeling. "Yes, Amy!" he said cheerfully, "I think we shall make a very pleasant home here. Now come in and rest.

They went into the sitting room at the left of the hall, and Mrs. Yorke was seated in an arm-chair there between the fire and the sunshine, and they all waited on her. Heater, kneeling by her mother, removed her gloves and overshoes, Clara took off her bonnet and shawl, and Melicent, after whispering a word to Betsey, went out with that factorum, and presently returned bearing a tiny cup of coffee on which a froth of cream still floated.

coffee on which a froth of cream still floated.

Four members of the same poisoned by eating at Teletigs, Ala., were poisoned by eating at Teletigs, Ala., were poisoned by eating food in which lubricating oil was used by that the property on Duke street, Toronto, gestion, inflammation, or uncertained has the old Bank of Upper Canada, druggists. ready in two minutes."

Owen Yorke, missing one of the com-For the first time in her life the child felt Immersed in her own thoughts, Betsey had timid and disconcerted. She was among her

"Come, little Gypsy!' he said. "You're not going to run away, I hope? Did you Pat laughed back—he and Betsey were al- think we had forgotten you? See! I have

Owen Yorke's face was very winning when deal of kindness. Edith looked at him steadily "I believe everything is ready," Betsey said, a moment, then took the hand he offered, and looking round. She took off her apron, took went into the house with him. As they ena moment, then took the hand he offered, and

eggs, and a pyramid of potatoes piled so high off on to the cloth. Poor Betsey had no con-

"The good creature has such a generous am sure that everything is delicious !"

Taking a scat at the table, Edith recollected that a trial awaited her. It was Friday; and abstinence from meat on that day was the one point in her mother's religion She mused a moment longer, then broke which she knew and practised. Otherwise she was as ignorant of it as possible.

Owen Yorke, sitting opposite, watched her curiously, perceiving that something was the matier. He noticed the slight bracing of the her. Betsey rushed excitedly into the muscles of her face and neck, and that she kitchen, dashed her potatoes into the kettle, drew her breath in like one who is preparing tled on a clean apron that stood out like cast- for a plunge, and kept her eyes steadily fixed fron with starch, and hovered in the rear of the on Mr. Yorke. Edith's way was to look at what she feared.

"Some of the chicken, little niece?" her uncle asked pleasantly. "No, sir, I do not eat mest on Friday. I

nouncement thus fully, shut her mouth and sat, pale, with her eyes fixed on Mr. Yorke's

A smile flashed into Owen Yorke's eves at this reply. "Little Spartan!" he thought, Edith did not miss the slight contraction of the brows and the downward twitch of the corners of the mouth in the face she watched; but the signs of displeasure passed as quickly as they came. "Then I am afraid you will make a poor breakfast," Mr. Yorke said gent-

ly. "But I will do the best I can for you." There was a momentary silence; then the talk went on as before. But the family was should have to take this little waif, with they knew not what low habits and associates, or what unruly fires of temper inherited from her mother, without having an alien religion brought into their midst. Catholicism, as resthetic sense. It floated there in a higher atmosphere, adorned with all that wealth and culture could do. But at gave precedence to that which concerned those dearer to her.

"Besides, mother," Owen continued, "this rule, they found it—in the kitchen and the home they preferred to keep it where, as a

(To be continued.)

pain the knowledge caused her was instantly building, known as the old Bank of Upper James P. Moyer, Carriage Manufacturer, Myers banished by the recollection that the cause could hear of, but received no benefit qu till without the hope that the Government may could hear of, but received no benefit qu till without the hope that the Government may could hear of, but received no benefit qu till without the hope that the Government may could hear of, but received no benefit qu till without the hope that the Government may could hear of, but received no benefit qu till without the hope that the Government may could hear of, but received no benefit qu till without the hope that the Government may could hear of, but received no benefit qu till without the hope that the Government may could hear of, but received no benefit qu till without the hope that the Government may could hear of, but received no benefit qu till without the hope that the Government may could hear of, but received no benefit qu till without the hope that the Government may could hear of, but received no benefit qu till without the hope that the Government may could hear of, but received no benefit qu till without the hope that the Government may could hear of, but received no benefit qu till without the hope that the Government may could hear of, but received no benefit qu till without the hope that the Government may could hear of, but received no benefit qu till without the hope that the Government may could hear of, but received no benefit qu till without the hope that the Government may could hear of, but received no benefit qu till without the hope that the Government may could hear of, but received no benefit qu till without the hope that the Government may could hear of, but received no benefit quality to the received no benefit quality the hope that the could have the following the received no benefit quality the hope that the could have the following the received no benefit quality the hope that the could have the following the received she tried Dr. Thomas' Eslectric Oll, she says she cannot express the satisfaction she feels

> The Customs Department at Ottawa has refused to allow the importation of American whisk y into Canada in bond, as suggested by the American Wine and Spirit Association.

Horsford's Acid Phosphate

In Sessickness. PROF. ADOLPH OTT, New York, says: "I used it for seasickness, among the passengers, during a passage across the Atlantic. In the plurality of cases, I saw the violent symp-"You dear creature, how glad I am to see toms yield, which cheracterize that disease, you once more!" she cried out. And, seizing and give way to a healthful action of the functions impaired "

> The directors of the new hotel to be built on Dofferin Terrace, Quebec, announce that they will commence the work of construction as soon as \$175,000 of the capital stock has been subscribed.

> Mr. James J. Anslow, Newcastle, N.B. writes: "Mrs. Anelow was troubled with Lung Disease, and until she took Northrop & Lyman's Emulsion of Ood Liver Oil and Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda had little or no appetito; but after taking a bottle or two she gained apportite and, had a relish for her food, which was quite a help to her in kesping up against the disease. As we are out of yours. and cannot procure my here, she is taking another Emulsion; but as we prefer your preparation to any in the market, will you kindly ship me some at once and oblige."

> An ecclesiastic to whom a certain interest and some mystery attach, Father Edmond has just died in France. At the time of the execution of the decree against the religious orders he held the convent of Trigolet, near Avignon, of which he was prior, for an entire west against the party sent by the Prefect to dislodge him. The convent was built on the summit of a hill in medieval fashion, and looked down on one of the most picturesque landscapes in Provence. On feast days pilname of the contraternity, an ancient French order revived by Father Edmond—and filled its specious aisles. The erection of the immense pile, both church and convent, was entirely due to this father's exertions and it has never been ascertained whence he derived the funds, though the general opinion is that they came from somebody in England. There was a widespread telief in the south of France that Father Edmond was a natural brother of the Comte de Chambord, and it is said that "Henri Cinq" has paid more than one secret visit to the Premontres. The community devoted themselves to sgriculture, and their loss is much felt in the neighborhood. Grief at the expulsion of himself and his order from the noble edifice, to the construction of which he had devoted bis life, is said to have hastened his end.

Four members of the family of John Adams

The Catholic Vote-Sensational Development of Crooked Ways-Some Racy Letters and Docufeat of the Ontario Opposition tells with interest at six per cent. Central Figure of the Scandal.

The Hamilton Tribune, Hawkes' new daily, published a correspondence from Ottawa which is destined to create quite a little sensation in the religious and political circles of the Dominion. The following is a reproduction of what appeared in our Hamilton cortemporary:—
OTTAWA, April 2 (Special)—I have just

learned the particulars of an attempt which was made in 1879 to capture the Catholic vote for the Opposition in the Ontario elections, which fell through. Mr. Mowat was sustained by a large majority: and the Mail, in its chaprin, it will be remembered, abused the Irish Catholic electors as if they were the servants instead of being among the political mesters of the politicians. The Tribune, as an independent newspaper, I have no doubt will be glad to get the information as a matter of news, having no love for either faction and exclaiming with the dying Mercuito, "A plague upon both your houses." The facts as far as I have been able to gather

them are these:-- In 1867 the old Bank of Upper Canada premises on Duke street, Toronto, (now the De La Salle Institute) were transferred to the Government of Canada. In 1870 the property was sold to the Christian Brothers for school purposes, one fifth of the purchase money being paid at the time of sale. The balance was to be paid in annual instalments, with interest at six per cent. per annum; but up to the end of 1878 no progress had been made towards a settlement of the transaction. About the month of January, 1879, it appears that His Grace the Archbishop of Toronto, being anxious to have the school relieved of debt, retained Mesers. Foy, Tupper, and Macdonnell to arrange with the Dominion Government terms upon which the principal and accrued interest were to be paid off. These facts are proven by the following letter sent by the well-known John A. Macdonneil, a member of the law firm named, to Sir Charles (then plain "Dr.") Tupper, the retiring

Minister of Railways: FROM MACDONNELL TO SIR CHARLES.

Foy, Tupper & Macdonnell. Barristers, Solicitors and Attorneys. Equity Chambers,

Corner Adelaide and Victoria streets. James J. Foy, J. Stewart Tupper, John A. Macdonnell.

TORORTO, Jan. 23, 1879. (Private.)

Dear Mr. Tupper,-" The Archbishop of Toronto has asked me to attend to some business for him, and before writing to you officially on the subject I would like to know what your views are. In 1870 the old Bank of Upper Canada premises, which in 1807 were conveyed by the bank to "the Queen," were sold by order of the Minister of Public Works to the Brothers of the Christian schools for \$8,000 at auction. One-tenth of the purchase money was paid at the time of sale; one-fifth was to have been paid in fifteen days, and the balance in four equal annual instalments, with interest

at six per cent. "Since the day of sale nothing has been done. No portion of principal or interest bas been paid or called for. The Archbishop now not claim all the interest in arrears, but he does not care to ask the Government to grant this favor. His object in coming to us I fancy was in the hope that we could get him favorable terms, and both in a business and political point of view I would like to meet his wishes. It will be a great matter for the office to get the business of the Archdiocese, and I am most auxlous to get his ear politically. There is no doubt that he was unfavorable at the last election, believing that the Government would be returned; and the Ontario men conciliate him in every conceivable way, with the view to securing his influence at this coming election. I want to counteract Frazer's influence with him, and if he sees that Foy and I can secure tavors at Ottawa

for him he is likely to remain neutral at least. "The way in which I would put the appilcation in behalf of the Brothers is that they were perfectly prepared and willing to carry out the agreement entered into at the time of sale, but the Government never enforced it or gave them are opportunity of doing so, and I would ask for the carrying out of the purchase now on payment of the principal and the interest, which would have been paid had the Government enforced the bargain cutered

"Would you speak to Sir John about it if you have a chance? He knows the Arch-

bishop and his little peculiarities. "We will be obliged if you will have the papers in the matter forwarded to us. When we receive them and hear from you, we will write to you officially, and instructions can be sent to Foy in proper time to carry through the transaction on such terms as the Government may decide.

"I am acting for the Architchop, "Faithfully yours, ned). J. A. MACDONNELL."

"(Signed), No immediate action was taken by Dr. Tapper, but as the Ontario general elections were near at hand, on May 20, he wrote to the following effect:

SIR CHABLES TUPPER TO J. A. MACDONNELL. OTTAWA, May 20th, 1879.

MY DEAR MACDONNELL,

"I have consulted Sir John about that matter of the old Bank of Upper Canada premises, and we have decided to knock off the interest as you suggest. The case will go to Council forthwith, but as Sir John says little confidence is to be placed in the breed, we shall hold its final settlement in abeyance until after the elections, when it can be passed through. In the meanwhile if you could send Foy here on some kind of businoss with instructions to also enquire how this particular affair is progressing he will ascertain that it has been referred and recommended by me to Council which he will naturally report to your client on his return to Toronto."

Two days later the Minister of Public Works presented the following report to the DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS.

Ortawa, 22nd May, 1879. Memorandum-

deeded to the Government on the 20th August, 1867, in payment on account of the general indebtedness of the Bank to the Government, was under the authority of orders in Council passed on the 13th September, 1869, and on the 30th August respectively, sold at public auction to Mr. James Stock for \$8,400, the terms of payment being one fifth cash ments Brought to Light-The De. | and the remainder in four annual instalments

"That the purchase was made by Mr. Stock Against the Christian Brothers of for and on behalf of the Christian Brothers, Toronto-Sir John A.'s Opinion of who have since the purchase and up to the Catholics-Sir Charles Tupper the present time occupied the building for school purposes.

"That no further payment than the fifth cash paid at the time of the purchase has been made by the Christian Brothergand that until recently no demand had been made to them for payment;

"That the Christian Brothers, through their agents, now represent that they should not be made to pay the interest which, through the inaction of the Government, has accrued on the unpaid instalments of the purchase amount, alleging, moreover, that the premises were a source of loss while occupled by the Government, and that they have not enhanced in value since purchased by them.

"That Mr. J. Samond Smith, who wa agent of the Government, and in charge of the premises for some years previous to the purchase, and Mr. E. B. Osier, general man-ager of the North of Scotland Canadian Mortgage Company (limited), of Teronto, have been asked for an estimate of the present value of the property, and both have expressed the opinion that, apart from the improvements made to it by the Christian Brothers, the property is not worth any more to day, or perhaps not as much, as it was when sold in 1870.

"The undersigned under all the circum stances of the case, and in view of the charit. able use to which the building in question is applied by the Christian Brothers, and seeing that it could not be sold for the price obtained in 1870, would recommend that on condition of the immediate payment of the whole amount of the purchase money by the Christian Brothers, the property be transferred to them without interest.

Respectfully submitted.

(Signed) Chas. Tuppes,
for Minister of Public Works.

The endorsement on the back of this report to Council shows that it was referred to a committee of the Honorable the Privy Council, and afterwards referred back to the Minister of Public Works. All this is easy to understand. It was necessary that the matter should be reported to Council, in order to eatisfy Mr. Foy, and its reference back to the Minister of Public Works was merely to secure delay until after it was known how the Oatholic vote had been cast at the Ontario general elections. The date of Sir Charles' report to Council is May 22; the Ontario elections were on June 7th, a fortnight later. Now, mark what fol-Christian Brothers was, according to Sir given me better health than I've herotofore en-Charles' own showing, not an unreasonable joyed for many, many years." He's cured now one, but in the intervening period the Mowat Government was sustained, and about the 9th and 10th of June appeared in the Mail and the Evening News those editorial attacks upon the Irish Catholic electors which now form a part of the electors history of our Province. Op June 27 Dr. Tupper's views had changed, and Messrs. Foy, Tupper and Macdonnell had apparently lost all hope of getting "the business of the Arch-diocese," for the following letter was addressed to those gentlemen by the Secretary of the Public Works Department:

OTTAWA, June 27, 1879.

GENTLEMEN .-As sgents on behalf of the community of the Christian Brothers of Toronto, who have made application to be relieved from the amount of the purchase money from the regret of the Hon, the Minister that the view taken by the Government as to the necessity of carrying out the terms of the purchase (such purchase having been effected through public auction) has rendered it impossible for them to accede to the representations made bey him on behalf of your clients.

I am. gentlemen. Your obedient servant, F. ERAUN,

Mesers. Foy, Tupper & Macdonnell, Barristers, Toronto.

Mrs. O'Hearn, River street, Toronto, uses Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil for her cows for Cracked and Sore Teats; she thinks there is nothing like it. She also used it when her horses had the Epizcotic with the very best

REAUTIFUL IRELAND.

We know, of course, that Ireland is called the "Emerald Isle," and the color of the emerald is green, but never had it entered into our imagination that there was anywhere in this world to be seen such verdure as it charmed our eyes to look upon in the rural districts of Ireland. The slopes, the knotis, the dells, fields of young grain, over which the braves crosp like playful spirits of the beautiful; the pastures, dolted over with sheep of the purest wool; the hill-cides, rising up into mist shrouded mountains, are all covered with thick carpets of smooth veivet green. But Ireland should also be called the Flowery Isle. There is not a spot in Ireland, I believe, where blessed nature can find an excuse for putting a bower, but she has put one--not only in the gardens and in the meadows, but upon the smallest flowret that modestly peeps forth from its grassy cover.

The Irish furms, so richly yellow, covers all places that might otherwise be bare or barren; the silkworm delights everywhere, from thousands of trees to "drop its web of gold; the blooming hawthorn, with the sweet-scented pink, and especially the white variety, adorns the landscapes and the gardens; wall flowers, of every hue and variety, clamor to hide the harshness of the mural supports; the bestled cliffs of the North Sea are fringed and softened with lovely flowers; and if you kneel almost anywhere on the yielding, velvetry carpet, you will find little, well nigh invisible, flowers, red, white, blue and yellow, wrought into the very woof and fexture. Ireland ought to be called the Beautiful Isle. The spirit of the beautiful hovers over and touches to living loveliness every point.—Pall Mall Gazette.

Thousands of women bless the day on which Dr. Plerce's "Favorite Prescription" was made known to them. In all those derangements causing brokache, dragging-down sensations, nervous and general debility, it is a sovereign remedy. Its soothing and healing properties render it of the atmost value



CTHE OHARLES A. VOGELER CO.

Gettiners to A. VOGELER CO.

Baltimore, Ed., U.S. A.

KIDNEY-WORT HAS BEEN PROVED KIDNEY DISEASES.

Does a lame back or disordered urine indicate that you are a victim? THEN DO NOT DE
HENITATE; use Kidney-Wort at once, (drugsignists recommend it) and it will speedily yearcome the disease and restore healthy solion.

For complaints peculiar:

and wealenesses, Kidney-Wort is uncuryassed,
as it will act promptly and safely.

Either Sex. Incontumenc, refention of urine,
brick dustor ropy deposits, and dull dragging
plane, all speedily yield to its curative nower.

3. SOLID BY ALL DRUGGISTS. Frice 81.

EKIDNEY-WORT A well-known clergyman, Rev. N. Cook, of Trempelean, Wis., says: "I find Kidney-Wort

a sure cure for kidney and liver troubles." KIDNEY-WORT is a sure cure for all diseases of the Kidneys and

for all diseases of the Kidneys and

It has specific action on this most important organ, enabling it to throw off torpidity and inaction, attendanting the neathy recording of the Bile, and by keeping the ocwels in free condition, effecting its regular discharge.

If you are suffering from Information, and by propertie, or constituted, Kidney-Wort will surely relieve and quickly cure. In the Spring to cleanso the System, every one should take a thorough course of it.

1. SOLD BY DRUCCISTS. Price \$1.

11- SOLD BY DRUCCISTS. Prico \$1. KIDNEY-WORT:

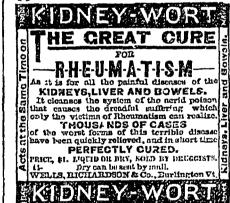
'Last year I went to Europe." says Henry Ward, late Col. 69th Reg., N.G.S.N.Y., now live ing at 173 W. Side Ave., J. C. Hights, N.J. "only to return worse from chronic liver comlows! The request made on behalf of the plaint. Kidney-Wort, as a last resort, has



No other disease is so prevalent in this cou To other disease is so prevalent in this country as Constipation, and no remody has ever be equalled the colobrate? Kidney-Wort as a few to the case, this remedy will overcome it.

THES THIS distressing complicated with constipation. Kidney-Wort of complicated with constipation. Kidney-Wort is strengthens the weakened parts and quickly of conversable in the conversable of KIDNEY-WORT

"I will recommend [it everywhere," writes my piles."



Mr. Walter Cross, my customer, was prostrated with rheumatism for two years; tried, in vain, all remedies; Kidney-Wort alone cured him. I have tried it myself, and know that it s good."—Portion of from J. L. Willett Druggist, Flint, Mich.

