

## Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques

Canadiana.org has attempted to obtain the best copy available for scanning. Features of this copy which may be bibliographically unique, which may alter any of the images in the reproduction, or which may significantly change the usual method of scanning are checked below.

- Coloured covers /  
Couverture de couleur
- Covers damaged /  
Couverture endommagée
- Covers restored and/or laminated /  
Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée
- Cover title missing /  
Le titre de couverture manque
- Coloured maps /  
Cartes géographiques en couleur
- Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black) /  
Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire)
- Coloured plates and/or illustrations /  
Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur
- Bound with other material /  
Relié avec d'autres documents
- Only edition available /  
Seule édition disponible
- Tight binding may cause shadows or distortion  
along interior margin / La reliure serrée peut  
causer de l'ombre ou de la distorsion le long de la  
marge intérieure.
  
- Additional comments /  
Commentaires supplémentaires:

Canadiana.org a numérisé le meilleur exemplaire qu'il lui a été possible de se procurer. Les détails de cet exemplaire qui sont peut-être uniques du point de vue bibliographique, qui peuvent modifier une image reproduite, ou qui peuvent exiger une modification dans la méthode normale de numérisation sont indiqués ci-dessous.

- Coloured pages / Pages de couleur
- Pages damaged / Pages endommagées
- Pages restored and/or laminated /  
Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées
- Pages discoloured, stained or foxed /  
Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquées
- Pages detached / Pages détachées
- Showthrough / Transparence
- Quality of print varies /  
Qualité inégale de l'impression
  
- Includes supplementary materials /  
Comprend du matériel supplémentaire
  
- Blank leaves added during restorations may  
appear within the text. Whenever possible, these  
have been omitted from scanning / Il se peut que  
certaines pages blanches ajoutées lors d'une  
restauration apparaissent dans le texte, mais,  
lorsque cela était possible, ces pages n'ont pas  
été numérisées.

**THE DYNAMITE PLOTS.**

**More Arrests on Saturday—A Political Police—The "Times" on the Agitation—The Liverpool Prisoners—The Glasgow Explosion—What the New York Journals Say—The Philadelphia Convention.**

LONDON, April 7.—The police are convinced that former Irish outrages, like attempt to blow up the Mansion House, were undertaken by Irishmen resident in London who were investigated by persons in America. They believe similar attempts were merely experiments to procure more serious trials.

A meeting of members of Parliament and other prominent persons here last night in connection with the formation of a vigilance 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 Harcourt and Mr. 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 regarding explosives is not retrospective, many members will support an amendment making it retrospective.

The *Times* says the hirelings and fanatics 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 arrested. From papers found on the other prisoners there is little doubt that Kirton was selected to commit the actual deed of destruction. Of Kirton's arraignment this afternoon it was proved that he had corresponded with Gallagher yesterday at the Clarendon 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, has been one of the principal fanatics in England. It is expected that he will be tried at London with the other prisoners. The statement that an infernal machine of ingenious mechanism had been discovered is denied.

LIVERPOOL, April 7.—Densey and Flanigan were fully committed for trial. They reserved their defence. Witnesses deposed that the box Densey had in his possession contained material for explosives and a preparation of infernal machine consisting of an apparatus by which sulphuric acid could be allowed to slowly seep through into a mixture, the principal element of which was chloride of potassium. With this combination an explosion could be produced in a maximum time of forty minutes. The machinery was of exactly similar make to those used in Glasgow and at the London Times office explosion. The police were cross-examined by counsel for the prisoners, but their evidence was unshaken. It was stated in evidence that the dynamite found in possession of the prisoners was a smaller compound than that in the infernal machines seized on their importation into Liverpool.

GLASGOW, 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 Lambeth. 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 several important arrests will shortly be made. Flanigan, 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 clues the utmost secrecy is maintained by the police.

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

LONDON, April 8.—A man named Alsburgh, 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 possess knowledge which may lead to further developments in what is likely to become the most hideous and stupendous plot of the modern time.

On Saturday Tracy Gould, an American lawyer, applied at the Bow Street Police Court for permission to see Gallagher. The Magistrate refused him to the visiting justice, Bernard Gallagher, who is in custody at Glasgow. A person residing at Glasgow, in a message received a letter in which the writer expressed an intention to blow up the large gasometers near the prisons, with dynamite. Two cartons of nitro-glycerine have been lying at the Clyde Shipping Company's stores, London, since the fourth inst. They are condemned by a Glasgow firm to O'Heilly. This is the sixth consignment within six months from the same firm to O'Heilly. The former consignments were all removed. The explosives seized in Whitehead's manufactory at Birmingham were removed to the

sewage farm at Sathi, with extraordinary caution and burned.

It is believed there are seventy or eighty persons concerned in the dynamite conspiracy. The police believe they have secured nearly all the consignment 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. Ansburgh 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 is guarded by soldiers. It is believed Ansburgh 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.

PARIA, April 8.—James Stephens, ex-Head Centre of the Fenian Brotherhood, states that if Fenell would join the revolutionists the wrong 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 the Council of the Fenian Brotherhood, asserts that there are over two hundred dynamite and nitro-glycerine factories in England.

WASHINGTON, April 7.—The State Department has received no information 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: Havre, April 7.—To O'Donovan Rossa, N.Y.: Factory at Leeds 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, experiments at Fort Lee must be postponed until I return; can't do further 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 "M. S. Rossi."

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 arranging for the reception to Parnell. Wallace and the committee did not appear and the delegates organized a meeting of their own. Wallace was denounced, Parnell and the peace policy repudiated, and dynamite said to be the only policy of the future. The meeting 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 afternoon to arrange for the National Convention, which will be held here on the 26th instant. The Executive Committee was instructed to issue a call for a public meeting to arrange for a banquet for Parnell upon his arrival. A despatch was read from Jas. Mooney, President of the National Land League, questioning the accuracy of a cablegram which declared that Parnell would not attend the convention. This was greeted with applause. Many tickets have already been sold for the reception to Parnell to be given in the Academy 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 Church, and as such it desired to keep aloof from politics. The Union, however, expressed the hope that the Convention would be successful.

NEW YORK, April 8.—London spools say it is certain that a widespread organization 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 luggage 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 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, dreadfully 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 menacingly. 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 Queen's Hall in London. It is also intimated that it was designed to reach as near as possible some members of the Government. The information of the police appears singularly accurate. Whatever bitterness existed before towards Irish agitators and Irish sympathizers is now increased tenfold. O'Donovan Rossa and his followers have probably had nothing to do with the dynamite that found its way to London, but in this country, where the conspirators are unknown, except perhaps to the police, it is generally believed that they have furnished

the means with which it was procured. More soreness is felt here at the fact that all these plots are carried on by means of money openly collected in the United States by well known agents 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 sentiment is likely to find vigorous expression during the coming week in the House of Commons.

Ansburgh 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 laundry of the hotel 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 seized 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 seized.

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

**WATCHING RUSSIAN REFUGEES.**

PARIS, April 9.—Police-men are watching a number of Russian refugees suspected of being connected with an alleged plot to kill the Czar at the time of his coronation. It is reported French detectives will proceed to Moscow on that occasion to assist the Russian police in watching suspected persons.

**THE COPENHAGEN SOCIALIST CONGRESS.**

COPENHAGEN, April 9.—It is feared that the fact of the Socialist congress being held here will add to the difficulties between Prussia and Denmark. The Prussian Government blames the Danish Ministry for want of vigor in suppressing the gathering.

**THE DIOCESE OF NICOLET.**

QUEBEC, 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 creation of the future Diocese of Nicolet is an affair to be regulated by the Sovereign 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 desirable and the names of three candidates.

**ARCHBISHOP OROKE ON PARNELL.**

**THE PRELATE'S LETTER.—STARTING A TESTIMONIAL.**

MY DEAR SIR.—The time has, I believe, come when the question of paying a national 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 in the flourishing city of Chicago, our exiled countrymen, headed by Archbishop Feehan, I am glad to know, responded with commendable promptitude and generosity.

We owe Mr. Parnell a deep debt of gratitude. He has devoted his time and matchless 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 earned for himself the bitter hatred, and possibly even the execution, of Messrs. Foster and Co., and of every other enemy of his country.

I, for one, therefore, shall have great pleasure in identifying myself with any movement having for its object the completion of some such scheme, and now venture to suggest, with that view, the immediate formation of a National Committee, to be composed of a National Council, like, for instance, the Lord Mayor of Dublin and Mr. E. Dwyer Gray, who would forthwith publish a suitable address to the Irish race abroad as well as at home, and invite their co-operation and subscriptions.

Assuming, as I think I may, that this course will be promptly adopted, and discussions, 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, apart 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 practical and merely professing or platform patriots, whether they belong to the upper or humbler classes, to the Church or to the State.—I remain, my dear Sir, your very faithful servant,

T. W. O'CONNOR, Archbishop of Cashel, The Palace, Thurles, St. Patrick's Day.

**IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.**

LONDON, April 8.—To-day Jacob Bright offered a motion declaring that in the interests of the growing commerce of Great Britain in South-west Africa no treaty should be made by the Government, sanctioning the concession by any European power of territories on an adjacent to the Congo, or interfering with the commercial freedom hitherto enjoyed in that region by Great Britain. Mr. Bright subsequently withdrew the motion in favor of an amendment offered by Mr. Woodhouse to the effect that no treaty should be made affecting territory on the Congo that would not afford adequate securities to all agencies working there. Mr. Woodhouse's motion was carried, the Government agreeing thereto.

Lord Fitzmaurice, Under Foreign Secretary, replying to Mr. Kinnaird, 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 role of leadership in the House of Commons, in the Tory party. Messrs. are in progress intended to satisfy Sir Stafford Northcote that he is secure of the unwavering support of his followers. In the House of Commons, this afternoon, when Sir Stafford Northcote rose to ask a question, he was greeted with prolonged cheers from the Tories.

LONDON, April 5.—In the House of Commons this afternoon Mr. Childers submitted the budget for the year ending March, 1883. The revenue was £99,004,000, and exceeded the estimate by £4,009,000. A decrease in the consumption of spirits made a reduction from that source of £300,000. The total expenditure was £98,906,000. The expenses of the war in Egypt, including the amount for the Indian 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 national debt was reduced during the past year by £7,100,000. He expected to make a further reduction this year of £8,000,000. During the next twenty years he expected to see the debt reduced by £172,000,000.

