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VOL. XXXIV.—NO. 38.

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MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY. APRIL 30, 1884.

PRICE FIVE CENTS

TRISH RELIGIOUS CON-TROVERSIALISTS.

Lecture Delivered by Mr. Edw. Murphy at the Tenth Public Monthly Conference of the Catholis Literary Academy.

The following is an extended report of the Thursday evening, at the tenth public fresh to my mind.

Before leaving this part of my subject I may say that many Catholics, when they

The subject chosen by Mr. Murphy was :--"The Irish Beligious Controversialists of the early part of the present century." He said:—I propose in this lecture to offer to the Catholic Young Men's Society a few recollections of the Irish religious controversialists of the early part of the present century, and thereby to call their attention to the impor-tant work done by them in enlightening and influencing the public mind of that time in favor of the Catholic religion. I may here remark that in my humble opinion due credit has not yet been given to these devoted men; it is true that notices of them and their works may be These controversies were often warm, somefound scattered in the various publications of the day, and incidentally in the history of the "Catholic Association of Ireland," but no monograph on their work has as yet appeared in print; this is much to be regretted, and I carnestly hope that the want may be soon supplied. To get some faint idea of the important work achieved by these zealous and devoted men, and the difficulties they had to encounter, I shall say a few words on the state of bondage to which the Catholics of Great Britain and Ireland were reduced in the last century at which time "they were actually considered monsters

of iniquity, as being outside the pale of salvation, and their souls after death condemned to everlesting perdition." They were in consequence oppressed, persecuted, and despised, and shut out from every position of "honor, emolument or trust under the crown." In fact, so crushed and despised were the Catholics at the close of the last century, that the saying passed into a pro-verb that "Catholics had no rights that Protestants were bound to respect." Such was their state during the whole of the terrible period when they lay prostrate under that "refinement of cruelty," the "Penal Code," of which the great Edmund Burke has said :-- "That the Penal Laws were " an elaborate contrivance, and as well fitted " for the oppression of a people and the de- Church has attained and the wonderful probasement in them of human nature itself as " ever proceeded from the ingenuity of man." In connection with the early part of that gloomy period it must be borne in mind that a Catholic dare not write over his own name any thing in defence of his religion or country, no matter how atrocious the calumny might be; any defence of Catholics by themselves in Ireland had to be anonymous, by stealth as it were; for although, thanks to the success of the American Bevolution, and its influence on the policy of England towards the close of the last century, the penal laws were somewhat relaxed, still public opinion was so deeply prejudiced against Catholics, and people were so intolerant that few dared face the indirect persecution that was sure to follow, and liberal Protestants such as the immortal Grattan, Edmund Burke, John Philpot Curran, and other large minded and enlightened men of the time, were almost the only defenders the Catholics had during much of that gloomy period of Ireland's history, and we cannot be too grateful to them for the courage with which they dcfeeded us in our hour of need, surrounded as they were by anti-Irish and anti-Oatholic

epoch were of the most powerful kind. To dispel the false ides, so industriously and persistently promulgated against the Catholic religion, number of Catholic clergymen (and even laymen) in the beginning of this century, entered the lists and engaged in religious controversies with some of the leading Protestant divines of the time. I shall only refer to a couple of names, Dr. Doyle, Bishop of Kildare and Leighlin, the celebrated J. K. L., and Father Thomas Maguire, as types of the class of confessors to whom this lecture refers; these devoted men were real confessors of the faith; speaking out boldly and fearlessly they suffered greatly and risked much in defence of Ireland's faith. On reading about these great men one is

prejudices and influences, which at that

struck by the splendid genius of the illustrious Dr. Doyle, acknowledged to have been one of the most powerful and vigorons writ-ers of his day. His profound knowledge of theology, his deep research and universal insophic mind and originality of thought, not enjoyed ever since. Bishop Hughes was a formation, his great logical powers, philoonly delighted his co-religionists, but even astonished the statesmen of the day. The impression he made by his powerful writings and his statesmanlike views had much to do in assisting the celebrated O'Connell in his great work of emancipating the Catholics. An eloquent writer, has said of Dr. Doyle that he exhibited the learning, charlity and toleration of Fenelon, combined with the heroic independence of St. Thomas A'Becket.

McHale (then a young pricet), Fathers Maher, McSweeney, Olowry, Nolan, Kinsella, England asked now, what would the Catholic Church (afterwards Bishop of Charleston, U. B.),
Dr. Cahill and others. Among the laymen were O'Connell, Thomas Moore tality, under God, such remarkable develop-("Travels of an Irish Gentleman in Search ments have been made? This lecture would

powers of Father Maguire or Father Tom, as work done by him, on an official visit to the A second issue of corporation debentures he was inmiliarly called. His extensive United States in 1872 in connection with his for \$100,000 for the new aqueduot at Quebec knowledge of the Holy Scriptures, theology illustrious Order when he took up the cause is now in the market.

and the Fathers; his great memory, quoting of Catholic Ireland against the so-called hiseff-hand long passages from them; his wit, torian, Froude, when that malignant traducer tast and ready replies to the questions of visited America to do England's old work of his adversaries, surprised Protestants, and calumniating the Irish people in that country made him the glory and admiration of the as well as at home; but Father Burke was Catholics, who looked upon him with pride, ready, he met and grappled with him, and by and regarded him as their valiant apologist. his learned, powerful and eloquent I remember reading nearly fifty years ago, with the greatest avidity and interest, some of Dr. Doyle's letters brought from Ireland by my father, and the report of the oral controversy of Father Maguire and the Rev. Mr. Pope in 1827, and was, so to speak, fascin-The following is an extended report of the lecture delivered by Mr. Edward Murphy, on have loft, even after half a century, is still

heard Father Maguire had accepted the challenge of Rev. Mr. Pope, a skilful and veteran controversialist, to an oral controversy, they were dismayed that a young Irish priest from an obscure parish in the West of Ireland, should have had the rashness to accept a challenge from such an able and experienced man as was the Rev. Mr. Pope, but the young priest, inexperienced as he was supposed to have been, was able for him, and

in the great controversy that followed, held in the Eptunda in Dublin, and which lasted several days, Father Tom came off triumphantly victorious. times bitter, and from our standpoint appear very acrimonious, tending to keep alive reli-gious animosities. They had this effect to a certain extent, but, per contra, they did immense good, by attracting the attention of Protestants, and proving to them that Catholies had a solid basis for their faith. Previous to the epoch of these controversies, the generality of Profestants had no idea that Oatholics had any better grounds for their religious belief than Mahometans, Buddhists or Hindoos. In fact, they believed that the Catholic religion was unscriptural in its nature and teachings, unfit for intelligent, rational beings to follow. But these controversies wrought a great change in public opinion in Ireland and England, the first fruits of which was the passing of Catholic emancipation in 1829, which was followed aster a few years by those remarkable conversions to the Catholic faith in England that attracted so much attention 30 or 40 years ago. The controversies re-ferred to had a much greater influence on these conversions than they now get credit for in that country.

It must not be forgotten that I rish bishops and priests in the United States did cor. responding good work there in enlightening the American people, the fruits of which are seen to-day in the high position the Catholic gress she has made in that country.

As illustrations, I shall refec only

to a couple of names, viz : Bishop England. of Charleston, S.C., who by his elequence and the vigor of his writings did so much for Catholicity in the United States. It is worthy of note that he established the first Catholic paper published in the United States, The Catholic Miscellany. He published numercus works on religion and controversy, which are still held in high repute; he died in 1842. And Bishop Hughes, of New York, one of the greatest if not the greatest Irish prelate of his day. His far-famed controversy in 1836 with the Rev. Dr. Brackenridge stamped him as a controversialist of the first order; this, with his numerous controversial letters and other writ. ings, did a vast amount of good in dispelling the prejudices of Americans against Catholics. These prejudices they inherited from their English forefathers, and to their credit be it said, for the Americans are a liberal minded people open to conviction, they profited by these lessons, with the remarkable results witnessed to-day all over the United States. The ability of Bishop Hughes and his versatile talents as a divine, a statesman, and a controversialist, and also his wonderful endurance were fully displayed during the memorable discussion in 1840 before the City Council of New York and a committee composed of a dozen Protestant ministers, editors and leading citizens, brought against him by the Trustees of the "School Board," specially to defend the then existing common school system of New York, when for three days he sustained against them all the claims of the Catholics of that city for their share of the common school fund. But he was equal to the occasion, and single-handed by his prompt and logical answers to their subtle questions and arguments, si-lenced and defeated them, explaining at the same time what the teaching of the Catholic Church was, he triumphantly carried the previously hostile council with him and succeeded in getting it to admit the claims of the Catholics of New York to their fair share of the "Public School Fund." This they have true soldier of the Church Militant, able, learned and vigourous-always ready to protect the rights of Oatholies. Bishop Hughes was appointed by the Almighty, at that par-ticular time, to do His work in the United States; for it is admitted by all that the

country, was mainly due to his great statesmanship and ability. heroic independence of St. Thomas A'Beoket.

[There were many others who took an active part in these controversies, viz., Archbishop labors and devotedness of the bishops and McHaic (these controversies, viz., Archbishop labors and devotedness of the bishops and priests of our race. The question may be of a Religion"), and Richard Lalor Shiel.] not be complete without a brief reference to He was our greatest. Irish bishop since the the late Father Thomas Burke, O.P., one of days of the Illustrious and patriotic St. Law the last of Ireland's great army of confessors, rence O'Toole, Archbishop of Dublin in the who, although not coming within the period. twelfth century, the last of our canonized of history of which I am writing, yet it saints, but not the last Trish saint in Heaven. will not, I hope, be considered out of One is also impressed by the wonderful place to say a few words on the

organisation of the Catholic Church, in that

lectures in refutation, exposed the plot, defeated Froude's object and drove him back discredited and disgraced, to those who sent him out to slander the Irish race before the American people.

In this lecture I refer to Irish controversiatists only, as the English Catholics, clerical and lay, rich and poor, at that time were but of little account in the struggle; it is true there were a couple of exceptions. Dr. Milner was one of them, but the generality of the English clergy and laity seemed rather to remain silent spectators of the conflict than face the bigoted public opinion of the time. The English Catholics left to the Irish clergy and people -always united may they ever continue so-the arduous work of fighting for Catholic Emancipation and the other concessions obtained from England. The glorious fact remains beyond dispute, that it was the Irish Cattolies, alone and unaided, that wrung O Lolic Emancipation from England, and there is gave freedom to the English, as well as ... themselves, to worship God according to the dictates of conscience.

I beg to ask your kind inaulgence for any shortcomings that may be found in the lec-ture, part of which has been made up from recollections of what I have read of : head events at the time of which it treats, and was contemporaneous with many of them they being within my own time, which covers a period of over half a century of observation, and what occurred before my day I heard from my venerated father, who was an eye witness of much of the sad effects of the Penal Laws in the latter part of the last and beginning of this century.

One word in conclusion. If I have succeeded in drawing the attention of the Catholic Young Men's Society to the deeply interest-ing subject of this lecture, and of inducing them to study it, the object I had in view will humble acknowledgments as a Catholic will have been made to the "Irish Religious Controversialists of the early part of the present erty in Great Britain and Ireland.

A vote of thanks was then moved by J. J. Curran, M.P., seconded by Mr. J. Fosbre, and

THE DYNAMITE PLOTTERS.

Egan and Daly before the Court-The latter removed to Chester Castle-Mysterious "No. 1" said to be in England.

LONDON, April 27.—Egan, the supposed confedenate of Daly, was arraigned at Birmingham yesterday. The crown prosecutor declared that Daly and Egan were accomplices. The police had found a tin can belonging to Egan containing treasonable documents. One dated 1869 gives an explanation of the constitution of the Irish Republic; another is a manifesto proclaiming that in case England became involved in war Ireland must rise or the Irish nationality will become a byword and reproach. The brethren are expected to provide themselves with arms, to practice shooting and to subscribe money for war materials. The police also found samples of cartridges and arms. The papers found on Daly contained the names and addresses of people in Brooklyn and New York. He asked that Egan be remanded for another week, in order that Daly and Egan could be arraigned together. The request was granted. The tin can was found in Egan's garden. In it was a book containing the rules of the brotherhood. Among other things members were required to subscribe threepence monthly for the purchase of war materials, and a penny monthly for working expenses. The centres were to buy war materials and the members to learn to fire well and rapidly. The record showed that the brotherhood had 8,295 old and new rifles and revolvers. The trial of Daly was begun at Liverpool and resumed later in the day at Birkenhead, to which he had been removed. Little progress was made. The prosecution stated that the prisoner when arrested was found to have in his possession bombs of a dangerous kind and materials used in connection with them. Daly has been removed from Birkenhead to Chester Castle to prevent the possibility of

escape.
The Paris Matin asserts that Tynan (No.

) is in England, and alleges that the party from whom the information was obtained recently interviewed Tynan in London, who said that behind him was the force before which England would one day tremble. "There are," said Tynan, "men of high posi-tion and social and intellectual distinction among the Invincibles. I defy the English Government and its hirelings."

An Irishman at Paris states that an emis-

sary of the Clan-na-Gael has arrived in Paris from New York to buy a cruiser provided with torpedoes. Tynnn is expected in Paris shortly, where he and O'Cafferty will direct the dynamite and dagger campaign. An agent of the new party, which aims to unite all patriotic Irlehmen, says the party has already considerable funds with which to begin a campaign, with ornigers provided with torpedoes. Esvolving gups will protect the crews if attacked. These vessels will be em-ployed against British men-of-war in various

harbors.

HEALY ROUSES THE IRE OF THE -CHIEF SECRETARY.

Trevelyan gives the Lie from the Treasury Benches.

A STORM OF WILD EXCITEMENT.

The Partisan Ruling of the Speaker.

The British House of Commons was recently made the scene of the wildest confusion and excitement. Mr. Parnell had raised from the exposure of the maladministration tary to laugh at the murder of an innocent of the Government officials in Ireland, this man. might well be remarkable for a scene unparalleled in the modern history of the House of Commons. There have been times of wildest excitement even in this Parliament dignity, but likewise a semblance of imparfiality. Gross partisanship was displayed

from the chair. Mr. Healy had been speaking with great carnestness about Michael Waters, one of the Crossmaglen prisoners, who died in Mountjoy Prison. The Chief Secretary laughed, whereupon Mr. Healy exclaimed :--

"The Chief Secretary can laugh at the death of this young man. It well becomes him to show this callousness." The Chief Secretary instantly sprang to his feet, and, be fully attained, and, in addition, my own rushing to the corner of the table, declared in a most excited manner, striking the despatch-box with his clenched hand, "It is an absolute falsehood for the hon. member century," for the incalculable good they did to say I laughed." The remainder of the at that period for the cause of religious lib-Irish members. The Speaker, without having his attention drawn to Mr. Healy's language, which was certainly violent, but amply justified by the frightful character of the proceeding he was exposing, at once rose and delivered himself of what will, no doubt, be described in the English journals as a dignified and omphatic rebuke, but which was really deprived of all dignit by its venemous tone. A scene of unrestrained excitement took place, which lasted twenty minutes. Mr. Healy throughout maintained the greatest calmness. The Itish members called attention to Mr. Trevelyan's language; but the Speaker with gross pariisanship, declined to notice it. Mr. Trevelyan withdrew his statement, and then the Speaker, when again challenged to give the ruling, which he did not seem willing to make, stated that the apology had

settled the matter, and he thereupon repeated at length his admonition to Mr. Healy. The following is a report of the proceedings. Mr. Healy asked: Could the Government expect reasonable men to look upon this system exposed to night otherwise than with horror? (Irish cheers.) He could show that whilst one class of men were released from prison, another class were tortured to death. He had the result of a debate which he had raised on the 21st of August last with reference to the unfortunate prisoners charged with the Crossmaglen conspiracy, who had been seutenced to long periods of penal servitude. Aye, and these poor men were a great deal more innocent than some of Majesty's Ministers. ("Oh! oh!") One of them was now lying in his cold grave in Glasnevin, and it was better for him than to be as the others, wasting their lives away in the convict cells of some English prison. He had told the Government that poor Patrick Waters, a boy of 18, was dying. had told them at the time they had released another man belonging to the same batch of prisoners.

Mr. Healy (continuing)-Yes, the Chief Secretary can laugh at the death of this young man. It well becomes him to show this callousness. ("Oh.")

The Chief Becretary (springing excitedly from his seat and advancing towards the table)—Sir, that is an absolute fassehood. (Great uproar, and loud and excited cries of "Order," from the Irish benches.)

The Speaker-I am bound to interfere. Ministerial and Coppsition cheers.) It appears to me that the hon, member has reached such a high measure of violence throughout the whole of his speech that I feel bound to interfere. He has made charges of the most reckless description, and has charged Her Majesty's Government in languoge exceeding anything I have ever heard in this House. He has charged them with conniving at murder. (Hear, hear, from the Irish benches and ories of "Name" from Opposition). He has now made a statement with reference to the Chief Becretary which L'conceive to be couched in language which should not be used by one member of this House towards another. (Cheers). I can only warn the hon, member that if this lan-guage is continued I shall resort to those powers which the House has vested me with in order to prevent, in the House, what I can only call a public scandal. (Loud Opposition and Ministerial oheers and counter cheers from the Irish benches).

Mr. Gray—I rise to a point of order.
Mr. Healy—I am raising the point of order, thought, Mr. Speaker, that you were about

entitled to argue with the Chair, I beg to submit a point of order. In the course of my

I have simply done what is my duty to my-

Mr. Sexion—I rise to a point of order. (Loud cries of "Order.")
Mr. Healy—Then, Mr. Speaker, if I am not

self and to the House. (Benewed cheers.)

speech the Ohief Secretary interrupted me by stating that what I stated was an absolute falsehood, and I was under the impression that you were calling the attention of the Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland to the fact that he was not entitled to use the words "absolute falsehood" addressed to an hon. member of this House. (Loud Irish cheers.) Perhaps, Mr. Speaker, you may have overlooked this statement. (Renewed Irish cheers.)
The Attorney-General—My right hon.

friend the Chief Secretary was entering into a private conversation with me. Without knowing what the subject of that conversation was the hon, member for Monaghan charged my right hon, friend with smiling with approval at a man having been murdered. (Cries of "No, no," from the Irish members.) What he said was, I believe, a debate on the police tax in Ireland. Apart that it was all very well for the Ohlef Secre-

> Mr. O'Brien—Is not my hon. friend entitled to the ruling of the Chair, and on the point of order he has raised? (Orles of "Order order," and "Hear, hear," from the Irish benches)

The Attorney-General-I ask for the prowhen the Speaker maintained not merely teotion of the Speaker while I explain what gave rise to the incident. Mr. O'Brien again rose amidst loud cries of

> The Speaker-The Attorney-General is addressing the House, and is entitled to be heard.

> The Attorney-General - My right hon. friend and I were in conversation on a matter which had no reference whatever to the debate, and, as my right hon. friend smiled, the hon, member for Monaghan charged him with smiling in approval at the murder of an in-nocent man. ("No, no," from Mr. Healy.) Hearing such a charge against him, the Ohief Secretary, on a natural impulse, jumped up and declared that the statement was untrue.

Mr. Trevelyan then rose, but Mr. Healy also rose, as he said, to a point

of order. The Speaker-If the hon, member proceeds in this disorderly manner I shall be bound to name him. (Oheers.)

Mr. Healy again rose, and there were loud cries of "Chair." Mr. Trevelyan-I wish to say that I used a strong word just now, and I wish to explain

how it was I used it. M- Newton here ette

question of order, but The Speaker said-The right hon. gentleman the Ohief Secretary is in possession of the House, and must be allowed to proceed.

Mr Trevelyan-I was saying that I used strong words, and having done so, I claim the right which every member has to explain myself. The hon member stated, I believe, that I was smiling at what he was saying. I will take the words from him.

Mr Healy-What I stated was that the unfortunate young man was dying in prison. and I naturally supposed that the Chief Sec. retary was attending to my words. I was stating that this young man died in jail, and I observed a ripple of laughter in the face of

mood, and anybody who heard the terms in which I was being addressed by another member of the House of Commons would have felt that I had no cause for smiling at the death of an innocent man. I jumped up to emphatically deny that fact, and I do not think that the hon. gentleman himself now believes that I was smiling at the statement he made.

Mr. Healy-If you deny it, I certainly do not.

Mr. Trevelyan-Exactly so. Then I with draw the word falsehood. I placed myself in a false position under what I considered great provocation, and I used an unparliamentary expression, which I now desire to withdraw.

Mr. Healy-Now, I ask you, Mr. Speaker on the point I raised, whether that statement of the Chief Secretary was in order! I re-

specifully ask for a ruling.

The Speaker—I understand that the Chief Secretary has withdrawn the expression which he used, on the understanding that the hon. member has withdrawn the expression he made use of. I did express myself in terms of strong reprobation, but not, I think, too strongly with reference to the course pursued for several minutes past by the hon, member. I thought the language he made use of exceeded in violence that which should be permitted, and demanded the reprobation of the Chair, and I took upon myself to warn him, I think, in moderate language that if language such as that he was using were repeated, I should have to take notice of it, and exercise the powers the House has entrusted me with. I shall take no further notice of it now. I consider the

point of order settled. Mr. Hoaly-1 am very glad, sir, that you have settled the point of order to your own satisfaction. (Loud orles of "Order" and

(Chair.") The Speaker—The language the hon mem-ner used is not respectful to this House. I hesitate to name the hon member. I am very unwilling to exercise the powers entrust ed to me or to appear to act with precipitancy, but I warn the hon member seriously that that sort of language will not be tolerated.

Prison on the 17th June telegraphed that he was dying. He died on the 16th October. The Home Secretary told us in this House that it was a barbarity and oruelty which could not enter into his nature to keep a man dying in an English prison without releasing him. The name of Michael Waters in Ireland would be a holy name; on the hills of Armagh, where he was known, his name would be treasured as a token of hatred and odium, and would be a war cry amongst the people of the district against their oppressors. His blood rested not upon the head of anybody but the Government. (Cheers from the Irish members.) They took him from his native place, kept him a year and a half in gaol without trial; then dragged him to Belfast, and before an Orange jury convicted him, without even giving him time for his witnesses to be brought up. In the prison books of Belfast they would find the name of the Crown Solicitor and other officials as pretended visitors of this boyplaced there to suggest to his friends who mightome to him that he had turned informer. It was a wretched trick. They played for the young man's life with loaded dice, and they won the toss. (Cheers from the Irish members.) His corpse was in Glasnevin, but his soul goes marching on—(a laugh)—and he could tell; the Government that the name of this young. man, though it might form the subject of. laughter to English members-(cheers from the Irish members)—who wept over the slain Arabs of the Soudan—(hear, hear)—that the memory of Michael Waters, of his trial and his sufferings and death, would reverberate through the North of Ireland, and the flame of hatred and oppression which would thereby be lighted would spread over the land and consume, he trusted, every shred and patch of British despotism in the province. (Oheers from the Irish party, followed by ories for the Solicitor-General, but the hon, and learned gentleman did not rise.)

The debate was continued by Mr. Harrington, the Solicitor-General for Ireland, and Mr. T. P. O'Connor.

THE OKA TROUBLES.

Protestants vs. Protestants — Catholics not Implicated in the Affair-False Accusations against the latter by the Witness."

Our plous contemporary, the Daily Witness, has made a mountain out of a mole hill, as regards the recent troubles at Oka, and dished up to its readers a lot of accusations sgainst the Catholics of the place for which there is not the slightest foundation. The fight was confined solely to the Protestants themselves, the Catholics having no hand in in the melee, which originated from the fact that one party of Protestants was in favor of the resident Protestant minister, while another was adverse to him. Up to Satura day nothing of the sort which was mentioned in last Haturday s Witness had been received at the Seminary here, and it is just reasonable to conclude that the false charges made against the Catholics emanated from the puerlie brain of a "minion" of the Witness

establishment. EXPRESSIONS OF OPINION. Mr. Robert O. Smith, of the legal firm of.'
Mesers. McLaren, Leet & Smith, stated to & Posr reporter that the firm had received an urgent telegram from Oka, and in obedience as Mr. McLaren was not in town, took the I observed a ripple of laughter in the face of the Chief Scoretary. I mentioned that, and the Chief Scoretary started up and charged in order to secure his influence to me with stating that which was a false-hood.

Mr. Trevelyan—I was not in a smiling of making this new road had not come up in the village council, and any action that had been taken in removing houses had been taken without authority. Mr Smith found all quiet on his arrival, and so far as he could learn the Catholics sympathized with the Protestant Indians. In his opinion'proceedings

> vexed question of title. Another gentleman stated that this was not by any means a religious question. The Seminary, in his opinion, had perhaps ne-glected to go through the formula of asking the municipal council for authority, and the petty village magnates felt aggrieved at being overlooked and made a disturbance wholly on civic grounds.
>
> Mr. Dennis Barry said it was a very unfor

> will be taken in court which will settle this

tunate affair that this trouble should have continued so long. Some means should be devised to bring the matter before the Courts and have it settled. The effect of such con-tests was bad in engendering prejudices and keeping alive animosities which it should be the endeavor of all good citizens to allay, especially in this Province of Quebec.

Another well-known citizen laughed at the ides of there being any feeling in Montreal on the subject. "The Witness," he said, "takes these Indians under her wing, and, like an exasperating mother-in-law, magnifies every little spot into a battle royal. This journalistic firebrand sent one of its prejudiced foreign reporters, full of Presbylerius blgotry, to the scene, with instructions to magnify all he saw and write of a tempest in a teapet as if it had been a western tornado. The scribe put on his exaggerating spectacles and discovered several mare's nests of huge proportion."

A despatch from Ottawa shows how little substance there is in the Witness' sanguinary story :- "The deputy superintendent of Indian affairs, Mr. Vankoughnet, informed a reporter to-day that the department had no official information regarding the reported trouble at Oka. From private information he learned that the difficulty, which does not appear to amount to much, arose through the Seminary being desirous of removing a church belonging to the Methodist Church minister, so as to allow a road to be con-I thought, Mr. Speaker, that you were about to draw the draw the attention of the House to the (Loud cheers.)

to draw the attention of the House to the (Loud cheers.)

charge of faisehood made by the Ohief Secretary against me (Loud Irisb cheers.)

The Speaker—The bon. member is not the poor boy lingered on in prison without a control of the church got the Indians. The minister of the church got the Indians to interfere; hence the trouble. Of course control to onter into any, argument with the Ohair. (Ministerial and Opposition cheers.)

October. The Governor of Mountjoy being no reserve." OF LOUGH GILL.

CHAPTER XVI.-CONTINUED.

4 So, gentlemen, to your stations," added MacDonogh; and the group dissolved.

Speedly there was a blowing of home, a
beating of drums and a mustering of men. The insurgent soldiers formed their ranks and went through their manouvies with a good show of discipline. In a short time they were moving in long columns of march on the road to Manor-Hamilton. After

marching for some time they were joined by another division of their army, which had marched from Dromahaire, and which was led by an officer who now assumed command

of the entire force.