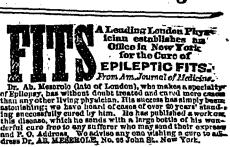
The Bad and Worthless

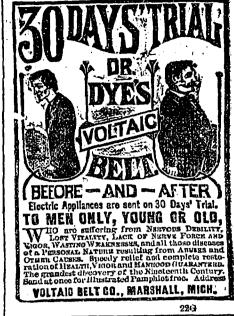
are never imitated or counterfeited. This is especially true of a family medicine, and it is positive proof that the remedy imitated is of the highest value. As soon as it had been tested and proved by the whole world that Hop Bitters was the purcet, best and most valuable family medicine on earth, many imitestions sprung up and began to steel the notices in which the press and people of the country had expressed the merits of H. B., and in every way trying to induce suffering invalids to use their stuff instead, expective to make money on the credit and good name very wall and the crags of the sea, from the of H. B. Many others started nostrums put great blooming rhedodendrous, down to the up in similar etyle to H. B., with variously devised comes in which the word "Hap" or "Hope" were used in a way to induce people to bollove they were the same as Hop Ritters. All such pretended remedies or cures, so matter what their style or name is, and especially those wit the word "Hop" or "Hops in their name or in any way connected with them or their name, are imitations or coun. toricits. Beware of them. Touch none of them. Use nothing but genuine Hop Bitters. with a bunch or cluster of green Hops on the white label. Trust nothing else. Drugists and dealers are warned against dealing in imitations or counterfaits.

ARNICA & OIL LINIMENT. The Best External Remedy for

Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Cramps, Sprains, Flesh Wounds, Burns and Scalds, Frosted Feet and Ears, and all other Pains and Aches. As a Liniment for Horses it has no equal. One trial will prove its merits. Its effects are in most cases instantaneous. Every bottle warranted to give satisfaction. Price 25 cts. & 50 cts. per Bottle.

'Sold' Everywhere.





MENCELY BELL FOUNDRY. Favorably known to the public since ald:5. Church, thapel, School, Fire Alarm and other bells; also Chimes and Peals. MENEELY & CO., WEST TROY, N. Y.

HEALTH FOR ALL HOLLOWAY'S PILLS

This : Ireas Household Medicine Ranks Amongst the Leading Necessaries of Life. These Vamous Pills Purify the BLOOD, and

most newerfully, yot soothingly, on the Liver, Stomach, Kidneys & Howels. Giving tone, energy and vigor to these great MAIN SFRINGS OF LIFF. They are confidently recommended as a never-falling remain in a latest list constitute, then paired as a never-falling remains the fall of the constitute of the statest list. typ, dame, has brothed in the first of the canal.
They are wonderfully effications in all all ments
incidents to Fernales of all ages, and, as a GENERAL FAMILY MEDIUINE, are unsurpassed.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT

Its Scarching and Healing Properties are Known Throughout the World.

FOR THE CURE OF Bad Legs, Bad Breass, Old Wounds. Sores and Ulcers!

SOFOS BRIG UIGOTS!

It is an infallible remedy. If effectually rubbed on the Neck and Chest, as salt into meat, it Cures SORE THROAT, Bronchills, Coughs, Colds, and even ASTHMA. For Glandular Swellings, Abscesses, Piles, Fistulas, Gout, Rheamatism, and every kind of Skin Disease, it has never been known to isi.

Both Pills and Cintment are sold at Professor Holloway's Establishment, 583 Oxford street, London, in boxes and nots, at 1s. 14d. 2s.

4s. 6d., 11s., 22s., and 83s each, and by all medicing vendors throughout the civilized world.

M. R.—Advice gratis, at the above address, daily, between the hours of II and 4, or by letters

THE NUTMEG CARD CO., CLINTON, COMMERCE Rend 60 nice Chromo Cards with name on for 10 cents.

"THE ONY ONE IN AMERICA." The International Throat and Lung institute, Toronto and Montreal, is positively the only one in America where diseases of the Jone are treated Cold ations are used through the Spirometer, an instrument or inhaler invented by Dr. M. Houvielle of Paris, ex-side surgeon of the Frouch army, with proper dietetic, hygienia and constitutional treatment suitable to each case. Thousands of cases of Catarrh, Laryngitis; Bronchitis, Astuma, Catarrhal Doafness_ and Consumption have been cured at this institute during the last few years. Write, enclosing stamp, for pamphlet, giving full particulars and reliable references to 173 Church street, Toronto, Ont; 13 Phillips: Square, Montreal, P. Q.

Ecastus Wiman has costed the Vanderbilt. interest from the Staten Island Rallway Com-

Backache is almost immediately relieved by wearing one of Carter's Smart Weed and Be ladenna Backuche Plasters. 'Try one and be free from pale. Price 25 cents. 80 6

An inquisitive Milwaukee reporter was accidentally lucked into the vanit of the Governor's office, in Madison. It closed with a time look, and the young man received food and air through the ventilator for twelve

*No lady of refinement likes to resort to superficial devices to supply a becoming semblance of her former beauty. It is health alone that kindles the fire that lights the countenance and brings buck the fresh tints of the apple blossoms to the faded cheek. If anything on earth will do this it is Mrs. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, which has already brought health to multitudes with whom sit other means had failed.

The report from Chic-go that the Blue Line will be abandoned by the Michigan Central and Caunda Bouthern is untrue.

Rolloway's Ointment and Pills are the bost, the olespent, and the most popular remedies, As all sentons and under all circumstances. they may be used with safety and with the certainty of doing good. Eraptions, rashes and all descriptions of skin diresses, sores, nicerations and burns are presently benefited. and ultimately cured by these healing, roothlug and purifying medicamente. The Ointment rupped upon the aldoman, checks all tendency to irritation of the bowels and adverts dyrentery and othe. disorders of the intestines Pimpies, biotobes, inflammations of the skin, muscolar pains, neuralvic affections and enlarged glapds can be effectively overcome by u-ing Holloway's remedies according to the "instructions" accompanying

each proket The bt. Peter-burg chiefs of police and other persons who contributed to the comfort of the members of the crews of the "Jeanand "Bodgers," and extended courteites to them, have been decorated by the Care.

IF YOU ARE BUINED

In health from any couse, especially from the use of any of the thousand nestrums that promise so largely, with long fictitious testi-monials, have no fear. Besore to Hop Bitters at once, and in a sport time you will have the most robust and blooming health.

IS PUBLISHED BY The Post Printing & Publishing Company 761 CRAIG ST., Montreal, Canada.

Bubserlption per agnum (in sivance)...81.50 Morgymen, headlers & Fost-Mast-rs. \$1.00 Utubs of a or more (per annum each)....\$1.00

Alimited number of advertisements of approved character will be inserted in "THE TRUE WITNESS" for 10c per line (agate), 5c per line every subsequent insertion. Peculal Notices 20c per line. Special rates for contract, on application. Advertisements for Teachers, Information Wanted, &c., 50c per insertion (not to exceed 10 lines). Ordinary notices of Births, Deaths and Marriages 50c each insertion. The large and increasing circulation of THE TRUE WITNESS" makes it the very best advertising medium in Canada.

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Subscribers in the country should always give the name of their Post Office. Those who remove should give the name of the old as well as the

chould give the name of the old as well as the new Post Office.

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Sample copies sent free on application. Parties wishing to become subscribers can do so through any respectable news agent, when there is none of our local agents in their locality. Address all communications to

The Post Printing & Publishing Company, MONTREAL, CANADA.

WEDNESDAY.....APRIL 11, 1883.

CATHOLIC CALENDAR. APRIL, 1883.

THURSDAY, 12-Office of the Blessed Sacra-

ment. FRIDAY, 13-St. Hermenegild, Martyr. SATURDAY, 14 -Office of the Immaculate Conception. SS. Tiburtius and others, MM. Cons. Bps. Gilmour, Cleveland; Dwenger, Ft. Wayne; Byan, St. Louis, 1872.

Bp. Pellicer, St. Autonio, died, 1880. SUNDAY, 15-Third Sunday after Easter, Feast of the Patronage of St. Joseph. Less. Gon. xlix. 22 26; Gosp. Luke iii. 21-23; Last Gosp. John xvi. 16 22. MONDAY, 16-Feria. Bp. Timon, Buffalo,

died 1867.
Tureday, 17—St. Anicetus, Pope and Martyr. WEDNESDAY, 18-Feria.

AN IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.

While appealing to the friends and supporters of THE TRUE WITNESS to redouble their efforts in further extending its circulation, we desire at the same time to assure them that every assistance __ are capable of, will be given, so as to facilitate their work in the interests of this paper. With Shis object in view, we have decided to reduce the price of THE TRUE WITNESS, and thus expect that every English-speaking Catholic family in the Dominion will become a subscriber to the oldest, best and cheapest Catholic weekly paper on this continent.

For the future the price per annum for THE TRUE WITNESS will be one dollar, payable strictly in advance. This condition of paying in advance will be strictly adhered to in all cases. At the same time we wish it to be distinctly understood that any who will allow the date of their subscription to expire without remitting will be at the rate of \$1.50 per annum. All those who wish to have the benefit of the reduced rate-\$1.00 per year-must first pay up all arrears of subscription. All privileges that formerly were allowed, with respect to clubs, &c., are cancelled from this date.

We hope that every reader of THE TRUE WITNESS will induce her or his neighbor to become a subscriber, and whilst benefiting and assisting us will at the came time be the medium of promoting Catholic journalism. The leaders of the Irish people in their constitutional struggle for Home Rule are systematically misrepresented; the crimes committed in Ireland are grossly exaggerated in number and character, and the whole people made responsible for the orimes of a few, as far as telegrams and newspaper articles can make them. The True WITNESS has continually labored to correct all such calumnies, and to place the policy and conduct of the leaders and people in a proper light. We shall continue to keep our readers well acquainted with the last and most reliable news of all events that transpire both at home and abroad.

We take this opportunity of thanking our friends and subscribers for the generous support that they have given to The Thue Wirmess in the past, and hope that they shall covtinue to extend to us the same kindness in the future; and the best proof of that appreciation to us will be an effort to increase the circulation of THE TRUE WITNESS.

The reduction in the annual anbscription of THE TRUE WITNESS will take place from 1st April next.

We are now mailing the accounts for monies due by our subscribers, and hope that they will respond freely. The amounts in most cases are smail, but to us they represent in the aggregate thousands of dollars.

Remittances can be made either by registered letter, or Post Office order addressed to THE POST Printing and Publishing Company Montical, Canada.

THERE must be considerable imagination at the other end of the cable. The news that there is a factory of infernal machines in full working order in Cork is decidedly rich but very suggestive of haliceination on the part of the cable correspondent. Just imagine a factory in full blast turning out inernal machines by the wholesale in Ireland! This factory, as the N.Y. Sun remarks, seems to belong thus far, like the whereabouts of No One, to the region of tancy and conjecture, rather than to that of sober reality. That such machines are made somewhere is a sate premise with which to start; but that they are all made at one place, and enough of

THE severe and continued cold has, from all appearances, been largely fatal to the wheat crop in the Western States, and the: reports which are daily coming in from the grain regions are far from encouraging. Some are inclined to think that the crop will not exceed 50 per cent of last year's, but others who are competent judges look upon this figure as too low an estimate, and they calculate on a yield of 70 to 75 per cent of an average for the whole wheat belt. In Wisconsin the crop has been winter-killed to a large extent, and the remainder will meet the same fate if more favorable weather does not set in. In Illinois the farmers count on a loss varying from 10 to 50 per cent. More favorable returns come from Kansas, Icwa and Missouri; but the reports from the Pacific Coast are not so encouraging.

THE London Advertiser published in a recent issue a disgraceful paragraph about the Hon. John O'Donohoe, in which it mailciously attempted, in an unbecoming fashion, to make the Hon. Senator share the infamy of the Informer Carey. The Toronto Evening Canadian rebuked its contemporary In indignant terms and denounced it for its vile attack on the hon, gentleman. A denial at first came from the Advertiser that the alleged paragraph never appeared in its columns; but on further investigation the objectionable item was discovered in its Oltawa corres. pondence. Our contemporary, the Evening Canadian has effected the return of the Advertiser to a sense of decency and truth by obtaining from it an apology and an expression of regret for the publication of the uncalled for and unjustifiable attack on a political op-

CANADIAN EMANCIPATION.

England is about to withdraw the last of

the British troops from Canadian territory, after an uninterrupted occupation of 124 years. It has for some years been a matter of fact that the usefulness of the British army in North America had gone, and that its presence on this side of the Atlantic was more ornamental than useful. Canada is fast coming to maturity and the day is not far distant when it must assume the responsibilities of a nation capable of working out its own destiny without any out. eide aid or interference. The Imperial Government is preparing for the contingency, and it would seem that it is not altogether unfavorable to our national emancipation, for it is stated to be the intention of Downing street to withdraw the garrison from Halifax, N.S., about the time of the expiration of the Marquis of Lorne's term as Governor, and to hand over the ordnance property and fortifications to the Domiaion Government. This older for final and complete evacuation is full of significance; it conveys the idea that England has nothing further to expect from the conquest, and that the colony can be of no more advantage to her; it gives the people to understand that they must bear the full burden of their military defence, and make adequate provisions for the maintenance of peace within Canadian territory. Our Government and our people are thus given excellent opportunities to learn the lesson of self-reliance and self-sufficiency. If the Imperial authorities desire to continue and forward their policy of emancipation in our regard they will nominate and appoint a Canadian to succeed the Marquis of Lorne for the next term, and for the term after that they could gracefully allow Canadians to elect their own President.

DEATH OF LOUIS VEUILLOT

Louis Veuillot, the famous journalist, is dead. His name was synanymous with Ca. tholic journalism in France and even throughout Europe during the later portion of his life. He was the honored friend of Pope Pius IX. of illustrious memory, from whom he received every encouragement in his pitched battle with the revolutionary and communistic press of France. Veuillot often carried his principles to an extreme, and thus wounded the susceptibilities of the more moderate and liberal in the party of order and religion. His metto was never to compromise with la revolution, but to fight it to the death. The following is a brief biography of the dead journalist: Louis Veuillot was the son of a cooper, born at Boynes en Gatinais (Loiret), in 1813, was sent to an humble school near Paris, and at the age of 13 entered the office of a lawyer. He set resolutely to work to instruct himself, and with such success as to be able to gain a subsistence by his pen at the age of 19. He held various appointments in the provincial press, where the stinging vivacity of his style involved him in several duels. Before going to Rome, in 1838, he was, he avows, almost devoid of faith, religious or political; but he returned an altered man, and in the Univers, which he was selected to edit, became the uncompromising champion of the Church, writing strongly in defence of the papers. In 1842 M. Veuillot went to Africa as Secretary to General Bugeaud, and on his return entered the Ministry of the Interior as Ohie i Secretary. The revolution of 1848 was at first halled by him as a providential event, though he afterwards took a different view. His polemics in the Univers, of which he again became editor in 1848, were so violent that he incurred the censure of the Archbishop of Parls. He was sincere in his opinions, and wrote with great preciaion, and his style was singularly vigorous and trenching. M. Veuillot has composed novels, polemical pieces and hymne, and a large collection of articles under the title of Melanges Religioux Historiques et Litter-

THE ADVICE OF IRISH BISHOPS. The exterminating policy of the British Government in Ireland, has had the effect. them turned out to give business to a regular | not only of rousing the Irish people at home

bringing out the severest denunciations of England's course in quarters hitherto inaccessible to National influences of an uncom: promising character. The gaps created in the warm indignation and are animated by the same patriotic resentment against the heartless persecutors and exterminators of their flocks. Mgr. Logue, Bishop of Baphoe, in expressing his determination that Ireland shall still be for the Irish, exclaims, "we Chief Secretary. He may give his emigration scheme wito a the winds. I spfrom him to the Irish race." In the month of January last all the Bishops of Connaught, with the Archbishop of Tuam at their head, assembled and discussed the gravity and seriousness of the situation. After careful inquiry they came to the conclusion that the Government should be be given to the evidence given under such solemnly warned of the evils it was fostering | circumstances." and the remedies it should apply. The Bishops addressed themselves as follows to the Lord-Lieutenant:--"In the event of loans being on oath should be as equally severe for a refused to small tenants and Poor law outdoor relief being at the same time withheld, whilst aid for emigration would be proffered and pressed, angry, vindictive feelings will most certainly be aroused, the restoration of the executors of the law determinately gave | made compulsory. In fact every intelligent order will be made immeasurably more difficult, and an organization partly secret, partly public, with the black flag of famine for its banner, will, it is feared, soon overspread the | testifying against the truth. destitute counties and lay the country under a lawless tribute. The people will not starve, neither will they at the present time leave their homesteads, however wretched, for a possible home in America, still less for im-

prisonment in a workhouse." Her Mejesty's Government has had this episcopal utterance under serious consideration for over two months, at the end of which time it announces through the mouth of its Chief Secretary that the same course will be pursued as in the memorable year of '47, when the grand chorus was that the "Irish were going with a vengeance." This answer to the Bishops of Connaught has led their Lordships to head the people and oppose the Government. They have pointed out to their flocks that they have a right to resist, and that they should do so. After branding the policy of the British Government as it deserves, the Prelates drew up the following resolution condemning, in a formal and solemn manner, the government of the country and recommending not only a pas-

sive but an active resistance :--"That, to refuse relief to householders and landholders until they become inmates of a workhouse is, in our judgment, an outrage on humanity, and a violation of the first duties of a Government. That it is a covert, indirect system, not now used for the first time in our unhappy country, of exterminating the native race of Ireland from the soil; that the people have a right to resist it, that we advise them to do so, by clinging to their homes, and that if they are left to pine and die there from hunger, on the Government shall rest the guilt and responsibility of their

A more vigorous condemnation and one more to the point than the above could not | and social life. have been uttered by a tried Nationalist. The situation must indeed be terrible when the pastors of the Church find it necessary to counsel resistance against the oppressors.

THE LAW OF EVIDENCE. According to the rules at present governing our legal procedure, that class of persons who pretend to have no belief in a future state are excluded from the witness box and are refused the right to testify in our Courts of Justice. Is the rule a wise one? This question is debatable, and, as a matter of fact, has been debated the world over. Opinion is divided on the subject, and many seem to think that this exclusion of agnostics from offering evidence should be main. tained. We are inclined to look upon this view of the question as clashing with the interests of justice itself, and as being held on grounds irrespective of results. To refuse a person who denies the existence of another life, the right to give evidence, would be a suitable and unobjectionabe punishment or rebuke, if nove else but the disbeliever would suffer by it. But herein lies the difficulty. We should not punish or rebuke a disbeliever, either at the expense of an accused, if innocent, or to his benefit, it guilty. Cases may and do arise where an accused person has actually committed the crime with which he is charged, in the pregence or to the knowledge of a single individual; or the accused has not committed the orime charged against him, a fact which but only one individual can prove; in either case, under our present law, the ends of justice would be sucrificed if that individual, who is sole witness of the guilt or of the innocence of the accused, declared his disbelief in a future state, as he would thereby be disqualified as a witness. If, in the first instance, that crime was actual murder, the murderer, thanks to the law, would go unpunished; if, in the second instance, the crime was simply alleged murder the innocent would be sent to the gellows. That is the issue in plain terms and simple illustration. Do not let the guilty escape, and do not punish the innocent, in marking our want of confidence and respect for those who profess to have to fear of hell and no desire for Heaven. It is not a question of removing the stigma of reproof from agnosticism, but it is a question of preventing an injury being done to public peace, order and society by allowing orime to go unpunished and of preventing an irjustice being done to persons wrongly charged with crime. Taking this view of the case it becomes questionable wisdom to oppose through thick and thin any

factory, is, to say the least, a hasty inference. and abroad to vigorous co operation, but of been more or less directed to the question. are very small and not at all in proportion probable. therefore, that Sir John Mac. her consent to the bill relating to explosives. State State Control

The other day, in his address to the Grand to the amount of work they accomplish. donald would make use of such Jury at St. Catharines, Judge Burton alluded If some of our paternal legislators would give an expression, intending it to be repeated to me, and that Sir Charles Tupper would put to the action of the Dominion Parliament in this subject their attention and endeavor to it in writting, thereby insulting us both, who, in addition to before a page 12. throwing out a bill which would have allowed National ranks by the imprisonment of agnostics and others to give evidence. The Davitt, Healy and Harrington are filled learned Judge regretted it, and thought that by the Irish Bishops who burn with the same the question had not been rightly judged or considered by several members of the House of Commons. "It is not," said Judge Burton, "that any privilege is granted to the particular persons who do not believe in a Supreme Being, or in a future state; but it is, in fact, the depriving of an innocent man of will save the people in spite of the the opportunity of getting the evidence of the only man that might, perhaps, be the means of proving his innocence. The proper administration of justice demands that all parties be permitted to give evidence, whether by affirmation or in such other way as the parties say is binding on their conscience, leaving to the jury, which is the judge of the facts, to say what amount of credence should

Of course the punishment which would be inflicted on a witness for giving false evidence person giving false evidence by simple affirmation. In fact, false swearing of any kind should be severely punished, and there would be much less perjury in our courts if Proper ventilation of the factories is also witnesses to understand that to the fear of eternal punishment there would be added a term of years in the panitentiary for anyone

PRIZES FOR LARGE FAMILIES.