Mr. Childers proposed that the duties on goods made from silver be charged only on goods actually sold, and that eventually they should be abolished altogether, but not this year. He pointed out that the tax on railway earnings, where the fares were very small, should be abolished, and that the standard measure of tobacco and snuff on which exemption was allowed should be raised one cent; that provision be made looking towards a reduction in the rate for telegrams sent anywhere inland to sixpence, and that three half-pence of the income tax be removed. These reductions, if made, would reduce the surplus to £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 penalties 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 to be punishable by imprisonment for 20 years, and unlawful making or keeping explosives on suspicious circumstances will be punishable by 14 years imprisonment. All accessories to such crimes will be treated as principals. The bill provides for the ordering of official enquiries into crimes specified for the arrest of abducting witnesses and for searching for explosives. The penalties will be inflicted irrespective of the damage done by the explosion.

LONDON, April 9.—Sir Vernon Harcourt, in introducing his bill to-day, said the nature 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 heartily 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-morrow.

**DESPOTING.**

**AN UNAPPROVED BILL.—PUBLIC LIBERTIES TO BE CONSTITUTION IN GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.**

(By cable from Irish Special News Agency.) LONDON, April 7.—The Original Code Bill which has just been introduced, is the most dangerous attack on the personal liberty of those engaged in political movements ever attempted in England.

If permanently established, the system of Star-chamber inquiry, house-searches by day or night, the compulsion of evidence by imprisonment until the witnesses yield, the hearing of cases in prison cells and elsewhere to the exclusion of the public, and the trial of every case in the Court of Queen's Bench by special jury, to which no challenge by prisoners is allowed.

The Bill furthermore gives the Crown the right of appeal in the case of the prisoner's

acquittal. It allows no justification in cases of seditious 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 Castle, and all Irish organizations will be outside 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 light 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 Committee, where there are only four Parnellites, and only two of those—Parnell and Sexton—strong 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 instructed.

DUBLIN, April 4.—A detective from here, operating in France, has been recalled. Michael Davitt from prison has written a vigorous letter to the Young Ireland Society of Glasgow. He says the dynamite policy can only have the effect of exasperating 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 revenge.

LIVERPOOL, April 4.—A public meeting held yesterday for the purpose of giving Mr. Parnell a testimonial proved a fiasco. Only 40 persons subscribed to the projected fund.

DUBLIN, April 5.—At the trial of the prisoners charged with the Phoenix Park murders, a photograph of Tynan, recently alluded to as "Tyner," will be produced. The photograph has been identified by Carey and three others as that of "Number One." It is stated that a portion of the money with which Tynan was entrusted for distribution can be traced to the "Invincibles." The Government has an affidavit to the effect that Tynan and "Number One" are identical. The Crown solicitor will strongly oppose the postponement of the trial. Peter Carey, brother of James, has been accepted as an informer.

Evidence will be adduced showing that the Dublin directorate consisted of Tynan No. 1, Jas. Mullett No. 2, Jas. Carey No. 3, Daniel Curley No. 4, and Edward McGarry 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 parliament, mayors, and public officials. The fund already reaches £300.

CORK, April 5.—It is rumored the police have arrested another man upon whom compromising 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 connection with the efforts to pass the bill for criminal procedure. The Irish members tear an attempt to saddle on Ireland the Crimes Act as a permanent statute.

DUBLIN, April 6.—Archbishop Oroke has ordered a collection to be taken up for the testimonial to Parnell throughout the diocese of Cashel and Emly.

CORK, April 6.—Carmody, O'Herlihy and Featherstone, arrested on a charge of being dynamite carriers, had a private re-examination to-day. They were remanded for a week and bail was refused. Featherstone created a sensation by declaring that he was a citizen of the United States and had placed a 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 arrested at Mullingar for the murder of Kierally, in March, 1881. His arrest was made on evidence given by Patrick Dwyer, who is awaiting extradition to Boston, Mass. A convict sentenced at the Tralee Assizes has turned approver and given startling evidence of agrarian and other secret society crimes.

DUBLIN, April 8.—A statement that arrangements 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 during the past few days corroborating the statements of Carey that Tynan and "No. 1" are identical; also upon other points connected with the Phoenix Park murders.

TRALEE, April 7.—The police searched seven houses occupied by persons against 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.

TRALEE, April 7.—Olliford Lloyd, the magistrate, accompanied by a strong force of police, made a raid in the Orchard district and arrested eight young men. The charges against the prisoners is "conspiracy to murder." More arrests on the same charge are expected.

CORK, April 8.—The police yesterday seized two jars of nitro-glycerine received from Glasgow by one of the Clyde steamers. The packages was addressed to O'Herlihy, who is now in custody. A quantity of explosives have been discovered buried in a field at Kilmacanogue, near here.

conspiracy in England. Deasy, a laborer, who was drowned in the river last evening, is supposed to have been murdered for political reasons.

LONDON, April 9.—A letter from Michael Davitt, published to-day further expresses opposition to the dynamite policy. Davitt declares that such a policy is insane, idiotic and criminal.

LONDON, April 9.—All steamers arriving from Cork are being searched for explosives. Thus far none have been discovered.

DUBLIN, April 2.—The house of the sheriff at Tralee was blown up by gunpowder. No-body was injured. Two arrests were made.

**GREAT FIRE IN GENEVA.**

GENEVA, April 9.—A fire which promises to be extensive has broken out at Bonnes Twenty houses are already destroyed.

**EXECUTION OF A MURDERER.**

BERLIN, April 9.—Conrad, the murderer of his wife and four children, was beheaded to-day 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 block 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 enter, not only the buildings, but Rideau Hall, at all hours of the day and night.

Although this act is not generally known, considerable uneasiness is manifested among the members. The night watch, furnished by the Dominion Police, has been doubled, and every precaution is being taken to prevent the possibility of evil disposed persons creating trouble. Detective Hodgins had an interview with Col. DeWinton, last night, in reference to some suspicious circumstances which took place at the Government House recently. It is said that the return of U. B. B. the Princess Louise will be delayed on this account.

**THE PHOENIX PARK TRAGEDY.**

The prisoners in court—True bill against Joe Brady—The other prisoners plead not guilty—Prisoners' counsel—Precautions at the Court House.

DUBLIN, April 9.—The Court House was besieged this morning by crowds eager to gain admission. The authorities only admitted jurors, fifty reporters and a few others. After Judge O'Brien took his seat, the swearing in of the Grand Jury was proceeded with. The prisoners Brady, Kelly, Dalaney, Carey, Curley and Fitzharris arrived under the escort of a whole troop of dragons. The counsel who appeared for the prisoners at the examination at Kilmaleham 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 as concocted, but he was the victim in his presence in the park with Burke. Nevertheless, all present at the time of the murders were responsible therefor.

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 Cavendish 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 postponement than till to-morrow.

Brady's solicitor said that A. M. Sullivan would act for Brady if time was allowed him to get ready.

The Judge said the case must proceed to-morrow. If Sullivan was not ready, the Court would appoint some other person to act for Brady.

After some further consideration Brady's trial was set for to-morrow, and Dr. Webb Adams assigned by the Court to defend the prisoner.

The Grand Jury also found true bills for murder against Joseph and Lawrence Hanlon, William Maloney, Patrick Delaney, Fagan and Joseph Mullett.

When Brady was placed in the dock he wore as careless and defiant a demeanor as at the hearing.

Curley, Kelly, Thomas Caffrey and Fitzharris each pleaded not guilty. All were held for trial.

A despatch says: Joe Brady, Timothy Kelly, Patrick Delaney, Thomas Caffrey, Daniel Curley and Fitzharris, known as "skin the goat," charged with the Phoenix Park murders and other crimes, who will be placed on trial to-day were to have been conveyed from Kilmaleham prison to Green street Court House at 8 o'clock this morning under a strong escort of policemen. The Government, feeling rather afraid 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, who resemble the Americans, have been seen in the last few days. Detectives are watching their movements.

DUBLIN, April 10.—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 prepared. The court house is strongly guarded again to-day.

Henry Menefy, the self-confessed murderer of Lord Cavendish, was released in Pittsburg this morning. He has been identified as a suspicious character.

EDITH YORKE.

CHAPTER III.—Continued.

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 bite out of the land. Here a straggling bit of dilapidated woods had been allowed to remain by the vandals who had turned all the rest to grass and pasture, and a mossy ledge broke the teeth of the soft, gneiss waves.

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

"You are a spy," Captain Cary said, smiling down upon her. She smiled faintly in return, but said nothing. Mrs. Rowan needed assistance at either hand. She had been broken by pain. They stood while in the grove, Dick and the captain making some business arrangements. The "Halcyon" was to remain two 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 cocob, loaded with passengers, rattled past amid clouds of dust. "There is no hurry," Dick said. "It will take an hour to get the freight off and on. But you need not 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 their thanks. "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 sobbing ripple tossed his boat against the shore. At that hint he stepped in, dalia with the rope, then said, with a perfectly transparent indication of having on just thought of it: "I've got a ring here that Edith is welcome to, if she will wear it. I brought it home for my niece, but the child is dead. It won't fit anybody else I know."

Mrs. Rowan immediately thanked him, and Edith 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 it. 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 boat-side, slipped the ring on to her forefinger.

"Good-by, again!" he said then hastily, 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 impulsively, grew red in the face with pain at the grip of his iron 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 spray tossed from his oars; then turned and climbed the shore, Dick assisting his mother, Edith following.

"Good-by, trees!" said the child, glancing up. "Good-by, moss!" stooping to gather a silken green blade and a cluster of red-topped gray. The prettiest cup had a splinter in it, and she would not disturb it. "Good-by, spider!" she whispered, "I'm never coming back again."

She had friends to take leave of, after all—two human friends, but God's little creatures, who had never hurt her save in self-defence.