This was Colonel Luke or Lucas Tsaffe, one of the remarkable Irish leaders of the day, but one who was destined to leave behind him a very poor reputation as a commander. He was the son of John, Viscount Tasffa of Coranne, the son of a military adventurer who had espoused the cause of Elizabeth against the Irish, obtaining in reward of his services a grant of the strong castle of Ballymote, and of the forfelted lands of the Mac Donoghs. Time rolled on, however, and brought those Tasffes of Ballymote-of whose lordly line the present illustrious Prime Minister of Austria is now the representative—heart and soul into the Irish cause; so that now both Lord Tasffe and his son Lucas were in the front ranks of the Confederates—but the prestige of both was wery low. The readers of Irish history will remember that the command of the Munster army was scarcely entrusted to Lord Tasfie when this incapable commander was defeated with great slaughter by the ruthless Inobiquin on the istal field of Knooknanoss; and will remember also that when Oromwell laid siege to New Rose, the governor of that town, who capitulated at simest the first roar of the parliamentary cannon, was Major-General Luke Taaffe-the same individual who is now prement before us.

As Colonel Taaffe rode up he was surrounded by a number of the Irish leaders, with whom he maintained a light and jaunty conversation during the march - a conversation overheard by our hero, who in his post of orderly was constantly near the person of the

commander, "Indeed, gentlemen all," said he, " the news I bring from Galway is not the best; but since the meeting of Clanrickard, our Lord President, and the ohief men of that county at Loughres, matters bave Our effective force there improved. in August last was, I protest un to you not above three hundred in number and we had but little rest or quietness The forces of the county Mayo had encamped at Shrule, on the borders of the two countries. and my Lord Mayo sent to us for aid-aid, indeed! -being well known to his lordship how able we are to spare any; but his lordship was pleased to write plainly that if we cld not in retribution of his force's loss then sustained parallel his courtesies, we would expect romore aid from thence—give him a fair excuse or a denial. As for the English news, the king and Parliament are still at great distancethe Lord of Heaven continue them so until I send them absolution."

" Heard you aught of the supplies, colonel?" inquired an officer.

"Ay, the powder bestowed by the Council upon Connaught is sent partly to Mayo and partly to Galway, not to be touched until our Provincial Council distribute it as they think fit. But we can await its division; for has not Sergeant-Major O'Dowda furnished Us with a supply, for which he shall be prompt. paid? Besides, the powder made at Love in is as good as any in Ireland, and we et. want no more of that commodity so we be furnished with all other necessaries." "But tell me," he exclaimed, eagerly, "bow

have things gone on with you here? I've heard with sorrow that poor Carberry has been oppressed by the insolent power of the Northerns, and that Hamilton intended to make a hot Ohristmas at Ballymote and burn our town to sahes. Well, thank heaven! my mother took my advice, and had the castle ditch well secured before the bad weather overtock it. The report of the strange shipping at Sligo gave me no small occasion of fear. Tell me, in what restraint was Oliver O'Hara kept by the sheriff since my leaving here? I thought he would speedily ory mea culps, but finding that he stood so stiffs upon his justification, I promised to desire justice against him, and against the sheriff also if he went not according to his directions," etc.,

While Teaffe was thus holding forth, Mac Donegh, who rode some paces in his rear, side by side with O'Dowda, seemed plunged in a deep and gloomy reverie. Suddenly he lifted his downcast eyes and addressed the

sergeant-major :-"O'Dowda, my friend."

"What now, Brian?" "It is curious, O'Dowda; I feel now what I have never felt before, a chilling sensation of mysterious dr. ad-of what I know not, for I flatter myself I fear not death; it must be a presentiment of evil: how say you?"

" Pooh ! an idle fancy. Come, come, leave pishthrogues to the hage."

"Give me your hand, Teige."
"You're welcome to it, Mac Donogh."

" Teige, my wife and little ones are living in their old home on the green slopes of Collooney, on the banks of the pleasant Unalog, and close by the castle which our clansmen wrested two years ago from the brood of the Undertaker Cooper. In case I fall, you will take my blessing to my lonely little nest.

"Drive out of your head that ugly idea of falling. Still, if the worst should happen, I'll fulfil your request, though, dhar mo corp, little would I like the job." "A hundred thousand thanks."

"The Albanach! the Albanach!" rang the united exclamation of many voices.

Manor Hamilton castle was visible, and in a field adjacent was a crowd of men, which ion the occasion. increased every moment. The castle portal was open, and there was a continual fitting in and out of figures—figures of aimed Puritans, on whose helmets and corselets the sunrays caught many a sparkling point. It was evident from their confusion that the coming of the Irish had taken them quite by surprise; but they were very soon drawn up in a rude order of battle confronting their enemies. They were all on foot, no cavalry being visible among them. They awaited the Irish attack in a steady, silent the left and commenced a rapid march quite

aurprise.

The answer soon came. " Ho, colonel," cried one of the Irish scouts, riding furiously up, "there are about two dosen of the Albanach's houses and many Do Yalley.

Same to the first of the

And he pointed in the direction in which the Puritans were marching.

"Ha, they mean to unite their forces; we must prevent that said Tasile.
"Ay," exclaimed MacDonogh; "and to do

so we must after them with speed. Throw out a party of pursuit, O'Dowds, and press on at the double with your division. We will Support you."

The Purithans, hotly followed, were brought to bay on the crest of a hill, where they took a very advantageous position. Behind them, parallel with their line, rm an earthen wall, or "ditch" (so-called); their flanks were protected by inequalities of the ground, and along the base of the hill below them ran a deep and swollen stream, spanned by a

narrow rustic bridge.

"Farrah, farrah! attack, attack!" shouted the insurgents, ardent for the fray, as soon as they were brought to a halt at the foot of the hill occupied by their enemies; and the Irish leaders at once set about preparing for battle.

They divided their force, which was less than two hundred men, into three columns, assigning each column a proportionate number of musketeers, the latter numbering about a hundred. MacDonogh held command of the first column, O'Dowds of the second, and Captain William Tyrrell of the third. In this order the Irish advanced against the Puritan array. They crossed the river by the bridge, across which MacDonogh was the first to on the bank in order to present a full front to the energy, and advanced steadily up the horse, several of his brother officers following his example, and, sword in hand, encourag. your men ere long." ing their men to charge.

their ranks, placing many men korade combat, | him ?" that the incurgents betrayed their want of steady discipline. Irritated by the galling fire of the enemy, the Irleh troops broke their ranks and charged up the hill in a loose, impetuous body, their musketeers opening scattered and irregular fuellade, and their pikemen, their wespons to the charge, rush-

ing upwards with fierce battle-ories. Suddenly, as the Irish came esgerly up the lope, the Puritan line broke and fled, Hamilion and his men leaping over the ditch that | built man, who eyed Edmund stealthily with crossed the top of the hill; so that in a minute the Irish saw no trace of an enemy save scrutiny for several minutes. the bodies of those who had fallen beneath their fice.

" Victory! Hurrah!"-and the insurgents gaining the crest of the hill, rushed towards the disch stretching along in front.

But instantly along this ditch ran a line of smoke and flame, as the reports of a hundred muskets belohing forth death rang on the air. A terrific death storm swept through the Irish masses, levelling several men to the ground, and throwing the whole force into confusion. The Irish wavered, and ere they could recover from the effect of their surprise, there was a second roll of musketry on their left flank, and another deadly tempert of lead whistled through their midst. It came from a fresh body of Hamilton's men-that which had been guarding his cattle some distance off, and which had now arrived in time to participate in the fight.

" Steady, men, steady-charge !" oried Colonel Mac Donogh, waving his sword. But in vain. For now on the wavering Irish, front and flank, the exulting Hamilton hurled his masses of pikemen, who charged the Irish with the utmost fierceness and ardour. For a few minutes a combat, sharp and furious, raged on the crest of the hill, when a Puritan leader, one John Cunningham, was mortally wounded; and then the insurgents, hopeless and panic-stricken, began to retreat in wild confusion, notwith. standing the valiant efforts made by their

... ders to rally them. · Fight! fight! Tireragh to the rescue!' dmund O'Tracy heard a hoarse, familiar stories of their daring and ferocity, could olice shout the words, and at that instant he well testify. They generally accompanied the haronism frame of O'Dowda towering the forces of their valiant provincial gensaw the herculean frame of O'Dowda towering in the midst of the terrible melee that raged on the hili-crest. The doughty sergeantmajor's features were begrimed with blood and powder, and the large falchion he was wielding with deadly effect was red from bilt to point. In a moment he had lost sight of him, but in the next he caught sight of another leader (Mac Donogh) closely engaged in the thick of the fray, and making a flerce and valiant struggle against overwhelming

odds. "Strike, comrades! strike for the old country!" ciled the colonel, who was fighting bareheaded, sword in hand; and his voice rang high above the din of conflict. As he spoke, he with difficulty parried the thrusts of a number of Puritan pikemen who were lunging at him furiously with their long weapons.

" Rescue the colonel !" sang out O'Tracy, and he began to force his way forward to the support of the almost overpowered officer. But that moment there was a sudden rush, and Edmund found himself engaged face to face with the enemy's pikemen. He immedistely received a deep thrust in the shoulder, but requited the giver with a slash across the fingers. Turning asi the bristling pikes, he looked for MacDonogh, and saw the latter, who had been wounded by a musket shot in the leg, fighting desperately on his kness, and heard him still calling on his men to rally and charge. Again O'Tracy sought to cut his way to the colonel's rescue, but scarce had be moved a yard towards him when he saw a Puritan present his piece and shoot the brave man through the head.

With the colonel's death virtually ended the battle. The fatal shot was hardly fired when O'Tracy felt himself borne down the hill, in spite of his struggles, in the midst of a demoralised multitude of fiseing insurgents. Almost immediately, he found bimself precipitated into the river running at the foot, from which he drew himself with difficulty. The solitary little bridge had given way beneath the pressure of the flying masser, and many of the insurgents were drowned in the swollen stream, into which they shoved each other in their flight. Hamilton did not pursue the retreating Irish, of whom, he alleged, upwards of sixty perished

CHAPTER XVII. OWER ROR-A DUEL INTERUPTED.

"Owen Roe, our own O'Neill,
He treads once more our land;
The sword in his hand is of spanish steel,
But the hand is an Irish hand!"
AURRY DE YEEL.

On a bright summer day, not many months after the Irlah defeat described in the preceding chapter, an animated scene took place in the immediate neighborhood of the Castle array for a short time; but suddenly faced to of Dromahaire. For many days previously, the rumor that the Irieh army in Ulster was about to be quartered in the locality for the away from the castle. about to be quartered in the locality for the "What means this?" ejaculated Tanffe, in season's training and organization, had been widely circulated among the people of Let. trim; and now that the particular day named for the enemy's coming was at hand, a numerous crowd was assumbled on the wide lawn in front of the hoary stronghold

served approaching in hot haste on the road leading castward through Killargy to the county Cavan, and a loud murmur of excited comment ran through the sssembled multitude as the solitary horseman rode forward to the spot where Owen O'Bourke, Telge O'Connor Sligo, and other chieftains of the county sat on horseback.

Soon afterwards a cloud of dust appeared on the same road, and the helmets and breastplates of a troop of cavalry became visible. On they came at a rapid trot, a dashing set of brave fellows, tolerably well-armed and socoutred, and mounted on very active horses, well adapted for the perpetual scouting and guerilla warfare then practised by the commander of the Ulater army. They were headed by an officer of heroulean frame, mounted on a splendid black charger, and Edmund O'Tracy, from his post by his fosterfather's side, recognised both horse and rider in an instant. The officer was no other than the redoubtable Miles the Slasher.

" My faith, but I rejoice to see you look so well, gossip," exclaimed the stalwart O'Reilly, as he responded cordially to the welcome of pass, without any casualty, manceuvered on the lord of Dromahatre; "and the sight of those stout clansmen of yours reminds me of the enemy, and advanced steadily up the the old days. There's good material here, bill. MacDonogh had dismounted from his lamb, we'll make right good suidhearan of

"Here's a former acquaintance of yours," A volley burst from the Puritan line. It said Owen O'Rourke, smiling, as he pointed was now, as the half of bullets hurled through to Edmund; "perhaps you've forgotten

> "What, my sprig of valor, is it you?" said the Slasher, as he caught sight of O'Tracy;-"forget him, gossip!-no, no; we've ridden too far together for that-eh, my trooper? Well, I'm right glad to meet you once more, Emon O'Tracy; you see I can remember names pretty well."

He wrung our here's hand warmly. "Emon O'Tracy," hastily muttered one of the Slasher's dragoons, a tall and powerfully a very black look indeed, continuing his

"I suppose your main body is nigh at hand, Colonel?" inquired Owen O'Bourke. "Ay," responded Miles O'Reilly; "at least they're not far in our rere; see, there come their forerunners."

And he laughed as he pointed in the direction he and his troop had come. All eyes were instantly turned to that quarter, in which a very curious spectacle now presented itself.

Forth from a dense cloud of dust came the thunderous beat of thousands of hoofs, mingled with the lowing of kine, the bleating of sheep, the shouting of men, and the barking of dogs. Herd after herd of Irish cattle-lively little kine, with long, polished horns, and dark shaggy hides-came on in a seemingly interminable succession, mingled with several large flocks of mountain sheep, all driven and guarded by a great number of rough-looking, agile, and powerful men, whose wives and families, in many picturesque groups and clusters, followed. These were the celebrated creaghts of Uister, hardy mountaineers who led a rude, rimitive, and nomadic existence—something skin to that which the patriarchs of old led in the vale of the Jordan—leading their herds and flocks from one pasturage to another, according as the grass in each was consumed. The term " creaght" was originally applied to the drivers in charge of a prey of cattle, but these creaghts of the seventeenth contury could fight as well as drive, as the Palesmen, who were wont to circulate strange eral, Owen Ros O'Neill, who found them of vast use as a sort of fighting commissariat, and who recruited his ranks largely from the number of those stout and daring mountainsers. A curious, old-fashioned race were those redoubtable creaghts, clinging to the customs of their ancestors with a tenacity which seemed only to increase with their lengthened wanderings. They adhered also to the old Irish garb. The men wore their hair in long, shaggy couling, their upper lips being covered with the orommeal, or heavy, drooping moustache, while their brawny and muscular bodies were clad in the large, flowing, and many plaited yellow garment, gathered in at the walst by a broad belt of undressed hide in which glittered the inevitable skian, and their nether limbs covered with the tight-fitting braces. The tall and stately forms of the women were enveloped in the graceful folds of the flowing, bright-colored cloak, and their heads surmounted with the

white, spiral fileadh of Milesian womanhood. On hurried the creeghts. And now herd after herd broke away to the right or left from their path, to seltle and revel on some choice spot of pasture that their guards and drivers selected, leaving the road at length clear to a large force of intantry and cavalry that followed.

This force consisted of some thousand men, horse and foot, who marched along with excellent military order and precision, bearing themselves with a ready discipline and manifest exprit de corps. Over them flow the banner of O'Nelsi, emblacened with the Red Hand of Ulster, side by side with the flag of the Catholic Confederation. The latter ensign, adopted by order of the Council of Kilkenny, was of a green colour, and bore the Irish cross insoribed within a red circle. Over the cross was an imperial crown, with the letters "C. B," standing for Charles Rec, and underneath the words, "Long Live King Charles."

The commander of this little army, who now rode forward and doffed his hat in response to the salutations of the crowd, was a man in the prime of life, of erect and soldierly form, and of frank, cheerful and in-telligent countenance. His eyes were wonderfully sharp and bright, his nose denoted energy and resolution, and the lower part of his face was covered with a light ourling

"O'Nelli aboo! Cead mile failte to Owen Roe i" shouted the multitude, and peal upon peal of loud and enthusiastic applause rent the air as the beloved and popular general gracefully bowed his acknowledgments.

The reasons which had induced Owen Boe to select West Brefiny as a training ground for his army, were obvious ones enough. Here, in these remote plains and plateaux, unapproachable save by a few bad roads and dangerous passes, and free and free from the incursions of the great force of Monroe, the organisation, drill, and discipline of the Irish levies might be proceeded with in comparative steadiness and tranquility until the time for action came. For the military talent which, displayed on the walls of the old Burgundian city of Arras six years before, had kept at bey for many weeks the French troops of Marshal Millerie,

ship at Doe Cestle, in Donegal (after having made the long voyage from Dunkirk round the North of Scotland), bringing with him about a hundred officers and a large quantity of arms and ammunition, at a general meeting of the Ulster clans, held at Clones in Monaghan, he was appointed "General-in-Chief of the Catholic Army" of the North, his kinsman, Sir Phelim, the former comman der of that army, contenting himself with the title of "President of Ulster." The news General proceeded at once to Charlemont, before whose wall he soon gave evidence of his military skill, when, being surprised while out hunting with a small body of his troops by a large force under Monroe, he repulsed the Scotch troops with great slaughter in a narrow lane near the fort, and defeated them again on the following day. A short time previous to his arrival in Leitrim his first mishap had coourred, his creaghts falling into an ambuscade laid for them by the enemy at Clones. Still the occasion served but to brighten the General's prestige, tor with his small division of one thousand foot and one hundred horse he skilfully covered the retreat of the creaghts, bravely contending with the vastly superior forces of Colonels Stewart, Balfour and Mervyn, so that the Irish loss was but small; and soon afterwards he had ample revenge for Clones. Attacked at Portlester in Meath, by three thousand determined Puritans under Lord Moore of Mellifont, he drew up his force for the fray with his usual admirable foresight. The battle had soarely begun when Lord Moore was struck lifeless by a round of grape from a cannon levelled, it was said, by Owen Roe's own hands-an event recorded by a "camping chaplain "of the period in a curious distich :-

' Contra Romanos mores, res mira Dynasta Morus ab Eugenio canonizatus erat!" Rome's ancient rights are now but lightly

prized, Since Moore, by Owen Roe, was cannon-ized!" Moore's colleague, General Monk, after-wards the celebrated restorer of the Stuart dynasty, issued the order to retreat, but the impetuous Irish tore through his wave ing ranks, and it was with a sadly reduced army he gained the shelter of Drogheds. Owen Ros and his soldiers were now fresh from this victory, and no wonder that the rejoicing Irish everywhere accorded him and them a glad and excited ovation.

Drawing rein in the centre of

lawn, O'Neill made a brief but characteristic speech to the surrounding multitude. The fighting general was a man of few words, but the short, pithy sentences he uttered inspired courage, faith, and hope in the breasts

of those whom he addressed. "Thanks, men of Breffoy," said he. "for your warm welcome to my soldiers and myself. I am happy to tread the soil of your chivalrons country, and to meet the brave men whom I now see before me. I was proud to hear that the clansmen of Brefiny and Bligo were amongst the first to take up arms in our holy cause of hearth and altar. I was proud to hear how from the first they valiantly resisted, and still resist. the power of the ruthless tyrant yonderwhom Heaven will soon aid us to drive like a wolf from the fair plains of your ancient territory. Courage, I say, brothers! Breffny for the Breffolans ! and away with the coldhearted stranger—away with the bodagh Albanach! Again I thank you for your welcome. I have come here to drill and recruit the force under my command, and when I leave Breffny a free country, I hope to leave it with a large, brave, and disciplined irish army at my back."

A burst of rapturous applause followed, during which the general dismounted, and accompanied Owen O'Bourke and the other chieftains into the castle to enjoy the hospitality of Breffny.

Thenceforth the day was one of general rejoioing and feativity, and far into the night Dromahaire was a scene of native mirth and merry-making. The night brought with it a rather singular occurrence for Edmund O'Tracy, an occurrence which shall now be

related. It was long after nightfall when he quitted the castle hall, with its merry crowd of guests, its harpers, its foaming gobiets, and its brilliant torches, and sauntered forth on the lawn. Here as merry and lively a scene was presented to his gaze. The lawn, brightly illuminated by several large, flaring bonfires, was occupied by a large concourse of people, who each and all seemed to be giving juli vent to their national proolivity for the dance. On the level spaces in the light of the fires large groups of dancers, composed mainly of O'Netil's soldiers, ably seconded by the pretty colleges of the neighbourhood, were mirthfully gliding through the mases of some sprightly rinka. The scresming and droning of the Irish bagpipes, mingled with the shouting, laughter, and exclamations of the Milerian votaries of Terpsichore. Music, jest, and laughter resounded everywhere, blended with the regular tread of feet merrily beating time. The crowd seemed a chaos of gliding, whirling, and agitated forms, and ever-changing faces that glowed in the ruddy light of the huge fires, which leaped and crackled as if in harmony with the general glee, showed the spectral outlines of the castle keep and the dark surrounding trees and sending bright pyramids of sparks leaping in myriad coruscations into the moonlit

night overhead. As Edmund paused to survey at his leisure this joyous and animated scene, a flood of memories, deer, tender, though oppressive, came stealing upon his heart, drawing after them a burden of sad and bitter thoughts and regrets which made the whole gladsome spectacle seem a mockery of him and his wee, causing him to turn away with a pang of serrow. To him there was one great and serious want in the merrymaking, a dull void to be filled only by an absent maiden whose place knew her no more:-

> "At the dance in the village The white foot was flestest-Thy voice 'mid the chorus Of maidens was sweetest.

Oh. for one view of thy light form, one glance of thy dark eye, one sound of thy sweet voice.

gentle Kathleen Ny-Cuirnin "What! Emon O'Tracy, and not dancing! exclaimed aloud a commade on recognising him.

"No dance for me to-night, Shawn," was the answer, and he sadly turned away. As he did so, a tall man brushed by him, peering curiously into his face in doing so. It was the same trooper who had taken note of his face before during the day.

With folded arms and drooping head, Edmund strolled away from the dancers. After him like a shadow stole the tall trooper. head of kine grasing two miles hence, guardof the O'Bourkes, to bid the soldiers of the
was now employed by the patrioric solon of Leaving the lawn, he wandered into the
by about a hundred men away yonder in
Confederation a hearty seed mile failte to the house of Tyrone in the cause of his own adjacent wood, rambled in pensive thought West Breffiny. Beside the dense crowd of ex. country—how well and assiduously may be along a vista leading deeper and deeper into the latter, warmly.

elted pearanty; some hundreds of the Irish inferred from the traited and orderly appear troops in North Conneught held possession of the green, on which they were drawn up, both infantry and cavalry, in two long columns, the pikes and muskets of O'Connor Sligo's men shining alongside of those of O'Rourke's stalwart Brefinians.

It was noonday as an event courier was observed appearance by the rest of the green of the street of the case of the street of the case of the street of the case of the street over its rooky bed beneath, a luxuriant tangle of foliage.

Not long had he stood enjoying the tranquil beauties of nature under her summernight aspect, when a rude touch on the shoulder caused him to turn with a start. He saw confronting him a tall trooper in steel heimet and "jack," whose countenance, as seemed somewhat familiar to him, though it was now disguised by a very wrathful and gloomy expression. "What seek you?"

O'Tracy, startled by the malevolent glance which met his own, stepped backwards as he spoke, laying his hand instinctively on the hilt of his sword.

"Thy life," was the answer in a fleroe and determined voice, hourse with pent-up pasgion.

"Who and what are you that you should seek my life?" inquired Edmund, after he had surveyed the other for a few moments in allent astonishment.

"Thy bitterest enemy," was the answer and now put me no more questions, for, corp na disoul, the thought of your villary is set ting the heart in my breast on fire. Listen O'Tracy, you demon of evil, the black wrong and ruin of one I held dearer than life lies at your door, and I've sworn to wipe out the crime in your heart's blood. I might have run you through as you stood, but I am a soldier and love fair play. You shall have a chance for your base life, and that will be to fight for it, now and here-just on this smooth bit of grass that the moon lights up so brightly for our accommodation. Comedraw!

Trowing himself into a position for combat, the soldier unsheathed his long sabre, which glittered coldly in the moonlight. But Edmund stood motionless and unprepared, irresolute what course to take. The trooper, fearfully excited, again addressed him:

"Ho, man, art thou a white-livered spalpeen and a rascal totu? Wouldst thou shun the fight, coward? Hast thou not steel on thy breast and a sword to thy hand as well as I? Out with thy blade, mongrel, or I'll cut you down where you stand, for, as heaven is above us, but one of us quits this ground silve." "Porhaps you have made a mistake," ven-tured Edmund, "in taking me for your

enemy. I know nor wherein I have injured you. "Oho, that is but a shabby shift. You are OT'racy, the dalta of Owen O'Bourke youder

at the castle?" "Yes." "Then you are my enemy, and you or I die here to-night. As for the injury you've done me, I'll hise the story of it in your dy-

ing ear. On guard !" There was no further use of evasion. Edmund drew his sword and threw himself into a posture of defence. His adversary rushed upon him furiously, and instantly the loud clashing of steal rang out upon the night air. The moon shed her caim holy refulgence upon the scene of combat, the stream bounded and danced by, murmuring its sleepy song, and the tall trees stood up dark, stient witnesses around; and there in the midst of the calm of nature the two men, foot to foct and blade to blade, struck and lunged at each other in deadly combat. The wild birds of the grove fluttered uneasily on their perches, alarmed at the clangour of the striking ateol.

Clash !-clash !-clash ! Suddenly, ere blood was drawn, two dark figures darted forth from the wood, and a third blade struck up the weapons of the combaiants, while a tall and powerful form forced itself between them.

"Very brilliant play that, gentlemen, but the business is rather inopportune," said he of the interposing form. "Borry to interrupt an affair of honor, but the general will not tolerate the duello within his outposts. Please put up your swords, and, if you be of us, let me tell you you will find better use for them against the enemy youder than turning them against one another's lives."

The speaker was Miles the Slasher. "Hello!" continued he, as he scanned the faces of the late combatants, "young Emon O'Tracy, as I live, and-what! Niall, the best and bravest trooper that ever threw leg moross a saddle, how is it I find you so engaged? By the beard of Baghaliaigh, I am all amszed."

"I will explain, colonel," said the trooper, speaking in ominously caim and deliberate tones, though betimes his voice trembled with wrath-"1 will explain it all to you, though heaven knows the tale is a sad, sad, and shameful one, maurone that I should tell it. Hear me It is nigh three years since this serpent here. this accursed O'Tracy, first came into our home on the shore of Lough Gill, and laid his evil eyes on my one darling sister, my poor Kathleen, dearer to me than my heart's blood. She listened to his smooth, flattering tongue, and his visits grow more frequent-withered be this hand that did not plant a skian in his black heart at the first, and end his life and his love-making together! When the war began I took my sister for safety to a friend at Glen Nephln, and then, after a time, I brought her back to Sligo, where the last I saw of my poor girleen was in July last, just before the raid of the bloody Albanach. Since then, during my soldier life in Uister and Leinster, I have often heard whispers that made my heart and brain burn and my hand tremble for vengeance on this iniernal bodugk. Colonel, spare me the pain of saying more on this subject—a hundred thousand curses !- is it not on the lips and tongue of every rough soldier in Breffay? Stand by then, in the name of justice, and let us proceed."

As the speaker finished, O'Reilly and his companion exchanged exclamations of sur-

"This is strange," muttered the Slasher. "Very strange, indeed; the wrong demands atonement, but there are better ordeals than that of battle; would that such feuds were of the past," said his companion, a man of ordinary stature, whose form was enveloped in the folds of a large cloak, and whose features were undistinguishable beneath the broad leaf of his hat. " You wrong me, Niall O'Cuirnin, oried Ed-

mund, vehemently, after listening in angry amazement to the accuration of Kathleen's brother, whom he now recognized; "you wrong me foully, and bitterly—I will swear it on the holy cross. I know not who has thus poisoned your mind against me, but I swear your words are vile and hideous as hell and did another than you, her brother, utter them. I'd oram the base calumny down his black throat with my sword."