The population of France has been at a standstill since the late war with Germany. This unnatural stoppage in the growth of the nation is giving the statesmen of the country considerable anxiety, and has set them thinking to find a remedy for the situation. It is not due to emigration, for comparatively few Frenchmen leave their native land in search of better homes or to improve their condition, but it is due to the rapid spread of domestic vice and immorality. The French legislators have hit upon a peculiar plan to secure proper and adequate augmentation in the number of citizens. They propose to bribe the people into the ways of virtue, and to that end will offer national prizes or rewards for large families. If the head of a household pays annually more than 100 francs in direct taxes he is to have fifteen per cent. of his taxes remitted if he can show that he is the father of five children, and five per cent. more remission for each additional child. If he does not pay a tax equal to the sum named, then, on the birth of his fifth child, he is to receive 200 francs from the National Tressury, 300 on the birth of the sixth, 400 on the birth of the seventh, and so on in a progressive scale for every additional child. It is doubtful whether this pecuniary encouragement will have the desired effect and advance the numhere of the nation. A wiser step would have been to elevate the standard of morality among the masses of the people and educate them up to a higher sense of respect for the sacred duties and responsibilities of domestic

THE DYNAMITE SCARE AT OTTAWA.

The people of this Dominion will be rather surprised to learn that there was any need for legislation against sedition, treason and rebellion. Still such appears to be the case, to judge from the precautionary action of the Government. Sir Alexander Campbell has introduced in the Senate a measure respecting offences against the State, and according to an Ottawa despatch it has received the high sounding title of the "Anti-dynamite Bill." It is designed secret cath bound societies. It strikes us as perfectly absurd to admit that there are, or can be, seditious organizations in Canada. There is nothing in this country against which any one would want to practice suiltion or go into rebellion, unless it is supposed we can rebel against ourselves. Sedition, treason or rebellion are not the pastimes of citizens of a free country which is rapidly approaching the goal of independence. We are told, however, "that considerable alarm is expressed on all sides in Ottawa at the operations of the dynamice party; and that the Government is said to be in possession of evidence which warrants it in taking all possible precautions." One would imagine that this despatch was cabled from London instead of being wired from the Canadian Capital. It must be a pretty sight to see the scared Ottawaites shaking and trembling for their lives! And here is the Government about to spread the alarm and intensify the scare by passing anti-dynamite bills. Does it not see the evil effects that will result from this legislative ection. The dynamite phantom which the Government has sprung on the country will scare not only the good dear people of Ottawa, but, what is more, it will scare away the immigrants desiring to obtain homes on Canadian territory.

PROTECTION FOR CANADIAN CHILDREN.

THE overworking of children is attracting the attention of the people in the United States, and laws are demanded to regulate the employment of children in factories. The question is one which needs also to be discussed on this side of the border. It is well enough that children should be taught industrious habits, but to keep them at work in factories from six in the morning until six in the evening is pushing industry too far and savours somewhat of cruelty. The results are highly prejudicial to the youth of the country; their physical development is retarded reform fit our laws of evidence on this point, and weakened and they are deprived of the

would render an immense service to the manhood and womanhood of the country. The French Government has just shown itself to be exceedingly careful of the health and solicitous for the welfare of the rising generation. It has just published a decree containing six articles relating to the employment of children in French factories. It is absolutely forbidden to employ children in the manufacture of certain dangerous chemicals, or to let boys under seventean or girls under eighteen years of age to work in mills. Neither must children be employed in manufacturing bones business involving risk to life and limb, as, for instance, in slating roofs. It is also made illegal to allow poys or girls under a certain age to draw any trucks on the public streets or highways, or when inside manufactories to draw any vehicle which, together with the load, shall weigh more than 200 lbs. Exit from the factories in case of fire is made a special care and training. precaution and care are taken to prevent the youth of the country from prematurely losing their health and an adequate physical development. A little of this care and precaution would not be cut of place in Canada at the present time, when so many of our mills and factories are run by the aid of

SIR VERNON HARCOURT introduced the Explosion Bill yesterday afternoon in the British House of Commons, and while some of the members were saying Jack Robiuson it passed its first, second and third readings, was sent to the House of Lords where it was adopted instanter, and a few minutes after the royal assent was received by telegraph, so that the Act was ready to become law after midnight. There was great disgust in the House when none of the lrish National party put in an appearance to oppose the measure. It was none of their funeral and they did not attend it. The Tories were the only ones who cheered the passage of the Bill, as it was with considerable reluctance that the Liberals gave their assent to the measure which opens the way for a further despotic curtailment of English liberties

Mormoniam is making considerable headway in Great Britain. The missionaries sent from Utah across the Atlantic to prosecute the work of propagating the iniquity, recently held a Congress in London to report progress The report was very favorable. The missionaries said they had to steer clear of Ireland, as the Irish did not take kindly to Mormonism, but in England and Scotland they met with better (?) results, and had butlittle difficulty in obtaining converts or recruits in fairly large numbers. The following is a detailed statement of the results of merest nonsense; for when a new bishop is to their immoral and demoralizing labors :-Liverpool, 120; Manchester, 90; Leeds, 70 Glasgow, 40; Aberdeen, 20; Edinburgh, 30; Sheffield, 30; Newcastle, 30; Birmingham, 20 , and London only 25.

months' hoist" by piecemeal, and is being as effectually smothered by a process of process. | to the Holy Father. tination as if it had originally met with the | THE PASTORAL OF THE BISHOP OF THREE RIVERS. fate which Mr. Coursel intended for it when | Louis Francis Lafleche, by the mercy of the he first moved the six months' hoist. When the Bill was reached on the order paper last evening in the House, its introducer, Mr. to suppress saditions organizations and John White, was called over to Sir John, who requested him to give it another week's hoist. Mr. White seemed not to like the ides, but with a few caresses from his chief, he gracefully yielded and announced to the House that as there was a division of opinion in the | to the reading of this document you will all, committee of the Orange Association as to the wisdom of pressing the Bill to a second randing, he desired to defer all proceedings in connection with it for another week.

AN EXPLANATION AND REPUDIA-TION.

A series of letters and documents relating to the transfer of certain property in Toronto to the Christian Brothers for educational purposes by the Dominion Government, have found their way into the public Press, and have evoked adverse criticism more or less just. In justice to all the parties connected with this correspondence, we publish the following letter from Mr. J. A. Macdonald which appeared in a Toronto contemporary, and which relieves the position of the Government of considerable odium :-

Sin,-My attention has been called to the fact that some partly stolen and partly forged correspondence, alleged to have passed between Sir Charles Tupper and myself in the year 1879 on the subject of the purchase of the old Bank of Upper Canada buildings from the Government of Canada by the Christian Brothers, of which his Grace the Archbishop is in this diocese the head, has been published in a Hamilton paper, ostensibly as a special telegraphic despatch, from its Ottawa correspondent. The fact that such a message never passed over the wires obviates the necessity of characterizing the special correspondent in question as a very special liar. The remark, however, will apply with equal force to the editor of the journal in question,

it to befalse in material part if not in whole. The gravamen of the attack which has been based upon the letters in question is that Sir Charles Tupper is alleged to have repeated in writing to me a statement al. leged to have been made by Sir John Macdonald to him, that "no reliance is to be Mr. Jas. McDonald The Ray. Mr. Choquette placed on the breed," i. c., the Irish Catholics. | was re-slected Chaplain, and Dr. Pare, re-Sir Charles Tupper is perfectly aware that I elected Physician. am myself a Roman Catholic. Sir John Macdonald is aware that my mother was an Irish Catholic, and both know that my then partner The attention of our Judges has of late advantages of school education. Their wages Mr. Foy, is a Catholic Irishman. It is not

secure for the children a necessary protection in addition to being political friends, were against the system of overworking, they also the partners of his son. The fact that Sir John Madonald never made the statement to Sir Charles Tupper, that Sir Charles Tupper never repeated it to me, never wrote, and that I never received such a letter, disposes somewhat effectually of the material portion of the scandal, and leaves the stigma of so dastardly a statement with the newspaper which first gave currency to it. I live in hope, however, that the Irish Catholica will survive it.

So far asmy letter is concerned, I can only say that it was a private letter, and that I kept no copy of it. How far it is true, and how far untrue, I cannot at this distance of time say. It contains one expression, however, which certainly is not mine. The term 'gent" is, I am informed, commonly used by that class of persons of whom the editor of horn or mother of pearl articles, the dust of the paper is typical. I never made use of it which is injurious to the lungs, nor in in my life, in conversation or in writing, and would not, therefore, have applied it to the distinguished Archbishop of Toronto.

It is apparent, therefore, that in addition to the black dishonor of reading and then publishing a private letter these people bave committed both theft and forgery.

I am at a loss to know what to liken them To compare them to pirates would be an injustice to the latter, for they at least have one merit-they sail under their proper colors. Perhaps the best plan is not to attempt a comparison.

Yeurs, etc., JOHN A. MAGDONELL. Toronto, April 7.

THE ARCHBISHOP'S REQUEST.

S GRACE DISAPPROVES OF THE CONDUCT OF CERTAIN PAPERS.

Nonsensical and sepsational news pubished about Catholic aflatrs—That "Diocese of Nicolet"—Mgr. Fabre in-terviewed—What Mis Lordship has to say—Mgr. Lafleche and his flock.

The announcement in an evening contemporary on Wednesday last of the establishing of the "Diocese of Nicolet," was a little sensational and unfounded, as there is not the least authority for such a premature au-nouncement. The following is the translation of a letter addressed by the Secretary of His Grace the Archbishop of Quebec to the journals of that city :-Mr. Editor,

I am charged by His Grace, the Archbishop of Quebec, to request all Catholic editors of the arch-diocese to abstain in future from publishing and even from reproducing from other papers rumors regarding ecclesiastical changes or nominations, without having taken information from those who alone have the right to give it. Apart from this, rumors being often devoid of all foundation, and the production of malevolence or of the desire of mystifying the public, as cortain news which has lately appeared, they have the serious inconvenience of wounding the reasonable susceptibilities of respectable persons.

I have the honor to be, Mr. Editor, Your most humble servant,

C. A. MAROIS, Secretary.

The opinion and sentiments of His Lordeblo the Bishop of Montreal are ta complete accord with those set forth in the above letter. In regard to the rumor of the resignation of Mgr. Laffeche, we learn that it is without the slightest foundation. and about the names of the rov. gentlemen who were spoken of an likely to be appointed to the new See should it be formen, is the be appointed there must be a conclave of bishops, who select the names to be sent to Rome for our Holy Father's final selection A representative of THE POST was very

kindly received by Mgr. Fabre, who requested him to publish the above letter and said the article in our contemporary was utterly with-THE Orange Bill is receiving the "six His Lordship the Bishop of Three Rivers, which shows his constant loyalty and fidelity

Apostolic See, Bishop of Three Rivers.

To the Clergy Religious Communities, and to all the Faithful of our Diocese. Salutation and Benediction in our Lord Jesus Christ. Dear Brethren,-

The Sovereign Pontiff, Leo XIII., glorlous. ly reigning, has issued the 27th of February last in favor of the Laval University, and its Succersal at Montreal, a decree, which we hasten to make known to you. In listening without difficulty, understand the will of the Holy Father, which is therein so clearly expressed that it is not necessary to explain it further. Your well known faith and your piety, your constant fidelity to follow the teachings we have given you regarding the respect and submission due to the Holy See, are for us a sure guaranty that you will promptly and faithfully conform to these orders of Him who has mission to direct our sours, since he holds for us on earth the place of our Lord Jesus Obrist. Let our present letter be read at the prone of all the churshes and chapels where civiue offices are held, the first Sunday after its reception, and in chapter in the religious communities. Given at Three Rivers, in our Episcopal

Palace, under our sign and real of the diocese, and the contra sign of our secretary, the 27th day of March, 1883.

of Three Rivore.

Jos. FERD BERLAND, Secretair.

THE ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY OF SHER-BROOKE. The annual meeting of the St. Patrick's

Society of Sherbrooke was held in the Society's Hall on the 31 inst. There was a numercus attendance and great interest manifested by the members in the reports, etc., of the retiring officers. The Treasurer's report showed that the financial position of the Society was in a flourishing condition. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year :- President, Mr. Wm. Murray; 1st Vice President, Mr. M. L. Connolly; 2nd Vice President, Mr. H. W. who published the correspondence knowing Mulvens; Tressurer, Mr. B. Murray; Secretary, Mr. J. H. Walsh; Corresponding Scoretary, Mr. T. J. Maguire. Committee-Messrs. M. T. Stenson, M. Bransnell, P. Mc-Donough, J. S. Maguire, Jas. Tracey, James Henry and David Livingstone. Grapd Marshal, Mr. M. Coogen; Asst. Grand Marshal,

THE BOYAL ASSENT. LONDON, April 10. The Queen has given.

Committee to the first of the first

LOCAL NEWS.

partin a short while.

_Mr. Henry Shackell, formerly a well-known official of the Great Western railway, more recently of the Grand Trunk railway, is on his way to Milwankee, having been appointed general agent of the Devolt, Grand Haven and Milwaukee railway in that city. The surveys of the proposed Grand Trunk Air line are progressing.

_Miss Mary O'Brien, grand daughter of Mr. James Bankin, one of our most respected citizens, was yesterday morning united in marriage to Dr. W. H. McGowan. After a wedding breakfast at the residence of the brids, the happy couple left for a tour in the States. Miss O'Brien, who has rare vocal talents, is deservedly popular in social circles in this city.

_At a meeting of the St. Mary's Youlg Irishmen's Societyheld on Sunday last in their hall, corner Craig and Panet streets, the following were elected office bearers for the ensuing six months :- Juo. P. O'Rourke President, M. Fitzpatrick 1st Vice-President, Wni. Phelan Treasurer, D. Maher Collecting Treasurer, E. O'Sullivan Rec.-Secretary, J. McDonnell Cor. Secretary, T. McKeown Marshall, Thos. Burns Librarian.

UNIVERSAL TESTIMONY

Cannot be disputed, and the case is yet to be heard from in which Patnam's Painless Corn Extractor has falled to perform a perfect cure. This with painless and rapid action and freedom from annoyance during use. The great corn and bunion cure stands unrivalled. Sure, safe, painless. Beware of trauds offered as substitutes for the great corn cure, Putnam's Painless Corn Extractor. N. C. Polson & Co., Kingston, proprietors. Use no other.

THE CONDEMNED MURDERER.

The unfortunate man Timothy Milloy, who is to suffer the extreme penalty of the law on Monday next, is stated to be quite resigned to his fate, and pays great attention known whether he will make a confession cilicors a letter, which he said he wished pubready for the performance of the final tragedy. follows : It is the same as was used at the last execution, and is built in one corner of the gaol yard and cannot be seen from the outside. The executioner has already been appointed, and is said to have already performed similar services.

OATABBH.

CATABBE.-A new treatment whereby a per-King street west, Toronto, Canada. 13**-tf**

THE LAND LEAGUE.

The adjourned semi-annual meeting of the Land League was held yesterday atternoon, the President, Mr. C. J. Doherty in the

meeting proceeded to the election of officere, with the following result : - Mr. C J. Doherty, President; Mr. B. Connaughtor, Vice President; Mr. T. Buchanan, Treasurer Mr. B. Wall, Recording Secretary; Mr. M. Felly, Corresponding Secretary; Mr. J. Redmoud, Collecting Treasurer. Executive Committee-Mesers. M. Bart, W. Conroy, M. Donovan, J. Lyons, J. P. Whelan and J.

Mesers. C. J. Doherty and J. P. Whelan were delegated to attend the convention to be held in Philadelphia on the 25th instant.

Doherty briefly thanked the members for his ciety should continue always in the same hands. However, he had urged this view did not feel that he would have a right to reinto to acquiesce in their unanimous desire that he should again accept the bonorable and responsible office of President of the League.

day afternoon. After routine business the election of officers for the enough year was J A McCann; Corresponding Secretary, JC McEarne; Recording Secretary, Jeremiah Coffey; Assistant Recording Secretary, John Parker; Librarian, James F Neville; Assistant Librarian, T Partland; Councillore-T Harding, P Donoven, jr, E R Fitzgerald, P T McGoldrick, H S Smythe, T Fitzgerald, M J Warren, James P Connaughton, Frank Neville; Marshal, M Fosbre; Assistant Marshal, W Flannagen. Immediately after the election the Rev Director installed the new officers and delivered a short address, complimenting the members on the success that had already attended their efforts. A vote of thanks was then passed to the rething officers, and a special vote to the | world, but to say that she was held like a following ladies and gentlemen who so kindly had contributed to the success of the entertsinment on the 2nd inet :- Madams Parratt, Misses A O'Sullivan and Phemis Allan, Major Hopper and Professor J A Fowler.

A DELIBERATE ATTEMPT AT MURDER,

One of the most deliberate attempts at murder ever recorded occurred in this city yesterday afternoon, the following being the particulars: There is an old man about 65 years of ege, named George W. Jones alias George whom reliable and correct information was Brown, an ex-soldier of the American army. He has been employed for some time as a western Telegraph Company. He is mious ing the members in regard to the vows made one arm, which he lost in one of the many battles in which he was engaged during the late war in the States. He is well known at all the newspaper effices, and had the appearance of being a very quiet, inoff-neive old man. According to what we can hear, he merried a woman half his age, and of whom he was very jealous, and he was particularly the time expires, she is at liberty suspicious of a man named

HENRY WITNAMOR.

ten store, on McGill street. Yesterday after of a very respectable family, she has only noon, whilst slightly under the influence of taken the first vow, and but nine months reliquor, he went into Labelle's store, and en-graged Witnaugh in conversation, and to stree as though she had never assumed the whom he soon began to use threatening lan-habit of religion. In the meantime it is utguage, and at last, drawing a revolver from terly untrue to say that she is in any way his pocket, he fired at Witnaugh, wounding under personal restraint; she has her duties him in the right breast. The wounded man I to fulfil, and attends to them like any other of

at once grappled with Jones, and with the Sisters; she, like them, is free to leave the the help of a fellow clerk succeeded in taking the revolver away from him, after which Wehicles continue to cross the river and Jones ran away. Witnaugh then placed the will do so for a few days, although the river revolver in his pooket, and, calling a hack, is now rising rapidly and the ice about to at once drove to the Montreal General Hospital, where his wound was found to be a very serious one, and

> MAY YET PROVE FATAL. About 4 o'clock word was brought to the Central Station by Mr. Labelle to the effect that one of his clerks had been shot and who was then lying at the Hospital. Deputy Chief Naegele immediately ordered Detective Gladu to go there and investigate the matter. On the officer proceeding to the Hospital he found the wounded man in bed, and at once entered into conversation with him. On being asked his name, he pointed to the card pinned by the efficials of the Institution to the wall over his bed. The name given there was Thomas Thomp. son, aged 42. On being pressed, he confessed what his real name was, and in answer to the questions of the detective, he said that there was not a woman in the case, but during the day a one armed man named Brown came into the store where he was employed, and after calling him some ugly names, want at him. He at once took the revolver from him, on which Brown replied, I will buy another and

I'LL TAKE YOUR LIFE

to day." Detective Gladu then left the wounded man and returned to the Central Station, and on reporting the affair to Ohief Paradia he was instructed with the assistance of Detective Murphy to go and arrest the intended murderer, and between 7 and 8 o'clock last evening he arrested the prisoner at his house on Duke street. He was then under the influence of liquor, and willingly went with the officers to the station, where he admitted to them that he had done the shooting and he hoped the bdie. He said that his wife dld washing for Witneugh, that he had never found anything wrong between them but suspected something. He then handed the detectives a package marked

"MOBPHINE, POISON," and which appeared to have come from the to his religious duties. He este and drug store of Richard Birks, No. 207 McGill sleeps well, and is more communicative street. Prisoner said he intended to swallow than when he was first sentenced. It is not this if his victim died. He also nanded the of guilt, but it is thought that he will loave a written confession behind him. The scaffold was erected yesterday, and is now quite to be complied with." The letter read as

" MONTREAL, April 3rd, 1883. "That vilan has ruined my peace; I can bear it no longer; he has seduced the woman I loved, the mother of my three dear children; I can bear it no longer; he has ms and my family ruined for ever; I do this to end my troubles in this wicked and unfriendly world; may manent cure is effected in from one to three God have mercy on me; I do this because I applications. Particulars and Treatise free on | can't live in peace with my wife; may God receipt of price. A. H. DIXON & SON, 305 have mercy on her, that she may have time to repent of the wicked sins and unfaithful-

> "(Signed) George W. Jones, Ex-Sheriff of Floyd County, Indiana. alias George Brown."