When they reached the wharf there was no one in sight but the men who fringed the wharf and on. At the upper end of the wharf there was a small building used as an office and sitting room. Dick went to the boat being obstructed, Dick sent his mother 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 themselves in a retired corner.

and liver-medicines are a superstition. He 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 bias 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 no more hidden, the gray moustache he appeared in shavimg 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.

"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 six weeks behind that of Massachusetts, and the fall as much earlier." The travelling here is simply intolerable. It is every cloud of dust, bog of mud, or drifts of snow. I quite agree with the person who said that Maine is a good State to come from.

"We all know, Charles, that the climate of Massachusetts, and particularly of Boston, 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 peculiarly sensitive when such are addressed to themselves. In his society, one was frequently reminded of the little boy's complaint: "Mother, make Tommy be still. He keeps crying every time I strike him on the head with the hammer."

"Here will be a chance to practise your famous English, Melicent," the father said. "I presume the old chafin is dissolved. I remember it twenty years ago, not more than along the road in the most polite form. By the way, Amy, did you ever observe that in genuine country places people leave their defunct virtues to decay by the roadside? I am not sure that there is no poetry in the custom. The weary wheels crumble to dust in view of the track over which they have rolled in life, and are memories not 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." "Because I detest a pun," Melicent, who had been waiting for a chance, now spoke. "You don't mean to say, papa, that we shall have no carriage?" A shrug of the shoulders was the only reply.

The young woman's face wore a look of dismay. "But, papa!" she exclaimed. "Wait till the pumpkins grow," he said with a mocking smile. "I will give you the largest one, and your mother will furnish the mice. I don't doubt there are mice, and to spare."

"You don't mean that we must walk everywhere?" his daughter cried. "Dear me, Melicent, how persistent you are!" interrupted Clara impatiently. "One would think there was no need of borrowing trouble."

The elder sister gazed with an air of superiority at the younger. "I was speaking to papa," she remarked with dignity. The father frowned, and the mother raised a deprecating hand, and the imminent reproof was hushed. Clara went to her brother, and leaning on his arm, whispered that, if Mel went near her own sister, she should really get a little hoer.

"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 us laugh."

A sea-sick person may be the cause of wit in others, but is seldom himself witty," was the laconic reply. The speaker was a slim, elegant youth, with golden tints in his light hair, with rather drooping and very bright blue eyes, and a beautiful, sensuous mouth.

Edith Yorke watched this party with interest, and the longer she looked at the elder gentleman the better she liked him. His manner of addressing the ladies suited her labor sense of what a gentleman's manner should be. There was no contemptuous waiting before answering them, no fling of the reply over his shoulder, nor growling it out like a bear.

Edith clapped the hand he held out to her, and looked up into his face with large tears flashing in her eyes. "I wouldn't leave you if they would give me all the world!" she exclaimed. He smiled involuntarily, but would not take advantage of her affectionate 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 hard to give her up. Down in the bottom of his heart was a thought which he had never fully acknowledged the presence of, but of which he was always conscious; he had meant to bring the child up to be his wife some day, if she should be willing, to lead 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.

Yorkie died, she asked me to have pity on her daughter, and keep her out of the poor-house. I have taken care of her ever since." The Yorkes had turned their off.

The gentleman drew himself up, and put out his under-lip. "Thank you for the information," 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 Robert'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 to a kind voice. "Who is that person?" she added to her husband, glancing at Mrs. Rowan.

"The widow was staring at them angrily, and seemed on the point of coming to take Edith's weeping face. "Mother, who has taken care of the child since her mother's death, Amy?" he answered. "She has no claim 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 mother."

"There was a pause of embarrassed silence. "You must perceive that there is no other way," Mr. Yorke continued with some state. "Addie from natural affection and pity for the child's friendless condition, an Edith Yorke must be allowed to go about the country like a Gypsy with a shawl over her head."

"It is just as papa says," Melicent interposed, 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; but her snarly proceeded less from real sweetness than from self-complacency. She prided herself on knowing and always doing what was comes in fault, and took great pleasure in being the mould of form. "I shall go with Dick! I am going to live with Dick! Edith cried, snatching her face and she looked round in search of her protector. At that moment he appeared in the door, passed in surprise at seeing where Edith was then went to his mother.

"The Yorke have got her!" Mrs. Rowan said to him, breathless with excitement. "That is Mr. Charles Yorke. I know him the moment I set eyes on him." Dick wheeled about and faced them. Edith, too proud to run away, looked at him imploringly.

Then Miss Melicent Yorke arose, like the goddess of peace, adjusted her most imprugable smile, and sailed across the room. "I am Miss Yorke," she said brightly, as though such an announcement would be sure to delight them. "Of course, the great 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."

Fausing, Mrs. 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 uttered. He felt keenly the insolence of her perfectly confident and smiling address, yet knew not how to defend himself. If a man had been in her place, he could have met his air 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 emotion did not prevent her replying, and, fortunately, to the point.

"Do you mean to say," Mrs. Rowan exclaimed, "that you are going to take Edith away from us without leave or license, after we have supported her four years without your troubling yourselves whether she starved in the street or not?" For a moment Miss Yorke's social pontard wavered 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. 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 gone to on her account, papa—"

"Stop there, madam!" Dick interrupted haughtily. "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 deny that it seems to be the proper thing; but allow me to say that it was my intention to give her a good home and a good education, such as no girl need be ashamed of. I will speak to Edith, and see what she thinks about it."

He turned unceremoniously away from Miss Yorke's protestations, 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 up into his face with large tears flashing in her eyes. "I wouldn't leave you if they would give me all the world!" she exclaimed. He smiled involuntarily, but would not take advantage of her affectionate 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 hard to give her up. Down in the bottom of his heart was a thought which he had never fully acknowledged the presence of, but of which he was always conscious; he had meant to bring the child up to be his wife some day, if she should be willing, to lead 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 building, and folded his arms while he talked to her. At first Edith broke into reproaches when she learned that he meant to give her up; but, immediately an instinct of feminine pride and delicately checked the words upon her lips. It was impossible for her to press her society on one who voluntarily relinquished it. She listened to her sentence in silence.

Dick's eyes sparkled with resolution through the tears that filled them. "Yes, you will!" he exclaimed. "I mean to do the best I can for mother and myself, and you shall not be ashamed of me. And however high they may set you, Edith, I'll climb! I 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 Yorke pack. 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 with her uncle."

He was not surprised to see that his mother had been completely talked over by Edith's relations, and that, though fearful, 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.

When Edith and Dick appeared again, hand in hand, Mr. Yorke stood at the coach-door, waiting to assist his niece to her place. "How picturesque!" Clara Yorke exclaimed, as the two stepped over the planks and came toward them. "It is like something out of the Arabian Nights. He is Sinbad, 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 released her hand, Edith's face suddenly whitened. All her little world was slipping away from beneath her feet.

Mr. Yorke was touched and impressed. He liked the young man's dignity. "I must compliment you, sir, on your honorable conduct in this affair," he said. "Let us hear from you again, 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 railing of Miss Melicent Yorke's eyebrows neutralized its effect. The young woman thought that her father was really condescending unnecessarily. That faint, supercilious 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 Mrs. Melicent's ex-separating 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 given warning, and kindly given permission. It showed him, moreover, that the lady's soft eyes had looked to the bottom of his 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.

The boat steamed out over the water, glided like a swan down the bay, and soon disappeared under 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.

"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.

Edith clasped the hand he held out to her, and looked up into his face with large tears flashing in her eyes. "I wouldn't leave you if they would give me all the world!" she exclaimed. He smiled involuntarily, but would not take advantage of her affectionate 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 hard to give her up. Down in the bottom of his heart was a thought which he had never fully acknowledged the presence of, but of which he was always conscious; he had meant to bring the child up to be his wife some day, if she should be willing, to lead 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 building, and folded his arms while he talked to her. At first Edith broke into reproaches when she learned that he meant to give her up; but, immediately an instinct of feminine pride and delicately checked the words upon her lips. It was impossible for her to press her society on one who voluntarily relinquished it. She listened to her sentence in silence.

He sat a moment with downcast eyes after he 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 he 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 of 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 forgive him everything, or take upon herself all the blame. But at these words she recoiled. Her glance was better than any answer could have been. "I don't blame you, child," her father resumed, 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?"

"Kind out which is wrong!" was the answer 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, let us part as a father and daughter should," he said in a trembling voice. She held out one hand to him, and with the other covered her face, unable to utter a word; then broke away, and shut herself in to her chamber. There are times when entire separation only is tolerable, and we demand full justice, or none.

So they parted, and never met again, though they corresponded regularly, and wrote kind if not confidential letters. The only sign that her father regarded 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 herself. Consequently, when the young lady favored the address 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 son.

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 herself surrounded by thoroughly congenial society, and blest with the championship of one who was her father, husband, 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 the one to propose that the boy should retain his own father's name in addition to the one he adopted.

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

Mr. Arnold died shortly after his daughter's second marriage, and his wife followed him in a few years. By their death Mrs. Yorke became the owner of her old home. So much had she no desire to revisit the scene of so much misery, and for years the house was left unattended in the care of a keeper. Nor would 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 scrupulous watch on his frugality which is so often necessary to insure their success, he had not. Consequently, when in an evil hour he embarked his inherited wealth in speculation, it was nearly all swept away.

Creditors, knowing his probity, offered to wait. "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 profit by their generosity, they hinted at a willingness to take a percentage on their claims. "A percentage?" cried the debtor. "Am I a swindler? Am I a beggar? I shall pay a hundred per cent, and I recommend you in your future dealings with me to bear in mind that I am a gentleman and not an adventurer."