"To the proof, then," quote the soldier, grimly, again advancing his blade, and assuming a fighting posture.

"Stay, Nial!," exclaimed O'Rellly; "let the young man tell his story; by this hand I can oredit nothing evil of Emon O'Tracy."
"Thanks, O'Beilly, for the good word," said

"Speak then, young man," said the fourth party, addressing Edmund: "we swall your explanation of this unpleasant affair.

Then clearly and faithfully our hero related all he had heard or seen of Kathleen Ny-Onlinin since the leginning of the war-which, as the reads knows was very little adducing the cyldence of O'Dowda and others to youch for the truth of his parration. When he concluded, Miles O'Telly seized his hand and wrung it heartily.

"There is truth in your honest face, Emon,

and I believe your every word."

"The explanation is both good and true," said O'Reilly's compenion; "so sheath your swords" and there was a peculiar ring of authority in his voice as he spoke. The excombatants did as desired.

" Now," continued he, taking and joining the hands of the late adversaries, salthough my vocation is rather the opposite, let me perform the office of peacemaker for the nonce. Happily there is no further cause of feud between you, but rather for close and united action, both in your country's cause and in seeking out and saving the maiden so dear to you both—heaven preserve the poor child wherever she be! And if he can cement your souls in amity and brotherly love, no nobler action could satisfy the hopes of Owen Boe O'Natil."

The speaker raised his Spanish beaver as he uttered the last words, and the moon light showed the manly features of the general.

CHAPTER XVIII.

THE DESTRUCTION OF MANOR-HAMILTON, Then echoed wildly from within, Of shout and scream the mingled din. And wespon-clash and maddening cry, Of those who kill, and those who die! As filled the hall with sulphurous smoke, More ted, more dark, the death-flash broke, And forms were on the lattice cast, That struck, or struggled, as they passed. SIR W. SCOTT.

Well, it is a sharp and sore thorn in our sides, and apparently it must remain such for a walle longer. The want of artillery presses hard on us here. Had we a few pleess of good Spanish ordnance, such as spoke defiance to the French from the battlements of Arras, we should soon bring our friend Hamilton to terms; nathe-

less, we shall do our best." The speaker was Owen Roe O'Neill. Surrounded by a small group, including Owen O'Rourke, O'Dowda and O'Tracy, the General stood beneath the shade of a wood on the basks of the Owenmore, intently surveying the stronghold of Manor-Hamilton.

"Ay, we'll do our best," cohoed the ser-geant-major;—"but to what purpose? Ex-perience has told us that a blockade is but of little use."

The tierns of Dromshaire shook his head. "Until we get proper ordnance," said he, " I fear we shall never be able to take yonder castle or root out the Albanach," "Bear ye that, souls of my murdered father

and mother !" exclaimed a deep, hoarse voice near at hand; "not able to take the castle or drive away the bloodthirsty Albanach! Oh, wirra, wirra, the false lisgeul! The party turned in surprise. A gaunt figure, clad in scanty, fluttering rage,

was leaning against the trunk of a tree. A wan, haggard faced man, whose eyes were brilliant with a strange, weird light, and whose white, fang-like teeth gleamed through his unkempt crommeal. O'Tracy started as he viewed him, for, though years had passed since his fearful encounter with the flerce maniac on the shore of Lough Gill, he instantly recognized the insane Murtough Mac Sharry.

"I'll take the castle for ye, gorsoons!" "Shade of Dath! !-- you will!"

"Heed bim not," remarked Edmund, pulling O'Dowda's sleeve; "he is insane."

"Yes, by the rock of St. Leman, 'tis Murty he castle for ver 'Ha h lead the wolf-hounds into the bloody wolf's den; 'tis he will show ye the hole in the wall that the good fairles took him through; 'tis he will show ye the skian dhas be grasped from the tall suidhers and thrust into his black heart. Ha! look ye at it."

So saying, the maniac drew from the felds of his tattered garments a large dagger, and threw the dangerous wespon on the sward. Teige O'Dowd's picked it up and exam-

"This certainly belonged to some of his men," he remarked, passing the weapon to O'Neill: " observe the crest,"

The shining hilt of the weapon was highly chased, and was artistically adorned with Hamilton's arms, crest, and even motto—the arms, three pleaced ermine cinquefolls on a ruby ground: the crest, an oak ree penetrated with a saw; and the motto,

Neo timeo nec sperno." The crest (which had attracted O'Dowda's notice) was a remarkable one, and the legend attached to it more remarkable still. Walter Hamilton of Leicestershire, speaking with praise of Robert Bruce in the Court of Edward II, was struck by the leg's favorite, John de la Spencer, whom

fought next day and killed. Flying in the king's ire, he made for Scotland. and his servant were passing woodoutters and began to saw an cakrue, in order to evade the royal guards, by whom they were hotly pursued. On the approach of the soldiers, the servant grew fearful and timid, but his master hastily shouted to him, "Through," as the oak tottered and fell, thus enabling him to regain his self-possession. This word Hamilton took thenceforward for his motto, and adopted for his crest the oak penetrated by the saw-a family emblem rather unique its way.

"There may be something in the madman's words," muttered O'Dowds. "Have you been in the castle, then?" in

quired Owen Boe of Mac Sharry. " The murderers caught Murty and locked him up to hang him by-and-by-ay, as they hanged poor Con O'Rourke, whose white ghost I met last night in Glenfarne-but the bright fairy queen showed him the way out of his dungeon, and down the tower, and out through the bawn wall; and Murty will bring ye the road to-night till ye knock out the wicked brains of the Al-

banaoh." "This is a strange tale, surely," remarked Miles the Blasher, who had joined the group; and he, Owen Boe, and O'Dowds, conversed

in low tones for a few minutes. "Hark ye, lads," said he at length, "the like asking ye to put your lives in the hands of a maniac, but I want a few of ye to go with me to night to see if there be anything

in this poor fellow's story."
O'Traoy, O'Neili, O'Cuirnin, and a dozen others readily offered themselves as volume teers for the singular undertaking, and Mac-Sharry was taken in charge by a few troopen, who endesvored to humor his wild whims and fancies. He was strangely calm and doolle for

The time being. (To be continued.)

By the use of Buckingham's Dye, the whis kers may be easily made a permanent, natural brown or black, as desired.

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

REPORT OF THE ROYAL COMMISSION

A General Condemnation of the Extravagance of the Catholic Board.

The Expenditure at the Plateau - A Fountain that was never erected -What the Commission think of St. Bridget's School-A Mint to Mr. U. E. Archambauli-The Protestant Beard. Its Affairs Economically and Carefully Conducted-Want of Confidence in the Catholic Board-A Change in the Personnel Recommended.

To the Honorable THRODORE ROBITAILLE, Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Que-

The Boyal Commission appointed under and in virtue of the Commissions of the Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Quebec, bearing dates respectively the first day of December, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-two; the fifth day of December, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-two, and the lourth day of January, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-three, and, as finally constituted, consisting of Charles Joseph Coursel, Esquire, advocate and Queen's Coursel; Leonidas H Davidson, Esquire, and Charles J Doherty, Esquire, advocates, Charles Glackmeyer, and Adelard de Martigny, Esquires, all of the City of Montreal, for the purpose of holding an enquiry into the matters in said Commissions, set forth as fol-

THE PREAMBLE. 1st. Into the administration of the Boards of School Commissioners for the city of Montreal since their organization; 2nd. Into the pretended necessity for the increase of the tax actually levied for schools in the said city; 3rd. And generally into all matters of public interest in regard to the schools and the school system of the said city of Montreal, have the honor to report as follows :--

Your Commissioners opened their sittings publicly in the hall of the Ostholic Commercial Academy, belonging to the Roman Catholic Board of School Commissioners, on the ninth day of December last past, when the said Roman Catholic School Commissioners appeared by counsel, and requested to be allowed to take part in the proceedings. A demand was also made on behalf of the city of Montresi, and of the rate-payers in different quarters of said city, to be represented by Connsel, and to have the enquiry conducted openly, to which your Commissioners, after due consideration and in the public interests, assented, and thereafter the City of Montreal was represented by L. J. Ethier, Esq., Assistant City Attorney, and the citizens by Messis. Bourgoin & Jeannotte, Advocates, and also by Messrs. J X. Perrault, J. U. Robillard and J. P. Whelan, as representatives of the people and as rate-payers. Your Commissioners have heard witnesses summoned on behalf and at the instance of the Oity of Montreal and of the rate-payers, and also others summoned on behalf and at the instance of the

BOMAN CATHOLIC BOARD OF ECHOOL COMMISsioners, and have had adduced before them a large amount of documentary evidence, as well as the testimony of the above-mentioned witnesses, all of which is herewith submitted. Your Commissioners at the conclusion of the enquie gave opportunity for and had benefit of a full and able argument by the counsel and representatives abovementioned. The Boards of School Commisstoners, as presently ellsting in the city of Montreal, were created by the Act of the Legislature of the Province of Quebec, 32 Victoria, chap. 16, and were to date from the first day of July, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine. At the time of the change in the constitution of the Board, the Roman Catholic Commissioners had under their control eleven schools and owned two school buildings. Since one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine, they have erected or purchased eight school buildings and five dwellings, and have acquired a large quantity of land. The principal of these school buildings are those known as the Commercial Academy on the Plateau, above St. Catherine street, the Polytechnic School, the Oller School on Roy street, the Belmont School on Guy street, the Champiain School on Fullum street, and the Sarefield School at Point St. Charles. The Board also grants assistance toward the support of eighteen schools which are not fully under their control. For the purpose of the erection of the buildings above mentioned and to meet the liabilities incurred thereby, the Board found it necessary in addition to their receipts from the school tax and the grant from the Government to raise money by means of the issue of debeniares

FOUR HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS which they have done. These debentures were issued, presumably, under the following Acts of the Legislature of this province, viz: 32 Vict, chap 16; 33 Vict, chap 35; 34 Vict, chap 12; 36 Vict, chap 33; 39 Vict, chap 16, and 42-43 Vict, chap 14; but your commissioners do not find in these acts express authorization for the issue of debentures to any greater amount than two hundred thousand dollars. According to a statement furnished by the Koman Catholic Board in the course of the enquiry the receipts from all sources from 1868 to 1882 amount to one million savan hundred and eighty-five thousand three hundred and sixty-seven dollars and thirty-five cents (\$1,785,367.35), of which seven hundred and twelve thousand and forty-seven dollars (\$712,047) are the proceeds of the school-tax levied in the City of Mont-real, and one hundred and eighty-seven thousand and fifty-one dollars (\$187,051) were received from the Government, and one hundred and four thousand, five hundred and two dollars (\$104,502) from school fees. In this total included the sum of three hundred and sixty-six thousand and sixty dollars, the net proceeds arising from the sale of deben-tures to the amount of four hundred thousand dollars. It also appears from the same statement that the cost of maintaining the schools during the period above mentioned amounted to six hundred thousand four hundred and thirty-seven dollars (\$600,437), and that the commissioners have expended dur-ing the same period in the erection of build at \$15 per step in consequence of alleged ings and purchase of land five hundred and forty-six thousand five hundred and eleven dollars (\$546,511). Undoubtedly the buildings erected by the Bornan Catholic Board visited all of the schools erected by the Board; dollars and sixty-three cents. It also appears render them complete to date of his schools would be a suicidal act and ought and although in some respects, and in regard from a statement of record that there has examination a large number of entries not to have been contemplated. Besides

to some particular buildings, there might be been paid to the said Louis Archambault beimprovement in so iar as hygenic considerations are concerned, your Commissioners, on the whole, consider the buildings themselves satisfactory. But among the chief complaints against the administration of the seemingly extravegant, in connection with Board ara

EXTRAVAGANCE IN THE OUTLAY UPON THE BUILD-

ings, the purchase of a much larger quantity of seven hundred and seventy-two dollars and land than was required, and the placing of ninety cents, between 1868 and 1882; and the buildings in localities where, in some the latter in two items of one hundred and cases, schools were not required, and, in fifty dollars and fifty cents, and six hundred others, were at too great a distance from the and ninety-nine collars and ten cents respeccentre of the population to be served by tively. As syldencing the same spirit of exthem. Looking at the buildings from this point of view, and taking into consideration the school necessities of the Board, and the number of children rethe Board, and the number of children re(never erected) for the Plateau grounds at a contract of the Board, and the number of children requiring education, your Commissioners can, cost of nine hundred deliars and of a dial with the evidence that is before them, come costing two hundred and seventy-one deliars to no other conclusion than that, handsome and ninety-one cents. There also appears to though these buildings are and much as they be cause for complaint in regard to the quendo contribute to the ornamentation of the tity of land purchased by the Commissioners olty, the erection of schools in a style that can and not required for school purposes, and safely be characterized as magnificent, and which has been lying idle and has been a which certainly entailed a magnificent ex-Denditure, was

AN ACT FOR WHICH IT IS IMPOSSIBLE TO JUSTIFF the Roman Catholic Board of School Commissioners. Only a feeble attempt in reality was made before your Commissioners to exouse or justify this action. It was, in effect, said that these buildings were erected at a time of great inflation and when extravagance in expenditure was almost universal, and that the Roman Catholic Board, sharing the general sentiment, were foolish, where none were wise. This foolish, your Commissioners cannot consider a satisfactory defence on the part of the administration of public funds, since, in allowing themselves to be carried away by the prevalent spirit of extravagance, they have left the rate-payers of Montreal the possessors, it is true, of several extremely handsome edifices, much more ornate than requisite, but insufficient in number to satisfy the needs of the city, and without means to furnish education in these buildings, and still less, to erect new schools in localities where they are urgently demanded.

The evidence of record clearly demonstrates that an equal number of proper school buildings, substantial and attractive in appearance, might have been erected at less than one half the cost of those actually constructed, and that if the Roman Catholic Board finds itself in a position where It is impossible to carry on its legitimate operations, it is due in great measure, if not entirely, to their want of ordinary business prudence and to their having, apparently from a desire to erect handsome structures, forgotten that their first duty was to see that they provided for the instruction of the masses in, at least a good common school education, and that whother this was imparted in buildings more or less attractive was a secondary consideration. It has also been advanced as one excuse for or justification of the large expenditure incurred for these buildings that the Board wished to erect edifices which would stand as monuments that would do credit to the Boman Catholic population of Montreal. They seem have overlooked the fact that the most creditable monument to the intelligent zeal of those charged with the management of education in the city of Montreal would be a well trained and well educated, growing generation, who by their numbers and the happy results of their training would stamp the Roman Catholic people of Montreal as an enlightened population, appreciating the boon of education, and knowing its value, desirous that it should be within the reach of all, even the poorest of their children. Such a result would have constituted a monument more lasting and more honorable than even the castellated turrets or the highly ORNAMENTED THEATRE OF THE PLATEAU ACADEMY.

Your Commissioners cannot but regard the erection of a special building for the residence of Principal Archambault, at a cost of eight thousand six hundred and twenty-eight dollars, and on a scale of magnificence in keeping with that of Commercial Academy, as an unwarranted and unnecessary expenditure of public moneys. Your Commissioners deem it their duty to remark that they not only find evidence of this extravagence in the plans adopted by the Roman Catholic Board, and in the style of buildings erected by them, but that when they come to look back into details and to examine the manner in which the plans so adopted were carried out, and to observe the system, or rather utter lack of system, for any adequate control and supervision of the charges and operations of the contractors employed in the work, they cannot fall to remark the prevalence of the same spirit of extravagance, evidencing an absolute absence of any just appreciation on the part of the Commissioners concerned in the erection of these buildings of the responsibility resting upon them as trustees for the ratepayers. Your Commissioners in this connection would instance the expenditure at the Plateau Academy in connection with the contracts of Mr. Louis Archambault, brother of M. Principal Archambault. It appears in evidence that he entered into three contracts for the woodwork at the Plateau, amounting in the aggregate to twenty-two thousand nine hundred dollars (\$22,900), and that finally, an account was rendered by him and paid by the Commissioners in connection with these buildings of forty-eight thousand and fortyfour dollars (\$48,044) as shown by the statement of the accountant furnished to your Commissioners. Every effort was made to obtain an explanation of

THIS EXTRACRDINARY INCREASE,

but neither from the contractor himself, nor from members of the Board, nor from the architect in charge has any explanation been received satisfactory to your commissioners; on the contrary, it appears to them that as well in the species of supervision exercised during the course of the work done by this contractor, in the action of the Commissioners in discharging the architect (who had refused to certify certain demands of the con-tractor), in the manner of certifying to the work charged for by him after the withdrawal of the architect (which was done in many instances by his brother, the principal) as in the final adoption and settlement of this socount, there was and is grave cause of complaint and dissatisfaction. Your commiseloners cannot in this report go into an examination of the items in detail of this account; but they have been struck by the fact that on nearly every item there appears to have been an increase, and that to nearly double the original estimated cost. Suffice it to mention as instances :- The staircase, at \$15 per step in consequence of alleged change. The dag staff, or staff, contracted for at \$6, and as finally completed costing \$8. Vestibule on Ontario street, finished in wood instead of plaster at an increased cost of School Commissioners are not only substantial, but are also handsome structures, and are a credit, as public buildings to the other of the school of his the course, and one platform (Trivially of Montreal). Your Commissioners have bunkled and else to books were not kept systematically posted of the other of the school of the course, and one platform (Trivially of Montreal). Your Commissioners have bunkled and eighteen books were not kept systematically posted of the school of the scho bune) costing four hundred and eighteen and balanced, and that in order to referred to, namely, the Olier and Montcalm dollars and sixty-three cents. It also appears render them complete to date of his schools would be a suicidal act and ought

tween 1868 and 1883 no less a sum than ninety-one thousand seven hundred and nine "TRAVELLING EXPENSES OF DEPETATION AND YOUTURES.1

the former amounting to three thousand, costing two hundred and seventy-one dollars source of annual expense in interest and taxes for years. From one of the exhibits fyled during the course of the enquiry, it appears that the Roman Catholic Board has become alive to the validity of this complaint, and that at a meeting of the Board held in the fifth day of April last, it was decided to make application to the Superintendent of Public Instruction, for authority to sell a considerable portion of this vacant land, and which, if sold, would yield, or ought to yield, nearly fifty-five thousand dollars. It would, however, appear that even more land than that mentioned in the resolution of the Board, might be sold without doing any real damage to the schools. Your Commissioners are of opinion that in so far as the location of the several schools is concerned and relatively to fitness for meeting the wants of the population, there is little ground for the complaint made against the Board. But it does appear to them that though in one case the property purchased would seem to have been acquired at a low price, owing to its situation and state, yet that the sites chosen were not in all cases the most desirable, regard being had to

EXCESSIVE OUTLAY BEQUIRED

for fitting up, draining, terrecing, etc . . to. the properties chosen, the total oast of this work being given in Exhibit 28, to thirtyseven thousand four hundred and seven v-five dollars and eighty-four cents; of white rum, there was expended on the Platest property alone nineteen thousand four hundres and forty-eight dollars and eleven ceuts; and on the Boy street property eight thousand the hundred and one dollars. Complaint having been made during the pendency of the enquiry, as well as regard to the giving up by the Seminary as to the accepting of the charge of these schools by the Roman Oatholic Board of School Commissioners, a request was addressed to the first named corporation inviting information and a reply to the statements made by Mr. Perrault on behalf of the people. The Seminary, acknowledging the receipt of this request, stated in effect that it was not obliged to make any observations in reply to the memoire forwarded to it, and that it would comply with the law and submit a statement of its affairs to the Lieutenant-Governor of the Province so soon as it was required under the Consolidated Statutes of Lower Canada, chapter 42, section 14. Your Commissioners were of opinion that, under the authority conferred upon them by Your Honor, they could not require the gentlemen of the Seminary to explain before them their position and the motives which induced them to cast off these schools. They cannot reitain, however, from expressing the opinion that in view of the fact that at the time, when several of these schools were so accepted by the board, they had already commenced to be in more or less embarrassed circumstances financially, and inasmuch as the reverend gentlemen of the Seminary, up to that time, carried on and supported these schools and gave so far as your Commissioners can see, no reason for ceasing to do so, save that they had withdrawn from the cure

The Boman Catholic board would have

of the parishes wherein they were situated.

SHOWN GREATER WILDOW and a more earnest desire to protect the interests of the rate payers, had they, before taking the burdens of these schools upon their already over-burdened shoulders, formally laid the matter before the authority who had the right to require, and to whom, your Commissioners doubt not, the reverend gentlemen of the Seminary would have been quite willing to give the reasons which they considered made it necessary for them to withdraw the powerful assistance which they had during so many years, with such good results, given to the support of educa-tion in these different parishes. tion Your Commissioners cannot close their remarks upon the administration of the Roman Catholic Board of School Commissioners without calling special attention to one school accepted by them from the Seminary, and to which they grant assistance, namely, St. Bridget's School. In this case certainly there has been no extravagance in the past of the Board. The condition of the school beggars description. Your Commissioners heard its state fully described and in the strongest terms by several witnesses, but it was only by a personal visit and inspection that they were able to malice how utterly unfit the building and accommodation were and are for the purposes of a school. The former is lacking in every requirement of a proper school building, badly lighted, badly ventilated and in a state of great dilapidation. The children who attend the school and the professors who teach in it, it is no exaggeration to say, do so at great peril to their health, if not at the

BINK OF TRAIR LIVES.

The Boman Catholio Board seek to avoid the responsibility for the condition of this school, upon the plea that the property does not belong to them, and that it would consequently be illegal for them to make any expenditure upon it. Your Commissioners do not feel it within their attributes to decide questions of law; but if this legal position were correct, and it does not seem so to your Commissioners, surely it was the duty of the Board to find some other local for this school; or if that were impossible, it is doubtful whether, in the in-terests of humanity, it would not have been better to have closed the school. The present building should, without delay, be removed, and a substantial, well lighted and well ventilated one be erected in its stead; and this your Commissioners consider. according to the evidence of record, could be done at a cost of about twenty thousand dollars (\$20,000). Your Commissioners would also state that it would appear from the examination of the books of the Roman Catholic Board, and from the statements and report of

ere feel compelled to say that in view of the erected in the parish of Sainte Brigide; and dollars and fifty et cents. Your Commission evidence that has been adduced before them, it would also appear from the evidence of stoness would also remark the expenditures, in view of the lack of judgment displayed by record, that additions and improve-

> DIFASTROUS RESULTS OF THRIB ADMINISTRATION of the funds entrusted to them, they are convinced that it will not be possible to reestablish the confidence of the public in the administration of the Boman Catholic schools in Montreal otherwise than by a complete change in the personnel of the Board. And they would add that, in view of the relations existing between Mr. U. E. Archambault, the local superintendent, and the Board, and who appears to your Commissioners to share their responsibility to s certain extent, and in view moreover of the unfortunate fact of his near relationship to Mr. Louis Archambault, the contractor above referred to, whose dealings with the Board were of such an extraordinary nature, they consider, that it would be desirable that his duties should be so so defined, and his powers so restricted as to prevent in future the possibility of there being even a suspicion of his exercising any influence over the deliberations or decisions of the Board of Roman Catholic School Commissions. While making these observations your Commissioners wish it to be understood that they did not find anything proved during this long enquete, and notwithstanding the persistent efforts of the representatives of the ratepayers, which could in any way, even in the slightest degree, impeach the honor and integrity of the individual members of the Board, or of Mr. Principal Archambanit.

Your Commissioners desire to bear here testimony to the superior quality of the education given in the schools under the controi of the Board, a fact abundantly proved by the evidence of record.

PROTESTANT BOARD.

Your Commissioners have also held a separate examination into the affairs of the Protestant Board of School Commissioners, and have visited a number of the schools under its control. Nothing in the nature of a serious complaint was made in regard to the administration of this Board, jurther than that it was considered by some that the cost of the High School building and ground was too great and the removal from the old Burnside building premature. But, after hearing the evidence fully, your Compilseioners do not find any real cause for complaint in these respects. The affairs of the Board appear to be economically and carefully conducted. The books are well kept, and there is no deficit in the account of the Board. It is indubitably established that increased annual revenue is required in order to meet the wants educationally of the different sections of the city and to enable this Board to pay its teachers a fair salary. There is ground for the complaint made by the teachers that, not only are they underpaid, in some cases receiving hardly day laborer's wages, but they are also over-worked in consequence of the want of a sufficient annual income to enable the Board to keep up a sufficient staff of teachers. Your Commissioners would further state that they found very strong objection on the part of the Protestant portion of the community to

A SLIGHT INCREASE IN TAXATION. There was a feeling that the cost of the buildings erected was bearing heavily upon the present generation; but your Commis-sioners do not find any means of remedying this other than that already adopted, namely, by the issue of debentures payable after the lapse of a term of years.

PRETENDED NECESITY FOR THE IN-CREASE OF THE TAX ACTUALLY LEVIED FOR SCHOOLS IN THE

Upon this question your Commissioners report:-That, as one means of effecting considerable reduction a verv the annual expenditure of the Roman Catho-Board, and possibly of avoiding the necessity for increasing the taxation, it has been suggested that the Christian Brothers might be more extensively employed as teachers in the schools, and a large number of witnesses were called and heard in regard to this suggestion. Their testimony established clearly that the instruction imparted by the Brothers is fully equal to that given in the schools directly under the control of the Board, and that this education, equal in value, could be supplied at less than one half the cost incurred in schools entirely under lay professors. On the other hand, numerous vitnesses of high standing in the community deposed that in their opinion it would not be advisable to change the present system, insemuch as they considered that the emulation created by the two systems competing with each other produced desirable results in the interest of education; and that, moreover, in their opinion, it was not desirable that the education of the youth of the city should be given entirely into the hands of either

LAY TRACHERS OR RELIGIOUS BODIES.

Your Commissioners consider that the evidence upon this point establishes that there exists among the Roman Catholic citizens of Montreal a decided difference of opinion as to the advisability of confiding the education of their children entirely to any religious orders or order; and, in consequence, notwithstanding the high class of education imparted by the Brothers, and the great saving that would be effected by employing them, your Commissioners do not feel justified in reporting in invor of adopting generallythis means of preventing increased taxation. Having arrived at the above conclusion, your Commissioners then examined the obligations annually of the Roman Catholic Board as well for interest and sinking fund on debentures, and on hypothecary claims and loans, as in connection with the direct maintenance and extension of the schools. They found that according to the statement contained in the budget submitted at a meeting of the above board on the thirtieth day of March last, there is required for interest on debentures, reserve for sinking fund and interest on mortgages and loans, a sum of forty thousand two hundred and thirty-seven dollars (\$40,237) per annuman amount which, to your Commissioners, appears much in excess of the annual reserve from revenues authorized by the acts above mentioned. It would also sprear from the statements of these Commissioners themselves that they expended for the maintenance of schools, taxes, etc., for the year last past a sum of sixty-four thousand and sixtynine dollars (\$64,069). Although the present Board of Roman Catholic Commissioners have decided to close certain schools in order to equalize receipts and expenditures, your Commissioners cannot believe them to be in carnest in such decision, since it certainly would afford most conclusive testimony of their DEPITHES FOR THEIR POSITION.