P.S .- " May God biess them all-if I die I donate my body to McGill College, it is my The report of the Treasurer for the past six wish it may do them some good, and if I do months was read and adopted, and the not dye it will not be my fault. I do this in my sober moments. I wish to leave this unfriendly world, this is my last wish and my last words.

GEORGE W JONES. (bigned), alias Grorge Brown?

The prisoner was brought before the Police Magistrate this morning and remanded in order that the depositions of the wounded man may be taken at the Hospital. The prisoner still expresses a hope that his votim

AN UNWARBANTABLE ATTACK ON A CATHOLIC CONVENT.

An evening contemporary who is not over re-election, and stated that he accepted the favorable to Catholic sentiment, faith and office with a certain regret, as he did not con-sider it desirable that the offices of the So-day an article as sensational as it was misday an article as sensational as it was misleading if not malicious. It was headed " A Prisoner in a Convent," and gave a most symupon the League as forcibly as be was able, pathetic and piteous description of the horrors and as they had chosen to differ with him, he of convent life and the inhuman cruelty practiced towards the inmates. That the narrative was truthful none but the bigotted or prejudiced would be inclined to believe. contemporary, on hearing one side of the story, should not have displayed such unbecoming haste in aiming at the conclusion CATHOLIC YOUNG MEN'S SOCIETY. that the "application of mustard blisters" or The adjourned annual meeting of the the like was induiged in in Catholic Catholic Young Men's Society was held in institutions, or that the convents are their hall, 1310 St. Catherine street, yester- controlled by an uncivilizing and brutal infinence. A Post reporter repaired to the Hochelaga Convent, the scene of the alleged proceeded with, and resulted as follows :- forcible incarceration of a frall and delicate Director and Treasurer, Roy James Callaghan; girl, to ascertain the real facts of the case and President, James F Fosbre; 1st Vice-President, to give them to the public as they occurred dent, P F McCaffrev; 2nd Vice-President, and not as they came from the excited imagination of the sympathetic, sorrow-stricken and indignant young man of the Witness. On arriving at the convent THE POST representative was received with that affability and kindness so characteristic of the Catholic sisterhood and so opposite to what our contemporary would have its readers believe of thom. The reporter showed the Lady Superioress a copy of the article referred to and asked if there was any truth in it, and also for the particulars of the case.

The sister answered that the orticle was highly misleading and false from beginning to end. There was, she said, a member of the order who was decirous of returning into the prisoner was pare nonconce and malice, as the young lady was at liberty to go at any time she liked. The sleter wished to treat the article with the contempt it deserved, as no Catholic or right thinking Protestant would for a moment believe the matter to be as stated by our contemporary, but as the name of His Lordship the Bishop of Montreal had been mentioned in no flattering terms in the article, she referred our reporter to His Lordeblo A visit was next paid to the Episcopal Palace, where Mgr. Fabre was spoken to on the subject and from obtained. To fully understand the oase the reader must understand the rules governat their religious reception. A young lady on entering the convent takes no vows and for two years she is a novice or postulant, being at liberty to leave at any time during that period At the end of the two years, if she his found herself fitted for the convent life and still wishes to continue in the Order, she takes the vows for five years. Again, when to leave. But if she semains she takes the final vows, which are for life. Now, in the engaged as a clerk in Labelle's New York | case of the lady in question, who is a member

convent at any moment. But, in spite of the endeavors of her relations, who wish her to leave at once, she considers herself bound by her vow and willingly remains the remainder of her time. Her father has never been refused to see ber, and has had access to ber at any time when she is not engaged in her convent duties. His Lordship, in answer to a question if there was any truth in the statement that he had threatened ber father and forbidden him his presence? smiled as he replied, "I never threaten any one, and you my child, know that any one has free access to me at all times. If her father or relations wish to see me let them come; I have never told them not to do so. They or any one else can see me at any time I am not engaged." readers of the above can see how little truth there was in the article of our contemporary. The simple fac's of the matter were that a young lady's relations wished her to leave a convent, and she preferred to remain until she could do so without breaking her vow; but of this our contemporary with its usual love of justice and fairplay constructed a thrilling romance on the terrible fate of a prisoner in a convent, which, it confined to its own pages, would have done little harm, but unluckily it has been telegraphed all over the country. Now that the harm is done, we can only hope that the truth will be as widely circulated, and that our contemporary will make amones for the acandal it has invented and propagated.

A PAINFUL END.

A WELL KNOWN YOUNG MONTREALER KILLED IN A SAW MILL IN MANITORA

A saw hill in hantfold here announces the death of a well known yourg Montrealer, Mr. Frank Corley, who left this city about a year ago to go to Manltoba, where he had obtained employment in a saw mill some two hundred miles distant from Wienipeg. From accounts it appears that young Corley met with an accident about the latter end of March, by being caught in the beiting of the mill and having one of his legs rightfully mutblated, so much so as to necessitated its amputation above the knes. This oreration the unfortunate young man bore with great fortlinde and was seemingly recovering. On the 29th March, however, he was found to be in a precarious condition, and on Easter Sunday morning died. Strange to say the news of his natimely end did not reach Montreal, where his family reside, until Saturday last, and was naturally a great shock to them. Telegraph communication was immediately catablished, but up to the present the full particulars of the sad accident have not been ascertained. The deceased was well known in the city and had a large circle of friends. Like many others he determined to reach here on Saturday next. A telegraphic desputch to the Chief of Police

LACROSSE.

The Shamrock Lacrosse Club won during the season 33 games and lost 11, They have not lost a single match since they were beaten by the Montreal on July 23rd, 1881. The Young Shamrocks won 32 games and lost 4, and have not lost a match during the season. The Shamrock Juniors played 5 matches of which they won three and lost one and one was drawn. The following is the Shamrock's record for the past year :-SHAMROCK MENIORS.

	Won. Lost.
	May 13Caughnawaga 4
	May 24Cornwall Island Indians 3 0
	May 24Ind-pendent (Champion)Default.
ľ	July 1Cornwall Island 3 2
	July 15Cornwall Island
	Ang 12Montreal (shampion) 3 2
	Aug 26 Caughnawaga 3 1
	Sep 2 Independent (Champion). Default.
	Sep 🛋 Caughnawaga 8 0
	Sep 24 Toronto (Champion) 3 2
	Sep 25Garry 3 1
	Sep 30 Toronto, la Toronto 3 1
	Oct 14 Mont cal (Champion). Default.
	Oct 21Toronto (Champion) 2 0
	NAME OF STREET
1	YOUNG SHAMROCKS.
ı	Won, Lost,
	June 3 Brants, of Brantford Default.
	" 0Brants of Paris 3 0

9. Brants of Paris. 3 July 9. Canadians ... 3 22. Canadians of Cornwall. 3 29. 2nd Twelve of Montreal. 3 Aug 19. Pelerboros ... 3 5ept. 9. Shamrock Club, of Quebec. Default. 9 ... White Star, of Quebec. 3 16. Canadians, of Cornwall. 3 Matterds 9 Matterd 30. Maitiands ... 3 ct. 9. Peterboro ... 2 4 2. Indecendents, of Toionto. Default. 4 18. Thistie, of Quebec ... 3 4 28. Indians, Caughnawaga ... 2 Oct

DEATH ON THE TRACK.

Last evening a man named Joseph Roy, employed as a brakesman on the Canadian Pacific Ballway a Sault au Recollet, was ordered to proceed with a lastern up the track to warn a train which was expected from Quebec. The train had been telegraphed to Martin Junction to prevent a collision. The conductor in charge was on the lookout for Roy, and in coming along at a slow rate about three quarters of a mile on the other side of the Sault au Becoilet Bridge, shortly after turning the curve, he observed a light on the track which he expected was carried by deceased. He immediately applied the breves and reversed his engine, and cbserved a stationary light, and seeing no person on the track, proceeded at a slow rate, running over the deceased. After the train was stopped it was found that only the engine and balf a car had passed over the unfortunate man. When found, he was lying on his face, with his left arm under the same, and his feet inside the rail. It is presumed the deceased sat down and fell asleep, for had he been awake he would have waved his lantern on noticing the train. The Coroner was notified, and proceeded at once to the place, and had the body conveyed to the Morgue to await an inquest. The decensed was married and lived on Marie Annee street.

ST. MARY'S UNION.

St. Mary's Union is a pious Association (e-tablished with the permission and appro-nation of Bight Rev. Michael J. O. Farrell, Bishop of Trenton, N. J.) for the support of homeless children.

The yearly alms entitling to a certificate of membership, for either the living or the dead, is 25 cents. Hardly any one will miss this small sum, which secures the benefits of a daily Mass and many other spiritual privileges. Special Masses are offered for the benefit of

among their friends.) Solicitors obtaining 25 members will be presented with a beautiful picture of the Bacred Heart of Jesus or Mary, as they may Bolect.

An eight-page illustrated paper is published, every February, in the interests of the Union and sent to all solicitors for gratuitous distribution among the members on their

Certificates in English, French, or German. Mouning certificates for the dead. Persons desiring to become members o

solicitors, will please state how many certificates of each kind they may probably need also how many papers are required. For furtner information address the Direc-

tor of St. Mary's Union, REV. JAMES A. MCFAUL, St. Mary's Cathedral,

Trenton, New Jersey.

SCOTCH NEWS.

During last week 854 tons of coal were sent foreign from Greenock, and 193 tons constwise. There were no shipments of pig-

A photograph of the three imprisoned crofters is now on sale in Edinburgh. The proceeds of the sale are to be given to the crofters on their release.

Last week the mortality of Edinburgh was 101, and the death rate 23 per 1,000 per annum. There were 13 deaths under 1 year. and 32 above 60, of which 4 were above 80 and one above 90 years.

At the annual meeting of Barrhead Total Abstinence Society last week Mr. Bryden, the well known conductor of Saltcoats Convalescent Home, stated that he had passed through his hands 14,000 persons in the Home, besides many thousands privately, without having found it necessary in any case to use intoxicating liquor.

The Glasgow School Board met on Wednesday in Kennedy street Public School, St. Rollox, with over 100 parents who were summoned for neglecting the education of their children. For the most part they were of the careless and indifferent class as to their children's welfare. They were warned that if they failed to send them to school as promised, and if those who did neglected to keep their children at school, the next resort would be prosecution before the Sheriff.

At Port Glasgow recently, Archbishop Eyre, of Glasgow, laid the memorial stone of new Reman Catholic schools intended to accommedate 800 acholars. The Archbishop afterwards met at a cake and wine banquet in the Town Hall the Provost and several members of the Town Council. His Grace expressed his gratification that Port Glasgow was frac from the rankling and bickering which were noticeable among religious denominations in many other towns, and hoped the new schools would further their great object, which was not merely to teach children the leading tenets of their faith, but the principles of good citizenship.

JOHN BRIGHT ON IRELAND.

SHAMEFUL VIOLATION OF A FACRED TREATY.

In his recent speech at Glasgow, on the occasion of his installation as Lord Rector, John Bright thus referred to the Irish ques-

"From our own history, however, we

tion:---

have some lessons. To two of them I would just for a moment ask your atten-You know just now more about Ireland probably than ever you did before. Our newspapers have written columns about Ireland, our Parliamentary debaters are constantly talking about Ireland, and thousands who do not write in newspapers or speak in Parliament-I may say millions—have their hearts heavy often when they consider what has occurred in Ireland within the last three years. But now everybody who can look at Irish history with ordinarily clear gaze will admit that if only slight changes had been effected there at no great distance of time, it is probable that none of those misfortunes might have arisen. In reading the account of the accession of William III. to the throne, you will remember that James II. carried on for a time a little war in Ireland in the hope of regaining his throne. About the very last event in that war was the surrender of the city of Limerick in 1691. By the convention or treaty of that surrender the Catholic population of Ireland were promised—they were not guaranteed, but they were promised-a free exercise of their religion. The trenty was not only never carried into effect, but it was immediately violated. In the picture que language of Irleh crators, the city of Limerick is now epoken of as the City of the Violated Treaty. Instead of the people having the free exercise of their religion, which, I think, one Obristian people ever inpeople, and if, added to that, our Parliament had known how to make the land more free in the two centuries which have since passed, the people of Ireland would have become civilized, peace would have been assured, and the kingdoms would have been united and tranquil.'

Referring to India Mr. Bright spoke as follows:-There is a greater problem than these offered by Canada and Australia, the problem offered us by the great dependency, our Indian Empire, of which writers and speakers in England are accustomed to boast so much. The great problem of the future to my mind for this country is the Indian problem. It is consoling to our conscience to forget as much as possible the mode in of the staff of that General. which that Empire has been obtained. (Hear, hear.) Our people are proud of the possession of India. They thought it once a land of untold and teeming wealth. They know it is not so now, but they imagine that the ployed be gathered the material for his "Hispostession of this great Empire gives to these islands and to our population a name which is above every other nems, and a power which is above every other power throughout all the kingdoms of the globe. It has added even another title to the ancient monarchy of England. (Cheers from the Conservative students.) It is now forty years eince I was first returned as a representative of a constituency to the House of Commons. (Oneers.) From that time, within a year or two, there have been added to the Indian Empire certain dominions—for example, the province of Sciude, the province of Burman, the Kingdom of Oude, the province of the Panjab; I suppose not less than 15,000,000 of people have been brought under the sway of the English crown Indla during that time. I may

any that these great acquisitions of territory were not obtained without war, and the last of them especial y without a somewhat prolonged and uncommonly sauguinary war; but besides there have been two great wars on the frontier, wars with the kingdom and the people of Aighanistan. Two were ware solicitors, (those who produce a number of in which none of us who know anything certificates of membership and dispose of them about them feel disposed to take any credit, and one of them, as we know, was a war of extreme, and I will say of hideous disaster. (Cheers, hisses, and a voice, "No politics") At the present moment the English language is spreading in India with great rapidicy. I met two educated and accomplished native gentlemen from Southern India six or seven years ago, and they told me they thought that then there were as many people, natives of India, who could and did read Milton and Shakespeare as there are in this country. (Cheers). English literature, as a matter of course, will spread where the Euglish language is spoken, and English science of this we may be well assured that the Eng-

English science must necessarily break down the ancient supertitions and religious of the Indian people. (Cheers). If this be so, we may come to the certain conclusion that there will grow up in the minds of the natives of India the most educated and the most cultivated feelings in favor of change and of freedom. In fact, all the good that we are endeavoring to do-and it is more than we have endeavored to do in past years—all the good we endeavor to do by education, by improved legislation, every-thing that tends to lift the native a little higher-everyting of that kind necessarily must tend to give his mind feelings which some time or other will be hostile to the permanent subjection of his country to another country. As an instance, now, you that the present Governor-Genknow eral of India is Lord Ripon. (Hisses and cheers.) I quite understand that the mention of Lord Bipon's name calls forth a little diversity of sentiment. (Laughter.) I have had the pleasure of knowing Lord Ripon for many years, since he was very young and first entered Parliament. I know a good deal of what he has done and is

doing in India. You have heard probably of

some extension of municipal government to

the natives of India, and of a proposition to

give to a few Judges of India somewhat ex-

tended powers, under which some offenders,

not the natives of India, but the natives of

That is all very well, but a great Empire that has been conquered by breaking all the Ten Commandments-(laughter)-cannot be retained by the principles of the Sermon of the Mount." (Laughter and cheers.) Aud, therefore, it is argued that you must make no concession to the great 200,000,000 of people. But if you are teaching them your language, and allowing them to read your books, and teaching them your science, do you mean to say that you can hold this people always, mainly, and only by the sword, and that when you enter the Sucz Canal in Egypt and pass the Cape of Good Hope you must throw overboard your New Testaments, for they have no meaning in the British Indian Empire? (Cheers.) Of nothing am I more cartain than that the mild, generous and just administration of Lord Ripon and such as Lord Ripon-(hisses and cheers) - is the greatest security that we can have for the continuance of the present relations between the United Kingdom and India, and is at the same time likely to promote, as long as it

DEATH OF MAJOR CONYNGHAM.

shall last, the best interests of both countries.

(Cheers.)

A PROMINENT IBIBH-AMERICAN AUTHOR AND JOUR-

NALIST GONE. Major David Power Conyugham, editor of the New York Tablet, died last evening at his residence, No. 7 Vandam street, after a short illness. About ten days ago he was seized by a heavy cold, which developed into an acute pneumonia. On Monday of last week he disease. At 6.25 yesterday his death took place, at the age of 57. Major Conyng. ham was born near Mullinahone, County Tipperary, Ireland, and inherited a comfortable patrimony in the district. He came of that class known in the old conutry as gentlemen farmers, and was allied to some who have made their mark in literature and patriotism -notably the late Charles J. Kickham, to whom he stood in the relation of the Queen's College, Cork, and gave literary inclinaearly evidences of tions. While still very young he aspired to authorship, and one or two works of fiction, published by Duffy of Dublin, won favor for the aspirant and inling, odious, and unjust system of laws, to participate in the Irish revolutionary movement of '48, and had opportunity of flicted upon another. (Cheers.) I do not rendering signal aid to the late Colonel doubt in the least that if the conditions of John O'Mahony in some of the eventful the Trenty of Limerick had been fulfilled, if scenes of that period. After the collapse of there had been freedom to the religion of the the hopes '48 Mr. Conyngham became dissatisfied with residing in Ireland. Intended by his parents for the priest-hood, he felt the want of vocation and abandoned the idea, leaving to his brother, who became a curate in Liverpool, England, and who died some four or five years ago in New York, Rev. Maurice Conyngham, the much coveted distinction in Irish families. He was for a time Daputy Chairman of the Mullinahone Board of Guardians, but emigrating to this country about the time of the beginning of our civil war, he obtained employment as a reporter on the Herald, and was despatched as special correspondent for that paper, and was attached in that capacity to Meagher's Irish Brigada; permissibly as one

Major Conyugham was industrious, painstaking, and feerless, and many of his war penpictures at the time had a rugged and racy power investing them. It was while thus onory of the Irish Brigade," which, if exhibitng a careless and hasty style, is still full of intorming facts, making it a valuable book of reference. After the war Mr.Conyngham received from the Department at Washington the compilmentary commission of Major. In 1866 he became proprietor of the Irish People, the organ of the Fenian Brotherhood in those days, and in 1868 founded, in conjunction with the late P. H. Gill, the Staten Island Leader. Disposing of his interest to his part ner, be became, with the late Richard Walter. proprietor of the Sunday Democrat, and after Mr. Walter's retirement prought the paper to a success in association with Mr. Robert White. Change was, however, the characteristic of Major Conyngham. Ceasing connection with the Democrat, he became an attache of the Post Office Department in New York under the incumbency of Postmaster James, and this position be resigned in order to take editorial management of the New York Tablet, with the Messes. Sadiler, about three years ago. More recently he, in partnership with General M. Kerwin, became proprietor of the Tablet with editorial control, and under the new management the paper was recovering much of its old-time influence.