A very old-fashioned man was Mr. Charles Yorke, and a very hard man to pity. Behold him, then, and his family en route for their new home. We have said 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 the feet of those who used them, and forgot their company manners, and wandered as they chose, splintered 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 street, a very respectable-looking road started off eastward, 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 half a mile, one saw at the left a tumble-down stone wall across an opening, with two gates, painted black in imitation of iron, about fifteen rods apart. 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 cupola in the centre, a portico 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 a hill 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 network of solid oak beams, and it is strong enough to hold up a shock that would set nine ordinary houses rattling down into their cellars. When Mrs. Yorke's grandfather built this house, in the year 1780, English ideas and feelings still prevailed in that region; and in building a house, a gentleman thought of his grand-

children, who might live in it. Now nobody builds with any reference to his descendants. But Mr. Arnold's plans had proved larger than his purse. The park he meant to have had still remained three hundred acres of wild, unenclosed land, the gardens never got beyond a few flowers, nor choked with weeds, and the kitchen-garden, kept alive by Patrick Chester, 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 oak 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 barn and a granary; the eaves of both underhung with a solid row of swallows' nests. On this bright April morning, the whole air was full of the swirl and titter 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 flew or hopped straight where they wanted to go, and what they wanted to get was plentiful something to eat. One of them alighted on the threshold of the open front door and looked curiously in. He saw a long hall, with a staircase on one side, and open doors to right and left at the further end. All the wood-work, walls, and ceilings in sight were dingy and raw, and said much for the age of the house, and the furniture was bright, and three fires visible through the three open doors were brighter still. Bedrest seemed to be much interested in these fires. Probably he was a bird from the city, and had never seen such large ones. There in the front rooms were large enough, but that in the kitchen was something immense, and yet left room at one side of the fireplace for a person to sit and look up chimney, if so disposed.

"Zea!" says the bird, with a nod, hopping in. "The kitchen is the place to go to. As to those flowers and cherries on the floor, I am not to be cheated by them. They are not good to eat, but only to walk on. I know how people live. I am not like that stupid chicken."

For a little yellow chicken, without a sign of fall, had followed the rain in, and was eagerly pecking at the spots in the carpet. 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 staircase 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 trepidation; 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, sensible, pleasant, quick-tempered face, and the base of her nose was a hypochondria. Her dark hair was drawn back and made into a smooth French twist, 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 straight-fitting calico gown and a white linen collar. The gown was newly done up and a little too tight, and to keep it from soil she had doubled the skirt up in front and pinned it behind, and had on a large spoon. For further safeguard, the sleeves were turned up and pinned to the shoulder by the wristbands. At every movement she made these stiff clothes rattled.

"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 again. "Just let your water bills," Betsey began, addressing an imaginary audience—"let your water bills, and throw a handful of salt; then wash your potatoes clean; peel 'em all but a strip or two to hold together; cut out the spots, and let 'em lay awhile in cold water; when it's time to cook 'em, throw 'em into your billing water, and clap on your lid; then—"

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

Betsey's thoughts took a new turn. "I must go and see to the fire, and put a good bench chunk on each one. There's a fire chaff in the air, and everybody wants a little chill in a journey. It looks cheerful. I've got six fires going in this house. What do you think of the fire? To my idea, an open fire in a stone house is equal to a first-class, some-times better."

Here a stout sound outside the open window behind the table, and Pat Chester appeared, a stout, slow-looking, red-faced man, with mischievous eyes and a honest mouth. Curiously enough, the base of his nose also was a hypochondria. Otherwise there was no resemblance between the two. Betsey used to say to him, "Pat, the ends of our noses were sawed off the wrong way."

"Who are you talking to?" asked Pat, stopping 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 cloaks again," pursued Betsey. "The idea of having a cloak in every room in the house! It takes me half of my time to set 'em forward and back. As to touching the pendulums of such cloaks as them, you don't catch me. But I do intend 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 neck, she saw the chicken, and instantly flew at it with a loud "aboo!" With its two big wings extended and its head advanced as far as possible, the little wretch beat through the hall, peeping with terror. But the robin flew on and escaped over Betsey's head. "Land asks!" she cried, holding on to her comb and her eyes. "I who ever saw a chicken fly up like that?"

Wondering over this phenomenon, Betsey went upstairs and replenished the fire in three chambers, and set some of the clocks forward and others back, then hurried down to perform the same duties below stairs. Just

Continued on 3rd Page.



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

Subscription per annum (in advance)...\$1.50 Clergymen, Teachers & Post-Masters...\$1.00 Clubs of 5 or more (per annum each)...\$1.00

TO ADVERTISERS. A limited number of advertisements of approved character will be inserted in THE TRUE WITNESS...

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS. Subscribers in the country should always give the name of their Post Office...

The Post Printing & Publishing Company, MONTREAL, CANADA.

WEDNESDAY...APRIL 11, 1883.

CATHOLIC CALENDAR. APRIL, 1883.

- THURSDAY, 12—Office of the Blessed Sacrament. FRIDAY, 13—St. Hermenegild, Martyr. SATURDAY, 14—Office of the Immaculate Conception...

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...

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.

We are now making the accounts for monies due by our subscribers, and hope that they will respond freely. The amounts in most cases are small, 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 Montreal, 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 hallucination on the part of the cable correspondent.

THE ADVICE OF IRISH BISHOPS. The exterminating policy of the British Government in Ireland has had the effect, not only of roasting the Irish people at home and abroad to vigorous operation, but 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.

The London Advertiser published in a recent issue a disgraceful paragraph about the Hon. John O'Donohoe, in which it maliciously attempted, in an unbecoming fashion, to make the Hon. Senator share the infamy of the Informer Carey.

CANADIAN EMANCIPATION.

ENGLAND is about to withdraw the last of the British troops from Canadian territory, after an uninterrupted occupation of 124 years.

Her Majesty'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."

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.

DEATH OF LOUIS VEUILLOT

Louis Veullot, the famous journalist, is dead. His name was synonymous with Catholic journalism in France and even throughout Europe during the later portion of his life.

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.

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.

The other day, in his address to the Grand Jury at St. Catharines, Judge Burton alluded to the action of the Dominion Parliament in throwing out a bill which would have allowed agnostics and others to give evidence.

Of course the punishment which would be inflicted on a witness for giving false evidence on oath should be as equally severe for a person giving false evidence by simple affirmation.

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.

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.

AN EXPLANATION AND RESPUDIATION. 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.

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 ORANGE BILL is receiving the "six months' hold" by pleases, and is being as effectually smothered by a process of procrastination as if it had originally met with the fate which Mr. Conroy intended for it when he first moved the six months' hold.

THE ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY OF SHERBROOKE. 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 numerous attendance and great interest manifested by the members in the reports, etc., of the retiring officers.

THE ORANGE BILL is receiving the "six months' hold" by pleases, and is being as effectually smothered by a process of procrastination as if it had originally met with the fate which Mr. Conroy intended for it when he first moved the six months' hold.

AN EXPLANATION AND RESPUDIATION. 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.

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 ORANGE BILL is receiving the "six months' hold" by pleases, and is being as effectually smothered by a process of procrastination as if it had originally met with the fate which Mr. Conroy intended for it when he first moved the six months' hold.

THE ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY OF SHERBROOKE. 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 numerous attendance and great interest manifested by the members in the reports, etc., of the retiring officers.

THE ROYAL ASSENT. London, April 10.—The Queen has given her consent to the bill relating to explosives.

THE ARCHBISHOP'S REQUEST. HIS GRACE DISAPPROVES OF CERTAIN PAPERS. SONSHELD and sensational news published about Catholic affairs—that "Diocese of Nicolet" Mrs. Fabre interviewed—What His Lordship has to say—Mgr. Lafliche and his flock.

THE ARCHBISHOP'S REQUEST. HIS GRACE DISAPPROVES OF CERTAIN PAPERS. SONSHELD and sensational news published about Catholic affairs—that "Diocese of Nicolet" Mrs. Fabre interviewed—What His Lordship has to say—Mgr. Lafliche and his flock.

THE ARCHBISHOP'S REQUEST. HIS GRACE DISAPPROVES OF CERTAIN PAPERS. SONSHELD and sensational news published about Catholic affairs—that "Diocese of Nicolet" Mrs. Fabre interviewed—What His Lordship has to say—Mgr. Lafliche and his flock.

THE ARCHBISHOP'S REQUEST. HIS GRACE DISAPPROVES OF CERTAIN PAPERS. SONSHELD and sensational news published about Catholic affairs—that "Diocese of Nicolet" Mrs. Fabre interviewed—What His Lordship has to say—Mgr. Lafliche and his flock.

THE ARCHBISHOP'S REQUEST. HIS GRACE DISAPPROVES OF CERTAIN PAPERS. SONSHELD and sensational news published about Catholic affairs—that "Diocese of Nicolet" Mrs. Fabre interviewed—What His Lordship has to say—Mgr. Lafliche and his flock.

THE ARCHBISHOP'S REQUEST. HIS GRACE DISAPPROVES OF CERTAIN PAPERS. SONSHELD and sensational news published about Catholic affairs—that "Diocese of Nicolet" Mrs. Fabre interviewed—What His Lordship has to say—Mgr. Lafliche and his flock.

THE ARCHBISHOP'S REQUEST. HIS GRACE DISAPPROVES OF CERTAIN PAPERS. SONSHELD and sensational news published about Catholic affairs—that "Diocese of Nicolet" Mrs. Fabre interviewed—What His Lordship has to say—Mgr. Lafliche and his flock.

THE ARCHBISHOP'S REQUEST. HIS GRACE DISAPPROVES OF CERTAIN PAPERS. SONSHELD and sensational news published about Catholic affairs—that "Diocese of Nicolet" Mrs. Fabre interviewed—What His Lordship has to say—Mgr. Lafliche and his flock.

THE ARCHBISHOP'S REQUEST. HIS GRACE DISAPPROVES OF CERTAIN PAPERS. SONSHELD and sensational news published about Catholic affairs—that "Diocese of Nicolet" Mrs. Fabre interviewed—What His Lordship has to say—Mgr. Lafliche and his flock.

THE ARCHBISHOP'S REQUEST. HIS GRACE DISAPPROVES OF CERTAIN PAPERS. SONSHELD and sensational news published about Catholic affairs—that "Diocese of Nicolet" Mrs. Fabre interviewed—What His Lordship has to say—Mgr. Lafliche and his flock.

THE ARCHBISHOP'S REQUEST. HIS GRACE DISAPPROVES OF CERTAIN PAPERS. SONSHELD and sensational news published about Catholic affairs—that "Diocese of Nicolet" Mrs. Fabre interviewed—What His Lordship has to say—Mgr. Lafliche and his flock.