The closing of schools situated as are those schools, would be a suicidal act and ought

would require to be made. In concluding keeping these schools open, it is also impera-this portion of their report, your Comission- tive that a new school building should be the members of the Boman Untholio Board, ments would be required in and the school as well as in some others. Undoubtedly also there will be required by the Protestant Board of School Commissioners an additional sum in order to erect new school buildings and give increased accommodation in some buildings already in use and wherely overcrowding exists; and to provide for the payment of more adequate saturies to their teachers. After full consideration of the wants of both Boards, and of any objection which has been made to increased taxation, your Commissioners are convinced than an increase in the taxation presently levied for school purposes in the city of Montreal, from one-fifth two-tenths of a cent in the dollar to three-tenths of a cent, is alike necessary in the true interests of education and advisable. Such increase will add to the revenues of the Roman Catholic about thirty-three thousand dollars per onnum at the present valuation of real estate in the city, and will give to the Protestant Board an amount amply sufficient for all its wants. But your Commissioners are also of opinion that with the additional revenue which this increase will afford to both Boards, the necessary buildings should be erected, and improvements made, and the schools carried on with increased efficiency; and further that primary education, at least, should be free to all. Your Commis-sioners are confirmed in this opinion from consideration of the facts, that if the property now lying idie in the hands of the Roman Catholic Board be sold, their indebtedness, and as a consequence, their annual expenditure may be reduced to the amount of at least three thousand dollars per annum in interest; and that, moreover, in the future, there will be a reduction of three thousand dollars annually, to the amount of

> available for general school purposes will sesult from the withdrawal from the control of the Catholic Board of the Polytechnic school, the management and support of which would seem from its provincial character to appertain to the government. This school has entailed upon this Board an annual expenditure varying from twelve hundred dollars to four thousand dollars; taking from the school revenues since

A FURTHER INCREASE IN THE REVENUE

oity taxes, remitted.

its establishment, no less a sum than sixteen thousand dollars, according to the statement inrolated by the Board to the Government. Your Commissioners are further of opinion that much greater economy can be exercised in the work of this Board; and taking all the foregoing facts into consideration, are satisfied that primary education with this increased taxation should be made gratuitous. In making this recommencation your Commissioners would express a hope that by exercising strict economy in administration and avoiding any unnecessary outlay on building it will not be requisite to continue

mended, for any number of years. MATTERS OF PUBLIC INTEREST IN RE-GABD TO THE SCHOOLS AND SCHOOL SYSTEM OF THE SAID CITY OF MONTBEAL.

texation at the increased rate now recom-

Upon this head of the enquiry your Commissiners beg to make the following auggestions:

1. That the number of commissioners on each school board should be increased to at least nine.

This would appear to be desirable in order to meet a want which has become apparent from and in the course of the working of the Boards as now constituted. A very considerable divergence of opinion, however, exists in regard to the manner of appointment to the Board. There is evidence of record and there appears to be a strong teeling on the part of some of the ratepayers in favor of an entirely elective system; but there is also strong objection on the part of others to so radical a change, at one step, in the administration of school matters in the city, and fears were entertained by those most capable of judging in regard to educational matters, that such a change would have injurious results upon education in the city. Notwithstanding that the elective system is in force in other portions of this Province and in Ontario and that it is represented to your Commissioners to work for the most part satisfactorily, they upon the evidence of grecord do not feel warranted in suggesting

THIS SO BADICAL ORANGE AT PRESENT.

but would respectfully suggest: 2. That

the members of both Boards should be appointed as follows: Three by the Government as at present, three by the City Couvell, to be chosen one from each of the three electoral divisions of the city of Montreal as defined for the purposes of elections of members of the House of Commons of Canada from among the property holders assessed in each such said division and not being aldermen; to be Roman Catholics for the Boman Catholic Board and Protestants for the Protestant Board; and three to be elected directly at the annual civic elections by the property holders qualified as voters at municipal elections in the several divisions above named, one for each division; the Boman Catholic members being elected by voters of that religion alone, and the Protestant members by Protestant voters alone. The term of office and votation shall remain as at present. 3. The meetings of the said boards should be open to the public, saving, however, the right of the Commissioners, by a two-third vote of those present at any meeting and for special reasons to hold such meetings with closed doors. 4. Provision should be made for supplying the public as well as the Government and City Council with full and particular information touching the administration and position of the Boards, and your Commissioners would suggest that a halfyearly statement of the expenditures and recelpts of the Boards, showing their actual financial condition and the state of the schools in concise form, should be published in the principal papers of the city. In closing their report your Commissioners deem it but just to mention the seel and talent displayed by the gentlemen wherepresented the ratepayers, as well as by learned counsel, F. D. Honk, Esq., acting for the Roman Catholic School Commissioners. The secretary of each Board deserves the thanks of the School Commissioners, Mr. Demoyers, Secretary. Treasurer of the Bomen Catholic Board, and Secretary Robbins, of the Protestant Board. having afforded every assistance and devoted a large portion of their time during the course of the investigation to the service of your Commissioners. The whole respectfully submitted.

OJ Coursel, Q.C, Chairman, Luo H DAVIDSON, DIO L, (Bigned) CHAS J DOHERTE, CHAS GLACKMAYER, A DR MARTIERY Montreal, 30th June, 1883.

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WEDNESDAY APRIL 30, 1884

CATHOLIC CALENDAR.

MAY, 1884.

THURSDAY 1-88. Philip and James, Apos ties. Cons. Bps. Spaiding, Peorla, 1877, Janssons, Natchez, 1881. FRIDAY, 2-St. Athanasius, Bishop, Contessor,

and Dector of the Church. BATURDAY, 3-Finding of the Holy Uross. SS. Alexander and others, Martyrs, and Juvenal, Bishop and Confessor. Cons. Abp. Elder, Cincinnati, 1857.

4-Third Sunday after Easter. Patronage of St. Joseph. St. Monica, Widow. Less, Gen. xlix, 22-26; Gosp. Luke III. 21-23; Last Gosp. John xvi. 16-22. Cons. Abp. Corrigan, New York,

MONDAY, 5-St. Pius V., Pope and Confessor. Cons. Bp. Wadhams, Ogdensburg, 1873. Turspay, 6-St. John before the Latin Gate.

WEDNESDAY, 7-St. Stenfelaus, Bishop and Martyr.

"My dear boy," said an old Ottawa point cian, " you may talk principles on the stump, but don't, don't try it on in Parliament." Sage, but unsavory advice for political moralists.

Out of 6,293 bills passed since Confederacount 19 or nearly 33 per cent, and that's where the shoe pinches the foot of Western progress.

Oratory this season in the Dominion Parliament was on the side of the Opposition. Mr. Blake made four brilliant speeches, the most pamphlet form.

Both the English and French press cppose the extraordinary clauses in the bill relating to Quebec taxation. The ancient capital forgets we are living in the nineteenth cen-repugnant to every person of good taste and tury. It has not yet awakened from its right feeling is a matter of course. The Mail Municipal Rip Van Winkle sleep.

The Toronto World, whose obituary we regretfully published a short time ago, did not, after all, give up the ghost for good; it has been in a trance only. On Saturday morning last it awoke as fresh and vigorous in Canada where journals have to struggle as ever. We welcome its reappearance with pleasure, and wish it a long and certain tenure of life.

The exports from Great Britain to Canada are falling off. This cannot fall to make itself felt in a healthier and more active trade within the Dominion. In the quarter ending harch, the value of exports from Great Britain were \$6.014,560 against \$8,-897,515, a decrease of \$2,883,000 or about 33 per cent. The National Policy is making itself felt.

The United States Senate has before it a bill to make null and void any agreement to import foreign laborers for the purpose of breaking down the price of wages. Every master of a vessel will be fined \$1,000 for bringing an alien under such an agreement. Our readers will remember the trouble the importation of glass blowers from France gave some mouths ago.

A Usnadian gentleman writing to a friend in this city says, in regard to woman's right to vote: "In Wyoming it looks to me like this: a man who has a wife controls two votes instead of one, and as many more as he has grown-up daughters." A large family of girls must be a blessing to a Wyoming polititian, as sons are apt to kick over the traces and vote as they have a mind to.

If Lord Carnaryon and the Marquis of Lorne would devote a small portion of their elegant leisure to reading the Canadian press they would find that the labor market of Canada is over-stocked. They are doing more injury than good in inducing immigrants to come here. If they would refrain from pointing out Canada's advantages as an immigration field our poor-houses and charitable institutions would not be overcrowded.

avoid increased taxation economy is recommended. Since 1873, the cost of legislation, civic government, and the grants for literary, solentific and charitable purposes, have inoreased from \$495,796 to \$713,180, or nearly 50 per cent. There is abundant room here for the exercise of economy.

Ontario's wheat crop was 16,000,000 bushels short last year. The freight traffic of the Grand Trunk, as a consequence, fell off 205 673 tone, reducing the income \$150,000 as compared with the half-yearly receipts of a corresponding period in 1882. A dividend at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum is paid on the first and second preference and 31 per cent, on third preference stock. A balance of about \$5,000 is carried forward to the next half-year's account. The passenger traffic improved in the half-year about 8 per cent.

John Bright says that " commercial dishonesty is the besetting sin of the religious world." There is certainly a great deal of laxity in this particular among a certain pharisaical class, and Montreal has its full share. Commodore Vanderbilt used to say: When a man talks religion to me in business I button my pockets and trade with him on a strictly cash basis." In 99 cases out of a hundred the Commodore is right. Lavater says: "The more honest a man is the less he affects the airs of a saint."

Since confederation about \$43,000,000 of the public funds have been spent in railways, canals and other public works in Ontario about \$84,000,000. Nova Scotla got about \$29,000,000, New Brunswick \$25,000,000 and Prince Edward Island \$23,000,000. The facts. Lower Provinces received altogether \$77,-000,000, only \$7,000,000 less than Quebec and Ontario, with a population of 3,500,000 to their 800,000, or less than one-fourth. Yet the Lower Provinces say confederation is a failure. They have had the lion's share.

The Bev. Henry Ward Beecher says of Manitoba: "Take Winnipeg, for instance; ten years ago there were two houses, to-day it has 20,000 inhabitasts, and is as beautiful a city as Chicago, only a good deal cleaner. From out of the North men with strong muscles and sinews came forth to capture the South. From out of the North come the cold winds, says the Soripture; from out of the North come men, say I." Carlyle says, when the snow falls, men children are born." Effiminate youths don't smoke oigarettes in the teeth of a Manitoba blizzard.

Justice Davis, of the United States, in speaking of divorces, regrets " the ease with which they are procured in many States, and held that the more lax the laws in this respect, the more lightly would unsuitable mar. riages be and the more frequent would be Rion only 32 have been disallowed. But out | the cases of unhappy unions," A divorce was of these 32, Manitoba and British Columbia | recently obtained for cold feet, and the latest is a claim by a white woman against her colored husband on the grounds of incompatibillion of color. Marriage is not regarded in mates as fate, but merely as an episode.

ine maloder of the Toronto Mail is becoming simply revolting. It has lost all silke all the way down. But the proof of cent. It is clear that such a decrease has the tree is its fruits. "I tell my son," said not taken place, and is accounted for only by magnificent of which was on the Orange character of respectability, and is the unruly a leading Roman Catholic gentleman, some pression which The Post has published in termsgant of Canadian journalism. Its years ago, "that if he wants to be a carter offensiveness disturbed even the dreams of the Toronto World, which, on the morning of its ressurrection, exclaimed :-

"That the Mail should conduct its controversy with Archbishop Lynch in a manner is nothing if not violent, vindictive and egotistical. Its conception of the use of language is not the diplomats conception, but the fish-wife's."

The London Advertiser, edited by the Hon. David Mille, has been a phenomenal aucoess long and hard for a foothoold. It is row printed on a costly Bullook press which delivers the papers folded, pasted and ready for mail. Disraeli says, "There is nothing great but the perconal." Mr. Mills has stamped his personality on Western Ontario in so marked a manner that his journal has become a power in the land independent of the locality in which it is published. He is at triots of Scotland, notably in Skye. A civil present in Ottawa engaged in a new work which he intends publishing during the sum-

The City of Montreel has only one representative in the Provincial Legislature for every 47.000 of its population. Ottawa County has 49,432, Drummond and Arthsbaska 37,360, and Rimoueki 33,791. These countles have the largest basis of representation. There are fourteen constituencies with a population of less than 13,000. Three Bivers and Laval have little over 9,000 each. Leave these two out and we have 12 constituencies with a population not larger than Montreal in 1881, and yet their representation is four times as great. Now, Hochelaga is added, and with natural increase equals the population of 15 electoral districts. Let us have representation by population.

The Monoton Times, a Lower Province "blue nose M.P.'s," who obtrude themselves to legitimately express and assert their opinions in regard to Upper Province matters as Upper Province members have to express and assert their opinions concerning Maritime affairs." There is this difference, however, that Upper Provincials never interfere with Maritime affilies, whereas certain Maritime members have more to say in Quebec forth no operation acts from parliament. The and Ontario matters than the members from revolt is in fact kept quiet, and is alluded to Quebec has an income of \$2,828,163 and these respective Provinces. Go slow. A only in a few journals. spends \$3,077,006, leaving a deficit of \$248,- | man once made a fortune by attending strict-

Provinces with a population of 800,000, have got out of the Dominion chest since Confed. eration \$77,000,000, while Ontario and Quebee got only \$84,000,000, with a population of 3,500,000. Let sleeping dogs lie. Quebec in a bedy to the residence of plies.

THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

It is soldom, and only in small quantities, that the Associated Press supply the American papers with Canadian news. This should be a reason for sending only accurate and truthful intelligence; but the Montreal correspondent of the Associated Press, who has exceedingly little to do, does that " little" at the expense of truth and justice. The following is a sample of the news he sends our cousins over the border :-

MONTREAL, April 24 .- The Laval University at Quebec and its two affiliated schools of medicine and law have, it is said, been ordered closed by the Pope. It is stated that over \$1,000,000 of church funds have disappeared in keeping the University and its branches here going. The Apostolic delegate, Mgr. Smeulders, who came out especially to investigate the question, is credited with making the recommendation to close up. Archbishop Taschereau of Quebec left to-day for Rome to endeavor to have the mandate of the Vatican rescinded.

In every line of the above despatch there is either a falsehood, a misrepresentation of the facts, or an exhibition of ignorance of the question on which the correspondent attempts to enlighten the American people. and \$41,000,000 in Quebec, making together | The Associated Press should look after their Montreal correspondent and advise him to show more respect for truth, and to hunt up

A COMPLETE BACKDOWN

Our esteemed contemporary, the Daily Witness, profeses to have a very poor opinion of the capability of religious orders to teach. We had occasion, on Wednesday last, to review one of its articles, in which it attempted to sneer at and deride the Christian Brothers in their capacity as teachers. The Witness treated the subject with its customary meanness, and produced an article equally offensive and unfair. It pretended that the friars were unable to teach anything but catechism, and that "writing, reading and arithmetic" were of the least consequence with them. To test its eincerity and to prove what amount of faith it had in its ridiculous pretensions, we offered to pit the pupils of the Christian Brothers' schools against the whole Witness staff, with the privilege, if required, of calling in the assistance of the pupils of secular schools. Our contemporary, knowing its statements about the friers to be absolutely untrue, avoids the contest and acknowledges its own inability to meet the well stored minds and bright intelligence of the friars' boys, in the following strain :-

The Friers have some boys, so the Post tells us, who know their estechism like a book and who would whip the whole Witness establishment in secular learning and that it was only 1.60 per cent, instead of 7.62 per paper longs for the contest-no need; we cent from 1880 to 1881. The value of real shall take the Post's word for it. It is well always to have toppers, big strawberries to put at the top of the box to make those he must go to a Protestant school," and Lo told us the school where he was."

The fact that the Wilness admits to-day the superiority of boys laught by religious orders, will not prevent it from heaping abuse upon and detracting from the same orders. What does our contemporary mean to prove by the story of "the leading Roman Catholic gentleman," who some years ago, refused to send his son to the Friers' school? The Friers have turned out and do turn out pupils who have filled the highest positions in every walk of life. The fact that this leading Boman Catholic held the same opinion as the Witness is sufficient to condemn him.

THE LAND WAR IN SCOTLAND.

According to our Scotch exchanges, the war on a small scale has broken out, and the officers of the Crown are unable to keep the eviction, as the following instances will show: Two sheriff's officers went to Glendale with nine writs of evicagainst tenants of a Dr. tion Martin. On the object of their visit becoming known in the district, they were surrounded by a large crowd of men and women, who handled the officers in the roughest manner, and chared them out of the place for three miles, belaboring them with stones and sticks and painting them with mud. An equally warm reception was accorded to other process servers in the district of Stenscholl, where they were hunted out of town by some two thousand men, women and nine miles, keeping up a continual babel of hooting, screaming, yelling and pelting of paper, thinks THE Post is too severe on clods and stones at the officers. After the in matters that do not wiscern them. It says: for a proper reception to any " Captain Dontheir confines.

The Scotch tenants are more fortunate than the Irish in being able to protect them. selves without being rup through with bayonets or shot down with buckshot, or imprisoned as suspects. This exhibition of strong feeling on the part of the crofters has called

The croiters mean business. On the cacount of the recent subsidies \$200,000. To ing to that of other people. The Lower Moss, they have refused to pay rent for some transact the business. Now, as to the and fear which selze the British pupils in a Friar's school who will whip

concede as large a reduction in the rent as they demand. The state of feeling is shown system of appointment. by the conduct of the tenentry in marching

and Ontario are quiet, but refrain from too Argyll's agent or factor to ascertain ber had paid his rent, which they insisted upon knowing. Upon receiving a negative reply, the tenants went quietly home again but not without making it known that had it been otherwise the defaulter would have suffered at their hands The officers of the Crown stand in actual danger of bedily harm should they attempt the performance of their duty. It is impossible for them to procure the necessary "witness" to their procedure from amongst the crofters, who have been warned of the consequences attending their being "witnesses." Talk about "intimidation" and "village rufflans" in Ireland! The Scotch are evistill we do not hear of any marines being sent | their appointment to the popular vote. If to watch over the lairds.

THE RURAL MUNICIPALITIES.

The secretary-treasurers of the rural municipalities of the Province of Quebec are. according to law, bound to make annual returns to the Provincial Secretary relative to the figancial condition and material development of the municipalities during the year.

These statistics are of interest, as they offer a fair indication of what progress the Province at large is capable of making. The secretary-tressurers appear to be rather careless and negligent in gathering these statistics and forwarding them promptly to the Gov.

Thus, the last compilation brought down the other day by the Provincial Secretary contains the municipal returns for the year ended 31st Dec., 1882, or a year too late. The following table shows to what extent the in lying buileting, which were placed in the rural districts of the province gained in population and wealth.

		Increase
'	1883.	over 1881.
Number of residents	1,093,669	7,151
Number of taxpayers.	207,953	7,974
Number of arpents as-		
sessed	15,625,606	450,893
Value of assessed real		
estate \$	197,230,170	\$ 3, 252, 891
Value of moveable pro-		
perty liable to as-		
sessment under ar-	T 000 005	G00 074
cle 710	1,330,896	239,274
Value of real estate ex-		** ***
_ empt	18,233,016	*1,216,214
Receipts	949,375	3+,903
Expenditure	745,421	75,043
Assets,	2,008,121	64,862
Liabilities	1,939,625	87,779
*Decrease.		

The report says that the increase in the number of acres assessed shows a great falling off as compared with the previous year, when the increase was 1,201,058 acres. Judging by these figures, it is clear that the progress of colonization has decreased or that the settlement of our uncultivated land bag considerably diminished in 1882. On the other hand, the rate of increase in the value of real estate diminished from 1881 to 1882, as estate exempt from taxation was \$19,549, 233 in 1881 and \$18,233,019 in 1882, which who wish to do so believe that they are shows a decrease of \$1,216,214, or 6.7 per not taken place, and is accounted for only by the omissions and inexact figures in the re he may go to the Friers' school, but if he | turns made by the secretary-treasurers. The wants to take a position in the country report further remarks that the figures representing the liabilities are incorrect and much too low, as they include only the floating debts of the municipalities, to which, by right, the amount of local or county subscriptions to rallwave and the sums still due the municipal loan fund-over three millions and a quarter-should be added to make them complete. This would increase the liabiliites to \$5,250,000 instead of to \$1,939,625.

This is, on the whole, a poor showing for the Province to make. The development of its resources in the rural districts is evidently much too slow and limited.

CHANGES IN OUR SCHOOL SYSTEM.

In the report on the condition of the schools in Montreal, the Royal Commislandlords are being treated to a pretty sion make several recommendations of imlively time by their tenants in several dis- portance, involving radical changes in the present system. One great fault found with the Board of School Commissioners was that they were too bureaucratic in their methods, peace. The croiters do not take kindly to and that its transactions were altogether made in the dark and away from the gaze of the public. This is a victous practice and leads to many errors. Where there is full publicity given to the transactions of efficials, there is less room for mal-administration and consequent ecandal. As a remedy for this state of things, the Commission recommend that the meetings of the School Board be open to the public. An exception is, however, made for special occasions, when the Board may hold a meeting with closed doors, if two-thirds of the commissioners desire it. We doubt if it would be wise to admit of an exception to the general rule of making the meetings children, who followed them for a distance of public, "special occasions" might arise very often. The ratepayers have a right to know all about the management of their schools and all that transpires at board meetings. hunt the croiters held a meeting to consider | 11 the thin edge of secrecy was once introon Parliament and try to diotate the situation, and steps were taken to prepare duced that right might be interfered with to a too considerable extent. In no case and -"Maritime members have just as much right | aid and his half hundred" who might invade | on no consideration should a secret meeting be tolerated when questions involving expenditure of the funds are to be discussed by the Board. The report wissly recommends that a half-yearly statement of expenditures and receipts, showing the actual financial condition and state of the schools, in concise form, be published in the principal papers. This would be another safeguard against extravagance. As to the personnel of the Board, the Commission advises that the number be inoreased from six to at least nine. A Board for a renewal of denunciations of what we will do: We will venture any legiti-

time, because his lordship is unwilling to method of constituting the Board, the Commission proposes an improvement on the old

Commission is not equal to the public demand and is not sufficiently in the popular Whatever happens, the shrill demand is remuch interference, or they may stop sup- from him whether a certain one of their num- interests. The report recommends that the members of the Catholic and Protestant Boards be appointed, three by the Government, three by the City Council-one from each electoral division for the House of Commons from among the property holders, and three to be elected annually at the city elections by property holders qualified as voters in the several above named divisions, the Protestants by Protestants and the Catholics by Catholics. If the ratepayers are to have a voice in the selection of the members of the Board, that voice must be preponderating, not only in its formation, but in its counsel. The Board, as a whole, must be directly responsible to the people. Out of dently bent upon improving the record. And the nine members, six, at least, should owe the proposition of the Royal Commission was acted upon, there would still remain too much of the bureaucratic and irresponsible element on the Board, and that is what must be strictly avoided in the construction of a new system for the management of our echools.

THE "DAILY WITNESS" ON THE WAR PATH.

Our religious contemporary, the Daily Witness, has gone into the blood-and-thunder business with a vengeance. Gore, nothing but gore, filled its columns last evening. The most blood-curdling tale in a dime novel library could not compare with the account of an imaginary war at Oke, which it dished up to its readers. The alleged atrocity of the deeds was only equalled by the fierceness of the style in which they were written up. The Witness spread its venom all over town public squares and streets. These inflammatory placards read as follows:-The Seminary at Oka Again at War with the Indians-The Protestant Minister's Fences Pulled Down by the Seminary's Minions-The Indians Raily to Their Pastor's Aid-The Indians Put to Fright, &c.

What does the Daily Witness mean by thus attempting to stir up strife and ill-feeling in this community? Has it not done enough of that damnable work in the past? Its fanaticism and rabid bigotry once led to the burning and destruction of the Oka church. Does it want to incite the Indians to the same crimes over again?

If the Seminary did violate the law (which it has not done) is that any reason why the Witness should urge the Indians to take the law into their own hands? This turbulent sheet actually laments that in their attack upon "the Seminary's minions" the Indiana were unable to slav "the invaders." Listen to its wail :-

"Then the Indians, with all the spirit of their painted and feathered ancesters, made a charge and drove back the invaders. The Beds were only armed with sticks and stones, and were outnumbered by at least five to one. But the Whites could not, or would not, stand against the onslaught."

The Reds were only armed with sticks and stones!! No doubt it would please the bloodthirsty Witness if they had been armed with guns and revolvers so as to be able to do more deadly work among the whites. The only thing this inflammatory abect is sorry spent on stones and mortar, a system in or is that the whites did not stand to be slaughtered. Shame upon such sontiments! Out upon such a journal! It deserves the execration of the entire community and should be presecuted by the authorities for unseemly violence of speech. Here is another illustration of the insure malignity of that iournal. It save :-

There is no doubt that some hard blows were dealt by the Indians with their clubsperhaps "shillelagh" better describes the weapon-but it takes two parties to make a quarrel or a clubbing, and one of the parties in this conflict did not give time for a fight at close quarters. One French-Canadian, is "incorrigible." It is never a clean job to Joseph Tessier, is reported to have fallen dienet and analyze the Witness' writings on under a crushing blow, but to have walked home after it. The stones would have done more damage if the bodies with which they came in contact into a given space than any journal that had not been moved so rapidly in | we know of. For a religious and Christhe same direction.

What a cause for sorrow and lamentation of sutipathy it bears to the greatest that the two parties did not come to close quarters! Nothing but gore will satisfy the Witness. And these tearful eyes of our sanctimonious contemporary, as they fill up at the aight of the stones, wasting their violence on the desert air perore they reach the bodies of the intended victime!! The trouble at Oka has not only been magnified by the Witness. but its malignity and splitefulness have gono further. It has misrepresented the whole affair, as the following information, received from reliable sources distinctly and unequivocally proves: "The Daily Witness is all wrong in its account of the Oka affair. Two telegrams received from the Rev. Father Leclaire at Oka positively declare that there is no fight between Catholics and Protestants, but between Protestants and Protestants. There is one party for the minister and there is another against him. Hence the fight."