Major Conyngham published many works Saints," "The O'Mahoneys," etc. He had facile pen and an aggressive style. In jour. entertaining. Major Conyngham, some few years ago, received from a Western college the honorary distinction of -I mean science such as it appears in Eng. | American politics he was a free lance rather lish books-will there find students; and than a fixed adherent, and in Irish national with regard to religion, if we do little affairs there was an erratic vagueness which or nothing to spread among the natives of did not permit of attachments for long to any public man, while personally his enemies Dauphin, New Otleans, La, will furnish all lish language, and English literature, and were few and not pronounced.

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the second field to be selected to the

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

OTTAWA, April 9. There were as many rumors flying round yesterday about the Orange bill as there are sets of opinions in Parliament, but it was generally understood towards evening the bill would not come up.

Mr. Wiggins' likeness appeared in the Free Press of Saturday. He looks quite calm and grand, it I may say so, and the last man in the world to manufacture a storm.

I suppose you have seen the item anent this bottle of explosive matter in the base of the Parliament building. It is in order just now to have dynamite articles in the papers, but it is hardly fair to invent such an atroclous canard as that referred to. There is only one class can suffer from it, namely, poor Irish Oatholic employees about the liament. The Superintendent of Police laughs at the whole thing. The truth about the matter is, that while two men, one a policeman named Godd, were in the basement on business, a soda water bottle was thrown down from the top by a Government employee, and the two men were terribly scared. I presume they had been reading about the dynamite fiends in England until their nerves were shattered, and that the this country, may be tried.

What are the kinds of argument that are It is true, though, that the hose belonging to used? They say, "India was obtained by the Vice-Regal residence has been cut by the sword, and India must be kept, and can some badly disposed person or persons, who only be kept, by the sword." They say, it is to be hoped, will be discovered and punished.

The great subject of discussion by the quidnuncs here after the Orange bill, is the Macdonnell-Tupper correspondence; the general impression is that all the letters are genuine. except that in which the breed passage occurs purporting to be from Sis Charles Tupper. The Macdounell who refers to the "old gent," la a Catholic, son of Sanfield Macdonrell, was Secretary of the United Empire Club, and is the same who insulted Mr. Blake on the floor of the House some time ago.

The arrival of Mr. Anglin in Ontario and his intention to take up his permanent residence in Toronto, is tavorably commented upon by Liberals, who are anxious that he should be in Parliament, as they are just now short of able men. His standing and his ability as a journalist will raise the Tribune into the position of a powerful organ. It is also rumored he will be in some way or the other connected with the Globe.

When the House assembled this evening

opinion was divided as to whether the Orange bill would or would not be brought up for discussion. Mr. White, of Hastings, was in his place, and though he strove to look composed, it was evident he labored under great excitement. After a while Dalton McCarthy went to his deck, and an animated discussion took place, as could be seen by the gesticulations of the two gentlemen. It was evident Mr. White was refusing something in determined fashion, for he shook his head, and in the way of weak-minded men, pulled at his collar occasionally. Mr. McCarthy went away with a look of disappointment on his face, and Mr. White leaned back on his deck, incautiously ventured to visit his office, and as if victorious. Sir John next went to woo suffered in consequence an aggravation of the | the member for Hastings, and spoke to him, and, it is presumed, begged him to withdraw, or at least postpone, his motion for a week. Mr. White refused, but the perspiration streamed down his face. Sir John walked angry and sombre. White felt sorry, rose, went forward, halted before the Premier's desk, but passed on to Sir Hector Langevin and spoke a few words to him. He was getting bewildered between the devil and the deep sea. He went back to his cousin-german. He was educated in part at sent and sat down. The eyes of the House and galleries were centred upon him and every one saw the look of irresolution on his face. In five minutes after the Speaker road out "An Act for the incorporation of the Orange Order of British North America." The time had come and the House was all attenthere was imposed upon them for a trinsically possessed merit, giving promise tion. "When this bill was allowed to stand for whole century forward the most cruel, gal- for a successful future. He was in position another week" raid he "it was at the request of the leader of the Government. Since then a committee of the Grand Lodge has been in session, but they have not yet come to a conclusion. If the house allow the bill to stand on the notice paper for another week, no matter who is offended, I shall move for the second reading and hope to get a majority of the votes in this honorable House No man or body can control me in this matter but the committee,-by whom, by the way, he had been badly used. But committee or no committee, and despite all influence from any quarter whatsoever, he would bring the matter on this day week. I am always ready." When he concluded Mr. White looked around definatly, and a member cried "No surrender,"-whether in irony or not it is impos-

sible to say. Mr. Plcard asked if Mr. White understood that the Orange order would come under the provisions of the general bill introduced by

Mr. Colley a little before. Mr. White scorned the idea; he would have the bill and nothing but the bill.

A member-" No surrender." Hon. Mr. Blake asked Mr. White if he was iware the time of private hills would expire on the 18th, and his bill would, therefore, be too late

Mr. White shook his head negatively and members laughed. This ended the second act of the comerly.

FROM KAMOURASKA.

Kamouraska, April 10 -At eleven o'clock ast night the Post Office at this place was totally destroyed by fire, together with a barn and hangard. Nothing was saved. A sister of the Postmaster perished in the flames. It was with the greatest difficulty that the Registration Office, which was an adjoining building, was saved. The origin of the fire is not known, but is supposed to have originated from a defective chimney.

WHAT HAS HAPPENED BEFORE WILL HAPPEN AGAIN.

The event has occurred again. It was certain it happened. The 154th Grand Monthly Drawing of The Louisiana State Lottery took place on time (as it always does), on Tuesday, March 13th, when the following happy result was elicited: Ticket No. 8 564 drew \$75,000, the first capital. Among the holders of fractional parts of the winning ticket were J. Allen Schaeffer, a well-known bookseller at Allentown, Pa.; J. J. Deyer, of Handsom's in this city, chief among them "The History of the Irish Brigade," Lives of the Irish Depot, Va; F. E. Callender, St. Paul, Minn., each costing \$1 only. The second capital, \$25,000, was drawn by ticket No. 29 667, held nalism he was bitter and unrelenting, and in in fractional parts to A. Bauscher, Morros-the field of book-making often amenable to town, Tenn, and Isreal Brown, Orela, Els. the canons of solverse criticism, but always The third capital, \$10,000, was won by No. entertaining. Major Conyugham, some 93,395, held in fractions costing \$1 each to O. Allan Pierce, 188 Canal st., New Orleans, La, and B. A. Hathaway, Chicago, Ilis. There LL D. He was a genial companion, a fast are a few winners who collected their money friend, but a bitter and implacable foe. In through National Banks, and others who have withheld their names oun attest that \$265,000 was scattered under the sole management of Geo'ls G. T Beautegard of La., and Jubal A. Early of Va., who will do the same thing India the religion which we hold to be true, one section. He had hosts of friends as a on Tuesday, May 8, 1983, of which M. A.

information.

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[Parsons (Ark.) Daily Sun.]

REMINISCENCE OF TRAVEL

" A travelling man has many queer experiences," said W. D. Franklin the other evening at the Abbott House while conversing with some gentlemen. The speaker was a young man with a fine intelligent face—a man well known in this State from his active efforts in behalf of the Continental Collection Union of Ciocinnati, with which he is connected. "I have just been reading in this paper," continued Mr. Franklin, tapping a copy of the Kaneas City Times, an article on a popular remedy, which recalls a reminiscence of Kentucky travel. I think it was fast fall that I was going from Lebanon to Springfield, Kentucky, in a stage coach. The route was somewhat tedious, and I was glad of an opportunity to talk to one of the passengers, a very pretty and in-telligent young lady. You know how soon persons become acquainted under such circumstances and grow communicative. We

were not exceptions to the rule. I do not remember how the subject of rheumatism came to be mentioned, but we found ourselves talking about it quite seriously. Before dropping the subject, which is by no means the most agreeable in a stage coach on a cold autumn day, the lady told me of a most remarkable cure wrought by the Great German Remedy, St. Jacobs Oll, about which everybody in this Western country seems to be going crazy. She stated that her eister was a great sufferer from rhsumatism and despaired of getting well. Physicians had exhausted their skill and medicine in treating her. Seeing the advertisement of St. Jacobs Oil in the papers, she thought it might help her. So she commenced to use it with some faint hope of obtaining relief, but scarcely expected a cure. She received relief immediately after commencing to use the Oil and was finally cured. And now," added Mr. Franklin, " I see that the remedy is curing all the horses in Cole's Circus, so that it must be a specific for pain both in man and beast. It certainly has obtained great popularity, for I meet its devotees wherever I go."

A man who cometimes contributes articles for the press was sitting in the company and participated in the conversation which followed the above statement upon the merits of St. Jacobs Oll. Subsequently the writer mentioned the German Remedy in the presence of S. J. Lambert, proprietor of the Abbott House, and received the prompt informstion from that gentleman that St. Jacobs Oll was the bess rheumatic specific. "It has cured myself and wife," said Mr. Lambert, "of rheumatism. We both had rheumatism -inflammatory rheumatism, too, -and had it bad. I believed in the remedy which every one was praising and used it. I have ever since been glad that I did so, for both my wife and myself realized speedy relief and cure. The St. Jacobs Oil is a splendid curative power; in short, it is just the best of

On Riggs avenue is located the popular confectionery store of S. C. Sloan. Mr. Sloan told the reporter that he has always found more relief from St. Jacobs Oll than anything else. Mr. Sican insubject to neuralgia of the stomach. He has been so troubled for years, and will probably be subject to it all his life. Sometimes he wakes at night with a horrible pain gnawing at his vitals. Immediately he applies St. Jacobs Oil. One application atways gives relief. It is the only thing that will do it. Mr. Sloan also stated that he has seen the Great German Remedy do wonders in a case of sprain. One of his men once sprained his ankle and arm by falling off a horse. He was in a very bad plight. The ankle became very much swollen and the pain was very great. The man was treated with St. Jacobs Oil and was at work in four days. His cure was wonderful.

DEATH OF PETER COOPER.

Naw York, April 4.—Peter Cooper died in New York this morning, at half-past three o'clock, of pneumonia. Mr. Cooper was born in 1791, and was therefore 92 years old at the time of his death. While young he was poor and obliged to pick up an education as best he could. At different times during his youth he was an apprentice at coach making, an inventor of improvements in cloth-shearing machines, a cabinet-maker, a grocer, and finally, a manufacturer of isingless and give. In this latter pursuit he was engaged for half a century, and amassed a handsome fortune. In 1830 he built works for the manufacture of fron, and afterwards a rolling and wire mill in New York; in 1845 he had an iron mill at Trenton, N.J, where he was the first to roll iron beams for building purposes. At Baltimore, in 1830, he designed and built the first American locomotive, which was afterwards used on the Baltimore and Ohio railroad. He took a great interest in the extension of telegraphy and, for eighteen years was president of the New York, Newfoundland and London Telegraph Company. He became deeply interested in the New York State Canal, and invented a method of propulsion by means of an endless chain. In an experimental trip it was found the invention gave a speed of 2 miles in 11 minutes to the wessel, and though not adopted was often used in passing toats through canal locks. He was chosen an alderman of the city of New York, and was prominent in the establishment of the old public school society. The crowning glory of his life, however, was the establishment of the Cooper Union, an institution in which the poor as well as properous have most ample opportunity for education without cost.

New York, April 4 -Among the many who called to express sorrow for Mr. Cooper's death was Samuel J. Tilden. During his last hours, Mr. Cooper manifested a great interest in the Cooper Institute, and spoke to Mr. Hewitt and ex-Mayor Cooper about the manner in which the work should be carried on after his death. The news of Mr. Cooper's demise quickly apread throughout the city, exciting feelings of regret wherever it was known. Flags were placed at helf-mast on the Cooper Institute, the City Hall, the Post Office, newspaper offices and other buildings.

TWENTY YEARS A SUFFERER.

R. V. Pieboe, M. D., Buffalo, N. Y.: Dear Sir-Twenty years ago I was shipwrecked on the Atlantic Ocean, and the cold and exposure caused a large abscess to form on each leg, which kept continually discharging. After spending hundreds of dollars, with no renefit, I tried your "Golden Medical Discovery," and now, in less than three months after taking the first bottle, I am thankful to say I am completely cured, and for the first time in ten years can put my left heel to the ground. I am yours, WILLIAM BYDER,

87 Jefferson street, N.Y.

Floods are reported on the Vistula.

During the discussion on the Oaths bill in the Chamber of Deputies to-day Canovas stated that the Spanish Tories would allow the Athelets to affirm, provided they made a Monarchy.

AN AMERICAN-IRISH EXHIBITION. PRODUCTS OF IRELAND'S LOOMS TO BE DISPLAYED

AT THE COTTON EXPOSITION.

New York, April 4.-In connection with the World's Cotton Exhibition, for which Congress recently passed a special charter authorizing it to be held under the auspices of the United States Government and with which the Permanent Exhibition Company of New York is forming an amalgamation, it is proposed to hold in a distinct building an exposition of Irish manufactures of dress goods, linens and other products, so that a greater consumption of such manufactures may be created in this country. This distinctive feature is viewed with much approval by those who are interested in the prosperity of the Irish nation and in strengthening the ties which bind Irishmen to Amer-

ica. The obligations on the President of the United States, as defined by the Act of Congress, are calculated to make the Cotton Centennial Exhibition a great international succers, and Irish linen manufacturers are not slow to perceive that this will be their great opportunity to be on hand. Mr. L. M. Bates, Vice-President of the National Industrial Exhibition Company, is recognized as an able administrator, and he, together with Mr. W. H Guion (whose line of steamers have brought bundreds of thousands of Irishmen to these shores, and who has undertaken the duties of the Chairmanship of the Executive Committee), have determined to make the undertaking a great success. They are joined by committee of over one hundred prominent citizens. A meeting is to be held this week to complete preliminary arrangements and is. sue an address to the public.

NEW YORK, April 4.—In connection with the World's Cotton Exhibition, for which Congress recently passed a special charter, it is proposed to hold an exposition of Irish manufactures of dress goods, linens and other products, so that a greater consumption of such manufactures be created in this city. The obligations on the President, as deficed by Congress, are calculated to make the Cotton Centennial Exhibition a great international success. Mr. L. M. Bates, Vice-President of the National Industrial Exhibition Company, with Mr. W. H. Guion, have Elernal sunshine settles on its head. determined to make the undertaking a great BUCCOBS.

A WONDERFUL DISCOVERY.

Herr M. Von Stoltz, one of the greatest chemists of his time, discovered that certain elements in nature possessed the power of absorbing and storing light, yielding it when in the dark, as a sponge absorbes water, and gives it up on pressure, in 1681. He made a luminous solution, and by permission applied it to a statue of the Virgin in the great Strasbourg Cathedral; it was beautiful, shining midst the dark groined arches of the old church, but the people could not understand it, and being filled with superstition, the statue was destroyed, and Professor Von Stoltz and his compound were held in fear, as t was supposed by the illiterate that the Professor was aided by the evil one. In this century, under influences of research chemistry is recognized as one of the exact sciences by which the elements of nature can be analyzed, reparated, combined, renewed, restored and purified. In no way has its powers been to us made so manifest than by a receipt of a cross possessing that same luminous property that M. Von Stolis discovered, and a truly wonderful power it possesses, shining like a glowing star in the midst of darkness in our chamber at night, and fully deserving of the testimonials borne by those who have like crosses, and to which we refer you in the advertisement of J. B. Mexwell & Co.—Baltimore Merror, Jan. 6.

TOUTE SORTE DE CHOSES.

Seven thousand men are at work on the Immigration from some districts in Hun

gary is proceeding on an enormous scale. Diamond Dyes will color anything my color, and never fail. The easiest and bast way to economize. 10 cents, at all draggists.

Alfred Glies (Conservative) has been elected to the House of Commons for South-

A hotel clerk named Briscoe, Stumped his foot out in 'Frisco, It hurt him like thunder, But the pain was got under, By St. Jacobs Oil rubbed on his toe.

A conductor who lives at Belair. Got hurt, being thrown on a chair. They took him away. But in less than a day, St. Jacobs Oll made him all equare.

The advocates of a high license act in the Hillinois Legislature are confident that the measure will be passed.

The explosion at the powder depot reported ast night occurred at Maricane, a small vilage near Passo Corez, Italy. Why don't you try Carter's Little Liver

Pills? They are a positive cure for sick headache, and all the ills produced by disordered liver. Only one pill a dose.

Saveral German detectives have been detailed to ascertain the secret proceedings of the Socialist Congress recently held in Copenhagen.

The London Post is requested to state that Philippart, arrested at Paris on a charge of fraud in connection with the accounts at the bank, was a victim of a conspiracy.

The mind depends for its health very largey on bodily conditions. The gloomy fears, the desponding views, the weariness of soul that many complain of, would often disappear were the blood made pure and healthy before reaching the delicate vessels of the brain. Ayer's Barsapstilla purifies and vitilizes the blood; and thus conduces to health of body and sanity of mind.

The Supreme Tribunal at Leipzig has confirmed the lower court's decision acquitting Prof. Mommsen of the charge of libelling Bismarck.

"Persons suffering from impure blood, or whose health is giving way, either as ministers or those who study closely, will find in Fellows' Syrup of Hyphosphites the material to build them up and the tonic to keep them DR. O. CLAY. 80 W8 there."

A bill has been introduced in the Rhode Island Legislature which provides that a voter may enclose his ballot in an envelope if he chooses before depositing it in the ballot box.

Louise Michel was examined yesterday in Paris. She admitted that she carried a revolver for personal protection, as she had been frequently threatened.

SUMMER HEAT.—This is the season for Bowel Complaints. Green apples and oucumbers produce them, and Perry Davis' Pain-Killer cures them. To the troubled stomach it comes like a balm, and says "peace, be still," and the wind is assuaged, and the trouble ceases. Every druggist in the land formal declaration of their adhesion to the keeps the Pain-Killer, and no father should be without it in his family. 80-ws

HONORING A CATHOLIC PRIEST.

PRESENTATION TO THE REV. CANON MOUNT AT SOUTHAMPTON BY A PROTESTANT COM-

On Thursday evening a gratifying presenta-tion was made to the Rev. Canon Monnt, the Roman Catholic priest of Southampton, Eng., in recognition of his recent appointment as canon as well as of his many estimable quali-ties manifested during a long residence in the town. A complimentary dinner was given to the rev. gentleman on the occasion, The as-sembly was presided over by the Mayor, Mr. W. H. Dayle.

sembly was presided over by the Mayor, Mr. W. H. Davis.