THE ARCHBISHOP'S REQUEST. HIS GRACE DISAPPROVES OF CERTAIN PAPERS. SONSHELD and sensational news published about Catholic affairs—that "Diocese of Nicolet" Mrs. Fabre interviewed—What His Lordship has to say—Mgr. Lafliche and his flock.

THE ARCHBISHOP'S REQUEST. HIS GRACE DISAPPROVES OF CERTAIN PAPERS. SONSHELD and sensational news published about Catholic affairs—that "Diocese of Nicolet" Mrs. Fabre interviewed—What His Lordship has to say—Mgr. Lafliche and his flock.

THE ARCHBISHOP'S REQUEST. HIS GRACE DISAPPROVES OF CERTAIN PAPERS. SONSHELD and sensational news published about Catholic affairs—that "Diocese of Nicolet" Mrs. Fabre interviewed—What His Lordship has to say—Mgr. Lafliche and his flock.

THE ARCHBISHOP'S REQUEST. HIS GRACE DISAPPROVES OF CERTAIN PAPERS. SONSHELD and sensational news published about Catholic affairs—that "Diocese of Nicolet" Mrs. Fabre interviewed—What His Lordship has to say—Mgr. Lafliche and his flock.

THE ARCHBISHOP'S REQUEST. HIS GRACE DISAPPROVES OF CERTAIN PAPERS. SONSHELD and sensational news published about Catholic affairs—that "Diocese of Nicolet" Mrs. Fabre interviewed—What His Lordship has to say—Mgr. Lafliche and his flock.

THE ARCHBISHOP'S REQUEST. HIS GRACE DISAPPROVES OF CERTAIN PAPERS. SONSHELD and sensational news published about Catholic affairs—that "Diocese of Nicolet" Mrs. Fabre interviewed—What His Lordship has to say—Mgr. Lafliche and his flock.

THE ARCHBISHOP'S REQUEST. HIS GRACE DISAPPROVES OF CERTAIN PAPERS. SONSHELD and sensational news published about Catholic affairs—that "Diocese of Nicolet" Mrs. Fabre interviewed—What His Lordship has to say—Mgr. Lafliche and his flock.

LOCAL NEWS.

Vehicles continue to cross the river and will do so for a few days...

Mr. Henry Shaokell, formerly a well-known official of the Great Western railway...

Miss Mary O'Brien, grand daughter of Mr. James Bankin, one of our most respected citizens...

At a meeting of the St. Mary's Young Irishmen's Society held on Sunday last in their hall...

UNIVERSAL TESTIMONY

Cannot be disputed, and the case is yet to be heard from in which Putnam's Painless Corn Extractor has failed to perform a perfect cure...

THE CONDEMNED MURDERER.

The unfortunate man Timothy Millroy, who is to suffer the extreme penalty of the law on Monday next...

CATABRH.

A new treatment whereby a permanent cure is effected in from one to three applications.

THE LAND LEAGUE.

The adjourned semi-annual meeting of the Land League was held yesterday afternoon...

The report of the Treasurer for the past six months was read and adopted, and the meeting proceeded to the election of officers...

The adjourned annual meeting of the Catholic Young Men's Society was held in their hall, 1310 St. Catherine street...

The adjourned annual meeting of the Catholic Young Men's Society was held in their hall, 1310 St. Catherine street, yesterday afternoon...

A DELIBERATE ATTEMPT AT MURDER.

One of the most deliberate attempts at murder ever recorded occurred in this city yesterday afternoon...

engaged as a clerk in Labelle's New York tea store, on McGill street. Yesterday afternoon...

at once grappled with Jones, and with the help of a fellow clerk succeeded in taking the revolver away from him...

At 4 o'clock word was brought to the Central Station by Mr. Labelle to the effect that one of his clerks had been shot...

On the officer proceeding to the Hospital he found the wounded man in bed, and at once entered into conversation with him...

to-day." Detective Gladu then left the wounded man and returned to the Central Station, and on reporting the affair to Chief Paradise...

and which appeared to have come from the drug store of Richard Birks, No. 207 McGill street. Prisoner said he intended to swallow this if his victim died...

"MONTREAL, April 3rd, 1883. "That villain has ruined my peace; I can bear it no longer; he has seduced the woman I loved...

AN UNWARRANTABLE ATTACK ON A CATHOLIC CONVENT. An evanescent contemporary who is not over favorable to Catholic sentiment, faith and practice...

The sister answered that the article was highly misleading and false from beginning to end. There was, she said, a member of the order who was desirous of returning into the world...

ST. MARY'S UNION. St. Mary's Union is a pious Association (established with the permission and approbation of Right Rev. Michael J. O'Farrell...

at once grappled with Jones, and with the help of a fellow clerk succeeded in taking the revolver away from him, after which Jones ran away. Witaugh then placed the revolver in his pocket...

the Sisters; she, like them, is free to leave the convent at any moment. But, in spite of the endeavors of her relatives who wish her to leave at once...

A PAINFUL END. A WELL KNOWN YOUNG MONTREALER KILLED IN A SAW MILL IN MANITOBA. A telegraphic dispatch to the Chief of Police here announces the death of a well known young Montrealer...

LACROSSE. The Shamrock Lacrosse Club won during the season 33 games and lost 11. They were beaten by the Montreal on July 23rd, 1881.

Table with columns: SHAMROCK SENIORS, Won, Lost. Lists dates and results of lacrosse matches.

DEATH ON THE TRACK. Last evening a brakeman named Joseph Roy, employed as a brakeman on the Canadian Pacific Railway...

St. Mary's Union is a pious Association (established with the permission and approbation of Right Rev. Michael J. O'Farrell, Bishop of Trenton, N. J.) for the support of homeless children.

SCOTCH NEWS.

During last week 854 tons of coal were sent foreign from Greenock, and 193 tons coastwise.

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...

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.

JOHN BRIGHT ON IRELAND.

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

"From our own history, however, we have some lessons. To two of them I would just for a moment ask your attention. You know just now more about Ireland probably than ever you did before.

Referring to India Mr. Bright spoke as follows:—There is a greater problem than that offered by Canada and Australia, the problem offered us by the great dependencies, our Indian Empire, of which writers and speakers in England are accustomed to boast so much.

Major Conyngham was industrious, painstaking, and fearless, and many of his war pictures at the time had a rugged and racy power investing them.

Major Conyngham published many works in this city, chief among them "The History of the Irish Brigade," "Lives of the Irish Saints," "The O'Mahoneys," etc.

English science must necessarily break down the ancient superstitions and religions 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 cultivated feelings in favor of change and of freedom.

What are the kinds of argument that are used? They say, "India was obtained by the sword, and India must be kept, and can only be kept, by the sword." They say, "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."

DEATH OF MAJOR CONYNGHAM.

A PROMINENT IRISH-AMERICAN AUTHOR AND JOURNALIST GONE.

Major David Povey Conyngham, 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.

Major Conyngham was industrious, painstaking, and fearless, and many of his war pictures at the time had a rugged and racy power investing them. It was while thus employed he gathered the material for his "History of the Irish Brigade," which, exhibiting a careless and busy style, is still full of interesting facts, making it a valuable book of reference.

Major Conyngham published many works in this city, chief among them "The History of the Irish Brigade," "Lives of the Irish Saints," "The O'Mahoneys," etc.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

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.

I suppose you have seen the item about this bottle of explosive matter in the base of the Parliament building. It is in order just now to have dynamite invented in the papers, but it is hardly fair to invent such an atrocious canard as that referred to.

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 broad passage occurs purporting to be from Sir Charles Tupper.

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.

Mr. Picard asked if Mr. White understood that the Orange order would come under the provisions of the general bill introduced by Mr. White a little before.

Mr. White asked the Hon. member who would have the bill and notice but the bill. A hon. member asked Mr. White if he was aware the time of private bills 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 comedy.

FROM KAMOURASKA.

KAMOURASKA, April 10.—At eleven o'clock last night the Post Office at this place was totally destroyed by fire, together with a barn and hayrack. Nothing was saved.

WHAT HAD HAPPENED BEFORE WILL HAPPEN AGAIN. The event has occurred again. It was certainly 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 Haddon's 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 in fractional parts to A. Bausher, Morris-town, Tenn., and Ireal Brown, Ocala, Fla.

6 [Parsons (Ark.) Daily Sun.] A 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...

AN AMERICAN-IRISH EXHIBITION.

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...

HONORING A CATHOLIC PRIEST.

On Thursday evening a gratifying presentation was made to the Rev. Canon Mount at Southampton by a Protestant community. The Rev. Canon Mount is a native-born Roman Catholic priest of Southampton, Eng.

PAPERS ON REASON AND FAITH.

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.

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...

Prof. Beesly, a prominent Englishman, has contributed the following article on Mr. Parnell to the London Pall Mall Gazette.

WARNER'S SAFE CURE FOR THE KIDNEYS, LIVER & URINARY ORGANS. THE BEST BLOOD PURIFIER.

RENO 66. For Inflammation of the Urinary Organs, caused by Indiscretion or Exposure. Hotel Dieu Hospital, Paris, Treatment. Positive Cure in one to three days.

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 absorbs water, and gives it up on pressure, in 1881.

ROUTE SORTE DE CHOSES.

Seven thousand men are at work on the Panama Canal. Immigration from some districts in Hungary is proceeding on an enormous scale.

DEATH OF PETER COOPER.

New 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.

SEVERAL GERMAN DETECTIVES HAVE BEEN DETAINED TO ASCERTAIN THE SECRET PROCEEDINGS OF THE SOCIALIST CONGRESS RECENTLY HELD IN COLOGNE.

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 EXPLOSION AT MAIOCA.

The explosion at the powder depot reported last night occurred at Maioca, a small village near Passo Coez, Italy.

THE WAGES QUESTION.

PITTSBURGH, April 5.—A secret conference of iron manufacturers was held yesterday to consider the wage question.

WEEKS OF HUMANITY.

who have wasted their manly vigor and powers by youthful follies and pernicious practices pursued in solitude, including Nervous Debility, Impaired Memory, Mental Anxiety, Despondency, Lack of Self-confidence and Will Power, Weak Back, Involuntary Vital Losses, and kindred weaknesses should address with three letter postage stamps for large illustrated treatise, giving unfailing means of cure, WOOD'S GREAT PEPPERMINT CURE, Buffalo, N. Y.