THE AMERICAN AND BRITISH PRESS ON DYNAMITE. It is now over two weeks since the Scotland Yard detectives arrested several parties in its eyes when a point is to be made sgainst in London and other English cities for their the object of its hatred. Our contemporary connection with dynamite conspiracies, and has a grudge against the friars particularly the authorities are still unable to proceed and thinks that they can only teach oxide even with a preliminary investigation for chism, and are nowhere at reading, writing want of sufficient evidence. The arrest of these dynamite suspects was the signal To settle this question we tell the Witness 843. It receives from the Dominion on ac- ly to his own business, but lost it by attend- tates of the Duke of Argyll, in the district of of nine members would be quite sufficient to the American Government. The salarm mate wager it may think fit that we can find

pepers seem to completely swamp their judgment. They chorus amazing protests against the United States and all the Ameri-But, to our mind, the proposal of the Royal | can people, holding that country responsible in full for the alleged doings of dynamiters. peated that the United States authorities must suppress these diabolical conspiracies. must discover evidence of them and act upon them. The American press point out that the force of this demand is rather slightly impaired by disclosures from Paris showing that the dynamiters are making France a base of operations in their criminal warfare. The evidence also tends to show that the most of the dynamite is manufactured in Europe and not in America. If the English police cannot therefore catch the dynamiters operating with their infernal machines at the railroad stations in the heart of London, they can hardly expect American detectives to put hands upon them at the initial and less demonstrative stages of conspiracy. The New York Revaid ridicules the London Times for its exhibition of childish fear, and asks how many men have these alleged dynamiters killed in England? The answer is, not one during the three years of

Thereupon the fierald remarks that it falls to see how the dynamiters have carried out their threats, as the Times asserts they have done, and adds :- "They have threatened that England should be made a desert place by reason of the deadly dynamite. Yet it seems, as handled by them, to be about the satest article sold in the shops. Why, in this country the ordinary pistol, supposed onot to be loaded; is far more destructive than all the Irish infernal machines taken together—we kill more with it. In view of these facts, would it not be well for the London Times to modify the extravagance of its language?__ or does its recently appointed and somewhat juvenile editor feel himself under obligation to make the fur fly and stir up the Americans? Our people are against the dynamite policy, and our government will do its duty in the premises; but offensive language in the English papers will hardly prove advan. tageous."

If the English detectives were to work less into the hands of the dynamite conspirators, for the purpose of increasing the value of their services, the British public and the press would be in less danger of being shaken by explosions or by the fear of them.

TO SHOW UP OR SHUT UP.

A correspondent calls our attention to an article which appeared in a late issue of the Montreal Daily Witness, charging the clergy in general, and the Christian Brothers in particular, with antagonism to the cause of education, and we are asked our opinion of the sentiments contained therein. The opportunity for this fresh attack was furnished by the condition of the school affairs in Hochelage, where a change in the educational svetem has been necessitated by its annexation to the city. The Wilness opens up with gore on its pen. It says:

"The war between ecolesiasticism and popular intelligence seems rapidly coming to a head in this province. The clergy and frians have for veers had all their own way in Hochelags, which has recently become a part of Montreal. Montreal has a lay school system which the clergy have, so far, been unable to kill, though they have managed to get as much of the school money as possible which certain contractors have concurred. * * * The idea evidently is first to

separate this ward for school purposes that the friers may teach catechism instead of reading, writing and arithmetic, and then to make a similar move in other wards. The dispute is an interesting one. It concerns us as oltizang of the country whose educational interests are imperilled."

We are asked what we think of that? We see nothing in it but a weak reiteration of antiquated bigotry and prejudice on the part of the Daily Witness, a mistaken idea of the relations of the clergy and the friar to education, and a strong confirmation of the Gazette's opinion that our pious contemporary quasiting where an element of Catholicism enter, or it can pile more offensivensss tian paper, it is singular what an amount bulwarks Religion and Christianity have ever had in the perpetual conflict between error and truth, right and wrong. The Witness could not have more holy horror of the devilthan it has of a friar or of a priest. We pity its state of mind. In the mean time let us proceed with the dissection of the Witness' article. Our contemporary is all imagination when it talks about war between popular intelligence and ecclesiasticism. The clergy and education are too great theads for the proclamation of any such war. Our contemporary should not imagine that all Canadians are bigots or idiois. We don't dispute the fact that the clergy and the friars take a deep interest in educational matters in Hocheless, but we deny, as unwarrantable and false, that the clergy of Montreal attempted to kill our school system by spending our money on stone and mortar. The responsibility of

that mismanagement falls on the shoulders of laymen, and the Witness knows it; but to trifle with the truth is of no consequence and arithmetic.

whole Witness establishment, from the editor down, at reading, writing, arithmetic, algebra, geometry, geography, etc., etc. Not only that, but we will not object; to our contemporary receiving assistance in the contest from the pupils of any secular sobcol. It is now for the Witness to show up or shut up. Speculative argument goes for naught when facts are at hand, and facts prove that Catholic schools are fully abreast of the best secular schools. latter has been demonstrated in more than one clime. In Paris the pupils of the schools of the Christian Brothers usually successiul candidates for the Civil Service For years petitive examinations for positions in military and naval academies of the United the public schools. This is a matter of record and cannot be gaineaid.

are justified in assuming that the same is but the dormitories in the upper firt filled are justified to assuming that the same is with smoke so rapidly that very little could true of the Catholic schools of Montreal, and be taken out of them. A large quantity of of Canada generally; at least we are giving bedding was thrown from the windows. In the Wilness a fair chance to prove, if it can, the lower rooms ample time was allowed to that the pupils of our Catholic schools know remove everything, and the valuable books, less about reading, writing and arithmetic than they do of their catechism. If our concatechism the best.

A BLUNDERING JOURNAL..

The Toronto Mail has again returned to the in heaping insult and indignity on Archbishop Lynch. The excuse for renewing respondent and which it is alleged Archgins of Whitby, Ont. The following is the letter as published in the Mail:-

ST. MICHAEL'S PALACE, Toronto Dec. 9, 1882.

My DEAB ME. HIGGINS-We are now anxious to sustain the Mowat Government. It it go, then we shall have Orange rampant, and we may as well quit the country. The first act of the new Government will be to incorporate the Orange Order, and then, indeed, the Catholics will suffer. If Catholies do not wish to vote for Mr. Drury ther they need not vote at all. I would be ashamed of Catholics changing politics for mean purposes, and some so called Catholies are doing so, and playing into the hands of the Orangemen. Alas, there will always be traitors! You, I know, Mr. Higgins, will keep staunch.

Yours faithfully, JNO. JOSEPH LYNCE. (Signed) Archbishop of Toronto.

Mr. Higgins has since denied that be ever received such a letter, and it is doubtless a clumsy forgery, yet the Mail has daily for the of London, \$14,000; Royal, \$8,000; Western, past two weeks reiterated that it is genuine, \$3,000. Through the kindness of friends who threw open their houses ample accomand its columns reck with the most offensive and insulting allusions regarding the interference of the Archbishop with the politics of his flock. Referring to the alleged letter the Mail BAVE :--

It is, as we have already said, an unfair letter, an untruthful letter, a most unchristian letter, and a most discreditable letter in every respect. It is a letter which interfered on faise pretences with the views of the people. It is a letter which deprived the Catholic people of a representative. It is a letter which opens up Archbishop Lynch to the charge of being himself a " renegade Catholic" and " a traitor," with a hundredfold more effectiveness than any conduct of the consistent, honorable, educated body of Conservative Catholics whom he denounces.

Again, speaking of the Archbishop, it BAYS :-

And when in becoming a politician be writes secret letters which are not true, and makes use of the very dirtiest instruments reeking of whiskey and redolent of lies, then he places himself quite out of the pale of that courtesy, for which his "friends" (the maisdroit imbeciles who are defending him) call with such pretended indignation.

We might quote whole columns of this Mail is now daily using towards the venerable head of the Catholic Church in Ontario. In its stupid recklessness it has the audacity to shook with plaudits such as no other artist they bear so close a relation. They are not assert that it is speaking the sentiments and has the sympathy and support of all the eduwe have no heritation in stating that there are not a score of Catholics, Conservatives or learning that the great attraction of the evening, how-Liberals, who read its attack with feelings who with unfailing hand accres new other then disgust and indignation. It triumphs at each appearance before Montis high time that the Catholics members real audiences. Last night she was greated of the Conservative party, and especially the Catholic members of the Dominion Govern. ished snew her most fervent admirers; her ment, had used their influence with their every motion and look showed the artist colleagues to place a gag on the Mail or re- thoroughly absorbed in her conception of a Pudiate its utterances altogether. It is doing great master's great effort. This made her rendering of Besthoven's "Andante in F" a serious injury to the party whose interests perfect representation of the composer's idea, it professes to serve, and unless it ceases its and her execution of the "March from the folly the Catholic people will be forced to Ruins of Athens," was a masterpiece in a difshow their resentment in a manner that will be tell both by the days and all a show their resentment in a manner that will "Rapsodie Hongroise," No. 6 (Lisat), she But who shall prepare the altar for the be felt both by the journal and the party. had an opportunity to show her wonderful grand end? A man! How can he wing his Let the warning be headed ere it is too late. execution and the charming sweetness flight into the heavens almost, and soar on Let the warning be heeded ere it is too late.

We refer our readers to the prospectus of the time she received enthusiastic recalls. She We refer our readers to the prospectus of the Royal Electric Co., which appears on the 8th page. This Company starts with very fair prospects. The directors are men of capital and influence in the community. The shares are sold for the sum of \$10, which is within the sold for the sum of \$10, which is within the reach of all. The Company invites the public to visit their works on Dowd street, and their lighting station on Inspector street—permits for Which will be granted on application to the office, Barron's Block, St. James street.

The Pope has accepted the resignation of Cardinal Ledochowski, of the archbishopric of Gresen and Posen.

CONFLAGRATION IN LINDSAY:

The Loretto Convent Completely Destroyed by Fire-Difficulties Encountered in Fighting the Flames-Theories as to the Origin-Insurance on the Building.

The Loretto Convent, Lindsay, Ont., one of the finest structures of the kind in the Dominion, was completely destroyed by fire on the morning of the 23rd April, nothing now remaining but the bare wails, standing blackened and diefigured. The calamity is In fact, the superiority of the former over the the more felt for the reason that the building was heated by hot water throughout and was supposed to be free from any danger of fire.

THEORIES OF THE CAUCE. How the fire originated is not definitely carry off the chief prizes at competitive known. An invalid sister occupied a room examinations. A large proportion of the on the south-west corner of the upper storey, and in the room was a small stove, and from the connections between the stove and chimin England come from such schools. ney the fire may have started. Another For years back all the com- theory is that the chimney being on fire the heat fired some clothing hanging in a closet close to the chimney. For twenty minutes after the alarm was given no flames were States, in which Catholic school pupils had visible, but a dense smoke poured from the an opportunity of taking part, attest the top of the window and crevices in the cornice. equality of the latter with the best product of The children attending the convent school were fortunately in the basement, and were at once dismissed and taken outside. An effort was made to save the clothing and per-Under the circumstances, we consider we sonal belongings of the young lady boarders, plotures, furniture, and plano were saved. DIFFICULTY IN ORTAINING WATER.

Owing to the distance from the nearest temporary undertakes the contest, we will bydrant only one line of hose was laid, and further venture to say that he will be most | with one branch the men endeavored to stay badly beaten by the pupil that will know his the progress of the fire. The roof was a mansard, covered with slate, and the flames worked their way along, hidden by the slates. To get at them axes were used, but the footing was so precarious that it took some time to make an opening. It was apparent that with only one branch little could be done to stay the fire. Water was carried ineane, uncalled for and disreputable course in pails, but the height of the fire from the it pursued during the Marmion controversy, ground made this way of quenching it both the Sanctuary by the Rev. Father Lonergan, Inborious and almost useless. As the flames orept along juside the roof the celling of the room below fell through and added to the fury the disgraceful attacks, which brought dis- of the flames. In a short time the tower over credit on itself and worked serious injury to the front of the building was surrounded, and its party, is the publication of a letter which after the woodwork and roof had blazed fiercely for some time it fell inwards, carrythe Mail claims to have received from a cor- ing in its fall the floor of the second storey. A cry now arose that the church, distant only blshop Lynch addressed to Mr. W. H. Hig. about fifty yards, was on fire. The alarm was rashly given, and under the impression

THE CHURCH MIGHT BE DESTROYED.

a large number of valuables were hastily removed. A few resolute tellows climbed on the roof of the church, and with water supplied them in pails kept the shingles wet. Ir. this work Happy Jack Eogers distinguished himself for the agility with which he capered along the roof and blotted out many a dangerous spark and red-hot cinder. At this juncture the old hand engine, the Cataract, No. 1, was brought up and manned. Water was supplied from a well in the yard. Good service was given by the hand engine in saving the south wing. For two hours longer the work of destruction went on, the brigade fighting desperately as best they could with only one branch. Several narrow escapes from injury by failing portions of the roof were noted. By four c'clock the fire had somewhat weakened, and it was practically under control.

INSURANCE ON THE BUILDING. The building was insured to the amount of \$25,000, in three companies, the Phoenix, modation was provided for the young lady boarders so suddenly rendered homeless. It is not known what steps will be taken towards re-building the convent.

MADAME CARRENO IN MONTREAL. The grand concert of the sesson, under

the direction of Messrs. Harris and the patronage of His Excellency the Marquis and Marchioness of Lansdowne, Sir John and Lady Macdonald and the elite of Montreal society, took place in the Queen's Hall, Montreal, on Friday evening, the 25th. No such audience gathered in this hall since Also bountifully by the immense audience, tripped out on the stage hand in hand, the one to sing, the other to play the ever beautlful " Ave Maria."

Of Madame Carreno's playing on Friday night, the Gazette says: "She received an enthusiastic reception, and played grandly, the rendering of the "Rhapsoda" was simply magnificent and called forth a perfect storm of applause." The Witness says: "Carreno never appeared to better advantage. The power exercised by this lady over the piano silly and disreputable language which the (a small Weber Grand) reminds one of the magic skill of Ole Bull on the violin. There seemed no end to the beauties sho elicited from the music of Liszt, and the house fairly has ever received within the walls of the Queen's Hall."

The Montreal Star of Saturday, after repurity and power of the instrument on which so lofty tops? Wonderful are the works she played. It is superfluous to say that each | achieved by his genius; but how can an un-

beautifully inlaid with wreaths and flowers priesthood, not of this figurative priesthood of rare and costly woods, and is said to be which has died in Aaron and Levi, but valued at over \$4,000. It will remain on ex-hibition for a few weeks at the rooms of the cording to the order of Melchisedech. This New York Plano Company, St. James street. who are the Weber agents in Canada.

Several young ladies in Detroit will start a school of journalism.

ST. MARY'S CHURCH.

CONSECRATION OF THE NEW ALTARS.

Presentation of Addresses to His Lordship Mgr, Fabre-His Lordship's Reply-Mgr. Lorrain's Address to the Congregation-The Music, Attendance, etc., etc.—Vespers and Benediction in the Evening—Sermon by His Lordship Mgr. Lorrain.

Probably never in the history of the now beautiful little church of St. Mary's Parish, in the East end of the city, and the ropular and highly esteemed pastor, the Bay, Father S. P. Lonergan, and his assistant priest, the Bev. Father Kiernan, whose great zeal and interest in the promotion of the religious and social oulture of the parishioners of St. Mary's has been recognized on more than one occasion, more cause to feel proud of the results of their labors and those of the congregation, who have worked well and carnestly eince the first stone of the Holy Temple was laid, to make it what it now is, than on Sunday morning, when the new altars recently placed in the church were conscorated by their Lordships Mgr. Fabre, Bishop of Montreal, and Mgr. Lorrain, of Pembroke, Vicar Apostolic of Pontiso. The services were carried out on a grand scale, and will mark an epoch in the history of the church which will always be looked back to by the parishioners with a pride and pleasure that will associate their thoughts with the happiest recollections, and inspire them with that true love of God which will afford them an easy means of offering up at these altars the sacrifice of which His Lordship Mgr. Lorrain spoke in such touching and elequent language.

At 10 o'clock their Lordships arrived at the Ohurch-door, and, alighting from the carrisge, ascended the large steps, the vast crowds of people who were standing around blassings of their Lordships as they entered impressive ceremony of the Corsecration commenced, His Lordship Mgr. Fabre, officiating at the Altar of the Immaculate Conception, and His Lordship Mgr. Lorrain at the altar of St. Joseph. His Lordship Mgr. Fabre was assisted by the Bev. Father Bouleau of St. Charles and Bev. Father Pineault of St. Bridget's, and Mgr. Lorrain by the Ray, Father James Lonergan of St. Bridget's and Rev. Father Trole of the Montreal Grand Seminary. The Rev. Fathers Donnelly and Vaillant of the Bishop's Palace acted as masters of ceremonies.

High Mass was then colobrated by His Lordship Bishop Lorrain, who had for his assistant priest the Rev. Father N. Trole, P.SS., the Bev G. Latulipe and E. Roy acting as descon and sur-leacon. During High Mass the following clergymen occupied seats in the sanctuary : Rev Father Turgeon, Rector of the Society of Jesus, Rev Fathers Branet and Langevin of the Oblate, Rev. Father Singer of the Seminary of St Sulpice, Rev Father Jas Lonergan, cure of St Bridgetts, Ray Father Prouix of the Seminary of St Therese, Rev Father Bouleau of St Charles. Fathers Loneigan and Kiernan of St Merv's.

The music for the occasion was turnished by the orchestra of Notre Dame Church, under the leadership of Mr Edmund Laborge, and was probably never equalled in St Mary's sufficient in themselves to recall to the mind lupon the effect pr attendance, as was to be expected, was unusually large, the sacred edifice being completely filled, not only by the friends of St. Mary's. but also by hundreds from other parishes, who were anxious to assist at the impressive ceremonies of the day.

After High Mass the following address was presented to his Lordship Mgr. Fabre by Mr. P. Blordan, on behali of the parishioners of St. Marg'a:-

To His Lordship Edward Charles Fabre, Bishop of Montreal, etc.,

My Lord,-The gorgeous ceremonies displayed this morning under our eyes evidence occasion will long remember the scene this new Calvary whereon the blood of the where the gifted Albani and the great Unspotted Victim will be affected to plantate, after dividing the book of the calvary where the gifted Albani and the great Unspotted Victim will be affected to the plantate, after dividing the book of the plantate, after dividing the book of the plantate. planiste, after dividing the honors, lavished the Church has called upon her pontifis to use their power in consecrating these marble altars. And bafore your prayers were uttered, before the chrism had been poured, they stood out indeed noble and elegant in their proportions, the pride and legitimate satisfaction of the builder. But then they could not claim the privilege which is actually their own, namely, that of being the throne of the living God, the seat of His Majesty, the sacred abode wherein the mysteries of His Lord are unfolded in their awful grandeur and oilent love !

Excellent, indeed, are our alters over and above the tables of the Old Law. They share in some proportion the infinite excellence of the Victim of the sacrifice to which merely the Garden of Eden, this first altar built by Divine hands, whereon the king and pontiff of the day, Adam, presented the Lord with the homage of his love, the tribute of his devotion.

They are not merely figurative, as the stone enginted with oil by Jacob, as the altar erected by his hands foreshadowing the sacrifice to come in the blood of calves, of goats and of oxen. They are more hely than the Holy of Holies, this tabernacle of old, where the High Priest alone, once a year, in blood, offered the sacrifice in awe and trembling.

All those were shadows which have vanishaltar, to the one victim, Jesus Christ, in propitiation for our sins. Happy are the people, the nations; the individuals, quickened by this the nations who refuse Jesus Christ, tear

flight into the heavens almost, and soar on consecrated hand be raised to bless and consecrate? No man but the priest, the Man of God, the High Priest taken from among men and ordained for men to offer gifts and sacrifice. The High Priest will consecrate the aitar; it is the exclusive privilege of the cording to the order of Melchisedech. This High Priest of the New Law is the Bishop,

whose ever sanctifying mission exhausts not

the treasures of grace and blessing conferred

upon his head, centred in his heart. His

new, fresh and superabundant! As the sun | treal contained enough of this poison to loseth none of its warmth, although con- kill all faith and good manners, and it was tinually pouring its heat on our shores—as in consequence of learning this that he God the Father loseth none of His substance founded "Le Cabinet de Lecture Paroissal" by eternally begetting the substance of His where lectures for the benefit of the rising Son—so, by analogy, the Bishop's power of generation were given. consecrating remains one and the same after

its continual exercise. Blessed, then, the Catholic priesthood whose strength and vitality rests principally on the alter. And as we knest before these altars, we, the congregation of St. Mary's, shall fondly cherish the name of your Lordship with that of the Right Bev. Dr. Lorrain. your own anointed, your own oreation, to for his excessive kindness in accepting to be

presentin our midst. We cannot refrain, my Lord, in concluding, from condemning in most scathing terms the sacrilegious usurpations committed on the patrimony of the Church. It is an interference with the rights of Jesus Christ, with the liberty of His Spouse, Mother Church! We protest in presence of these altars. May the blood of Christ crying louder than that of Abel, restore unto the Church and its Head on earth the fullness of His power!

Finally, may the stones of the altars bespeak unto the God of the humble the names of their modest and generous donors. Such are our prayear, begging Your Lordship to bless us and our works!! THE PARISHIONERS OF ST. MARY'S.

St. Mary's, 27th April, 1884. To the foregoing address His Lordship made a very fitting reply, in the course of which he said:

My Dear Friends,-I feel somewhat bashful to answer your address in English. But the Bishop, as father of all the flock, has the liberty of committing faults against grammar, but they will not be against the heart. I am most happy to be in your midst. The consecration of the alters and churches is the privilege of bishops. It is one of the most important functions. You understand the meaning of these ceremonies which will 3rd. be explained to you in full if they were not aiready; it willibe a pleasure to know the exact meaning of the inconse, unotion and other ceremonies. It is the second time we have perfalling upon their knees and receiving the formed them in your presence. Your Church is now complete, and you will be glad to see the sacred edifice. They were conducted to the result of your generosity. I congratulate the Sanctuary by the Ray. Father Lonergan, you on your protest against the usurpation the paster, and a few minutes afterward the of the temporalities of the Church, particularly against the stealing of the properties of the Propaganda. All missionary countries are under its control; Asia, Africa, Canada, as well as Ireland. You will be generous to the exports \$3,005,053. this institution.

His Lordship, having been presented with a second address by the St. Vincent de Paul Society, continued :-

I receive with pleasure the report of the St. Vincent de Paul Society, their work for the year. The poor are the principal part of the flock, more like Jesus Christ, more in need of the priest nor the bishop. We exhort you to be always asalous in your work, and God will bless you.

His Lordship Mgr. Lorrain then delivered a brief but eloquent address to the congrega-tion, during which he said:—I suppose that it is right for a missionary Biship to speak to you, otherwise you might think he is dumb. But you know he has to speak in motion to the poor Indiansas well as by word of mouth, it would less matter. I am most oa happy, continued His Lordship, to be in your midst to-day. The consecration of the alters reminds us all of great things. Rev Father Pineauit of St Bridgel's, and Bev | The one Victim, the one Priest, Jesus Christ, offering himself up for us. You will all be happy to pray before these alters; the old men to learn how to die; the men of mature age to strengthen themselves for the buttle of life; the children will remember before. The Church was indeed filled with the day, and this remembrance may touch musical strains of the most beautiful nature, their hearts and bring them back to God, if they ever strayed. You are in the Church—the the importance of the ceremonies which were Altars. We are ourselves the temple of God, taking place, and the choir is certainly to be the soul is the altar upon which to sacrifice facrifice.

In the evening His Lordship Mgr. Lorrain presided at Vespers and Benediction, and preached a most eloquent and instructive sermon on the "Good Shepherd," which was listened to by an immense congregation. The music at this service was again rendered with good effect, and the day was brought to a close in a manner which marked one of the happiest in the history of the Church.

READ THIS.

For COUGHS and COLDS there is nothing equal to DR. HARVEY'S SOUTHERN RED PINE. Every bottle of it is warranted and can, therefore, be returned if not found satisfictory.

HARBOR GRACE PRISONERS' DEFENCE.

defence of the Catholics of Harbor Grace, Nfid., who were arrested while defending their lives in the Orange riots last December, have been received at the offices of THE POET and True Witness:--

J C, Montreal..... \$5 00 Mr Holland, Montreal..... 1 00 Harbor Grace Man..... 1 00 Mathew White, Copieston 1 00 Wm White, Copleston..... 1 00 John Harvey, Copleston...... 1 00 John Norris, Copleston 1 00

DEATH OF ABBE REGOURD.

It is with deep regret that we announce the death of the Rev. Abbe Louis Regourd, of the Seminary of St. Sulpice, which took some weeks ago in Madrid, charged with place on Wednesday morning in this city. conspiracy against the government, have He was born on the 28th of May, 1807, at Joyeuse, diocese of Vivier, France. entered the Seminary of St. Sulpice at Vivier in 1827 and was ordained priest on the 28th May, 1831. He was called successively to the Seminary of Autun to that of Toulouse and Angers, in which institutions he occupied various positions. He came to Canada ed and died away to make place for the one in 1850, arriving in Montreal on the 8th of October in that year. He has rendered services to the College, and subsequently to the parish. Abbe Regourd was a Broad of Life, they shall live. Cursed are priest of exemplary modesty, of an unassuming character, naturally polite, and whose conversation was always agreeable. But who shall prepare the altar for this He was conversant with many sciences, but especially with those of a spiritual nature, and was devoted to God and humanity; he was possessed of the seal of a good pastor, and was indefatigable in the care of souls, and did not take into account the fatigue he voluntarily underwent to inspire penitence in the hearts of those under his care.

His exportations were siways full of sympathy, benevolence and compassion, and went direct to the heart.

As a result of his irresistable zeal, few conpower of blessing and consecrating is always | quented by the learned youth of Mon- give unqualified satisfaction. . 1 and the second second second

He published L'Echo du Cabinet, to supply the public with literary essays, and always continued to support this publication, and if is well known how sorry he felt when the paper had to be abandoned, more so on account of its not having received that support from the public which it deserved.

If the object of Le Cabinet de Lecture Paroissial did not receive that support it had a whom we are to-day most deeply indebted right to expect, it nevertheless has continued to exist and may bear abundant fruit later

Telegraphic Summary

FOREIGN AND CANADIAN NEWS.

Wingham, Ont., is troubled with fire bugs. Kingston journeymen bakers are on strike. Over-production is affecting the Prussian ron trade.

An extensive murder league has been discovered in Sicily.

Fanny Elleler, the celebrated dancer, is dangerously ill. Hot-house peaches are on sale in New York

at 75 cents apiece. The U. S. bolt and nut manufacturers have

formed an association. Severe drought is causing much loss of eattle in the Texas ranges.

Atchison Nixon, carpenter, has been arrested in Toronto for bigamy. The Chevalier Wakeoff has had a paralytic

stroke at Brighton and is dving. The Western Union Telegraph Company announces a reduction in the tariff.

Murray will issue the letters of Princess Alice, with the Queen's additions, on May At Madrid there are vague rumors of a re-

volutionary movement in the eastern provinnes. Some 300 men left Quebec on Wednesday

night to work on the C. P. R. in the Lake Superior section. Steps are being taken at Toronto to form Dominion liquor dealers' association to op-

pose the Scott Act. The value of goods entered for consumption during March was \$8,065,149, and of

The International Exposition at Turin was formally opened on Saturday by King Hum-

bert and Queen Margaret. Boston's tax levy is \$12,466,000, or an advance of 25 per cent over the last year, mak-

ing the rate \$18 on \$1,000. A young American prima donna, Miss Emily Brilliant, made a successful debut at Parla in a concert on Saturday.

The story is now told that an attempt was made to blow up the great statue of Germania on the Neiderwald at the time of its unveil-

ing.

The collector of customs at Key West has been removed. He was accused of want of sufficient energy in preventing Aguero Ealling.

The Glasgow steamship owners have decided that it will be impossible for them to withdraw a fourth of their vessels for four months.

At Louisville, Ky., in the Democratic Convention on Saturday, the expression of pre-Tilden and McDonald.