Mr. Councilor T. Falvey said he had a very pleasing duly to perform, one very agreeable indeed to his own mind, and that was to propose to them the health of the Rev Canon Mount [applause], and he was glad to have the opportunity of expressing, in the presence of a number of his fellow townsmen, the very high esteem in which their friend's personal character was held by the whole of the people of Southampton [applause]. The assambly that evening did not partake for a single moment of either a political or theological character; they were met to show their sincere respect for the rev. gentleman, who had during his long residence in this town of 34 years—within a twelvementh of his own residence here—conducted himself in a manner to secure the esteem of all sorts of people and of the members of all the religious denominations [applause]. As a citizen, the rev. Canon had won the good opinion of all who had had the pleasure of knowing him; as a clergyman he had always been tolerant, kind, gentle, and agreeable towards those who might happen to differ from him thear, hear]. Hehad, indeed, so deported himself as a citizen and a clergyman that he [Mr. Falvey] could say most conscientiously he had never in his long experience here heard one unkind word said of him [applause]. He was surrounded that evening by friends and by neighbors, by some of the people of his own persussion, and by some who differed from him in religious epinion, but they were all of one mind in their earnest desirs to pay a well-deserved compliment to the rev. gentleman [applause]. He only wished that all the clergymen of all the denominations throughout the country cosducted themselves in a similar manner—he hoped they did, or desired to do so. In the beautiful poem of "The Deserted Village," Oliver Goldsmith, in describing a country clergyman said— W. H. Davis. Mr. Councilor T. Falvey said he had a very ing a country clergyman said-

Truth from his lips prevailed with double sway And fools who came to scoff remained to pray —and he thought these words were very appli-cable to the rev. gentleman to whom they were about presently to pay a well deserved compil-ment. And the same poet said in further dement. And the same poet se scription of that clergyman-

As some tall cliff that lifts its awful form, Swells from the valo and mid way leaves the Though round its breast the rolling clouds are

-He trusted that eternal sunshine would settle on the head of their rev. guest, of that evening (applause). They wished him long life, health, and prosperity, and all the blessings which could possibly be conferred upon him [applause].

plause).
The loss was warmly received.
The Mayor, in making the presentation, said it was with the greatest possible pleasure he acceded to the kind wish of the committee that he should undertake this pleasing duty on their behalf. First, he thought, as this was the first public occasion on which they had had the Oanon's presence since he had received the appointment, they would like to offer him their hearty congratulations on the ecclesiastical rank which had recently been bestowed upon him They were persuaded it could not have been more worthly bestowed, and that whatever the duties of the office might be they would be fully and conscientionally discharged by their friend and guest (hear, hear). They did not, however, forget the old title of "Father Mount"—they knew it as a household word, and it would be as Father" not "Canon" Mount that he would ever remain in the respect and affection The loast was warmly received. would not regard for its intrinsic worth, for in that sense it could be no measure whatever of their feelings towards him, but as a slight mark of the esteem, regard, and affection in which he was held by his fellow-townsmen. [Applause]. The Rev. Canon Mount, who was cordially received, said he was sure they would believe him when he told them that he was quite at a loss to

ceived, said he was aure they would believe him when he told them that he was quite at a loss to find words to express in any adequate way his deep feeling of gratitude for he high honor and compliment they hid paid him in inviting him to be present with them that evening, and to accept that grand painting, which they had been good enough to present to him as a testimony of their good feeling towards him. In the first place he had to thank Mr. Falvey for the kind words with which he had proposed his heaith; he believed every word he had expressed had come from his inmost beart, and was prompted by a high regard for himself whom he had known ever since he had been in Southampton; and then he had to thank his Worship for the handsome manner in which he had made the presentation. They had been good enough to allude, in the kind words they had spoken, to the large field of his lobors here in Southampton, and the time he had spent in their midst. As a humble priest, it was true, he had been a long time working am night them; he was a priest charged with the care of a large and widely-scattered flock, spread throughout the length and breadth of this town, many residing, too, at considerable distances on every side of

too, at considerable distances on every side of it.
The years he had spent in Southampton had

ELECTRICITY AND MAUNETISM when properly passed into the blood, brain and nerves, produces the most wonderful effects. We are told that these elements are perfectly blended in the medicine known as Mack's Magnetic Medicine, advertised in another column, and the good which has resulted from its use cannot be computed in dollars and cents. Sold in Montreal by Laviolette & Neison.

The court of enquiry into the loss of the teamship "Gloucester City," on the banks of Newtoundland in February last, bas suspended the master's certificate and consured the first officer.

BRIGHT'S DISEASE, DIABETES, KID-NEY, LIVER OR URINARY DISEASES

Have no fear of any of these diseases if you use Hop Bitters, as they will prevent and ours the worst cases, even when you have been made worse by some great puffed up would be question of determining the true Sexual Debility, cured by "Wells' Health pretended oure.

PAPERS ON REASON AND FAITH.

(Contributed to THE TRUE WITNESS.)

The great question now at issue is a question that concerns our most vital interests, not for time but for eternity: to discover the genuine rule of faith and embrace it You, therefore, who have at heart the salvation of your immortal soul, examine the genuire rule of faith in the light of its own truth, and pray God to grant you grace to embrace it when you discover it, for bear in mind that the grace of faith is a gratuitous gift of God. You may see and fully understand that the rule of faith exposed to you is the genuine rule given by God; you may be as certain of it as you are of your own existence, but you cannot believe it unless that God gives you the grace of faith, which you will not get unless that you ask it with the proper dispositions, by humble and persevering prayer, with an ardent desire to accomplish God's will in your regard. "Ask and you shall re-ceive," says Obrist. He effirms in a most solemn formula that those who ask divine favors from the eternal Father in His name shall be heard. " Amen, smen; I say to you, whatsoever you shall ask the Father in My name He will give it to you."

The genuine rule of felth has four special qualifications. Firstly, it is infallibly certain; secondly, it sifts truth from error on all points of controversy; thirdly, it is universal and intelligible to ail; and fourthly, it is perpetual and indefectible. We shall examine in detail what those conditions are, indispensable to the genuine rule of faith by which we may know in all security what we are bound to believe. We do not mean to say by this, however, that the rule of faith does not possess other marks and other qualifications which render it conspicuons among all other rules given under its name : let it suffice for the present to discuss those primary and essential marks or conditions which the great majority of Protestants admit, because those properties flow spontaneously and logically from the idea and office of a rule in general, and from the nature of that divine faith which in order to find we must have an infillible rule or guide. The first essential prerogative of this rule should be absointe certainty to attain the end for which it was given, and the rule of isith is given us to lead us to the knowledge of the revealed truths of God. The genuine rule of faith must do this without the slightest danger of leading us into When it would fail to attain the error. end for which it was given, it would cause to possess one of the essential elements necessary to constitute a rule, and a rule devoid of this prerogative is no rule; it is simply a usurpa-tion of the name and office of a rule. It is impossible to make an act of faith in truths proposed to our belief by such a rule as that, since divine faith is incompatable with doubt. Hence that rale of faith which does not give us an infallible assurance that the truths

proposed to our belief are the revealed truths of God, is not and cannot be the genuine rule -they knew it is a new county. Mount that he is a county of the true is a coun of faith. must believe and reject, than his own limited when we consider the difficulty of his posinatural resources. If private interpretation is the essential prerogative of the rule of faith by which we are to decide all points of controversy. Such a rule of faith is inadequete to the task, which a sad experience most clevily proves. By this rule we are furnished with as many forms of the object of diven faith as there are individuals who interpret, and many of those opinions are contradictory to each other; hence they cannot

be true, and by what suthority will sayone

among them know that he is right? Hence

private interpretation is not properly of the

genuine rule of faith. In the second place, divine faith is the patrimony of all, without exception, rich and and passionate determination to tunore his poor, learned and filterate; hence the rule given to find that talth, without which we cannot be saved, must likewise be the same common property of oil without exception, whether Pagan or Christian. That is to say, this rule must necessarily be within the reach too, at considerable distances on every side of it.

The years he had spent in Southampton had formed the best war of his life and they were also, he was bound to say, the happlest years of his life liter, hear]. They had also kindly arised to the factor his life and also kindly arised to the factor his being a member of the School Board. He had had the happless of belonging to that honorable body from its first beginning in the town do an to the present time. It had always given him pleasure to support those proposals which he felt able to, as also, he mivbt say, sorrew in withholding his that he could not assent to what was proposed but, nevertheless, he assured them he had but one object in view, viz, to try and draw into good schools the waits and strays of their town, it the children who were go ug astray, and to do something to hetter teter condition; at any rate, to ensure to them that instruction, which would make them in after-life good and useful members of society [applause]. He had felt that he complete that he collegues had always shown him the greatest cossible kindness and consideration, though they had due biless telt, so he had himself, that he had not been altogether useful to them as a member. Having said thus much littered their handsome gift, and as heart to felt and a tongue to speak, so as, more eloquently than he could himself pretend to, to speak his thanks. He an expeted their handsome gift, and as wain his immost heart most grateful to them for it. [Applause].

Again, this rule must the fit and its wondended to the heart most grateful to them for it. [Applause]. of all, so that the most limited capacity can established for the salvation of all men. Again, this rule must be perpetual and

indefectible, since it is made and given for all men; it must for that same reason exist throughout all ages till the end of time. It must last as long as faith itself, and that is an long as there will be human beings on earth to believe, which will be till the end of the world; therefore, the rule of faith must last till the end of time. It would be abourd to suppose that since faith is absolutely necessary for all in order to be saved, and since its rule is likewise absolutely necessary in order to know the truths to be believed, that it was given only for a limited time, for a certain number of years, after which it should dissppear. In that case those privileged souls who would be fortunate enough to live while it existed would possess the signal favor of a certain and secure guide in matters of divine faith; while, on the other hand, those who Park. would be so unfortunate as to live in a time when this rule had ceased to exist, would be the sport of a cruel uncertainty when there

object of divine faith, and they would be left Renewer." \$1.

to the mercy of every wind of doctrine, without ever being able to know for certain whether they were in the right or in the wrong. Such a supposition is not only repugnant to reason, it is inconsistent with the wisdom and goodness of God, who could not have given a rule by which the faithful were to be guided in the object of their faith, and then suffer it to disappear or become entirely inadequate to answer the purpose for which He gave it. While it is in every way consistent with reason, with the wisdom of God, to believe that He gave such a rule to be perpetual and indefectible never to fail in the discharge of its office until the youngest child of Adam shall have disappeared from earth.

> PHILALBIES. (To be continued)

PROF. BEESLY ON PARNELL

An eminent Englishman's estimate of the Irish leader.

Prof. Beesly, a prominent Englishman, has contributed the following article on Mr. Parnell to the London Pall Mall Gazette:-"The heaviest charge, however, in Mr. Parnell's indictment related to the suppression of free speech and free writing. I cannot avoid the conclusion that this is being carried to a length which is not only most oppressive but most unwise, and I deeply regret that Mr. Trevelyan should be snow. ing a tendency towards the despotic habits which seem to be inevitably engendered by the possession of despotio power. It would be padentry to deny that exceptional legislation was necessary. Any Government, legitimate or not, must preserve order; and, if it caunot do so by ordinary law, it must resort to extraordinary means. It may be the duty of England to give up the attempt to govern Ireland, and to leave her people to manage their own affairs. I have long been of that opinion, and I do my best to convers others to it. But I none the less hold that as long as the Union exists, so long must the English Government maintain order, not shrinking even from the application of martial law if no other means will avail. At the same time, if England is obliged to resort to such extraordinary measures, Mr. Parnell is entitled to point to that very fact as going far to prove that the Union of the two countries ought to be dissolved. In spite of all the bluster in Parliament and the press, there can be no doubt that such a conviction is spreading rapidly among thoughtful and fair-minded English-

men, and before long will make itself unmis-

takably visible. But, I repeat, any Govern-

ment worthy of the name, even if expecting

to be obliged in another year or two to pro-

pose the dissolution of the Union, would be

bound during that year or two to treat its own

authority as legitimate and make it obeyed. "On the other hand, since this spectacle of irreconcilable aversion to English rule is by far the most effective means of bringing tion, and the fierce light of publicity in which he has constantly moved. I for one hold that he is an honorable and patriotic man who has rendered to his country more solid and more splendid services than any Irish man before him. I believe him to be worthy of the trust and devotion that Ireland so heartily gives him. that She was long the sport of knaves masquerading as patriots. It is to her eternal bonor that she did not sink into a cynical disbelief in the possibility of public virtue, but knew and accepted an honest leader when he stood forward. English politiciaus will have cause in the long run to regret their short-sighted true character and position. If it were likely that to load with insults and outrages, would discredit him with the Irish people, it would be vain to hope that his opponents would abstain from such unkenerous tactics. But when his popularty is increased rather than injured by this exhibition of rabid hatred, is not the momentary gratification that arises from giving vent to it rather dearly pur-

THE WAGES QUESTION. PITTSBURG, April 5 .- A secret conference of iron manufacturers was held here yesterday to consider the wage question. Every mill west of the Allegany Mountains was represented. A committee appointed some time ago to revise the scale of wages paid since June last, reported in favor of making a substantial reduction in all branches of the trade. The exact figures are withheld, but the reduction, it is said, will range from 10 to 20 per cent. A long discussion ensued, and the unanimous opinion was expressed that there will have to be a reduction. but the conference adjourned without finally deciding upon a scale. The action of the manufacturers is a surprise to the workmen, as previously they have always moved first The Amalgameted Association hold a scale convention on Saturday. It is understood that they will not insist upon radical changes from the present scale, but that they will fight against any reduction.

WEECKS OF HUMANITY

who have wasted their manly vigor and powers by youthful follies and peratcious practices pursued in solitude, inducing Nervous Debility, Impaired Memory, Mental Anxiety, Despondency, Lack of Belf-confidence and Will Power, Wesk Back, Involuntary Vital Losses, and kindred weaknesses should address with three letter postage stamps for large illustrated treatise, giving unfailing means of cure, World's DISPENSARY MEDICAL Association, Buffalo, N.Y. 80 wa

A scheme is on foot to remove the bodies of the men buried in the Soldiers' Cometery, in the West End, Toronto, to some other place of burial, and to have a handsome monument erected to them in the Queen's

DECLINE OF MAN. Nervous Weakness, Dyspepsis, Impotence



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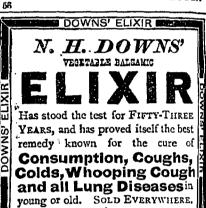
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18 the Henry D. Fowle, Boston, Mas

The Connecticut Legislature in branches has passed a bili requiring all roads in the State to make use of elaco State time in their train schedules ald vartis: mente.

FLIES AND BUGS. Files, rosones, unts, bed-bugs, rate, a gophers, chipmunks, cleared out by "B on Bate." 15c

Petitions were fyled yesterday in Tore against the return of Major Gray (Const tive), member for West York, and Be Merrick (Conservative), member fer and Grenville.

A LADY OF HIGH BANK Wife of one of the leading states me England, says: "I have duly received case of Murbay & Lanman's Florida Wa which you were kind enough to soud as have tested its merits, and find it a mest lightful perfume, more delicate and for like in its aroma than any other tollet paration I have before used."

The Toronto Trades and Labor 0 last night appointed three delegates to Ottawa and urge upon the Governmen necessity of passing the Factory Act de the present session.

KIDNEY DISEASE. Pain, Irritation, Estantion, Incontice Deposits, Gravel, &c., oured by "Buchupil

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226 ST. JAMES STREET, MONTREAL.

Send Postal Caru for Illustrated Catalogue. Zer epecial Prices to Dealers. 23 tf

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC. DISTRICT OF MUNTREAL. Superior Court. Dame Elizabeth William Web ter. of the City of Montreal, with of Charles Childs, manufacturer, of the same place, duty authorized to celer en justice, Plaintiff, and Charles Childs, of the City of Moutreal, manufacturer, Defendant An action en separation de biens has been instituted in this case on the twenty-geventh day of March, eighteen hundred and eighty-three. eighty-three.

WOTHERSPOON, LAFLEUR & HENEKER, 345 Attorneys for Plaintiff.

ESTROYER OF HAIR!

ALEX. ROSS' DEPILATORY

Removes bair from the face, neck and arms without injury. Price \$1; sent securely packed from England by post. Alex Ross' HAIR DYE produces either very light or very dark colors. Als Spanish Fip Gi or Oil of Cantharides produces whisker- or hair on the head. His Skin Tightener is a liquid for removing furrows and crows' feet marks under the eyes. His Bloom of Roses for excessive pallor, and his Liquid for black specks on the face, are each sold at \$1, or sent by post for Post ciffico Order. The Nose Machine, for pressing the cartilage of the nose into shape, and tho Ear Machine for ontstanding ears, are sold at \$3, or sent for Post Office. Order. Letters invited. Had through chemisted Bryson, 461 St. Lawrence high attreet, Montreal, or direct from

A.E.X. Easts, 21 Lumb's Conduit street, 16 G Righ Holborn, 1 ondon, England

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC DISTRICT OF ST.
HYACI ATHK. Superior Court. Marie
Louise Danis, of the Village of Ricoellen, in the
Parish of Notre Dame de Bonsecours, in the
District of St. Hyacinthe, wife of William
Loiselle, trader, of the same place, and duly
authorized a cster en justice Plaintiff, vs. the
said William Loiselle, Preendant. An action
for separation as to property has been instituted in this cause LAREAU & LEBEUF,

Attorneys for Plaintiff. St. Hyacinthe, March 1st, 18:3. 30 5

EXPERIENCE TAUG: T" people will continue to weaken their systems by the use of the ordinary disagreeable drugs, when the Oriental Fruit Laxative is a greater puritier and strengthener of the digestive organs. It is prepared by the Medical Specialities Manufacturing Co., Montreal Price 25c. St tr

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For Circulars of information, for 1883, on MINNESOTA CATGOLIC COL /NIES, address CATHOLIC COLONIZATION BUREAU, ST. PAUL, MINN.

DESIGNATE OF QUEBRO, SISTRICT OF MORSHEXAL. Superior Coart. No. 1833.

Dame Margaret Frances Breunau, wife of Albred John Whitton, of the City and District of Montreal trader, duly authorized a cater en justice. Plaintiff, against the seid Alfred John Whitton, Defendant. An action on separation de biens has been instituted in this cause, Montreal, 12th March, 1833.

CURRAN & GRENIER,

335 Attorneys for Plaintiff.

DROYING OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF I MONTREAL. Support Court. No. 1920. Sophronic Levigne, of the City and District of Mentreal, wife commune en biens of Githert Gascon dit Laionge, of the same place trader, duly authorized to ester en justice. Plaintiff, ve. the said Gilbort Gascon dit Laionge, Defendant. An action in separation as to properly has been An action in separation —
instituted in this cause.
Montreal, 15th March, 1888.
MERCIER, BEAUSOLEIL & MARTINEAU,
Attorneys for Plaintiff. An action in separation as to property has been

Bells, &c.



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And bonds not drawing one of the above prizes must draw a Premium or not less than 140 Florins.

The next drawing takes place on the

16th of APRIL, 1883. And every Bond bought of us on or before the 16th of April is entitled to the whole premium that may be drawn thereon on that date.
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Dairy Pairs.

137 But by patient and scientific chemical rescarch we have improved in several cents, and
pow offer this new color as the best in the cortal. It Will Not Color the Buttermilk. It Will Not Turn Rancid. It is the

Strongost, Brightest and Cheapest Color Made,

TANA, while prepared in oil, is so compounded that it is impossible for it to become rancid. THE WARE of all imitations, and of all other oil colors, for they are liable to become rancid and spoil fits butter.

The formation of the butter. WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., Barlington, Vt.

They apposite remedy for the chore discrete by it is a nonstants of cases of the warst kind and of hour cases of the warst kind and of hour cases have been cared. Indeed, sorteng is my faith miss encourage in the will sent TWO HOTTLES FIEE, reporter with a VALUATE REALISE of this discrete, but SILV procedes, O. and ress. DR. T. A. SLOUIS, but Pearl St. N.

Sawing Made Easy With the Monarch Lightning Saw I



A hoy loyears old can sawlogs fast and easy, Miles Murray, Focusero, Mich., writes: "Am much ploased with the MONARCH LIGHTNING SAW. I sawed off a 30-inch log in family stove-wood, and all sorts of log-entitles in the same of the sawling of of



THE TROY MENELLY BELL FOUNDRY.

Sophronic Duront: of the City and District of Montreal; wife commune en Menutaer, duy anthorized to ester en justice. Plaintiff, vs. the said Francois Xavier Morin. Defendant. An action in separation as to property has been in stituted in this cause.

Manufacture a superior quality of Bells. Old-stitutes and property has been in stituted in this cause. Montreal; wife cause. Plaintiff, vs. the said Francois Xavier Morin. Defendant. An action in separation as to property has been in stituted in this cause.

Montreal; wife commune en Menutaer, duy and District of Montreal; wife commune en Montreal; wife co

Medical.



CURE

Sick Headache and relieve all the troubles incl-dent to a bilious state of the system, such as Diz-ziness, Nansca, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, Pain in the Side, &c. While their most remark-

Headache, yet Carter's Little Liver Pills are equally valuable in Constitution, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cured

Ache they would healmost priceless to those who suffer from this distressing complaint; but fortunately their goodness does not end here, and those who once try them will find these little pills valuable in so many ways that they will not be willing to do withent them. But after all sick head

Is the bane of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills cure it while others do not.

Carter's Little Liver Pills are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills me hear dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not gripe or purge, but by their gentle action please all who is either. In vials at 25 cents; five for \$1 bold by druggists everywhere, or sent by main.