HEALTH IS WEALTH!

N. H. DOWNS' VEGETABLE BALSAEMIC ELIXIR. Has stood the test for FIFTY-THREE YEARS, and has proved itself the best remedy known for the cure of Consumption, Coughs, Colds, Whooping Cough, and all Lung Diseases in young or old.

FLIES AND BUGS.

WATERBURY'S HOUSEHOLD PRESERVATIVE. Kills flies, mosquitoes, etc.

A LADY OF HIGH RANK.

Wife of one of the leading statesmen of England, says: "I have a very interesting case of MURRAY & LANMAN'S LIVER PILLS which you were kind enough to send me."

KIDNEY DISEASE.

Pain, Irritation, Retention, Incontinence, Deposits, Gravel, &c., cured by "Buckley's Kidney Pills."

TWENTY YEARS A SUFFERER.

B. Y. FIBBS, 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."

PERSONS SUFFERING FROM IMPURE BLOOD.

Persons suffering from impure blood, or whose health is giving way, either as ministers or those who study closely, will find in FELLOW'S SYRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHITES the material to build them up and the tonic to keep them there."

ELECTRICITY AND MENTALISM.

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.

BRIGHT'S DISEASE, DIABETES, KIDNEY, LIVER OR URINARY DISEASES.

Have no fear of any of these diseases if you use Hop Bitters, as they will prevent and cure the worst cases, even when you have been made worse by some great puff of pretended cure.

DEOLINE OF MAN.

Nervous Weakness, Dyspepsia, Impotence, Sexual Debility, cured by "Wells' Health Renewer."

THE CONNECTICUT LEGISLATURE.

The Connecticut Legislature in its branches has passed a bill requiring all roads in the State to make a certain State time in their train schedules and valuations.

PETITIONS WERE FILED YESTERDAY IN TORONTO AGAINST THE RETURN OF MAJOR GRAY.

Petitions were filed yesterday in Toronto against the return of Major Gray (Conservative), member for West York, and Merrick (Conservative), member for London and Grenville.

A SCHEME IS ON FOOT TO REMOVE THE BODIES OF THE MEN BURIED IN THE SOLDIERS' CEMETERY.

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

FLOODS ARE REPORTED ON THE VISTULA.

During the discussion on the Oaths bill in the Chamber of Deputies to-day Cánovas stated that the Spanish Tories would allow the atheists to affirm, provided they made a formal declaration of their adhesion to the monarchy.





OBITUARY.

Louis Veillot, the author and journalist, is dead.

The sudden death is announced of Mr. Leteau, of St. Boies, 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.

Ottin Colken, one of the pioneers in railroad 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, Mich., died on April 8th.

Wm. Burrill, an old and respected resident of Yarmouth, N.S., formerly a member of the well known firm of William Burrill & Co., died at his home in Milton to-day.

Rev. 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. Rufus 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 DeLaney Bravo, a barrister, died suddenly and mysteriously at London, Eng., in 1876. At first suicide was suspected, but the verdict of the jury was willful murder by the administration of tartar emetic, but there was not sufficient evidence to fix the guilt upon any person.

Mr. T. W. Ross, a former resident of Montreal, died recently at Fort Gratiot, Mich. Mr. Ross, who was the youngest son of the late Graham W. Ross, of the Inland Revenue Department, 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 of his health. He was born in Yorkshire, England, in 1811, and came to Montreal some forty years ago. He established the first trunk manufacturing establishment in Canada, and continued the business up till his death. The deceased gentleman was for several years chief surgical assistant to Leeds (England) Infirmary. He leaves two daughters and two sons to mourn his loss.

Hon. Thomas Nicholson Gibbs died at his residence in Ottawa, Ont., on Saturday April 7th. The deceased was born in Terrebonne, Que., in 1821, of English parents, his father having come to this Province from Knightbridge, Devonshire, in 1819. The family removed to Ottawa, 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 Ottawa, and, on the incorporation of Ottawa as a county, four years later, he was chosen as its first warden. He was first elected to Parliament in 1860 for South Ontario, when he fought a memorable battle against the late Hon. George Brown, whom he defeated. A few years later he was defeated 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 Revenue, a position from which he retired with his colleagues on the defeat of the Government on the Pacific scandal. Later on he was called to the Senate, and held a seat 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 recently 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.

Cardinal Manning is expected in Rome to settle the election of his coadjutor, apparently 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 Propaganda.

His Holiness Pope Leo XIII. has by brief 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 consecrated Bishop in 1857, by Archbishop Purcell, and became Archbishop of Philadelphia in 1874.

According to recent statistics there are in Ontario 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 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 celebrated for the last time in the old St. Patrick's Church in Halifax, N.S. At the same time Archbishop O'Brien administered the Sacrament of Confirmation to a large number. The work of tearing down the old structure was commenced this week, and the parish will probably worship in one of the skating rinks until the new edifice is finished. In connection with the above

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 tickets for the same, the Irish Catholics 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 valuable prizes.

The New York Catholic Review is informed, through private advice from Rome, that the Holy See has appointed Rev. Joseph Redemptor, of Lafayette, the Diocese of Fort Wayne, Ind., to the See of Nashville, Tenn., vacant by the promotion of Archbishop Feehan to Chicago.

The Catholic Review is also informed that Bishop Broedel, of Vancouver's Island, has been appointed Apostolic Administrator of the Vicariate of Montana Territory, now added to the Province of Oregon, although heretofore belonging to the Province of St. Louis, and administered by the Vicars of Idaho and Nebraska.

Canon Joseph Jonckhaen is appointed Coadjutor, cum jure, to the Bishop of Vancouver. Mr. Broedel will reside in Montana, and after reorganizing the diocese will be formally transferred to it. The Bishop of Haarlem, Holl. nd. 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 Churches, when unable to meet their expenses; and each borough was to a considerable extent responsible for the repair of the religious edifices. The proposed new law will relieve local boards from all these expenses. Should the law be ratified by the Senate, the only financial tie remaining between the Church and the State will be 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 deprived of their property by Napoleon I. in exchange for a regular salary, and now the salary is also to be taken away without compensation either in the form of a restitution or a reduction of taxes.

THE AUGUSTINIAN SOCIETY.

LAWRENCE, Mass., April 8.—It was announced to-day in the Roman Catholic churches that the Augustinian Society will file a petition in Chancery with the intention of abandoning all efforts at reducing the debt of the savings institutions by collection. The total liabilities are \$567,000. The society claims assets of \$569,000, which consist of four churches and parsonages and school buildings. If the property was sold by order of the Court the debtors would realize scarcely five per cent, but Rev. Mr. McEvilly says they will be paid in full, though it will take many years. The society's appeal for aid did not meet a generous response.

WINNIPEG AND MONTREAL.

The first shipment of flour from Winnipeg to Montreal by the Canadian Pacific has to be chronicled. A train of twenty-one cars of flour shipped by Messrs. A. W. Ozville & 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 Vanderbilt roads.

IN MEMORIAM.

Of Mrs. Mary Ann Andrews, beloved wife of Alfred Andrews, who died 15th March, at Fourrier, ages 34 years.

The last sad sighs are over; The Requiem is sung; The pure young life is ended; Which scarcely had begun; From this evil earth must go; To the golden 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 woe; 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 recall this day.

The kindness and attention; That a husband could bestow; The prayers were vain we uttered; For our darling had to go; O regretful recollection; What her smile over the sea; And though with intercession; Let us unite in eternity.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

Since Dr. Thomas' Electrolytic Oil has become celebrated, a number of unprincipled persons have been endeavoring to palm off Electrolytic and Electric Oil for the genuine Dr. Thomas' Electrolytic Oil. Beware of these similar named articles. If their originators had any faith in the healing properties of their own medicines they would, like honest men, give them a name of their own, and not try to sell them on the reputation of another; but as they know their preparations have no merit, they resort to the most unprincipled means of selling them by getting a name as near as possible to Electrolytic. We therefore ask the public when purchasing to see that the name Dr. Thomas' Electrolytic Oil is on the front of the wrapper, and the signature of Norman & Lyman, the proprietors for Canada on the back.

Finance and Commerce

FINANCIAL.

TRUE WITNESS OPINION.

TUESDAY, April 10, 1883.

In the money market call loans on stocks are made at 6 to 7 per cent, and on mercantile paper 7 to 7 1/2 per cent. Sterling was dull at 8 1/4 to 9 per cent. for 60-day bills between banks, 8 1/4 per cent. demand. Currency drafts on New York were about 1/2 premium. The return of the Montreal 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 Montreal had lost \$300,000 by advances to wheat speculators at Chicago, and there were also reports of business failures in Canada West which were used to depress the market. At noon Bank of Montreal closed 1/2 lower than at the close yesterday at 20 1/2 bid; ex-dividend the stock was at 19 1/2. It is expected the dividend will be known about the close of next week. Toronto fell 1/2 to 18 1/2 and Merchants 1 to 14 1/4. Telegraph was steady at 12 1/2 bid and Passenger at 14 1/2.

Robellier advanced 1/4 to 7 1/2 and Gas 1/4 to 169. Stock Sales.—116 Montreal 202 1/2; 60 do 202 1/2; 16 do 202 1/2; 25 do 192 1/2; 10 do 192 1/2; 75 do 202 1/2; 15 do 202 1/2; 200 Merchants 125; 7 do 124 1/2; 25 do 124 1/2; 15 Ontario 114; 10 do 114 1/2; 110 do 114; 50 Montreal 202 1/2; 100 do 202; 25 do (ex-div) 192 1/2; 80 do 192 1/2; 50 Commercials 134; 20 Toronto 187; 100 do 186 1/2; 100 do 186 1/2; Union 85; 25 St. Paul 160 1/2; 135 Richelieu 75. Recently the Nickel Plate Railroad demanded 15 per cent of east-bound shipments of live stock. Other pool roads refused. An arbitrator has awarded percentages as follows: Lake Shore, 32; Pittsburg, Fort Wayne, 23; Michigan Central, 23 1/2; Grand Trunk, 6; B. & O., 5 1/2; Nickel Plate, 10. New York, April 10, 1 p.m.—Stocks irregular. Am Ex 91; CB 68 1/2; D & L 127 1/2; Erie 3 1/2; PR 8 1/2; LS 11 1/2; M O 9 1/2; N F 6 1/2; C 8 1/2; N Y O 12 1/2; St P 94 1/2; St P M & M 16 1/2; U P 79 1/2; W U 83.