Besides damage to the railways in the have been carried away. A large number of cattle in Western Texas

riads of caterpillars have appeared and as destroying all vegetation. The Intercolonial Railway employees who

St. Flavie a few weeks ago, have been discharged from the service. It is reported that a band of 53 Haytian

oreoles engaged the past year in the revolt French Canadian pricets and one Italian. against President Salomon have landed in Ouba to reinforce Aguero. The condition of the Empress of Germany

causes the gravest disquiet in court circles, in which her death is considered a will open on the lat of May next. The Rev. matter of only a few weeks. The Telephone Company's cable connect-

broken by the ice, communication with Levis | named Superior in Datroit, and left on Friday, is temporarily interrupted.

At Perth Amboy, N J, several pottery manufacturers have received letters stating The following contributions towards the that they will be killed if they do not raise the wages of their employees. Forest fires are raging between Deer Park

and Biverhead, Ont. Over two hundred acres of woodland has been burned down. The fire is spreading. The loss thus far is \$20,-000.

The best "Orange County butter" sold in New York markets comes from Illinois. cheese making. A canister of gun powder exploded last

evening in the barracks in Dublin. The windows of the back kitchen were shattered. Although the officers were dining in the room directly above, no one was hurt.

General Ferrer and Hidalgo, and several inferior Spanish officers, who were arrested been released, being declared innocent of the charge preferred against them.

The Anglo-French commission to regulate the Newfoundland fisheries has terminated its labors. France renounces her right of fishing in certain bays of the island, but will exercise strict supervision over the places | He was a brother of Abbe Piche, Cure of Lawhere former treaties empower French subjects to fish.

In a blue book, containing the correspondence between the British and United States bed on Sunday and gradually sank till about Governments in relation to cattle disease, it nine last night (April 24th), when she quisity is stated that the foot and mouth disease is not indigenous in America, but rather that the outbreak of it throughout the States are traceable to cargoes of cattle from England.

N. Y. PIANO CO. OF MONTREAL.

This wealthy and enterprising company, who are agents for several of the leading planes of America, among which are the cele-brated New York Weber, Decker & Son, Dunham, Vose, Hale, &c., &c., have now made arrangements by which they can supply a fine new Bosewood Plane, upright or square, for fessionals were more attended than his; he \$225, each. They also offer a music book, was not only a wise confessor, but he post stool and cover for \$5 extra. This plane is sessed a great deal of public enterprise, and guaranteed for five years, and is the same no one was more affected than he was with class of instrument which is being sold by false dootrines of the worked press and licen-tious literature. He was shooked when he understand the Montresi people are purchaslearnt that the only public library fre- ing a great number of them, and that they الواؤية للمرأية المراحل الأنها المراجع والمتاركة

CATHOLIC NEWS.

The Countess , de Chambourd will enter the Carmelite Convent at Gratz.

His Lordship Bishop Cleary will arrive in

Kingston about the middle of May. Els Lordship Mgr. O'Brien, of Hallfax, is the youngest erchbishop in the world. London Truth says Archbishop Gibbons,

of Baltimore, will be the next cardinal. A new Roman Catholic church is about being constructed at St. Nerse, County of Bellechasse.

Grand Vicar Legare has been appointed administrator of this archdlocese during

Archbishop Taschereau's absence. The Pope will hold a consistory about the end of June , when he will create several car dinals. There are eleven hats vacant.

His Lordship the Archbishop of Quebec delivered a forcible sermon on Sunday week against theatres and immoral literature. Seven hundred children of the Separate Schools presented an address of welcome to

His Lordship Blahop Carberry on Monday. Abbe L. A. Begin has been recalled to the Quebec Seminary. His successor at Ste. Jeanne de Quebec will be, It is said, the Rev.

X Belanger. The Pope has decided to create another cardinal in the United States. It is intended to always have two in the States and also

one in South America. The Rev. D. P. MoMenamin officiated at High Mass at St. Gabriel church, on Sunday, and also preached his first sermon in this city. The discourse was an elequent one, and tended to show that the rev. preacher is

possessed of high ability as a pulpit orator. The young ladies attending the Lorette Convent, Lindsay, Ont., which was burned on Thursday, have been temporarily provided for. They will board in the priest's house, and the classes will be held in Vicar-General Lamert's house. It is expected that the convent will be sufficiently rebuilt by the end of next vacation, which begins in two months.

to allow classes to be resumed there. The following young ladies took the veil recently at the Hopital General, Quebec:—Miss Bernard, of Chambly, in religion Sister Ste. Bernard; Miss Antoinette Dufresne, Sister Ste. Jean Baptiste; and Miss Beaulieu, Sister Ste. Martine; Miss Dufresne is the daughter of J. B. B. Dufresne, ex-Deputy Prothonotary of Quebec. The Rev. A. Blais officiated and the Rev. Father Beaudevin preached the sermon.

High Mass was celebrated in St. Mary's Cathedral, Halifax, on Tuesday week, for the repose of the soul of the late Archbishop Hannan. His Grace Archbishop O'Brien was the celebrant, and was assisted by the Ray: Fathers Biggs and Cummane, who acted as descon and subdeacon, the Very Rev. Father Carmody acting as master of ceremonies. Beveral priests from outside parishes were present within the sanctuary, and the sacred edifice was filled with an immense congregation of the faith ul.

During the past weak Rev. Father Carroll has been conducting a retreat for the young and unmarried men of St. Dunstan's congregation, Charlottetown, P.E.I. Services were neld morning and evening, at each of which a very instructive sermon was preached. On Saturday evening Father Carroll, in his closing sermon, spoke very feelingly, and expressed his great satisfaction at the work so far accomplished. He gave some salutary rules and admonitions to the young men for their guidance in future, which he assured ference was about equally divided between them, if adhered to, would bring forth the most happy results .- Exchange.

The diocese of Portland has just been maritime provinces by the recent freshets, divided. The new diocese comprises the several milis and dams and many bridges whole of New Hampshire with the See at Manchester, The Rev. Dennis M. Bradley of St. Joseph of Manchester will be the are dying for want of water and grass. My. titular. The new bishop is of Irish origin ded a long time Portland. The diocese of Manchester includes 26 parishes and a number of missions. were considered at fault in the collision at French Canadians and one Belgian. The diocese of Portland as reconstructed comprises 33 parishes and many missions, and counts 50 priests, among whom are 19

The Friers of Charity of this city will have an institution of their order at Detroit, The final arrangements have been concluded: with the General Superior and the institution Father Eusebe, who was the founder and Superior of the institution in this city, and ing the north and south shores having been since a few years Superior at Boston, has been morning for his destination. He will be followed next week by six Friers. Abbe Leclerc. cure of St. Joseph of this city, has also gone to Detroit to recuperate, his late illness having compelled him to seek a short retirement. Abbe G. Auciair, one of the Vicars of St. Joseph, will temporarily replace him.

> We believe the cause of the wonderful success of our Murray & Lanman's FLORIDA WATER maybe found in the fact that the principal aim in its preparation has always been to give the simple natural perfume of flowers, without any chemical addition whatever, and to avoid by all means, the great error of making a heavy, sickly, sweet perfume.

OBITUARY.

Anton Ascher, the comedian, is dead. Charles Dickie, member of the Legislative Council of Nova Scotis, died at Canning, N.S. on April 22, aged 85 years.

The Most Rev. Michael Warren, D. D., Lord Bishop of Ferns, Enniscorthy, Ireland, is dead. The deceased prelate was consecrated in 1876, and had 135 clergy in his diocese.

Mr. Joseph Piche, Mayor of the Parish of St. Sulpice, died recently at the age of 36. chine, and possessed many Christian virtues.

Ohief Justice Spragge's widow took his death so much to heart that she took to her nine last night (April 24th), when she quietly passed away.



H. HASWELL & CO..

Wholesale Druggists, Montreal,

THE JESUITS.

HOW AN ADVERSE ORITIO VIEWS THEM.

In the annals of the Roman Catholic Church it is recorded that Father Issac Jogues, a Jesuit, found his way to New-Amsterdam in 1641, while Kleft was Governor, holding services for the only two Catholics found in the colony. It is further written that forty years after three Jesuit Fathers established the first Catholic mission in New York, building their oratory near Bowling Green. They were, however, driven away permised beginning of a Church that now claims the spiritual care of 600,000 souls on Manhattan Island. Another Jesuit, Father Kohlman, was the first administrator of the new closese of New York, laid the corner stone of old St. Patrick's cather and providing the large state. It may be there is some bint beautiful the corner stone of old St. Patrick's cather and providing the corner stone of old St. Patrick's cather and providing the corner stone of old St. Patrick's cather and providing the corner stone of the corner stone under penal statutes. Such was the imperilled beginning of a Church that now the corner stone of old St. Patrick's cathedral, and established an institution of learning on the site of the new Cathedral. In 1845 the Jesuits were invited by Blahop Hughes to the charge of St. John's College, Fordham, and one of their flumber, Father Larkin, was commissioned the following year to build a the novitiate—a period of searching, chastenchurch and found a college for the Jesuits of this city. He started from Fordham with fifty cents in his pocket, his sole capital for the undertaking, and this dwindled to five cents before he reached his lodgings in New York. It is impossible even to glance at the "Society." These past novices then bestages of development, romantic and eventful as they were, until we reach the year 1850, when Father Ryan is found at the head of a flourishing college, the present site purchased and the corner-stone of the first church laid. A stretch of about thirty years more and the work has so far outgrown its boundaries that s new and magnificent church arises, adjoining the first. This new edifice was dedicated last year.

There is strong temptation to dwell at this point and consider somewhat particularly the unique and admirable structure, which is unqualifiedly Roman-Basilican in its architecture—and Jesuit predilections lean strongly in this exthetic direction—while it frankly challenges the claims and pretensions of Gothic art as an expression of religious reverence and symbolism. But its commanding facade in native blue granite must be passed by with its sumptuous and exhilarating interior, its clustered polished colume, its rare and admirable frescoes by Lamprecht, in the finest spirit and execution of Munich work as to composition, drawing and color treatment, constituting as they do a very gallery of impressive religious art; the long perspective of statued saints; the costly altars and diarrhoa should be a warning to every with their costly sculptures and adornments, showing that here, better than elsewhere on ing towards disease. Holloway's Pills should this side the Atlantic, can the student con- now be in every household to rectify all imsider the fascinations and genius of the pure states of the blood, to remedy weakness school of structured art this church so finely and to overcome impaired general health. represents. In fact there are two churches the lower, or crypt church, and the upper, for taking this corrective medicine, nothing or church proper. They have about the same area. In these large churches, Masses suc- thing mere harmless than its vegetable ingreceed in alternation on Sundays, beginning dients. Holloway's is the best physic durate p.m., and closing with the Grand High ing the summer season when decaying fruits mass at 11. During that time ten Masses and unwholesome vegetables are frequently Mass at 11. During that time ten Masses are said, and, commonly, 12,000 worshippers deranging the bowels, and daily sometime, vespers, conferences, lectures and other duties crowd the remainder of of diarrhea, dysentery and cholera. the day until late evening. Every week day six Masses are said at the high altar in the lower church, and every one of the twenty-five Jesuit Fathers, who constitute the Society, say Mass each day either in the College chapel or at some one of the seventsen altars of the two churches. The pastoral work of To His Holiness, the Head of Christianity, the the church is under the care of six of the Fathers, who are reinforced by sermons, lectures, and conferences from others who fill the various professorships in the College under the direction of the Rector. These Fathers have besides the missionary work and Archbishop Thomas, has reached our imperial cart whip and looked him in, ordering him chaplaincies for the Catholics in all the city institutions and charities on Blackwell's, to us in our own hands. We have received Hari's and Randall's Islands. Yet another in a special audience Monsigner Thomas, ministers at the Tombs, and stands by the gib- and we have honored him with our imperial bet of every condemned Catholic. The College is regularly incorporated, gives the Bachelor's and Master's degrees, and between three and four hundred pupils are in the various classer; The Bector has absolute control of both college and church, and indeed of everything, person, and interest within the jurisdiction of j the Society. Every office of service and labor is filled by a lay brother-janitors, sextons, attendants, mechanics—for there is a tailor, a shoemaker, and a gas-fitter in residencecooks, domestics, are all lay brothers. There is no pretence or affectation of reserve or

Among the twenty-five fathers, not one person in a hundred could point out the Bector, a retiring, half-shy gentleman, who seems to observe nothing and to be lost mostly in his own reflections. One would not suspect that quiet, determined manipulator of slides, object glasses, and other apparatus for the Illustration of scientific lectures, to be the sole, central will and personality. Yet no one seems bound or constrained, and no one is seen governing or directing. There is something strangely automatic and impersonal in the general movement. There is cheerfulness and frankness in disclosure. There is no hint of asceticism, gruesome or repulsive. There is clearly a time to laugh, and refreshment is not an empty word. But the pace and spirit of work is wonderful, and the place fairly hums under its multiplied and incessant activities. Anomalies and paradoxes bewilder the observer. These men are strong, positive characters. All are completely and deliberately educated. Most of them clearly have known conditions of independence, leisure, culture and refinement. There are no soured visages, no misanthropes nor social eccentrics here. Many have brought generous fortunes and incomes, free glits to the society. All have brought absolute self-abnegation, and laid saide all will, choice and self-seeking. Not one of them has proprietary right in anything, even his wardrobe. One asks and receives permission to go to the barber. Nothing is fixed or roote d The Society holds every soul of them ready to start anywhere and to do any lawful bid-

scoretiveness or furtiveness about the es-

ding at the motion of the Provincial. No man dreams of the probability or possibility of personal gain or advancement. There are bare floors and spareness everywhere. The furnishings and appointments of a Fathers room, aside from a handful of books, would hardly bring ten dollars at auction. Yet there is no friction or visible weariness. They seem like a " forlorn hope" of an army who, having burned the bridges and left their impediments at the rear, push on cheerily to the close with the for at the front. Yet private relations discover the fine individualities, rare tastes, exquisite accomplishments, kind wisdom, gentle humor, kindly charity among them, These men have lost everything, as men put it, yet insist on seeming to have everything They seem, to the common observer, riveted in hopeless bondage, yet there is the buoy-ancy and freedom of the upper air in their speech and behaviour. There is no cringing ant ireedom. It seems not impertinent to ountomers.

Charles and Alberta Commence

consider as well as to observe those twenty five men who appear to have got ild of all will. Yet might it not be that each man's will in the surrender was enriched and aug-mented to the twenty-fith power, as the mathematician would put it; and that a body or corpus with twenty-five vigorous, enlight-ened wills stranded and annealed as one, grow into greater potency; so that each man in casting his own will into the treasury found himself enriched in a joint proprietorship of twenty-five other wills? At any rate these Fathers believe and act as if they had found the golden secret of life in this absolute devotion to an ideal which offends and repels every predisposition of man and so-clety. Poverty, chastity, obedience, are gall-

force, when only 10,000 men, under these bonds, find themselves pitted against the

world.

ची दां । अपके कि के किया है है was the story filter

Neophytes and candidates are received as early as seventeen. Two years are passed in ing and meditation; and at this door every candidate must knock, high or low, rich or poor; and successful priests, bishops and cardinals even, have torsaken powers and digni-ties and passed through the novitiate into come scholastics and wear the habit of the Order. They give two years to rhetoric, three more to philosophy or metaphysics, logic, etc., and then five years must be given to teaching. After this four years more are devoted to theology, and then, and not till then, is the brother presented for priest's orders-fourteen years after he is admitted to the novitiate. These conditions, of course, change when men enter the novitiate from the secular priesthood. But the Jesuit is as yet but a fledgling. After having ministered a proper time in Holy Orders, he must serve what is called his "Tertianship," which means that he descends to the novitiste again and passes a year in its humiliations and sharp discipline. After this remelting in the crucible the brother becomes wholly atfillated with the Society, and is known as a professed brother. The practical policy of the Society seems to be spiritualized common sense. The Society chooses, winnows, makes its men, and then takes care that each one is set to do that which he can best do.-N.Y. Tribune.

Hollowdy's Pills.—Epidemic Diseaser.— The alarming increase of death from cholera one to subdue at once any irregularity tend-Nothing can be simpler than the instructions more efficient than its cleansing powers, noderanging the bowels, and daily exposing, thousands through their negligence in permitting disordered action, to the dangers

LETTER FROM THE SHAH TO THE POPE.

Rome, April 15—The Shah has thus replied to an autograph letter from the Pope :-

Most Honorable and Most Illustrious Pope:

The letter which you have done us the honor of writing in order to inform us of the death of Augustine Cluzel, Archbishop in Persia, and the election of his successor, person through the said prelate, who gave it benevolence.

All the world knows our benevolence toward all creeds which exist under the shadow of our generosity, and thanks to our will, and, therefore, our protection is extended over the Christians who live in our empire. Imperial protection and sympathy will never in the future, as in the past, fail for them and for their priests when law abiding.

I gave orders to the frontier authorities to observe rigorously and respect the ancient concessions and help our Christian populations. It trust, as well as your Holiness, that the present Archbishop will deserve our esteem as did his predecessor, and that he will do his best to coment the good relations, and tie more and more the bonds which unite the two courts.

I renew to your Holiness the assurance of my personal esteem, and wish with all my heart that your pontificate may last many years. I hope, also, that your Holiness will not forgetme in your prayers.

Given in our Teheran Palace the 29th Safar of the 37th year of our reign.

NASSEREDDIN CHAY KADJAR, Who trusts in God who forgives. The Popes have had relations with Persia since 1585, when Abbas I sent ambassadors to of consumption, who after severe exposure to Clement VIII. Since then several Persian ambassadors have come to Rome.

Miss Mary Campbell, Elm, writes: "After taking four bottles of Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure, I feel as if I was a new person. I had been troubled with loving care could do to mitigate her sufferdyspepsisifor a number of years and tried many remedies, but of no avail, until I used this celebrated Dyspeptic Cure." For all Impurities of the Blood, Sick Headache, Liver, and Kidney Complaints, Costiveness, etc., it is the best medicine known.

DEAD IN THE CIRCUS BING. AN AGED CLOWN STRICKEN WITH DEATH WHILE AMUSING A ROARING AUDIENCE.

DATTON, O., April 22-Julien Martinetti one of Selis Brothers' clowns, fell dead last people with olrous jokes and antics. He fell a lemon had been mixed to free it from in the ring while perpetrating the time honored joke about his mother-in-law. People thought his dropping so suddenly was part of the performance, and laughed at him as he lay dead in the ring. His death is supposed to have been caused by heart disease resulting from over exertion. He was 63 years old and was at one time proprietor of the Martinetti and Ravel Pantomime Company. He had been with Belis Brothers for only one week. His home was in Baltimore. The members of the Martinetti family have been known for years in the profession as very telented pantomimists and dancers, and one of the younger male members, a fine actor, singer and dancer, is a star of Denman Thompson's dramatic troupe.

Meers. Mitchell & Platt, druggists, London, Ont., write Dec. 1881: We have sold Dr. Thomas Eclectric Oil since its first introduction, and we can safely say, no medicine on our shelves has nor sheer servility. They walk, talk and act had a larger sale, or gives better satisfaction. like men who have entered into a transcend. We always seel safe in recommending it to our NEW POST OFFICES.

The following new Post Offices were established in Canada on the 1st of April, 1884 :-Alcester, Belkirk, M., James Johnston. Antler, Assimibola, NW Terr, H F Hostel-

Arner, Essex, O, Bichard Esde. Balcarres, Assinibola, NW Terr, J W John-

Burtoh, Brant, S B, O, David Burtoh. Butterfield, Belkirk, M., James Dann. Clare, Assinibola, NW Terr, Thos Bishop. Charteris, Pontiac, Q. Archibald Angus. Corson's Siding, Victoria, N B, O, William H Decater.

Oreemorne, Pontiac, Q, James Sheppard. Fairburne, Selkirk, M, Samuel Oke. Gibbon, Lunenburg, N S, Henry New-

combe. Gould Station, Compton, Q, Bichard Cowan. Hillview, Selkirk, M., Wm Bothwell.

Josephine, Simose, N. B., O., Joseph Budd. Katepwe, Assinibols, NW Terr, Wm Rob-

Kenlis, Assinibol, N Y Terr, P Ferguson, Lowestoft, Selkirk, M, William H Lowe. Loree, Grey, E R, O, John N Smith. Lonesdale, Kings, N B, James S Ander-

Lower Sackville, Halifax, N S, Charles

Lucae, Marquette, M, FA Campbell. McLean, Assinibola, N W Terr, John B

Davis. Middle Sackville, Halifax, N S, Peter J Blakeney.

Ninga, Selkirk, M, Orson Martin. Osoyoos, Yale and Kootenay, B O, Thomas Kruger. Preneveau, Peterborough, E B, O, Napc-

leon Preneveau. Bayfield, Selkirk, M. W Latimer. Throoptown, Grenville, S.B. O. Edmond J McMahon.

Upper Sackville, Halifax N S, William Mc-Kenzie. Wyccombe, Norfolk, S.B., O, Joseph Cattle. CHANGES IN POST OFFICES ALBEADY

ESTABLISHED. OFFICES CLOSED.

Aros, Co Victoria, N B; Cole's Island, Co Queen's N B; Hoyt Station, Co Sunbury, N B; Mary's Point, Co Albert N B; Norolifie, Co Pontiac, Q.

MAMES CHANGED. McLeods, Co Caps Breton, N S, to False Bay Beach.

Indiscretions in diet bring on dyspepsia and irregularity of the bowels. Eat only wholesome food, and if the trouble has become permanent-as it is very prone to do-try a course of Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure. The combined effects agtonish and delight the sufferer, who soon begins to digest well, regain functional regularity and improve in appetite; the blood becomes pure, and good health is restored.

FRIGHTFUL BARBABITY.

TRENTON, N J, April 22.-John Cusick, s young man paralyzed and deformed, who is in the county jail charged with having fired the Hopewell almshouse on Wednesday, says he has been three years in the almshouse. The steward Eli Lawyer, put him with an idiot into an old house and fed him poorly, neglected him, and when he complained, abused him. For a whole week he was fed on a pint cup partly filled with akim milk and a piece of bread each morning and afternoon. The door was nailed up so that he could not attract the attention of passengers. On Wednesday he got the idiot to knock the door down. E'I Lawyer fastened it again and Queick threatened to fire the bed if not released. Lawyer pulled him out of bed and struck him. Cusick then put a match to the cover of the bed. Lawyer beat him with a Grand Trunk. to put out the ure. He rerused to do Lawyer and his son threw him twice on the burning straw and struck him repeatedly. Cusick presented a frightful appearance when | iod of 1882 :brought to jail.

PLEASANT TO THE TASTE. Children and persons with weak constitutions have always found great difficulty in taking Cod Liver Oil, and from this fact it has not been universally used, but with Northrop & Lyman's Fmulsion of Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphates of Lime and Soda this prejudice is removed. It is so thoroughly disguised that you cannot detect the Cod Liver Oil. One physician writes us that it is used almost as a beverage in his family; another person informs us that he has to hide the bottle from his children. For Coughs and Colds, broken down constitutions, and all Lung Diseases it has no equal.

HOT WATER AS A MEDICINE.

A Canadian correspondent to Chambers' Journal, writes: Noticing an extract from the World of Science in which a physician strongly recommends hot water, in place of tea or coffee, as a stimulant for the use of those requiring to study late at night, I would like to give my experience of it as a beneficial agent in consumption. Mrs. H-, one of the family, a number of whose members had died a snow storm, selzed with a serious cough and expectoration, accompanied with loss of flesh. Examination by a physician showed that one lung was seriously affected. She was wholly confined to her room; and everything that medical attendance and ing was done, but ineffectually. The depressing night-sweats continued, together with loss of rest from repeated fits of coughing. Losing all faith in medicine some six or eight months ago, its use was wholly abandoned, and the use of nourishing dist only continued. About ten weeks ago the patient's attention was directed to a newspaper paragraph recommending hot water as cure for consumption. Feeling that no harm could ensue from its use, she determined to test it. At the moment of retiring, a large tumbler of hot water, in which the juice of

nauses, was taken. In a few minutes e glow of warmth would pervade the lungs, chest, etc., quickly followed by the refreshing sleep, which would be unbroken by any cough, and the patient would awske in the morning rested and strengthened. A few days ago she was seized with a fit of coughing, during which was coughed up a small stone about the size of a pea, formed of sul-phate of lime. I believed and usually considered a symptom of the healing of a cavity in the lung. Whether this marked improvement was due to the use of the hot water I can not venture to say; but its beneficial in-Auence in scouring sweet sleep and exemption from coughing at night was so marked that I would like some of your readers to test it with their consumptive friends, and give, through your notes, the results of their ex-

Quantity in medicine is no indication of value. Ayer's Sarsaparilla is concentrated and powerful; requires a smaller dose, and is more effective, dose for dose, than any other Sarsaparilla. It is the best of all blood medicines. | Brooklyn,

perience.

« WET THE BOPES."

WHY THE BRESON PAMILY ALWAYS APPEAR BEFORE THE POPE ON PALM SUSDAY. Bour, April 15 .- The Holy Week has

begun to day by the presentation of a beauti-iul paim to the Holy Father. This paim is the work of the Benedictine nuns. It is made after the design of the artist, De Simone. The centre of the palm is a group of figures. St. Ann, St. Joschim, and the Blessed Virgin, surrounded by angels. The decora-tions are finely executed, all with leaves of

His Holiness has also received the presen of 120 palm-tree branches, sent by the Chapter of San Remo, represented by Monsignor Bresca. This Monsignor is the leading member of the Bresca family from San Remo, which has appeared every year before the Pope on Palm Sunday since 1586. This privilege was granted on the 10th of September, 1586, when St. Peter's Square was the theatre of a great event. One hundred and forty horses and nearly one thousand workmen, with thirty-five machines, were raising the great obelisk of granite which now adorns the centre of the square. Architect Dominic Fountain, with a silver trumpet, was giving the signals. A deadly silence was preserved by the presence of the hangman, who had prepared a gibbet by or-der of Sixtus, and was ready to hang anyone who disturbed the performance. The celebrated monolith of the old circus of Caligula was nearly erect, when the chafing ropes began to give way. A powerful voice shouted "Acqua alle corde," or "Water to the ropes!'

The architect caught the idea and complied with the suggestion. The obelisk triumphantly rose on the pedestal. The trespasser, however, was arrested and brought before the Pope. He was one Bresca, a captain of a sailing vessel from San Remo. "Why did you disobey my orders?" asked

the Pope. "Because I would rather die myself than see hundreds killed by the fall of the mono-

lith." "Well done!" replied the Pope. "Thou shalt hereafter hoist the Pontifical flag on thy

vessel. What else can I do for you?" The Captain requested the Pope to grant him and his successors the privilege of supplying palms to the Church of St. Peter for Palm Sunday, and he obtained the favor. For the last three centuries the Brescas have appeared before the Pope of Rome on Palm Sunday.

H. Gladden, West Shefford, P.Q., writes: For a number of years I have been afflicted with rheumatism. Two years ago I was attacked very severely. I suffered a great deal of pain from which I was not free for a day, until last spring, when I began to use Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil, and I rejoice to say it has cured me, for which I am thankful.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

HALF-YBABLY MEETING OF GHAREHOLDES IN LONDON.