CARTER MEDICINE CO., New York City.



Cathartic Pills

Combine the choicest cathartic principles in medicine, in proportions accurately adjusted to secure activity, certainty, and uniformity of effect. They are the result of years of careful study and practical experiment, and are the most effectual remedy yet discovered for diseases caused by derangement of the stomach, liver, and bowels, which require prompt and effectual treatment. Aveic's Pills are specially applicable to this class of diseases. They act directly on the digestive and assimilative processes, and restore regular healthy action. Their extensive use by physicians in their practice, and by all civilized nations, is one of the many proofs of their value as a safe, sure, and perfectly reliable purgative medicine. Being compounded of the concentrated virtues of purely vegetable substances, they are positively free from calomel or any injurious properties, and can be administered to children with perfect safety.

Aven's Pills are an effectual cure for Combine the choicest cathartic principles

Aven's Pills are an effectual cure for Constipation or Costiveness, Indiges-tion, Dyspepsia, Loss of Appetite, Foul Stomach and Breath, Dizziness, Headache, Loss of Memory, Numbuess, Historians, Jaundice, Rheumatism, Eruptions and Skin Diseases, Dropsy, Tumors, Worms, Neuralgia, Colic, Gripes, Diarrhea, Dysentery, Gout, Piles, Disorders of the Liver, and all other diseases resulting from a disordered state of the digestive apparatus.

As a Dinner Pill they have no equal.

While gentle in their action, these PILLS are the most thorough and searching cathartic that can be employed, and never give pain unless the bowels are inflamed, and then their influence is healing. They stimulate the appetite and digestive organs; they operate to purify and enrich the blood, and impart renewed health and vigor to the whole system.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Practical and Analytical Chemists.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

Lowell, Mass.

WOMAN CAN HEALTH OF WOMAN ISYMPATHIZE WITH IS THE HOPE OF WOMAN. No. LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND.

A Sure Cure for all FEMALE WEAK-NESSES, Including Lencorrhon, Irregular and Painful Menstruction, Inflammation and Viceration of

the Womb, Placeling, PRO-LAPSUS UTERI, &c. Pleasant to the tast, efficacious and immediate in its effect. It is a great help in pregnancy, and relieves pain during labor and at regular periods.

PHYSICIANS USE IT AND PRESCRICE IT FREELY. EFFOR ALL WHARNESSES of the generative organs of either sex, it is second to no remedy that has ever been before the public; and for all discusses of the RIDNLYB it is the Greatest Remedy in the World. ENTITIONEY COMPLAINTS of Either Sex

Find Great Relief in lts Use. LYDIA E. PINNHAM'S BLOOD PURIFIER will eradicate every ventice of Humors from the Blood, at the sure time will give tone and strength to the system. As marvellous in results as the Compound.

is sent by mail it the form of pills, or of lozenges, on receipt of print, ft per box for either. Mrs. Pinkham freely answers all letters of inquiry. Enclose 3 cent stamp. Send for pumphlet. Mention this Paper.

TEWKESBURY ALMSHOUSE. Bostos, Mass., April 3 .- The investigation

into the Tewkesbury almehouse was resumed this moraing. Miss Manning testified that she got so much epiece for transporting boxes, the contents of which she did not know. The man she employed drove the waggon. She took up business after the death of her brother, who was previously engaged in it. Thomas Marsb, Jr., paid for this work. The latter thought it would be inconvenient to have the work done by anybody else, so she took it up. Mrs. Charlotte Thomas, in charge of certain departments of the almshouse, testified that Dr. Peaso (female), who treated the patients, evidently did not know her business, and that three patients lost their lives through her treatment. Witness had difficulty in getting clothes from Mrs. Marsh to lay out the dead, and heard inmates complain that good clothing had been taken from them. When a father came for the body of a child, a block of wood was put into the coffin and service held over that. The face of an insano girl laid out was exact by rate. Three hundred and iwenty-five pounds of butter was made per month; one pound a day was given to the inmates and the balance went to Captain Marsh. Skim milk was given to the inmates until forbidden by the inspectors. Witness had been told by Alrs. Marsh to take flauncle from the women when she knew it would endanger their health. When company was expected a wonderful change was made and everything put in the best possible condition.

THE CATTLE TRADE.

Chevense, W.T., April 3 .- At a meeting of the Wyoming Stock Growers' Association, it was reported that last year 220,000 best cattle were inspected, an increase of 52 000 over the previous year. About a thousand bead were killed by the Union Pacific Rallway. Berch of breeding cattle are selling 25 per cent higher than inst year. Thirty millions of Sectch and English capital was invested during the year.

LETTER FROM MEMBER OF CONGRESS House of Representatives, Washington, D. C., Feb. 19th, 1882.

Gentlemen-Enclosed find one dollar, and will you send me some of N. li. Downs' Vegetable Balsamic Elixir, by express. I have a bad cold, as has almost everyone else here but cannot find the Elixir, which I use frequently at home, and consider a most voluble medicine; in fact, the very best remedy for a cough that I ever used.

Very truly yours, William W. Grout.
To lisher, Joursons & Lose, Beckingers, Vt.
Downs' Ellxir is sold by all Dingglets throughout Caueda. 25-tf

THE PASSION PLAY. New York, April 3 .- Salmi Morse undertook to produce the Passion Play this evening for the benefit of the Home for Poor Children, an entrance fee being charged. The Templo was crowded. A few minutes before 8 o'clock the police served upon Morse an injunction sued cut by the Society for the Reformation of Javenile Delinquents, restraining the production of the play. Morse informed the audience, and the announcement was greeted with hisses. Morse's counsel made a speech denouncing the proceeding as an outrage and trampling on civil and religious liberty. The uffidavit ou which the injunction was granted was made by Mr. J. J. Fitzgerald, and declared that the performence was a disgrace to religiou and was to be given in an unificenced place. The matter comes before Judge Donohue on April 11th.

CONSUMPTION CUBED. An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permapent cure for consumption, Bronchitis, Catairh, Asthma and ail Throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints after having tested its wonderful ourative all who desire it, this recipe, in German, French or English, with full directions for

Consul at Liege has sent to the State Department a remarkable report on the adulterations of American goods, and German products in Germany and Austria. The report will doubtless, form an important part in the discussions as to retaliatory legislation susingt Germany for the edict against American pork. The Consul assects that nearly all articles exported from Germany are adulterated, and says that clother, sold from smull-pox patients and bospitals, are used as rage. American petrol-um is adulterated into three grades, greatly diluted and sold as genuine America c.

The most reliable preparation yet introduced to the public, for the immediate reliet and cure of Coughs, Colds, Bronchitie, Hoarseness, Whooping Cough, Croup, Asthma, and all diseases of the Throat and Lungs, is SPRUCINE. In obstinate Coughs, Pulmonary Consumption, &c., &c., where Cod Liver Oil is recommended, a dose of SPRU-CINE taken with a dose of the former will make an agreeable and convenient vehicle for the adminstration of the Oil, and largely pronicte its efficiency. SPRUCINE is put up in Bottles at 25 and 50 cents each. 23-if

THE "GREAT EASTERN."

The "Great Eastern" continues to be a useless and unprofitable bulk. At a meetacbool ni aroteique das aroteixes in Lordon the other day, it was said that the efforts to sell or charter the ship had been unceasing, but unsuccessful. The income for the year consisted of transfer fees, £1; interest, £140; vicitors fees to ship, £13, and the expenditure for the same period was £4.402.

EPP'S COCOA-GRATHFUL AND COMPORTING _"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and yet by a careful appli cation of the fine properties of well selected Cocos Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavored beverage, which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicions use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping oursalves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourlahed trame "-Civil Service Gazette. Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in packets and tins (lb and 1 lb) by grocers, labelled - "JAMES EPPS & Co., Homoopathic Obemists, Londov, England." Also makers of LPP's CHOCOLATE Es-BEHOM

MAKE NEW RICH BLOOD. And will completely change the blood in the entire system in three months. Any person who will take 1 Pill each night from 1 to 12 weeks, may be restored to sound health, if such a thing be possible. For curing Female Complaints these Pills have no

eight letter-stamps. Send for circular. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., BOSTON, MASS. CROUP, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS.

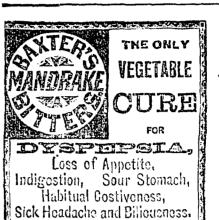
JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT will instantaneously relieve these terrible diseases, and will positively cure into cases out of ten. Information that will save many lives sent free by mail. Don't delay a moment. Prevention is better than cure.

equal. Physicians use them in their practice. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail for

JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINE ENT (For Internal and Ex-Neuralgia, Induenza, Sore Lungs, Bleeding at the Lungs, Chronic Hoarseness, Hacking Cough, Whooping Cough, Chronic Rheumatism, Chronic Diarrhea, Chronic Dysentery, Chilera Morbus, Kidney Troubles, Diseases of the Spine and Lame Back. Sold everywhere. Send for pamphlet to I. S. Johnson & Co., Roston, Mass.

An English Voterinary Surgeon and Chemist, now traveling in this country, says that most of the Horse and Cattle Powders sold here are worthless trash. He says that Sheridan's Condition Powders are absolutely jure and immensely valuable. Nothing on earth will make hers lay like Sheridan's Condition Powders. Pose, I tensp'n-ful to 1 pint food. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail for 8 letter-stamps. I. S. Johnson C. Co., Roston, R. Aso.

KERRY, WATSON & CO., WHOLESALE AGENTS.



Price, 25. per bottle. Sold by all Druggists.

A PERFECTLY RELIABLE ARTICLE -OF-

HOUSEHOLD USE -IS THE-

COOK'S FRIEND BAKING POWDER.

It is a preparation of pure and healthy ingredients, used for the purpose of raising and startening, calculated to do the best work at least possible cost.

It contains neither alum, lime, nor other deleterious substance, is so prepared as to mix readily with flour and retain its virtues for a long ported. RETAILED EVERYWHERE. None genuine without the trade mark

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D NIGHT CRUCIFIXES! NIGHT CROSSES! NIGHT STATUES!

VISIBLE

-IN THE-

Darkest Roon

WHEN NOTHING ELSE CAN BE SEEN THEY SHINE OUT LIKE GLOWING STARS!

HIS CRACE ARCHBISHOP WOOD, OF PHILADELPHIA.

powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve humansuffering, I will send free of charge, to

French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper, W. A. Noves 149 Power's Block, Rochester, N. Y. 15—13 cow

15—13 cow

It is a Great Incentive to Devotion.

READ!

TESTIMORIALS FROM THOSE WHO HAVE

CROSSES and CRUCIFIXES

MONSIEUR—As the Star of the East led and guided the magi to our Redeemer's feet, so does the crucifix treated with your compound, in the darkness of my chamber, in the solemnity of the

shines and overshadows my sleeping moments. Yours in X, From the New York Correspondence of the Dublin Freeman's Journal, Februars 16, 1881.

night, lead my soul from earth to heaven, where in eternal glory reigns the Being whose emblem

Through the courtesy of Mr. J. R. Maxwell & Co., proprietors of M. Cerqui's Chemical Compound, we were favored with a private view of one of the most wonderful discoveries of the century. I was led into a room, the curtains were drawn and every ray of light was excluded, and in the darkness, where first I saw only plain plaster figures, there stood out in clear, bright, awe-inspiring distinctness, first the figure of the Saviour suspended in space, as it were, then os either side the figures of Mary and Joseph, while looming up in the foreground was the figure of an angel bearing a crown that seemed to rain light. If ever a feeling of faith and veneration possessed a Catholic, it then overwhelmed the writer, the scene was so novel and reverential. Upon leaving we were presented with a cross; it is kept on a bracket in our chamber, and in the

larkness of night it seems to say, sleep safe, Ilis cross watches and guards you.

We also have the honor to refer to the following Clergymen and Sisters: Rev. Thos. Kierns, Lehigh Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.; Rev. J. Slattery, Susquehanna, Pa.; Rev. J. Murphy, Blossburg, Pa.; Rev. M. Voigt, Franciscan College, Trenton, N.J.; Rev. T. Reardon, Easton, Pa.; Convent of Good Shepherd; Baltimore, Md.

\$1.00 EACH!

If you possessed a Cross or any religious object trented with this compound, you will readily ee how much satisfaction and with what a reverential feeling such an object would be viewed at pight, when darkness and silence reign supreme, then like protecting figures, insignias of our taith, beautifully bright, uninfluenced by the surrounding gloom, they are an inspiration for the last thought or word before sleep overcomes us.

We are now manniacturing such Crosses, and a number of different Statuettes, Crucifixes, and the usual Church Ornaments, and treating them with this wonderful compound. We also

desire to inform you that we are prepared to treat, at a nominal cost, any articles of a like nature you may wish to have rendered as distinct at night as they are during the day.

• For \$1.00 we will send you a Cross, including pedestal, possessing this desirable quality, confident that after once witnessing the sceling it inspires, looming up like a torch of faith in the clackness of night, you will order more, and urge upon your friends the satisfaction the possession one gives in the silent hours of the night.

> \$1.00 each for Crosses. \$3.00 for Crucifixes, 9-inch figure. \$3.00 " 17 " Crosses 89.00 per dozen, or \$5.00 per half dozen.

Send money by Registered Letter and we send Crosses free of charge. J. R. MAXWELL & CO.

No. 719 Sansom Street, Parladelphia. The first of the second second first of the first of the second s

OBITUARY.

Louis Veuillot, the author and journalist, is dead.

The sudden death is announced of Mr. Leteau, of St. Boohs, Que., aged 60 years. Brig.-General Joseph Barnes (retired), late

Surgeon-General of the Army, died at Washington, on April 5th, of Bright's disease. Coffin Colken, one of the pioneers in rail. road construction in America, is dead. He built a number of roads in New York State.

The Rev. N. B. Crocker, author of numerous works on moral science, and professor of moral science at the University, Ann Harbor, Miob, died on April 8th.

Wm. Burrill, an old and respected resident of Yarmouth, NS., formerly a member of the well known firm of William Burrill & Co., died at his home in Milton to-day. Bev. Ingham Sutcliffe, one of the oldest

and best known ministers of the Methodist Church in Nova Scotia, died at his residence in Yarmouth, N.S, on April 6th, after a brief illness, caused by paralysis.

Mr. Vicars, of the Indian Department, Ottawa, a son in-law of Mr. Ruius Stephenson, died on April 4th, after a brief illness, from congestion of the lungs. He contracted a cold at the recent dog show, of which he was the prime mover.

Doctor Gully, notorious in connection with the Bravo murder case, is dead. The case was that in which Charles DeLauncy Bravo, a barrister, died suddenly and mysteriously at London, Eng., in 1876. At first suicide was suspected, but the verdict of the jury was wilful murder by the administration of evidence to fix the guilt upon any person.

Mr. T. W. Ross, a former resident of Mont-Ross, who was the youngest son of the late only financial tie remaining between Graham W. Ross, of the Inland Revenue Ds. the Church and the State will be Graham W. Ross, of the Inland Revenue Ds. partment, left Montreal about ten years ago, to take an appointment in the Toronto Post Office, where he remained seven years, till obliged to resign through weakness of the lungs, the result of draughts in the office. Having partly recovered his health, through change of climate and rest, he obtained an appointment on the Chicago and G. T. Railway at Fort Gratiot, where he died.

Mr. Gilbert Wanless, one of the oldest citizens of Montreal, died on Saturday, March 31st, at Hamilton, Ont., where he had gone for the benefit at his health. He was torn in Yorkshire, England, in 1811, and came to Montreal some forty years ago. He established the first trues manufacturing establishment in Canada, and continued the business up till his death. The deceased gentleman was for several years chief surgical machinist to Leeds (England) Infirmary. He leaves two daughters and two sons to mourn his

Hon. Thomas Nicholson Gibbs died at his residence la Oshawa, Ont., on Saturday April 7th. The deceased was bord in Terrebonne, Que., in 1821, of English parents, his rather having come to this Province from Knightsbridge, Davonshire, in 1819. The family 13moved to Osbawa, which was then a mere hamlet, in 1832. Mr. Gibbs was sent to England, where he received his education, after which he returned to Canada. In 1850 he was elected the first Reeve of Oshaws, and, on the incorporation of Ontario as a county, four years later, he was chosen as its first warden. He was first elected to Parliament in 1866 for South Ontario, when be fought a memorable battle against the late Hon. George Brown, whom he defeated. A few years later he was deleated in the same constituency by a large majority. In 1873 he was appointed Secretary of State, and afterwards filled the office of Minister of Inland Bevenue, a position from which he retired with his colleagues on the defeat of the Government on the Pacific Later on he was called to the Senate. and he held a scat in that Chamber at the time of his death. He was largely interested in business matters, having been President of the Dominion Telegraph Company, and of the Ontario and Standard Banks, as well as holding prominent positions in connection with numerous manufacturing concerns.

CATHOLIC NEWS.

His Lordship the Bishop of Leeds, England, has issued a letter calling on the faithful of his diocese to contribute generously towards relieving the distressed condition of the Irish peasantry.

His Grace the Archbishop of Glasgow tecently administered the Sacrament of Confirmation to 187 persons in the parish of Lanark, several of whom were converts to the Church.

The story is revived that the Roman Catholic diocese of Three Rivers is to be cut in two, with the headquarters of the new diocese at Nicolet. The names of several clergymen are mentioned in connection with the new Bishopric.

Oardinal Manning is expected in Rome to settle the election of his coadjutor, apparent.

His Holiness Pope Leo XIII. has by blief founded an Armenian College at Rome. The Armenians are among the most intelligent people in Asia Minor, and the founding of the Roman College does much towards furthering the spread of Catholicity in the East.

Archbishop Wood became a convert in 1826 while cashier of the Franklin Bank, Cincinnati. The following year he went to Rome, spent seven years in study and was ordained to the priesthood in 1844. He was consecuated Bishop in 1857, by Archbishop Purcell, and became Archbishop of Philadelphia in 1874.

According to recent statistics there are in Onina 41 Catholic bishops, 644 European and 552 native priests, 34 colleges, 34 convents and a Catholic population of 1,092,818. The total number of Protestants is one-fifth of the Catholic population, and the number of Protestant missionaries is only one-half of that of the European priests.

A despatch says that although Prussia, in its answer to Cardinal Jacobini, the Papal Secretary of State, refused to concede the demands of the Cardinal relative to the education and appointment of priests, there are still hopes of a compromise. An answer from Cardinal Jacobini is expected to-day. It will go far towards deciding whether the negotiations are to fail entirely or not. The National Zeitung confirms the statement that Prussia's note asked the Vatican to make concessions with regard to giving notice of any appointments of the clergy before Prussia enters upon

the task of modifying the May laws. On last Sunday, the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass was colebrated for the last time in the were also reports of business failures in old St. Patrick's Church in Balliax, N.S. At the same time Archbishop O'Brien ad market. At noon Bank of Montreal closed 26c; harness, 29c to 32c; waxed upper, light, ministered the Sacrament of Confirmation to 1 lower than at the close yesterday at 2014 36c to 38c; do do medium and heavy, 33c to a large number. The work of fearing down bid; ex-dividend the stock was at 1984. It 35c; grained upper, long, 37c to 38c; Scotch the old structure was commenced tals week, is expected the dividend will be known about grained upper, 88c to 40c; but 14c to 16c; and the parish will probably worship in one the closs of next week. Toronto fell \$ to pebbled cow, 121c to 15c; splits, medium, of the skating rinks until the new edifice is 1861 and Merchants 1 to 124. Telegraph 16c to 27c; do, juniors, 19c to 22c; calfakin, inlaned. In connection with the above was steady at 121 bid and Passenger at 1431 light, 60c to 75c; do, heavy, 75c to 85c;

there is to be a grand bazaar held at Halifax during the coming summer, and as Mr. O'Brien has received a number of lottery same time have a chance to win a number of valuable prizes.