COMMERCIAL.

WEEKLY REVIEW—WHOLESALE MARKETS.

Each succeeding day has brought clear and warmer weather, and the snow 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 unless promises to be cast aside and more active and incentive, so that all obligations will not doubt be met in due course of time. Mr. T. H. Hodgson settled with the Bank of Montreal for \$50,000—40 per cent of their claim, and afterwards left for the States. The feeling of greater confidence in trade circles had its effect 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 Colins, Gartnaville and Eglinton on p.t. In New York there are reports of large sales of English pig iron, 10,000 tons of Bessemer being mentioned at \$21.50 and \$22 bid down in New York. Some reports put the amount sold at 20,000 tons. Freight from Glasgow are reported at 12s on pig iron to Montreal. A fair equality exists for bar iron at \$20 to \$21 for Standard and equal brands, and at \$2.25 for Siemens. Tin plates have met with rather more enquiry, sales of 1. C. charcoal having been at \$5.25 and of I. C. Coke at \$4.50. In Canada pig iron a further sale has occurred at \$3.00 for Penn. Ingot tin is quiet and steady at 2 1/2 to 2 3/4, and copper at 19. We understand that a large sale of Canadian has just transpired involving about \$13,000. Cable reports report Ingot tin easier in London and £1 5/8 lower at £68 5s, Ingot copper being steady and unchanged at £70 10s for best selected. Spelter here is unchanged at 4 1/2, lead at 4 1/2 and antimony at 14.

GRAIN.—The demand for sugar has slackened and so have prices. Prices for large lots are now firm at 6 1/2, smaller parcels at 6 3/4 to 9. Yellow remains quiet at about former prices, 6 1/2 to 7 1/2. In raw we hear of some new bright Porto Rico being offered at 7c. In fruit, there have been very few transactions. Valencias under the new duty are quoted at 7 1/2, and carrots at 5 1/2 to 6 1/2 for provincials. One of the dulcified articles on the list is tea, the demand being about as dull as ever, transactions being of the most limited character at from 16c to 19c for low grade Japans and at 30c to 38c for the finer kinds. Some enquiry is reported for coffee, which remains firm and has changed hands at the recent advance. We quote Javaica at 8 1/2 for common up to 15c for choice, Rio at 7 1/2 to 9c, Java at 17c to 25c, Mocha at 30c to 32c. Plantation Ceylon cinnamon at 20c to 23c. Spices keep very firm and are higher. Black and white pepper has advanced 1c. Cassia is firm at 18c, and Cocin ginger at 15c to 16c. Rice is firm in sympathy with the advance in the rough article, in which speculation appears to have been ruled, a number of "shorts" having been wounded so badly that it is feared some of them will have to succumb. In molasses and syrups there is little or nothing doing, the only sale we hear of being a lot of Barbadoes molasses on p.t., but said to be a cut figure. Barbadoes are nominally quoted at 47 1/2 to 49s, Trinidad at 43c, and Antigua at 45c.

BOOTS AND SHOES.—Manufacturers have done a fair business during the week on spring orders, and preparations are being made to start travellers on their Northwest trip with full supplies. It is expected that some will take their route in about two weeks. Remittances have been fair. Prices are steady as follows: Men's thick boots, waxed, \$2.25 to \$3.25; do split toes, \$1.50 to \$2.30; do kip boots, \$2.50 to \$3.25; do calf boots, pegged, \$3.00 to \$4.60; do kip, \$2; do buff and pebbled Balmora, \$1.75 to \$2.00; do split do, \$1.35 to \$1.75; shoe packs, \$1.00 to \$2.00; women's pebbled and buff Balmora, \$1.00 to \$1.50; do split do, 90c to \$1.00; do prunella do, 50c to \$1.50; do inferior do, 45c to 50c; do Congress do, 50c to \$1.25; buckskins, 75c; misses' pebbled and buff Balmora, 85c to \$1.20; do split do, 75c to 90c; do prunella do, 60c to \$1.00; do Congress do, 50c to 70c; children's pebbled and buff Balmora, 60c to 90c; do split do, 50c to 60c; do prunella do, 50c to 75c; infants' clogs, 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 hands at within range of our quotations. A better movement has been experienced in black leather, and sales have been made of waxed upper, split, pebbled and buff at about former rates. The sale is reported of five tons of good Western medium splits at 26c. The stocks of black leather are not large, and the production will be small for the next few months. Manufacturers 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, B.A., 25c to 26c; do No. 2, B.A., 23c to 24c; China, No. 1, 22c to 23c; do No. 2, 19c to 21c; Buffalo, No. 1, 21c to 22c; do No. 2, 19c to 20c; slaughter, No. 1, 25c to 28c; rough (light), 23c to 26c; harness, 29c to 32c; waxed upper, light, 38c to 39c; do do medium and heavy, 33c to 35c; grained upper, long, 37c to 38c; Scotch grained upper, 38c to 40c; buff, 14c to 19c; pebbled cow, 12c to 15c; split, medium, 26c to 27c; do, junior, 18c to 25c; calfskin, light, 60c to 75c; do, heavy, 75c to 85c;

French calfskin, \$1.05 to 1.35; English kid, 60c to 70c; patent cow, 15c to 16c. Hides.—Green native hides have been coming in a little more freely, and sales have been made in 7c, 6c and 5c per lb. In green salted western hides there has been a very limited movement at about former rates. Sheepskins have sold at \$1 to 1.10, while extra large have brought as high as \$1.30. Calf skins are arriving more freely and bringing 12c per lb, and lambkins 10c to 15c each. We quote prices about steady as last quoted: Green butchers' at 7c, 6c and 5c per lb for Nos. 1, 2 and 3 respectively, tanners paying 3c to 1c more for inspected. Western hides No. 1 buff at 8 1/2 per lb, No. 2 at 8c to 8 1/2c; second skins at 10c to 10 1/2c, and bulls at 8c to 8 1/2c. Dry salted western, 17c for No. 1. Sheepskins, \$1 to \$1.10 each and calfskins 12c per lb. Wool.—The market has ruled steady. Sales of Cape at 18 1/2 to 20 1/2c to quality. Manufacturers are taking a few lots to meet immediate wants, but apart from this there is very little doing in foreign descriptions. In Canada pulled further business has been done in super as former quotations. We quote greasy Cape, 18 1/2 to 20c; Australian, 20c to 31c, as to quality; Canadian pulled, super, 30c to 33c. Oils.—Refined petroleum is quoted at 13 1/2 for Cal. Petrols, and the sale is reported of several casks here at 16c. Spirits turpentine, 8 1/2 to 8 5/8; linseed, boiled, per imperial gallon, 65c to 68c, and raw 62c to 64c; olive, \$1 07 to 1 10; cod, 64c to 67c; salt, pale, 80c; red, extra, 90c; do, straw, 65c; brown, 60c; lard, extra, 85c to 91c; do No. 1, 82c to 85c; palm, per lb, 9c to 9 1/2c; cod fish, \$1 70 to 1 75; petroleum, refined, 16c; do in broken lugs, 16 1/2c to 17c; do in single barrels, 17c to 18c. Salt.—A few sales of coarse mentioned at 70c to 75c per bag for eleven. Factory filled is quiet and unchanged at \$1 40 to 1 45, and Eureka at \$2.40, \$1.20 and 60c.

The provision market continues very dull and uninteresting and former quotations are retained for pork, lard and meats. At Little Falls yesterday there were sales of 700 boxes factory cheese at 12c to 12 1/2c; 50 boxes dairy, 9c to 12 1/2c; 175 packages butter, 22c to 26c. On this market we quote butter as follows:—Choice creameries 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 finest all made 13 1/2 to 14c, and summer goods, 8c to 11c. The public cable was unchanged at 70c. Eggs.—The market maintains a fair showing of steadiness, but demand is small. Fresh receipts offered at 21c were refused. About 21c per dozen is a fair quotation. Ashes.—The market is about the same with nothing new to advise. We quote pot \$4.85 to \$5, and pearls nominal. The grain market is unchanged. Flour is about five cents per bush lower. Superfine has sold at \$4.30. The following are our revised quotations:—Superior extra, per rri, \$4.00; extra superfine \$4.80; spring extra \$4.70 to 4.75; superfine \$4.40 to 4.50; strong bakers' (American) \$3.80 to 3.99; Poland's \$3.50 to 3.60; Ontario (medium) \$2.25 to 2.40; do do (spring extra) \$2.25 to 2.30; do do (superfine) \$2.15 to 2.20; city bag (medium) \$3.10 to 3.15.

The supply of hay from the south side of the river will soon be cut off. Hereafter buyers use buty stocking up as much as possible in expectation of reduced receipts. The market is firm, ranging from \$3 to \$11 per hundred bundles, 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 imported for week ending 7th April, 1883, as furnished by L. A. Boyer, Flour Inspector:—Superior extra, 957 barrels; extra superfine, 125; spring extra, 3; superfine, 300; fine, 141; middling, 301; pullard, 1; strong bakers, 125; selected, 12; total, 1965.