LONDON, April 22-The Grand Trunk Railway half-yearly meeting was held to-day. The report of the directors was unanimously adopted. The agreement with the Welland Ballway Company for consolidation of that undertaking with the Grand Trunk was ratified by resolution. Some little criticism of the terms of the agreement was indulged in, but the resolution was practically unani-During the discussion on the condition of

the Grand Trunk, several of the speakers protested strongly against the action of the Dominion Government in subsidizing out of public taxation a road—The Canadian Pacific in order that it might be better enabled to diminish the value of the investments in the

1883, compared with the corresponding per-

before the Company.

70 per cent to Grand

30 per cent to G.W.

Trunk

Gross receipts.....£1,871,033 £1,898,066 Working expenses. 1,271,700 1,315,887 £582,170 £599,133 Add interest and divi-63,665 100,545 dend..... £662,798 £683,124 Deduct interest and rents....... £361,623 Balance.....

Division..... The above 70 per cent, with £2,851 surplus on the 30th June, permits of the payment of the full half-year's dividend at the rate of 5 per cent per annum on the Grand Trunk first and second preference stocks, and of a dividend at the rate of 31 per cent per annum (£1 12s 6d per cent) on the third preference stock, leaving £1,032. The 20 per cent permits of the payment of the full half-year's dividend on the Great Western 5 per cent preference stock, and of a dividend at the rate of 3 per cent per annum on the ordinary shares, which will absorb £91,752, leaving a surplus of £4,091. This amount deducted from the last halfyear's deficiency of £43,376, leaves a debit balance for 1883 of £39,285 to be charged against reserve. The report enters into details respecting the "Grand Trunk Railway Act. 1884."

....

Young Men .- Should all bear in mind that the best tonic is Golden Fruit Bitters sold by all Druggists.

GERMANY AND ENGLAND. London, April 24 .- A Berlin despatch says that on account of England not having sufficiently honored the German interests in the Fiji Islands, Germany will, it is seid, at least be in no hurry to recognize the Congo Treaty, if she does so at all. Dr. Nachtigalt's mission to the west coast of Airica and his reports thereon will form the basis for the German decision. It is well known in official circles that Prince Bismarok has great contempt for Mr. Gladstone's abilities as a statesman, and regards him only as a parlementairs, eloquent theorist and litterateur. The Chancellor watches with the keenest interest events in Egypt, and seems to believe that Egypt is the barometer by which soon will be gauged England's actual relative position among the family of nations.

Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator is pleasant to take; sure and effectual in destroying

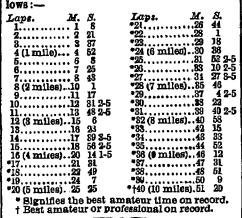
Linen shirts were first worn in England about the year 1250. "The art of washing," remarks the Burlington Free Press, " was invented very soon afterward."

Fab. 29 forty-two children, who will see a

THE WORLD'S CHAMPION BUNNERS GRORGE'S CREAT TANK MILE RACE IN BEGLAND IN WHICH HE BEAT ALL RECORDS.

· "有种性"。

At the London Athletic Ulub's spring meeting held at Stamford Bridge, London, England, April 7, W. G. George ran ten miles in 51m. 20s, beating all records for the distance. The cable was brief in its report, but now we have the English papers of the 12th tast, containing extended descriptions of the remarkable performance. The meeting was originally set for Saturday, April 5, but a postponement was occasioned by the death of the Duke of Albany. The weather was plessant and the track fair, and a good attendance witnessed the sports, which consisted of six events, including the ten miles open handicap, for which twenty-four athletes competed. George (Moseley Harriers) was on coratch and his competitors received starts ranging from two minutes to six minutes. C. Cattlin, the crack runner of Blackheath Harriers, being the two-minute man. When the start was made the conditions were all favorable for a good performance, and as George was fit and had promised to cut the record the race was closely watched by the spectators. The champion went off at a good swinging pace, and he commenced to out the amateur record (his own) from four miles. At eight miles he went into premier position, and eventually finished winner by a quarter of a mile from O. F. Turner-3m. 10s. start—in 51m. 20s., beating the world's amateur record (bis own, 52m. 53s.) by 1m. 33s. and the world's professional record (51m. 25s.), made twenty-one years ago by Luke Bennett, better known as Deerfoot, by six seconds. George's time for each lap is as fol-



Why go limping and whining about your orns when a 25-cent bottle of Holloway's Corn Cure will remove them?

THE CONFEDERATION ACT.

MB, JOLY GIVES NOTICE OF MOTION FOR ITS AMENDMENT. QUEBEC, April 22 .- Hon Mr Joly has given notice that on Thursday he will move a series of resolutions setting forth substantially that whereas, by an address to the Queen, the imperial parliament was asked to pass, and did pass, the act known as the British North America Act, for the union of the provinces, on the basis of certain accompanying resolutions known as the Quebec Resolutions; that, short as the trial has been to which the new constitution has been subjected, it has already shown that germs of discord already exist between the provinces and the federal power, the origin of which may be traced back to the changes made by the B.N.A. Act in the resolutions upon which the said act was to have been based; that clause 43 of said resolutions gives control over licenses without any restriction whatever to the provinces in the following terms -Section 12-"Shcp, saloon, tavern, auctioneer and other licenses," while the B. N. A. Act declares that such control may be exercised by the The following is the report that was laid | Provincial Governments in order to the raisng of a revenue for provi venue and expenses for the second half of nicipal purposes; that this radical change made in the conditions of the Federal compact is one of the sources of this discord betweed the provinces and the Federal power; that the said reductions, while setting forth the subjects which are under the control of our Federal Parliament, assign to it "all such works as shall, although lying wholly within any province, be specially declared by the acts authorizing them to be for the general advantage," while the B. N. A. Act goes much further, and gives to the

Federal Parliament jurisdiction over such works as, although wholly situate within a province, are before or after their execution declared by the Parliament of Canada to be for the general advantage of two or more of the provinces"; that the direct result of this 253,136 change has been to take from the Province of Queteo its control over all the railways built within its limits with the aid of provincial grants, except over one, whose control it may also at lose any day; that these changes and others whose influence have not yet been practically felt, neutralize the precautions taken to ensure harmony between the pro-vince and the federal power; that in order to avoid in future any cause for a conflict between the provinces and the federal power, it is expedient to adopt the necessary measures to have the British North America Act modified so as to meet the views of all parties as expressed in the federal compact.

THE SMYTHE MURDER. Dublis, April 24-Elliott Swordes, Bernard

Byrnne and Bryan Fitzpatrick were yesterday convicted of the murder of Mrs. Smythe and sentenced to 10 years each.

OBIT.

London, April 24-John Lancaster, who rescued the captain and several of the crew of the Alabama during her fight with the Kearsage is dead.

VALENTIA AS A PORT.

LONDON, April 24, -Mr. Brown, of the Anchor Line, appeared to-day before the Parlia mentary Committee on Harbor Accommodation. He testified that the Channel at Valentia, at the south-west corner of Ireland, could be so improved as to admit of the entrance of the largest Atlantic steamers. By calling at Valentia instead of Queenstown a saving of six hours would be effected in the carriage of mails between England and Amer-

LONDON, April 22.—At Colonester the damage is estimated at £10,000. A child was killed and a woman's skull was fractured. The woman is in a precarious condition. There were many narrow escapes. The old Parish Church at Langendoo was damolished. The place looks as if it had been bombarded. An invalid at Wiranhoe died of terror. The damage there amounts to £4,000. A number of school girls rushed panic stricken into the street and many of them were crushed.

Congressman "Sunset" Cox is now the most solemn man in Congress, remarks a birthday but once in four years, were born in | Washington observer, baving the expression of a toothache sufferer.

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

Is a highly concentrated extract of Sarsaparilla and other blood-purifying roots, combined with Iodide of Potassium and Iron, and is the safest, most reliable, and most economical blood-purifier that can be used. It invariably expels all blood poisons from the system, enriches and renews the blood, and restores its vitalizing power. It is the best known remedy for Scrofnla and all Scrofnlons Complaints, Erysipelas, Eczema, Ringworm, Blotches, Sores, Boils, Tumors, and Eruptions of the Skin, as also for all disorders caused by a thin and impoverished, or corrupted. condition of the blood, such as Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Rheumatic Gout, General Debility, and Scrofulous Catarrh.

Inflammatory Rheumatism Cured.

"AYER'S SARSAPARILLA has cured me of the Inflammatory Rheumatism, with which I have suffered for many years. W. H. MOORE."

Durham, Ia., March 2, 1882. PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Sold by all Druggists; \$1, six bottles for \$5.



FREEMAN'S WORM POWDERS.

Are pleasant to take. Contain their own Purgative. Is a safe, sure, and effectuai destroyer of worms in Children or Adults.

A confidence man thus explains why his business is always good: "It does seem strange that people will never learn. But do you know what old Peter Pindar said. He said: People in this world love dearly to be cheated.' You need not smile: but I had a college education when I was a boy, and used to know all about old Pindar, Johnson, Dr. Watts, and them plums."

SANITARY INSPECTION.

If you would avoid sickness clear away the filth and rubbish about your premises, establish proper drainage and admit pure air. The skin, kidneys and bowels are the sluiceways of the human body. Regulate these channels of health with Burdock Blood Bitters which act directly to purify the blood and regulate the stomach, liver and kidneys.

A St. Louis Councilman has a right to be mad. The package for which he sold himself was made of two \$2 bills and a pad of brown paper.

NATIONAL PILISlare sugar-coated, mild but therough, and are the best Stomach and Liver Pill in use.

funeral wreaths, and bushels of visiting cards are placed on his gravestone. FEVER colle, unnatural appetite, fretiui-

Gambetta's grave is still covered with

ness, weakness and convulsions, are some of the effects of worms in children; desiroy the worms with Dr. Low's Worm Syrup. Daniel Campbell, of Newcomerstown, Iows, climbed seventy-five feet into the top of a tree, leaped head first, and died of a broken

AN UNPROTECTED FAMILY

neck.

Is one that has not that valuable remedy Hagyard's Yellow Oll, in the house for accidents and emergencies. It cares colds, croup, sore throat, deainess, rheumatism, neuralgia, chilblains, burns, bruises and all painful injuries. ..

Oregon farmers advertise for men to plow.

A CASE MUOH TALKED OF. The case of Mr. John Morrison, of St. Ann's, N.S., who was afflicted with a serious dropsical disease of the kidneys, the best medical aid having failed, his life was despaired of Two bottles of Burdock Blood Bitters cured him. His statement is vouched for by J. D. McLeod, J.P., who knew of his condition. The cure is

A crumb of bread choked to death a threeyear-old child of Joseph Glattetein in New York.

considered marvellous in his town.

THE RECTIO FLUSH, pale, hollow cheeks and precarious appetite, indicate Worms. Freeman's Worm Powders will quickly and effectually remove them.

Hereafter all goods manufactured in the New Jersey State prison must bear the prison mark.

SORE THROAT.

This common and painful affection may be readily cured by the prompt application of Hagyard's Yellow Oil, taking it internally at the same time according to directions. In croup, asthma, colds, swollen glands, rheumatism and other painful diseases it is equally efficacious.

At Glasgow a 165-ton anvil is being made, on which six steam hammers will strike.

THE FALSE PROPHET.

He who prophesies falsely of the weather, leaves off his flannels and overshoes, and catches cold, is indeed unwise. It you follow this false prophet your rescue lies in taking Hegyard's Pectoral Balsam. It is the best cough oure and the safest throat and lung remedy known to medical science.

El Mehdi, the false prophet, sleeps during the day and transacts business at night

USE PROF. LOW'S LULPHUR SOAP for Prickly Heat, Nottle Bash, Scaley Eruptics, Itch, and all diseased condition of the Skin.

Mexico will send a band, and a battalion of troops with her exhibit at New Orleans.

MUCH IN A LITTLE.

Many proprietary medicines, if they cure st all, require such a large quantity to product effect that it makes them very uncertain and expensive remedies. Not so with Burdock Blood Bitters. It is highly concentrated, and for all diseases of blood, liver and kidneys, one or two bottles will oure more than gallons of the weak mixtures usually sold. Send for facile and figures.



Under Contract with the Government of Can-

1884-Winter Arrangements-1884

This Company's Lines are composed of the following Double-Rogined, Clyde-built IRON STEAMSHIPS. They are built in water tight compariments, are unsurpassed for strangth, speed and comfort, are fitted up with all the modern improvements that practical experiments can suggest, and have made the fastest time on record. Tonnage. Commanders. Verrels.

AGREERO	A TOTAL TO THE PROPERTY OF THE
Numidian	6,100 Building.
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Clarenton	A 200 L.L. B Thompson, R.N.R
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Committed TOP.	S.UUI I BDI JDDD PAPER.
ECHICIPATION.	4.000 Capt J G Stephen.
Hanover Agreen	8 800 Capt James Scott.
Buenos Haronnia.	4.000 Capt R P Moore.
Corean	8.600 Capt O E LeGallais.
OLEGINIT	.8.150
Wannopan	. 2,600 Capt C J Menzies.
Canadian	2,800 Capt John Brown.
Phœnician	2,600 Capt W Dalziell.
Meldensiem	2 200 Capt Worn
Lucerne	. 2,200 Capt Kerr.
Newfoundland	1.500 Capt John Mylins.
Acadian	1,850 Capt F McGrath.

THE STEAMERS OF THE

Liverpool Mail Line

Sailing from Liverpool every THURSDAY, and from Portland every THUR DAY and from Halifax every SATURDAY, calling at Lough Foyle to receive on board and land Mails and Passengers to and from Ireland and Scotland, are intended to be despatched

FROM HALIFAX:

FROM HADIFAA:	
CaspianSaturday, Mar. 29	ì
gormatian	•
Sardinian Saturday, April 12	2
Parisisn Saturday, April 19	3
CircassianSaturday, April 20	ż
Polynesian Saturday, May	3
At TWO o'clock P.M.,	
or on the arrival of the intercolonial Railway	1

or on the a	rrival of the inter	rcolonial Railwa
From	Portland to via Halifa	
Comien	our second	Churaday, Mar.

Casplan	Thursday, Mar. 2
Sormalish	Thursday, April
Parisian	Thursday, April 1
Polynesian	Thursday, May
At ONE o'cloc	r PM
or on the arrival of the Gr	and Trunk Rallway
Of Off the strategy of the City	- 177

Train from the West. Rates of Passage from Montreal via Halifax:

Rates of Passage from Montreal via Portland

From BALTIMORE.

SardinianTuesday, April 8 CircassianTuesday, April 22 Newfoundland Line.

The SS. NEWFOUNDLAND is intended to perform a winter service between Halifax and St. John's, N.F., as follows:—
Connecting with steamships leaving Liverpool for Halifax on January 17th and Sist, February 14th and 28th, March 18th and 27th.
From Halifax—Tuesday, January 29th, February 12th and 26th, March 11th and 26th, April 8th. stn. From St. John's—Monday, February 4th and 18th, March 3rd, 17th and 31st. April 14th.

Rates of Passage between Halifax and St. John's: Cabin.......\$20 00 | Intermediate.....\$15 00 Steerage.......\$6 00

During the season of Winter Navigation, a steamer will be despatched each week from Glasgow for Portland or Boston (via Hallfax when occasion requires), and each week from Boston or Portland to Glasgow direct, as follows:—

FROM BUSTON. FROM PORTLAND. Austrian.....Saturday, Mar. 22

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING.

grauted at Liverpool and Glasgow, and at Con-tinental Ports to all points in the United States and Canada, and from all Stations in Canada and the United States to Liverpool and Glas-Via Boston, Portland or Halifax.

Connections by the Intercolonial and Grand Trunk Railways via Halifax; and by the Cen-tral Vermont and Grand Trunk Railways (National Despatch), and by the Boston and Albary, New York Central and Great Western Railways (Merchants' Despatch), via Boston, and by Grand Trunk Railway Company via Portland.

and by Grand Trunk Railway Company via Portland.
Through Reses and Through Bills of Lading for East-bound Traffic can be obtained from any of the Agents of the above named Railways.
For Freight, passage or other information apply to John M. Currie, 21 Quai d'Orleans, Havre; Alexander Hunter, 4 Rue Gluck, Paris; Aug. Schmitz & Co. or Richard Berns. Antwerp; Ruys & Co., Rotterdam; C. Hugo, Hamburg; James Moss & Co., Bordeaux. Fischer & Behmer, Schusselkorb, No. 8 Bremen; Charley & Malcolm, Belfast; James Scott & Co., Queenstown; Montgomerie & Workman, 17 Grace-church street, London; James & Alex. Allan, 79 Great Clyde street, Glasgow; Allan Brothers, James sireet, Liverpool; Allans. Rae & Co., Quebec; Allan & Co.; 72 Lassile street, Chicago; H. Bourlier, Toronto: Leve & Alden, 207 Broadway, New York, and 298 Washington street, Boston. Or to
H. & A. ALLAN,

1 India Street, Portland.
80 State street, Boston, and
25 Common street, Montreal.

WELLS RICHARDSON & COS IMPROVED BUTTER COLOR A NEW DISCOVERY.

(3) For several years we have furnished the alrymen of America with an excellent arti-cal color for butter; so meritorious that it met with great microess everywhere receiving the alghest and only prizes at both International

ighest and only prime as posse the party fairs.

EF But by patient and scientific chamical research we have improved in several sasints, and now offer this new color as the best s. The coridi. t Will Not Color the Buttermilk. It Will Not Turn Ranold. It is the

Strongest, Brightest and Cheapest Color Made, IS And, while prepared in oil, is so compounded that it is impossible for it to become rancid.

IS BEWARE of all imitations, and of all other oil colors, for they are liable to become rancid and spoil the butter.

IS if you cannot get the "improved" write us to know where and how to got it without extra cropuse.

WELS BUSINESSON AND BUSINESSON AND STATES.

WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., Barlington, Ve.

A CONTRACTOR OF THE STATE OF TH



A Great Medical Work on Manhood,

Exhausted Vitality, Nervous and Firstical De
bility, Fremature Decline in Man, Errors of
Youth, and the untold miseries resulting from
indiscretion or excesses. A book for every
m.n., young, middle-aged and old. It contains
125 prescriptions for all acute and chronic
diseases, each one of which is invaluable. So
found by the Author, whose experience for 22
years is such as probably never before felt to
the lot of any physician. 300 pages, bound in
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mail, post-paid. Illustrative sample 6 cents.
Bend now. Gold medal awarded the author by
the National Medical Association, to the
officers of which ac refers.

This book should be read by the young for
instruction, and by the afflicted for relief. It
will benefit all.—London Lancet.

There is no member of society to whom this
book will not be useful, whether youth, parent,
guardian, instructor or clergyman.—Argonaut.

Address the Peabody Medical Institute, or
Dr. W. H. Parker, No. 4, Bulfinch Street,
Boston, Mass, who may be consulted on all
diseasee requiring skill and experience.
Chronic and obstinate diseases that have
baffled the skill of all other physic for all
without an instance of failure.

THYSELF A Great Medical Work on Manhood,

A PERFECTLY RELIABLE ARTICLE

HOUSEHOLD USE -IS THE-

COOK'S FRIEND BAKING POWDER.

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

It contains neither alum, lime, nor other deleterious substance, is so prepared as to mix readily with flour and retain its virtues for a long period.

ESTAILED EVERYWHERE. None genuine without the trade mark

package

5 G

HEALTH FOR ALL HOLLOWAY'S PILLS This (Freat Household Medicine Ranks Amongst the Leading Necessa: ries of Life.

These Famons Pills Purify the BLOOD, and ac most powerfully, yet scothingly, on the most powerfully, yet soothingly, on the Living, Stomach, Kidneys & Bousels, Civing tone, energy and vigor to these great MAIN SPRINGS OF LIFF. They are confidently recommended as a never-failing remody in a case, in a become instant of treatment of the cause, in a become instant of treatment of the cause, in a become instant of treatment incidental to Females of all ages, and, as a GENNERAL FAMILY MEDICINE, are unsurpassed.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT

Its Searching and Healing Properties are Ruswn Throughout the World.

FOR THE CURE OF Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Old Wounds.

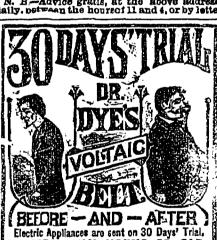
Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Old Wounds.

Bores and Ulcers!

It is an infallible remedy. If effectually rubbed on the Neck and Ohest, as salt into meat, it Oures SORE THEOAT, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, and even ASTHMA. For Glandular Swellings, Abscesses, Piles, Fistulas, Gont, Rhenmatism, and every kind of Skin Disease, it has never been known to tail.

Both Pills and Ointment are sold at Professor Holloway's Establishment, 533 Oxfordstrast, London, in boxes and pots, at 1s. 144, 2s. ts. 6d., 11s., 12s., and 33s each, and by all medicine vendors throughout the civilized world.

N. B -Advice gratis, at the above address, daily, petwaen the houseof 11 and 4, or by letter



TO MEN ONLY, YOUNG OR OLD W HO are suffering from Nervous Debilty, Viol Lost Vitality, Lack of Nerve Force and Viol. Wasting Weakingses, and all those diseases of a Personal Nature resulting from Abuses and Other Causes. Speedy relief and complete restoration of Health, Viola and Manhood Guarantzero. The granulest discovery of the Nineteenth Century, Send at once for Illustrated Pamphistires. Address VOLTAIC BELT CO., MARSHALL, MICH.

DR. KANNON O.M.M.D., M.C.P.S. Late of Children's Hospital, New York, and St. Peter's Hospital, Albany, &c. 219 St. Joseph Street, opposite Colborne Street. 18-G

Itching Piles—Symptoms and Cure The symptoms are moisture, like perspiration, intense itching, increased by scratching, very distressing, particularly at night, seems as if pin-worms were crawling in and about the rectum; the pirvate parts are semetimes affected. If allowed to continue very sections results may follow. "SWAYNE'S O'NTMENT" is a pleasant, sure cure. Also for Tetter, Itch, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Erysipelas, Barbers' Itch, Blotches, all scaly, crusty Skin Diseases. Box by mail 50 cents; three for \$1.25. Address, OR. SWAYNE& SON, Philadelphia, Pa. Soid by Druggists 27 G

DESTROYER OF HAIR!

Removes hair from the face, neck and arms without injury. Price \$1; sent securely packed from England by post. Alex Ross' HAIR DYE produces either very light or very dark colors. His Spanish Fly Oil or Oantharides produces whiskers or hair on the head. His Skin Tightener is a liquid for removing furrows and crows' feet marks under the eyes. His Bloom of Reses for excessive pallor, and his Liquid for hisck specks on the face, are each sold at \$1, or sent hy post for Fost Office Order. The Ross Machine; for pressing the cartilage of the nose into shape, and the far Machine for outstanding ears, are sold at \$5, or sent for Fost Office. Order. Letters invited. Had through chemists of Bryson, 461 St. Lawrence Main street Montreal, or direct from

ALEX. BOSS, 21 Lamb's Conduit at > 11
16 G High Holborn, London, Espa > 2

BILL WILL BE PRE sented to the Legislature of the Province of Quebec, at its next Session; to legally constitute. The Montreal Butchers Provident and Mutual Assistance Association.

Montreal, 14th March, 1881.

DR. J. L. LEPROHON. OFFICE AND RESIDENCE 287 ST. ANTOINE STREET.

MAKE NEW RICH BLOOD.



And will completely change the blood in the entire green in three months. Any person who will take I Pill each night from 1 to 12 weeks, may be restored to sound health, if such a thing be possible. For curing Female Complaints these Pili have no equal. Physicians use them in their practice. Sold everywhere, or sent b unli for elight letter-stamps. Send for circular. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., BOSTON IAS i.

CROUP, ASTHMA, BRON' ITIS.

JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LIMIMEN! disstantiancousty relieve these terrible diseases, and will positively cure nine cases out of ten. Information that will save many lives sent free by mail. Don't delay a moment.

Prevention is better than cure.

JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LIMINENT (For Internal and Ex-Neuralgia, Influenza, Sore Luiges, Bleeding at the Lungs, Chronic Hoarseness, Hacking Cough, Whooping Cough, Chronic Rheumatism, Chronic Diarrhea, Chronic Dysentery, Chicken Morbus, Ridney Troubles, Diseases of the Spline and Lame Back. Sold everywhere. Send for pamphlet to I. S. Johnson & Co., Boston, Mass.

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DEOVINCE OF QUEBEC. DISTRICT OF MONTREAL. Superior Court. No. 1880. Dame Adeline Brousseau, of the village of Courtemont, in the District of Montreal, wife of Louis Bessette, carter, of the same place, duly authorized a ester en justice, Flaintiff, ye The said Louis Bessette, befondant. An action for separation, as to property, has been, this day, instituted by Flaintiff against Defendant. Montreal, 7th April, 1884. day, instituted by Fig. 1884. Montreal, 7th April, 1884. D. Mt SSIER.

Attorneys for Plaintiff, 203 Notre Dame Centre.

PROPERTY FOR SALE,

In the Village of St. Sophie, County of Terrebonne, a good Dwelling House and Outbuildiegs with a large Garden, within three acres from the Depot of the Great Northern Railway. Terms easy. For further information apply to Rev. A. A. BRAULT, or JOHN JOSEPH CAREY, Secretary-Treasurer.

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MENEELY & COMPANY WEST TROY, N. Y., BELLS Favorably known to the public since 1826. Church, Chapel, School, Fire Alarm and other bells; also, Chimes and Peals.







Sick Headache and relieve all the troubles incident to a bilious state of the system, such as Dizziness, Nausca, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, Pain in the Side, &c. While their most remarkable success has been shown in curing

SICK Headache, yet Carter shuttle liver Pills are equally valuable in Constipation, earing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cured

HEAD Ache they would be almost priceless to those who suffer from this distressing complaint; but fortunately their goodness does not end here, and those who once try them will flud these little pills vehicable in so many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But after all sick head

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

Carter's Little Liver Pills are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a doso. They are strictly vegetable and do not gripe or pure, but by their gentle action please all who use them. In vials at 25 cents; five for \$1 bold by druggists everywhere, or sent by mai.

CARTER MEDICINE CO., New York City.

MURRAY & LANMAN'S GENUINE FLORIDA UNDIVALLED FOR THE TOILET AND BATH.

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MONTREAL.

CURE FITS!

or Falling of the worst cases. Because others have falled is no reason for not now receiving a cure. Send at come for a treatise and a Free Settle of my intallible remedy. Give Express and Post Onice. It costs you nothing for a trial, and I will cure you.

Address Dr. H. G. MOOT, 160 Pour St., New York. Leow

WITH FIVE DOLLARS YOU CAN BUY A WHOLE

IMPERIAL AUSTRIAN 100 FLORINS GOVERNMENT BOND Issued in 1864.

Which Bonds are issued and secured by the Government, and are redeemed THREE TIMES ABNUALLY,

Until each and every bond is redeemed with a larger or smaller premium. Every bond MUST be redeemed with a Fremium, as there are NO BLANES. The Three Highest Premiums Amount to 150,000, 20,000 and 10,000 FLORINS.

And bonds not drawing one of the above Premiums must draw a Premium of not less than \$00 Fforins.

The next redemption takes place on the 2md of JUNE, 1895, and every bond bought of us en or before the 2md of June, is entitled to the whole premium that may be drawn thereon on that date. Out-of-town orders sent in Registered Letters, and inclosing \$5, will secure one of these bonds for the next Redemption. For orders, circulars, or any other information address:

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CO., 160 Falton street, cor Broadway, N. Y. City.