The New York Catholic Review is informed, through private advices from Rome, that the Holy See has appointed Rev. Joseph Redemacher, of [Lafayette] the Diocese of Fort Wayne, Ind., to the See of Nashville, Tenn., vacant by the promotion of Archilahop Feehan to Chicago. The Catholic Review is also informed that Bishop Brondel, of Vancouver's Island, has been Brondel, of Vancouver's Island, has been appointed Apostolical Administrator of the Vicariate of Montana Territory, now added to the Prevince of Oregon, although heretofore belonging to the Province of St. Louis, and administered by the Vicars of Idaho and 160½; UP 79¾; WU83. and administered by the Vicars of Idaho and Nebraska. Father Jonokau is appointed Coadjutor, cum jure, to the Blahop of Van-couver. Mgr. Brondel will reside in Montans, and after reorganizing the diocese will be formally transferred to it. The Bishop of Haarlem, Holland, has been transferred to the Archbishopric of Utrecht.

The French Chamber of Deputies has passed a law which frees the townships from all obligatory expenses for the repair of church edifices and for the support of religious charges. Hitherto every township has had to provide dwellings for the Roman Catholic priests and for the pastors of the National Reformed Church. The Municipal Councils were also bound to aid the Churchboards, when unable to meet their expenses and each borough was to a considerable extartar emetic, but there was not sufficient tent responsible for the repair of the religious edifices. The proposed new law will relieve local boards from all these expenses. Should real, died recently at Fort Gratiot, Mich. Mr. the law be ratified by the Senate, the the salary paid by the Government to the clergy—1,200 francs to the Roman Catholic, and 7,800 francs to the Protestant pastors It is thought that a certain number of the Roman Catholic churches will be closed, and perhaps some of the Protestant temples also, until a complete separation of Church and State takes place. The churches were de-prived of their property by Napoleon I. in exchange for a regular ealary, and now the salary is also to be taken away without com- there are reports of large sales of English pig pensation either in the form of a restitution or a reduction of taxes.

THE AUGUSTINIAN SOCIETY.

LAWRENCE, Mass., April 8.—It was aunounced to-day in the Reman Catholic churches that the Augustinian Society will fyle a petition in Chancery with the intentiou of abandoning all efforts at reducing the debt of the savings institutions by collection. The total liabilities are \$567,000. The so. clety claims assets of \$569,000, which consist of four churches and personages and achoel buildings. If the property was sold by order of the Court the depositors would realize scarcely five per cent, but Rev. Mr. McEvery says they will be paid in full, though it will take many years. The society's appeal for ald old not most a generous response.

WINNIPAG AND MONTEGAL.

The first shipment of flour from Winnipeg to Montreal by the Canadian Papisio has to be chronicled. A train of twenty-one cars of flour shipped by Mesere. A. W. Ozilvie & Co, from Winnipeg on the 28th of March, arrived at Hochelaga on Friday last, April 6th, thus doing the whole distance within ten days. This is very fast time and reflects great credit upon the management of the Canadian Pacific Railway, and its ally, the Vanderblit roads.

IN MEMORIAM

Of Mrs. Mary Ann Andrews, beloved wife o Fournier, aged 31 years.

The last sad rights are over, The Requirem is sung.
The pure young life is ended,
Which scarcely had begun.
The flower is now transplanted
To the guiden bright above.
And bowed in deep submission. We pray for the soul we love.

Yes, this is another burden, A link in our chain of wee, That the kind friend of all From this evil earth must go: But, ah! we should not mourn her. Let's list to faith and pray, That God who gave her to us Will her receive this day.

The kindness and attention. The kindness and attention,
That a husband could bestow,
Tho prayers were vain we uttered,
For our darling had to go;
O refugium peecutorium,
Wath her safely over the sea,
And through thy intercession,
Let us unite in eternity.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

C.

Since Dr. Thomas' Edectric Oil has become celebrated, a number of unprincipled persons have been endeavoring to paim off ly already designated in the person of Bishop Vaughan. He is also to appear as a witness in a great case which will be heard by the after a faith in the healing properties bled Baimorals, \$1.75 to \$2.00; do split do not and person and person are the second and person and person and person are the second and person and person are the second are the second and person are the second are the second and person are the second and person are the second are the Electron and Electric Oil for the genuine \$3.25; do split boots, \$1.50 to \$2.30; do kip of their own medicines they would, like hon- \$1 35 to \$1.75; shoe packs, \$1 00 to \$2.00 est men, give them a name of their own, and women's pebbled and buff Balmorals, \$1.00 not try to sell them on the reputation of to \$1.50; do split do, 900 to \$1.00; do pruanother; but as they know their preparations | nella do, 50c to \$1.50; do inferior do, 453 to have no merit, they resort to the most unprincipled means of seiling them by getting a name as near as possible to Eclectric. We therefore ask the public when purchasing to see that the name Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil is on the front of the wrapper, and the signsture of Northrop & Lyman, the proprietors for Canada on the back.

Finance and Commerce

FINANCIAL

TRUE WITNESS OFFICE.

TUESDAY, April 10, 1883. In the money market call loans on stocks are made at 6 to 61 per cent, and on mercantile paper 7 to $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Sterling was dull at $8\frac{1}{5}$ to 9 prem. for 60-day bills between banks, 94 prem. demand. Currency drafts on New York were about 4 premium

The return of the Moisons Bank for the month of March, compared with the previous month, shows that circulation has decreased \$92,000, and the total liabilities \$74,000. The total assets show a contraction of \$34,000. There is an increase of \$3,000 in the average specie held, and the directors' liabilities have

decreased \$7,000. This morning on the Stock Exchange a fair business resulted and bank stocks were weaker. A report was current that the Bank of Montreel had lost \$300,000 by advances to wheat speculators at Obicago, and there Canada West which were used to depress the

Bichelleu advanced 1 to 721 and Gas 1 to 169. French calfekin, \$105 to 135; English kid, Stock Sales.—116 Montreal 2021; 60 do 60c, to 70c; patent cow, 15c to 16c. 2021; 6 do 2021; 15 do 2021; 25 do 1991; Hides —Green native hides have been tickets for the same, the Irish Oatholics of Montreal by purchasing these would be helping to honor their Patron Saint, and at the same time have a chance to win a number of Montreal 2021; 160 do 202; 25 do (ex.div.) 1991; 50 do 199; 50 Commerce 134; 20 To-

> ed 15 per cent of east-bound shipments of live stock. Other pool roads refused. An arbitrator has awarded percentages as follows: Lake Shcre, 32; Pittsburg, Fort Wayne,

COMMERCIAL. WEEKLY REVIEW -- WHOLESALE MARKETS.

Each succeeding day has brought clear and warmer weather, and the enow has rapidly disappeared. Attention is being directed more and more to the spring trade, and warehouses are being repaired and shipping offices refitted and furnished with an additional coat of paint, so that all shall be in readiness for the opening of navigation on the river. With our business houses the worst is believed to be over. On the 4th of April, which, by-the bye, was the smallest day since the New Year, a certain number of notes had to be renewed, but this was to be expected and gives no cause of anxiety as money promises to be easier and trade more active and lucrative, so that all obligations will no doubt be met in due course of time. Mr. T. H. Hodgson settled with the Bank of Montreal for \$60,000,-40 per cent. of their claim, and afterwards leit for the States. The feeling of greater confidence in trade circles had its affact on the stock market, and prices have been advancing all along the list.

IRON AND HARDWARE. -There has been a greater demand for pig iron. Sales are reported of 400 tons Scotch pig iron on Western account, consisting of Coltness, Gartsherrie and Eglinton on p.t. In New York iron, 10,000 tons of Bessemer telpy mentioned at \$21.50 and \$22 laid down in New York. Some reports put the amount sold at 20,000 tons. Freights from Glasgow are reported at 128 on pig fron to Montreal. A fair enquiry exists for bar iron at \$2 00 to \$2 10 for Staffordshire and equal brands, and at \$2 25 for Siemens. Tin plates have met with rather more enquiry, sales of I. C. charcoal having been made at \$5 25 and of I. C. Coke at \$4 50. In Canada plates a further sale has occurred at \$3 00 for Penn. Ingot tin is quiet and steady at 21c to 24 c, and copper at 195. We understand that a large cale of Canadian has just transpired involving about \$13,000. Caple advices report ingot tin easier in Loudon and £1 53 lower at £96 5s, lngot copper being stendy and unchanged at £70 10s for best seleoted. Spelter here is unchanged at $4\frac{3}{4}3$, lend at 40 and antimony or 140.

GROCERIES .- The demand for auger has flactuated and so have prices. Prices for large lots are now firm at Sac, smaller parcels at 85c to 90. Yellows remain quiet at about former prices, 6% o to 7%c. In raw we hear of some new bright Porto Rico being effered at 7c. In fruit, there have been very few mansactions. Valencias under the new duty are quoted at 74c, and currents at at 5%c to 6%c for provincials. One of the dullest articles on the list is tes, the demand bring about as dull as ever, transactions being of the most limited character at from 16c to 19c for low grade Japans and at 300 to 380 for the finer reported for coffee, 125; spring extra, 3; superfine, 300; fine, kinds. Some enquiry is Alfred Andrews, who died 15th March, at | which remains firm and has changed hands | 141; middling, 301; pellard, 1; atrong at the recent advance. We quote Jamaica at 81c for common up to 15c for ch ace. Rlo at 71c to 9c, Java at 17c to 25c, Mocha at 30c to 33c. Plantation Cevion continues scarce at 20c to 23c. Spices keep very firm and are higher. Black and white pepper has advanced ic. Cassia is firm at 18c, and Cochin ginger at 15c to 16s. Bice is firm in sympathy with the advance in the rough article. in which speculation appears to have been rite, a number of "shorts" having been wounded so badly that it is feared some of them will have to succemb. In molasses and syrups there is little or nothing doing, the only sale we hear of being a lot of Barba does molesses on p.t., but said to be at a cut figure. Barbadoes are nominally quoted at 4730 to 49c, Trinidad at 43c, and Antigua at

Boots and Shoes .-- Manufacturers have done a tair business during the week on spring orders, and preparations are being made to start travellers on their Northwest trip with fall samples. It is expected that some will take that route in about two weeks Remittances have been fair. Prices are steady as follows: Men's thick boots, waxed, \$2 25 to 50c; do congress do, 50c to \$1.25; buckskins, 75c; misses pebbled and buff Balmorals, 85c to \$1 20; do split do, 75c to 90c; co pranella do, 60c to \$1 00; do coegress do, 60c to 70c; children's peobled and buff Balmorals, 60c to 900; do split do, 500 to 60c; do prunella do 50c to 750; infants' cachs, per dozen, \$3.75 to \$6.50.

LEATHER. -The tone of the market is improving. In sole there is a fair demand for slaughter, and No. 1 has sold at 26c to 28c, the latter for good plump weights. B.A.sole is unchanged, a few lots having changed bands at within range of our quotations. better movement has been experienced in black leather, and sales have been made of waxed upper, splits, pebbled and buff at about former rates. The sale is reported of five tons of good Western medium splits at 26½c. The stocks of black leather are not large, and the production will be small for the next mouths. Marrafacturers are evidently running out of stocks, and are looking around for fresh supplies. Splits are still doing well in England and large quantities have been shipped there during the past month both from Quebec and Montreal. Account sales just received from England are very satisfactory, netting more money than could be obtained here. Prices remain steady as follows: - Spanish sole, No 1, BA, 25c to 26c; do 2, BA, 23c to 24c; China, MNo. No. 220 to 230; do No 2, 190 to 210; Buffalo, No 1, 210 to 220; do No 2, 190 to 200; slaughter, No 1, 25c to 28c; rough (light), 25c to

ronto 187; 100 do 1861; 100 do 1861; 5 Union 85; 25 St. Paul 1601; 135 Richelieu 73.

Recently the Nickle Plate Railroad demand-23½; Michigan Central, 23½; Grand Trunk, 6; 1 buff at 9½0 per 1b, and No. 2 at 80 to 8½c; B. & O., 5½; Nickle Plate 10. second steers at 100 to 10½c, and bulls at 80

as follows:-Choice creamerles per lb, 21c to 22c; Eastern Townships, finest, 20c; do fine, 18c to 19c; Morrisburg, fine, to finest, 17c to 20c; Brockville, 17c to 16c; Western, 15c to 16c. Cheese—A small jobbing trade was accomplished at former prices. We quote five to finestiall made 131c to 14c, and summer goods, 8c to 11c The public cable was unchanged at 70s. Eggs-The market maintains a fair showing of steadiness, but demand is small. Fresh receipts offered at 21½c were refused. About 21c per dozen is a fair quotation. Ashes—The market is about the same with nothing new to advise. We quote pots \$4.85 to \$5, and pearls nominal. The grain market is unchanged. Flour is about five ceuss per brl lower. Superfine has sold at \$4 50. The following are our revised quotations :-Superior extra, pur bri, \$4.90; extra superfice \$4.80; spring extra \$4.70 to 4.75; superfice \$4.40 to 4.50; strong bakers' (Dunadan) \$5.15 to 5.25; strong bakers' (American) \$6 25 to 6 75; fine \$4 00 to 4 10; middlings \$3 80 to 3 99; poliarda \$3 50 to 3 60; Ontario naga (mediate) \$2 25 to 2 40; do do (epring extrs) \$2 25 to 2 30; do do (superfine) \$2 15 to 2 20; city bags (delivered) \$3 10 to 3 15.

The supply of hay from the south side of the river will soon he cut cit. Heartime buyers are busy stocking up as much as possible in expectation of reduced receipts. The market is firm, ranging from \$3 to \$11 per hundred hundles, as to quality. Straw is firmer at \$4 to \$5 per hundred bundles, but very little can be bought at the inside figure. The following is a statement of flour inspected for week ending 7th April, 1883, as furnished by L. A. Boyer, Flour Impector: -

Beperior extra, 957 barrels; extra superfine,

bakou, 125; rejected, 12; total, 1965. MONFREAL CATTLE MARKET-APRIL 10. MONTREAL CATTLE MARKET—APRIL 10.

In shipping cattle very little business was reported, prices ranging from £2 to £5 per 1b. live weight, for fåir to choice esport sæers and helfers. Sheep were quoted at £5 to £6 for good shipping grades. Otean freights from this port have been taken by early steamers at £4 10s. At Viger Market yesterday between 20 and £50 head of cattle were offered, which mat a fair demand at slightly easter prices, £6 to £1c per 1b. live weight, being the figures for best grades; medium to £1 qualities brought £6 to £1c. The supply of calves was very light and of poor quality, the bulk of them salling at £2.50 to £4 50 each but a £6w good ones brought from £7 to £10 each, one lot of four selling at £5.57 each. Lambs sold at the wide range of £1.52 to £5.50 ogch, as to quality. The sale of a fine lot of live hoas was made at £7.40 per 100 lbs, and we quote £7.25 to £7.40.

nete \$7.25 to \$7.40. MONTREAL HORSE MARKET.

MONTREAL HORSE MARKET.

There is still a fair enquiry both on local and American account. The shipments from the city to the United States for week sading April 7th were 142 horses horses, costing \$17,597.50, against 208 horses, costing \$25.098 for the corresponding period of last year. The average price paid by American buyers hast week was \$122.50, against \$120.63 for the same period in 1882. The following is a detailed statement of the shipments:—April 2nd., thorse, \$100; 18 do, \$1,944; 2 mares, \$25; 1 horse, \$101; 8 mares, \$121; 6 do, \$851.50; 14 horses, \$1,341.50; 9 do, \$1,239. April 4th, 2 mares \$425. April 5th, 2 horses, \$215; 3 do, \$360; 38 do, \$365; 2 do, \$31; 4 do, \$555; 4 do, \$40, \$405; 17 do, \$1893; 9 do, \$1,010; 11 do \$1.185. April 6th, 2 mares, \$717.50; 8 do, \$1,209; 12 horses, \$1,436. The Arbany N.Y., market on April 7th was reported as follows:—"The trade is good, the quality of the offering excellent, and the stock on hemd ample. P. J. Eastman sold during the week three pair of workers, one at \$230, one at \$300, and one at \$240, and two work horses at \$200 each."

A ROTTEN SYSTEM OF TRADING. ROGUES AND KNAVES IN BUSINESS--RESPONSIBILE TIES OF THE MERCANFILE AGENCIES.

From an esteemed correspondent at Valley. field we have received the enhipined letter which we trust will be thoughtfully read by all our readers engaged in business, as it points to the real cause of the recent embarrassment of many city and country traders whose failures have been filling the columns of the city press. Unfortunately there are too many knaves and togues engaged in bustness all over the country, both in the wholesale and retail branches, and until the banks withdraw their support from the former, and honest wholesalers "shut down" on the latter the canker werm will continue to eat into the very core of our trade system, and conest men will have to become tricksters and cheat their creditors or shut up shop. On the mercantile agencies great responsibility rests and we trust they will unceasingly single out the tares from the wheat and keep the banks and the honest wholesale men chants thoroughly well posted as to what traders and would-be traders are to be trusted with advances and what men are to be given the "grand bouncs."

To the Editor of THE TRUE WITHESE:

Permit me through the columns of your out spoken journal to call the attention of wholesale desiers in Montreal to the deplorable state
of trade in some country places, occasioned in
many instances by a want of prudence on their
part, which deserves a just reprimand, and
which at times reacts to their proper disadvantage. Here as elsewhere we find that wholesalers
have advanced tens of thousands, on time, to
merchants, who, in a spirit of opposition, retail
the same goods at a figure sometimes under,

French calierin, \$1 05 to 1 95; English hid, 600, to 70c; patent cow, 16c to 16c. 11ms.—Green native hides have been coming in a little more freely, and sales have been coming in a little more freely, and sales have been as the mande at 76, 6c and 85 pp 1 b. In green saited western hides there has been a very the same of the old firm distributing hand-bills consequence is: these homes eventually supported to the patient of the continues of the old firm distributing hand-bills akins are arriving more freely and bringing did 120 per 1b, and lambskins 10c to 15c each. We quote prices about steedy as last quoted of the old firm distributing hand-bills akins are arriving more freely and bringing did 15c per 1b, and lambskins 10c to 15c each. We quote prices about steedy as last quoted of the old firm distributing hand-bills akins are arriving more freely and bringing did 15c per 1b, and annotation to the public. This is a pretty state of the old firm distributing hand-bills akins are arriving more freely and bringing did 15c per 1b, and annotation to the public. This is a pretty state of the old firm distributing hand-bills akins are arriving more freely and bringing did 15c per 1b, and an No. 2 at 8c to 3 \$c of 15c per 15c

Respectfully,
A LOVER OF JUSTICE,

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2 PRIZES OF \$6,000 12 000
5 do 2,000 10,000
10 do 1,000 10,000
20 do 500 10,000
100 do 100 .000
100 do 500 20,000
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or M. A. DEUPHIN, 27 4 607 Seventh St., Washington, D.C. N.B-In the Extraordinary Semi-Annual Drawing of Lext June the Capital Prize will be £150.000.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, Dis-

TRICT OF MONTREAL No. 1399—In the superior Court for Lower Canada. The 9th day of April, one thousand eight hundred and eighty three. Present: The Hon. Mr. Justice Jette. Cylide Benoit, o the Parish of Longueud, in the Instrict of Montreal, Plaintiff, vs. Augustin Guertin, formerly of the parish of Beloui, but now absent from this Province and of prits unknown, farmer, Defendant.

IT IS CORDERED, on the motion of MM. Prefontaine & Mojor, of Counsel for the Plaintiff inasmuch as it appears by the return of Michel Adelard Campeau, one of the sworn balliffs of said Superior Court, on the writ of summons in this cause issued, writter, that the Defendant has left his domicile in the Province of Quebec in Canada, and cannot be found in the District of Montreal; that the said Defendant by an advertisement to be twice in the English language, in the newspaper of the English language, in the newspaper of the English language, in the newspaper of the said city. called The True Witness be notified to appear before this Court and there to answer the demand of the Plaintiff within two months after the last insertion of such advertisement, and upon the neglect of the said Defendant to appear and to answer to such demand within the period aforesaid, the said Plaintiff will be permitted to proceed to trial and judgment as in a cause by default.

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