MONTECAL CATTLE MARKET.—April 10. In shipping cattle very little business was reported, prices ranging from 2c to 16c per lb. Live weight, for fair to choice export steers and heifers. Sheep were quoted at 5 1/2 to 6c for good shipping grades. Ocean freights from Liverpool have been taken by early buyers at \$4.00. At Victor Market yesterday between 200 and 250 head of cattle were offered, which met a fair demand at slightly easier prices, as follows:—10c weight, being the figures for best grades of medium to fair qualities brought 4c to 4 1/2c, small, lean catts selling at \$3.50 to \$4c. The quality of calves was very light and of poor quality, the bulk of them selling at \$2.50 to \$3.50 each but a few good ones brought from \$7 to \$10 each, one lot of four selling at \$8.75 each. One weight, being the figures for best grades of medium to fair qualities brought 4c to 4 1/2c, small, lean catts selling at \$3.50 to \$4c. The quality of calves was very light and of poor quality, the bulk of them selling at \$2.50 to \$3.50 each but a few good ones brought from \$7 to \$10 each, one lot of four selling at \$8.75 each. One weight, being the figures for best grades of medium to fair qualities brought 4c to 4 1/2c, small, lean catts selling at \$3.50 to \$4c. The quality of calves was very light and of poor quality, the bulk of them selling at \$2.50 to \$3.50 each but a few good ones brought from \$7 to \$10 each, one lot of four selling at \$8.75 each. One weight, being the figures for best grades of medium to fair qualities brought 4c to 4 1/2c, small, lean catts selling at \$3.50 to \$4c. The quality of calves was very light and of poor quality, the bulk of them selling at \$2.50 to \$3.50 each but a few good ones brought from \$7 to \$10 each, one lot of four selling at \$8.75 each. One weight, being the figures for best grades of medium to fair qualities brought 4c to 4 1/2c, small, lean catts selling at \$3.50 to \$4c. The quality of calves was very light and of poor quality, the bulk of them selling at \$2.50 to \$3.50 each but a few good ones brought from \$7 to \$10 each, one lot of four selling at \$8.75 each. One weight, being the figures for best grades of medium to fair qualities brought 4c to 4 1/2c, small, lean catts selling at \$3.50 to \$4c. The quality of calves was very light and of poor quality, the bulk of them selling at \$2.50 to \$3.50 each but a few good ones brought from \$7 to \$10 each, one lot of four selling at \$8.75 each. One weight, being the figures for best grades of medium to fair qualities brought 4c to 4 1/2c, small, lean catts selling at \$3.50 to \$4c. The quality of calves was very light and of poor quality, the bulk of them selling at \$2.50 to \$3.50 each but a few good ones brought from \$7 to \$10 each, one lot of four selling at \$8.75 each. One weight, being the figures for best grades of medium to fair qualities brought 4c to 4 1/2c, small, lean catts selling at \$3.50 to \$4c. The quality of calves was very light and of poor quality, the bulk of them selling at \$2.50 to \$3.50 each but a few good ones brought from \$7 to \$10 each, one lot of four selling at \$8.75 each. One weight, being the figures for best grades of medium to fair qualities brought 4c to 4 1/2c, small, lean catts selling at \$3.50 to \$4c. The quality of calves was very light and of poor quality, the bulk of them selling at \$2.50 to \$3.50 each but a few good ones brought from \$7 to \$10 each, one lot of four selling at \$8.75 each. One weight, being the figures for best grades of medium to fair qualities brought 4c to 4 1/2c, small, lean catts selling at \$3.50 to \$4c. The quality of calves was very light and of poor quality, the bulk of them selling at \$2.50 to \$3.50 each but a few good ones brought from \$7 to \$10 each, one lot of four selling at \$8.75 each. One weight, being the figures for best grades of medium to fair qualities brought 4c to 4 1/2c, small, lean catts selling at \$3.50 to \$4c. The quality of calves was very light and of poor quality, the bulk of them selling at \$2.50 to \$3.50 each but a few good ones brought from \$7 to \$10 each, one lot of four selling at \$8.75 each. One weight, being the figures for best grades of medium to fair qualities brought 4c to 4 1/2c, small, lean catts selling at \$3.50 to \$4c. The quality of calves was very light and of poor quality, the bulk of them selling at \$2.50 to \$3.50 each but a few good ones brought from \$7 to \$10 each, one lot of four selling at \$8.75 each. One weight, being the figures for best grades of medium to fair qualities brought 4c to 4 1/2c, small, lean catts selling at \$3.50 to \$4c. The quality of calves was very light and of poor quality, the bulk of them selling at \$2.50 to \$3.50 each but a few good ones brought from \$7 to \$10 each, one lot of four selling at \$8.75 each. One weight, being the figures for best grades of medium to fair qualities brought 4c to 4 1/2c, small, lean catts selling at \$3.50 to \$4c. The quality of calves was very light and of poor quality, the bulk of them selling at \$2.50 to \$3.50 each but a few good ones brought from \$7 to \$10 each, one lot of four selling at \$8.75 each. One weight, being the figures for best grades of medium to fair qualities brought 4c to 4 1/2c, small, lean catts selling at \$3.50 to \$4c. The quality of calves was very light and of poor quality, the bulk of them selling at \$2.50 to \$3.50 each but a few good ones brought from \$7 to \$10 each, one lot of four selling at \$8.75 each. One weight, being the figures for best grades of medium to fair qualities brought 4c to 4 1/2c, small, lean catts selling at \$3.50 to \$4c. The quality of calves was very light and of poor quality, the bulk of them selling at \$2.50 to \$3.50 each but a few good ones brought from \$7 to \$10 each, one lot of four selling at \$8.75 each. One weight, being the figures for best grades of medium to fair qualities brought 4c to 4 1/2c, small, lean catts selling at \$3.50 to \$4c. The quality of calves was very light and of poor quality, the bulk of them selling at \$2.50 to \$3.50 each but a few good ones brought from \$7 to \$10 each, one lot of four selling at \$8.75 each. One weight, being the figures for best grades of medium to fair qualities brought 4c to 4 1/2c, small, lean catts selling at \$3.50 to \$4c. The quality of calves was very light and of poor quality, the bulk of them selling at \$2.50 to \$3.50 each but a few good ones brought from \$7 to \$10 each, one lot of four selling at \$8.75 each. One weight, being the figures for best grades of medium to fair qualities brought 4c to 4 1/2c, small, lean catts selling at \$3.50 to \$4c. The quality of calves was very light and of poor quality, the bulk of them selling at \$2.50 to \$3.50 each but a few good ones brought from \$7 to \$10 each, one lot of four selling at \$8.75 each. One weight, being the figures for best grades of medium to fair qualities brought 4c to 4 1/2c, small, lean catts selling at \$3.50 to \$4c. The quality of calves was very light and of poor quality, the bulk of them selling at \$2.50 to \$3.50 each but a few good ones brought from \$7 to \$10 each, one lot of four selling at \$8.75 each. One weight, being the figures for best grades of medium to fair qualities brought 4c to 4 1/2c, small, lean catts selling at \$3.50 to \$4c. The quality of calves was very light and of poor quality, the bulk of them selling at \$2.50 to \$3.50 each but a few good ones brought from \$7 to \$10 each, one lot of four selling at \$8.75 each. One weight, being the figures for best grades of medium to fair qualities brought 4c to 4 1/2c, small, lean catts selling at \$3.50 to \$4c. The quality of calves was very light and of poor quality, the bulk of them selling at \$2.50 to \$3.50 each but a few good ones brought from \$7 to \$10 each, one lot of four selling at \$8.75 each. One weight, being the figures for best grades of medium to fair qualities brought 4c to 4 1/2c, small, lean catts selling at \$3.50 to \$4c. The quality of calves was very light and of poor quality, the bulk of them selling at \$2.50 to \$3.50 each but a few good ones brought from \$7 to \$10 each, one lot of four selling at \$8.75 each. One weight, being the figures for best grades of medium to fair qualities brought 4c to 4 1/2c, small, lean catts selling at \$3.50 to \$4c. The quality of calves was very light and of poor quality, the bulk of them selling at \$2.50 to \$3.50 each but a few good ones brought from \$7 to \$10 each, one lot of four selling at \$8.75 each. One weight, being the figures for best grades of medium to fair qualities brought 4c to 4 1/2c, small, lean catts selling at \$3.50 to \$4c. The quality of calves was very light and of poor quality, the bulk of them selling at \$2.50 to \$3.50 each but a few good ones brought from \$7 to \$10 each, one lot of four selling at \$8.75 each. One weight, being the figures for best grades of medium to fair qualities brought 4c to 4 1/2c, small, lean catts selling at \$3.50 to \$4c. The quality of calves was very light and of poor quality, the bulk of them selling at \$2.50 to \$3.50 each but a few good ones brought from \$7 to \$10 each, one lot of four selling at \$8.75 each. One weight, being the figures for best grades of medium to fair qualities brought 4c to 4 1/2c, small, lean catts selling at \$3.50 to \$4c. The quality of calves was very light and of poor quality, the bulk of them selling at \$2.50 to \$3.50 each but a few good ones brought from \$7 to \$10 each, one lot of four selling at \$8.75 each. One weight, being the figures for best grades of medium to fair qualities brought 4c to 4 1/2c, small, lean catts selling at \$3.50 to \$4c. The quality of calves was very light and of poor quality, the bulk of them selling at \$2.50 to \$3.50 each but a few good ones brought from \$7 to \$10 each, one lot of four selling at \$8.75 each. One weight, being the figures for best grades of medium to fair qualities brought 4c to 4 1/2c, small, lean catts selling at \$3.50 to \$4c. The quality of calves was very light and of poor quality, the bulk of them selling at \$2.50 to \$3.50 each but a few good ones brought from \$7 to \$10 each, one lot of four selling at \$8.75 each. One weight, being the figures for best grades of medium to fair qualities brought 4c to 4 1/2c, small, lean catts selling at \$3.50 to \$4c. The quality of calves was very light and of poor quality, the bulk of them selling at \$2.50 to \$3.50 each but a few good ones brought from \$7 to \$10 each, one lot of four selling at \$8.75 each. One weight, being the figures for best grades of medium to fair qualities brought 4c to 4 1/2c, small, lean catts selling at \$3.50 to \$4c. The quality of calves was very light and of poor quality, the bulk of them selling at \$2.50 to \$3.50 each but a few good ones brought from \$7 to \$10 each, one lot of four selling at \$8.75 each. One weight, being the figures for best grades of medium to fair qualities brought 4c to 4 1/2c, small, lean catts selling at \$3.50 to \$4c. The quality of calves was very light and of poor quality, the bulk of them selling at \$2.50 to \$3.50 each but a few good ones brought from \$7 to \$10 each, one lot of four selling at \$8.75 each. One weight, being the figures for best grades of medium to fair qualities brought 4c to 4 1/2c, small, lean catts selling at \$3.50 to \$4c. The quality of calves was very light and of poor quality