ESTABLISHED IN 1874.
The above Government Bonds are not to be compared with any Lottery whatsoever, and do not conflict with any of the laws of the United States.

R.B.—In writing, please state that you saw this in the True Witness.

DROVINGE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL Superior Court.
Dame Emelie Rousseau, of the City of Montreal, in the District of Montreal, wife of Mazaire Gauthier, of the same piace, Joiner, and duly authorized to ester en justice, Plaintiff, ve. the said Nazaire Gauthier, Defendant. In action for separation as to properly has been instituted in Lins cause.

Montreal 16th April, 1884.

37-5.

Attorneys for Plaintiff. Manufacture those celebrated Bells action for separation as to property has been stating salary, and Chimes for Churches, Montreal 16th April 1881.

Towel Clocks, &c. ac. Prices Montreal 16th April 1881.

INC. H. McSHANE & CO. Baltimore Md. 387-5

Attorneys for Plaintiff. Chapeau Viller (Chapeau Viller) (Chapea

THE PRESIDENTIAL CONTEST. THE BLAIRE MEN BEATEN IN MEN YORK-YIRGINIA DELEGATES FOR ARTHUR—BLAIME'S STRENGTH IN OHIO AND COMMECTICUT-MISSISSIPPI UM.

ATTACHED.

Urica, N.Y., April 23.—The republican state convention to-dayelected four delegates. at-large to the national convention. The delegates favored Edmunds for presidential nominee. The election of the Edmurds men was due to the Atthur supporters, who were about equal in strength to Biaine's, voting the Edmunds ticket, defeating Biaine. The convention adoped resolutions approving of Arthur's conduct in the presidential effice, testifying great respect for the President, whose administration began under ofrcumstances of peculiar sadness, delicacy and em-barrassment, and has by eminent prudence and sagacity commended itself to the esteem of the country, and as such receives the cordial acknowledgment of the Republicans of his own State. The convention also signifies its approval of the policy of protecting home industry from foreign competition, which has through a century of national being encouraged immi-gration, rewarded labor, fostered enterprise and assured unparalleled progress and prosperity, all variations from which policy have been the occasion of business confusion and disaster, and which, therefore, is alike justified in intelligence and by experience. When the reference to President Arthur was read there was long and foud applause, and in response to a call for three cheers by an enthusiastic delegate, they were given with a will

and a tiger. RICHMOND, Va., April 23—Mahone, upon calling the republican convention to order was vociferously cheered. The convention is the largest and finest in appearance of any republican body ever assembled here. The delegates to Chicago are for Arthur. CLEVELAND, O., April 23.—Ohio state district delegates to Chicago show 26 for Biaine,

14 for Sherman, and 2 unknown. State delegates will be elected to morrow. HARTFORD, Conn., April 23 .- State delo-

gates to Chicago favor Hawley, with Blains as second choice. Jackson, Miss., April 23.—The republican state convention has passed resolutions endecaing the administration and directing the delegates to cast their votes for the candidates most acceptable to the people of the republican and doubtful states.

NEW OILEANS, April 23.—Returns from all sections of the State show the success of the democratic state and parish tickets. Official returns will probably elect the democratic state ticket by 20,000.

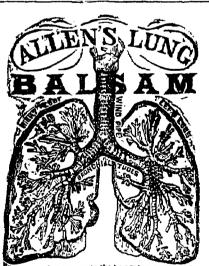
Tonoaro, April 23 .- Rev Dr Talmege, the Brooklyn divine, who is here at present, on being interviewed as to the presidential campaign, says that Tilden ought to have the upanimous nomination of the North, South, East and West of the Democratic party Personally he thinks the United States could not do better than to re-elect Arthur, who has made a good president, is a very gental gentleman and has made few mistakes in-

TERRIBLE DROWNING ACCIDENT. VERPLANK'S POINT, N.Y., April 23 -On Monday afternoon Jacob Keefer and his two

boys, George Hilliker and his wife and Nathan Wright started in a rowboat to fish tor shad in the Hudson River, and had not wound. returned yesterday morning. A searching party discovered the boat in which the party emberked with its side stove in. Hilliker's body was found entangled in the shad net. It is supposed they were run down by a night boat. Keefer leaves a wife and three children, and Hilliker leaves a wife.

CONSUMPTION CURED. An old physician, retired from practice having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure for consumption, Bronchitis, Catairh, Asthma and ail Throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve humansuffering. I will send free of charge, to ail who desire it, this recipe, in German French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by ad dressing with stamp, naming this paper, W. A. Novas 149 Power's Block, Rochester, N. Y. 10-19 eow

Douglass Jerrold was a keen observer. He once said: "Fix yourself upon the wealthy. In a word, take this for a golden rule through life: Never, never have a friend that is poorer than yourself."



This Engraving represents the Lungs is a near THE REMEDY FOR CURING

CONSUMPTION, COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, CROUP, ALL DISEASES OF THE THROAT, LUNGS, AND

PULMONARY ORGANS. BY ITS FAITHFUL USE CONSUMPTION HAS BEEN CURED. When other Remedies and Physicians have failed to effect a cure.

Recommended by Physicians, Ministers, and NURSES. In fact by everybody who has given it a good trial. It never fails to bring relief.

As an EXPECTORANT it has no Equal. It is harmless to the Most Delicate Child. It contains no OPIUM in any form. Directions accompany each bottle.

TEACHER WANTED—By the

For sale by all Druggists.

THE LATEST DYNAMITE HOAX.

It was known that a certain smart U. S. young man had studied chemistry for six months; had ordered a sectioned hand-bag and sailed for England. It was subsequently ascertained that he had made several visits to a clock and watch maker before leaving. The cable was used to cause his arrest on arrival, and a trio of metaphysicians were summoned to open the bag, which, in view of probabilities,... were regarded as patriotic heroism of the highest order. The official verdict reported 23 samples of Johnston's Fluid Ecef, 10,000 circulars, Lishirt collars, and a box of tooth-picks. -Hull Budget.

Herbert Spencer's health is failing, and he has been advised to take a long trip abroad. He will go to Australia and New Zealand.

ADVERTISING OHEATS!!!

"It has become so common to write the beginning of an article in an elegant, interesting manner,

"Then run it into some advertisement that we avoid all such,
"And simply call attention to the merits of Hop Bitters in as plain, honest terms as

possible, "To induce people "To give them one trial, which so proves their value that they will never use anything e}sə.''

DID SHE DIE " No

"She lingered and suffered along, pining away all the time for years,"

"The doctors doing her no good;" "And at last was cured by this Hop Bitters the papers say so much about." "Indeed | indeed |"

"How thankful we should be for that medicine."

A DAUGHTER'S MISERY. "Eleven years our daughter suffered on

bed of misery. "From a complication of kidney, liver rheumatic trouble and nervous debility, "THE BEHEDY SO favorably noticed in all

the papers. "Religious and secular, is "Having a large sale, and is supplanting

all other medicines. "There is no denying the virtues of the Hop plant, and the proprietors of Hop Bitters have shown great shrewdness "And ability

"In compounding a medicine whose virtues are so palpable to every one's observa-

"Under the care of the best physicians, "Who gave her disease various names, "But no relief,
"And now she is restored to us in good

health by as simple a remedy as Hop Bitters, that we had shunned for years before using it."-THE PARENTS. FATHER IS GETTING WELL

"My daughters say:
"How much better father is since he used
Hop Bitters."
"He is getting well after his long suffering
from a disease declared incurable."
"And we are so glad that he used your Bitters."—A LADY of Utica, N. Y. Several boys in Columbus City, Iows, were playing "Jesse James," and Cort Outcomp shot William Balmon, inflicting a serious

NEW HOOKS,—THE LIFE OF MARTIN LUTRER, by Rev. Wm. Stang, 2 mo. 112 pp Price, free mail, 25 cents.

BIGHT MEDITATIONS to aid pious souls in the recitation of the Holy Rosary, 24 mo., 335 pp Price, bound, free mail, 50 cents. FR.PUSTET & GO., Publishers, 52 Barclay St., New York.

It is predicted that Northern Nebraska will one day in the not very far future be the finest blue grass region in the world,

OUR HABITS AND OUR CLIMATE. All persons leading a sedentary and inactive life are more less subject to derangements of the Liver and Stomech v. kh. is neglected in a changeable climate in hours, leads to chronic disease and ultimate if hery. An occasional dose of McGalo's Ge Sutternut Pills, will stimulate the E fer to healthy action, tone up the dic. and Digestive Organs, thereby giving li and vigor to the system generally. For sale overy-There. Price, 25c per box, ave hores 1.00. Mailed free of postage on receipt of price in money or postage stamps.—B. E. McGale,

chemist, Montreal. Dyspepsia in its worst forms will yield to the use of Carter's Little Nerve Pills sided by Carter's Little Liver Pills. They not only relieve present distress but strengthen the stomach and digestive apparatus.

SUFFERINGS OF THE PIUTE TRIBE. Washington, April 23 .- Princess Winnemuces, of the Plute tribe of Indians, was before the sub-committee on internal affairs, to-day, pleading for the setting apart of a reservation for her tribe. She depicted the griefs of her people, and was frequently moved to tears. She said her tribe had scattered and been driven from place to place. Two winters ago, she said, while being driven from one point, the old men and children were frozen to death. The Indian agents had deprived the tribe of stores provided for them by the government.

The St. James's Gazette calls attention to the recent untimely death of Mr. W. Page Phillips, a well known carsman and champion runner, who died a few days ago of heart disease, which it says may at first sight cause alarm to some parents whose sons are just now engaged in university athletics. "Mr. Phillips was a well known performer at Hen-ley. Last July he was rowing No. 7 in the Kingston eight, and a few days after he was running in the champion short distance races. It is now plain that he must at the very time when he was taking so prominent a part in athletics have been suffering from heart dis-ease; otherwise his sudden end could hardly be accounted for. If all intending oarsmen and runners will submit to a chest examination and will abide by their doctors' advice if not passed by them as 'sound,' there will be little fear of these melancholy and premature deaths of athletes. That university boat racing is not dangerous to sound constitutions the statistics of lives of old Blues' amply proves. Of the fathers' of the match, who rowed in the first race In 1829, just one-half are still alive, a percentage higher than rates of life assurance would lead one to expect."

HORSFORD'S AOID PHOSPHATE. IN BRASICKWESS.

School Corporation of Allumette Island, for the School in the Onapseu Village, a Roman Catholic Male Teacher; holding a first-class diploma to teach English and French. Apply, stating salary, to the undersigned.

TERENOE SMITH,

Secretary and Treaturer.

Chapeau Village, April 16th, 1884.

S.3.

Table 18 Spanterness.

Prof. Apolica Ott, New York, says: "Leading in ocean passisting salary, to the undersigned in seasickness during an ocean passing.

In most of the cases the violent symptoms which characterizes that disease yielded, and, gave way to a healthful action of the functions impaired."

THE EGYPTIAN MUDDLE.

MODISH MILITARY LEADERS HOLD A COUNCIL-ABYESINIA TO INVADE COUDAN-MUTINOUS Prelates of his own household. TROOPS AT ASSOURY.

London, April 27.—A council was held in the War Office this morning. It is reported that the Duke of Cambridge, Lord Wolsely, the Marquis of Hartington and others advise against the expedition to Berber, or any advance whatever until a full force is equipped to relieve Khartoum in the autumn. The Egyptian premier is pressing the government to come to an immediate decision Egyptian troops at Assouan and other fifty-one head recently sent into Cambridge, stations in Upper Egypt declare their inten- shire from Liverpool, and the cattle inspector tion of joining the Mahdi, and numbers of them are deserting. The Khedive is constantly receiving letters warning him that he the cattle could not have come from America, is doomed to speedy death unless he abdicates.

The King of Abyssinia has agreed to Admiral Hewitt's proposals to invade Soudan and relieve the Egyptian garrisons and assist them to withdraw through Abyssinis.

A despatch from Berber reports four brigades of Bashi Bazouks and five hundred soldiers joined the rebals.

CAIRO, April 27 .- The troops at Berber have traternized with the rebels. The condition of affairs excites the deepest concern. The inhabitants are fissing from the place. It will be deserted in a few days.

The condition of the House of Lords by Baron Carbinatis excites the deepest concern. The inhabitants are fissing from the place. It will be deserted in a few days. be deserted in a few days.

PARIS, April 27.—The Gaulois says France will urge the conference to re-establish the dust control in Egypt should the powers be inclined to assent. Lord Granville has prepared a counter proposal placing the finances of Egypt under general European control.

The Republique Francaise says that at the proposed conference of the powers concerning Egypt the whole Egyptian question, not simply the financial situation, will be de facto submitted to the arbitration of the powers.

CAIRO, April 28.—Becent reports of the surrender of Berber were premature. The British agent there telegraphed to-day that the position of the town was desperate, but he did not mention the surrender. Subsequently, however, he announced that all the troops were leaving town and that the rebels were entering the houses in the outskirts. The agent has left Berber for Korosko. The Egyptian officers at Assouan have received letters from El Mahdi's lieutenant ordering them to quit town within ten days, and warning them that if they do not they will be an-

London, April 28 .- A telegram from Berber says it is impossible to communicate with | that eighteen Parnellites voted in opposition Gordon. The whole country is in rebellion. The tribes threaten Berber, and everyone who can is starting for Cairo.

Advices from Berber State that Hussien Pacha has proclaimed the evacuation of the town. The inhabitants have fied and the troops have marched to join the rebels.

The Cologne Gazette says that Farry will demand binding pledges of England to re-hugger-mugger system of secret arrests and nounce the idea of annexing or establishing a protectorate over Egypt, and that if Eng-private examinations. Mr. Trevelyan spoke land refuses to give the pledges France will abstain from the Egyptian conference. Ds. ties. Leamy referredly the ill-usage Fitzgerspatches from well informed correspodents ald had received in Waterford jall. Sir W. indicate that Germany and Austria will V. Harcourt said the matter had been referprobably hold aloof from conference on red to the prison commission for Ireland. Egyptisn affairs until France and Turkey, The Home Secretary repudiates the charges the most nearly interested powers next to of inhuman treatment brought against Mr. Great Britain, decide whether to participate Trevelyan. or not.

The Daily News' Oairo special states that 3,000 refugees from Khartoum succeeded in reaching Assouan and were sent to Lower 1805. The debt was reduced in 1883 by

to the Tablet on the results of his interviews into 23 per cent. at Bome with the American Bishops regardrial church to Daniel O'Connell, says the Archbishop of Baltimore called it a great of Chicago said, "I will send word to Chicago to my faithful and thoughtful Irlah flook drove into the city with a young girl, and to give your great national project a generous later obtaining a marriage license, they pro-reception." Blahop Fitzgerald warmly ap ceeded to New Edinburgh, and were united in proved of the movement.

SPAIN WANTS TO DISPOSE OF OUBA.

NEW YORK, April 28.—It is reported that Spain has offered to sell Cuba to Mexico and | was fictitious, and that his right name is John that Mexico has agreed to take it on condition that the Cubans consent by a plebiscite. It is stated that Mexican bonds are to be given in lieu of the purchase money and that Spain demands that the United States shall become security for the amount. The editor of El Separatista says the story is in the main correct and that Minister Foster is now at Washington to see if the U. S Government will be satisfied with the arrangement; also that Gen. Aldams, formerly agent of the Ouba Junta, has gone to Havana to confer with Cubans and Spaniards on the subject.

FRIGHTFUL ACCIDENT IN ENGLAND. PORTSMOUTH, Eng., April 28th.—The new

cavalry barracks, in process of erection, suddenly fell this morning. The workmen, all of whom were convicts, were buried in the ruins. The loss of life is large.

HOLY WEEK IN ROME. SCANDALOUS BEHAVIOUR OF ROMAN SWELLS AND

AMERICAN CIRLS IN ST. PHTER'S. ROME, April 13.-The French railways having sold excursion tickets at reduced rates, we have had a large influx of strangers this week. The Tenebiz services have been attended by an immense crowd at St. Peter's, where almost all fashionable Rome attended in the afternoon. St. John Lateran and St. Mark Maggiore had a more quiet lot of attendants. The bulk of the curious were in the Vatican Basilica. The behaviour of the crowd was scandalous. The most scandalous was the behavior of the young Roman swells. As the Pope is no longer the ruler of Rome, they seem to think that they are privileged to insult even the Almighty in the churches of the Vatican. These young bloods deserted the Corso and the Pinclo to follow young ladies to the Basilica. There they talked as loud, as if they were in the street, and kept up the most scandalous conversation, making jocular remarks about the services and the statues in the church. Some of these impudent young men indulged in

brated at carnival or on Epiphany night. St. Peter's sextons are unable to restrain the unruly boys. The temple is profaned by their presence. English and American girls filited and carried on outrageously. They were seated on the floors and on the prie dieus and on the confessional with the same sase as though they were seated on the grass.

pranks for which the Plazza Navona is cele-

for a pionic or on a coach on race days. The ceremonies of the morning were attended by a more reserved audience. The consecration of the holy oils took place at St. John of Lateran on Thursday, and the baptism of the Jaws, and the ordination of eighty John of Lateran on Thursday, and the baptism letters found on James C Kelly, who has been of the Jews, and the ordination of eighty arrested in Egypt, were probably his creden-clergy men on Saturday evening. Cardinal tials to El Mahdi as a newspaper correspon-Parcobi, the new vicar, officiated.

The sanctuary of Scalo Santo has been attended by lots of visitors, and the relies of Sta. Croce in Jerusalem have been visited by FINANCIAL.

thousands. The Pope officiated on Holy Thursday in his own chapel, giving communion to the

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

LONDON, April 28 .- In the House of Com-

mone last night the Right Hon. George J. Dodson, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancastor, confirmed the report that fifteen head of cattle had been found in Wimpole, in Cambridgeshire, infected with the foot-and-mouth disease. These were a portion of a herd of shire from Liverpool, and the cattle inspector at Liverpool had reported that they were from America. Mr. Dodson asserted, however, that the inspector to the contrary notwithstanding, as all American cattle are slaughtered at the ports where they are landed. The last Oanadian cattle, moreover, landed at Liver-pool April 12, were perfectly sound. Furthermore, Mr. Dodson said he did not believe there was any foot-and-mouth disease in either the United States or Canada. He moved, therefore, to restore the Cattle Bill to the original form in which it was intro uced

necessary in defending the country against the admission of diseases from abroad. If adopted as it came from the House of Lords, the measure would inevitably tend to hamper trade and increase the price of meat. It would in reality be equivalent to protection. It is acknowledged that the government attached great importance to Mr. Dodson's motion. But in spite of this, the motion was rejected by a vote of 185 to 161. When this result was announced Mr. Dodson asked for time for paid. the government to consider the position in

which they were placed by the vote. Sir Stafford Northcote, the leader of the Opposition, said that the government had twice this season defied the opinion of the house in matters deeply affecting the agricul-

tural interests of the country.

Mr. Gladstone said that the bill had been discussed on party lines. The Government were therefore entitled to exercise their judgment in regard to what course they should follow. The measure will be discussed again on Friday, when the Government will state the course which it intends to pursue. The defeat of the Government was due to the fact to the Government in order to display their power by effecting a Government defeat.

The cattle bill will probably be abandoned.

London, April 24—In the House of Commons this evening Wm. O'Brien, member for Mallow, called attention to the arrest of Fitzgerald, the alleged Fenian, a fortnight ago, and asked if there was any precedent for the in justification of the action of the authori-

The budget was introduced to-night. The national debt is shown to be lower now than since 1811 and the interest lower than since Egypt. They had been furnished with lots eight and a half millions. The estimated of provisions and their pay. expenditure for the current financial year is £85,252,000, against £85,954,000 during the THE O'CONNELL MEMORIAL CHURCH. | Provious year, 240 201,866,000 last year. It previous year. The revenue is estimated at LONDON, April 25.—Canon Brosnan, writing is proposed to convert the 3 per cent. consols

MARBYING A LIVE WIFE'S SISTER: OTTAWA, April 26 .- The Township of Oatholic and patriotic work. The Archbishop Gloucester has a bigamy case. On the 6th the Canada Pacific will keep things going. of February last a farmer of that township ceeded to New Edinburgh, and were united in marriage by the Rev. Mr. Clark, a Presby-terian minister. The tarmer gave his name as David Wallace. He is an elderly man, while his bride is a young woman. It has aince come to light that the name he gave Tester, of Gloucester. The girl he married was his sister-in-law, and belonged to Osgoode. Tester, who has a family of four, is now living with his two wives.

THE P.E.I. LEGISLATURE.

Sr. JOHN, N. B , April 22,-The Prince Edward Island Legislature was prorogued on the 17th inst. The Lieut.-Governor's speech was as follows :-

Mr. President and Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council:

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of As

sembly : It affords me great satisfaction to be able to release you from further attendance on your legislative duties. I thank you for the care and attention you have bestowed upon the public business during the session. The domestic affliction which has befallen Her Mejesty the Queen, in the death of His Royal Highness Prince Leopold, Duke of Albaby, has called forth your respectful expression of heartfelt sympathy. I have transmitted your address of condolence, on this melancholy event, to be laid at the foot of

the throne. Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of

Assembly : I thank you for your liberal supplies which you have saked for the public service, and ber to assure you that in their disbursement the strictest economy shall be observed. Mr. President and Honorable Gentlemen of the

Legislative Council: Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of

Assemblu : I shall have much pleasure in forwarding to His Excellency the Governor-General the now ruling in New York and at the Islands address which you have passed relative to the maintenance by the Federal Government of efficient and continuons steam service between this province and the mainland of the Domi. nion in accordance with the terms of Con.

federation.

MR. O'KELLY, M.P., IN TROUBLE.

DUBLIN, April 26 .- The Express Says James O'Kelly, M.P., who went to the Soudan as correspondent of the London News, has been arrested by the Egyptian authorities. Suspicious documents were found in his

possession, and among them letters from a Frenchman to the Mahdi. Panis, April 29 - Henry Bochelort says the

dent. Bochefort's son was with O'Kelly.

Finance and Commerce

TRUE WITHER OFFICE, TURSDAY, ABBIL 29, 1884.

In London this afternoon consols sold at 101 11-16; 41's 1151; Illinois Central 1271; Canada Pacific 48; Eric 181. With few exceptions New York stocks were

weaker. Western Union fell to 62 from 2 80, for Jamaca, 16 c.p. Wines at \$1 30 to 64 and Central Pacific to 51 from 54; \$4 00 for ports, and \$1 80 to 6 00 for sherries, Manitoba went from 903 to 91 and Canada as to quality. Highwines, 90c net cash; Pacific from 463 to 48.

Rates of sterling are about 94 prem. for straight sixtles between banks, 32 over the counter, 10 and 104 prem. demand. Currency drafts on New York were about 1-16 to 1-32 prem. Counter rate 2 prem. In the local money market call money on stock collateral loans at 4 to 41 per cent. Commercial paper

is of to ? per cent. as to quality.

The stock market was irregular and easier. This morning Bichelieu dropped 1 per cent. to \$1, and other stocks were easy, not excepting Bank of Montreal.

The local manager of the Federal Bank, Mr. Ingram, received a telegram from Toronto stating that his bank had declared a 4 per cent, dividend for the half year, and the stock in Toronto sold immediately afterwards at 124. On Saturday the stock was quoted at 131 to 132 in this market, many expect-ing a 5 per cent dividend, which was the rate last half year. Federal is thus reduced in the wisdom of the directors from a ten per

cent. to a 9 per cent. stock.
Stock Sales. —100 Montreal 1904; 25 do, 1903; 25 do (ex-div) 186; 75 do 1853; 25 do 186; 25 do 1853; 25 Peoples, 631; 50 Federal 130; 25 Ontario 1053; 75 Commerce 1221; 475 Gas 178; 25 Richelleu 62; 85 do 611; 25 do 611; 25 do 611; 25 do 611; 200 do 61.

A lot of 125 shares of Federal sold at 125 conditionally on a 4 per cent dividend and 285 shares sold at 135 provided 5 per cent is An operator to-day said to our reporter :

"Stocks are getting scarce on the atreet and rumors that a premium to borrow Montreal stook will shortly be required, are circulated. Ninety per cent of the sales made every day are believed to be short' sales.

NEW YORK, 1 p m, April 29.—Stocks irregular. Am Ex 962; C S 471; D & H 1042; D & L 1172; Eric 184; pfd 48; L S 962; M C 83; Mo Pac 812; N J C 782; N P 21; pfd 47; N W 112; pfd 141; N Y O 113; B I 1172; St P 82; pfd 112; St P M & M 90; Tex Pao 142; U P 65; W U 635.

COMMERCIAL.

WEEKLY REVIEW - WHOLESALE MARKETS.

There have been few interesting features in the city trade the past week. The failure of the leather firm of Cassils, Stimson & Co., for nearly half a million dollars, caused rumors to be floated concerning other firms both in and out of the leather business, but they turned out to be premature, the banks interested orming to the ald of their customers. The Loan and Mortgage Company, which was involved in frouble through fits manager, a brother of Thomas Craig, ex-President of the Exchange Bank, has been compelled to reduce its capital fifty per cent, and another fact which may interest country readers is that Thos. H. Hodgson, the former cheese king of Montreal, is still detained in jail at New York by the Hochelaga bank for a debt of \$18,000. Though the river is clear of ice. the maritime interests of the port are not yet in full awing, as the St. Lawrence canals will not be open for some days yet. The ice barrier at Cap Rouge will be gone before the arrival of the first steamers from sea, but the attempt to destroy it by dynamite was a

failure. We cannot prophecy great things for the spring and summer trade like some of of merchandize will, flood of immigrants and the expenditure on but in no great line of business here is there any present prospect of unusual activity, in fact we find many traders quite despondent. At the opening of navigation there is always a luli, as shipments are delayed for the first boats and lower ireight rates, but we do not fail to notice the effect of this and to make the necessary allowance. A meeting of the cotton manufacturers was held when the ageeement recently entered into between the mills was ratified, and the advance of 10 per to shade prices in order to sell. The grocery trade also adds its quota to the general quiet-

ude which usually precedes the opening of

navigation.

IRON AND HARDWARE, -- Scotch warrants have been on the decline all week and prices of pig iron here are down 50c to \$1 per ton. There has been more doing in No. 1 Siemens, and we hear of the sale of 700 tons, delivered at Galt on p. t., but said to be about \$18 75. Scotch warrants are cabled easier at 428 4d. We quote prices here as follows:—No. 1 Coliness and Langloan, \$20; No. 1 Gartsherrie, Summeriee and Calder at \$18 75; No. 1 Dalmellington \$18, and No. 1 Eglington, \$1725 to 1750. Ingot tin is steady at £84 10s in London and at 2010 here for Straits. Ingot copper has advanced to £62,in London, and here the market is steady at 161c to 161c. Tin plates are strong, and a fair business has resulted during the week. increase of 500,000 tons over those of the year previous. We quote prices here at \$4 75 to 485 for I O observed and \$425 to 440 for I Cooke. Canada plates are steady at steady at \$180 to 185, sheets at 210 to 210

and plates at 2½0 to 2½0, lead \$3 40 to 350. The general hardware trade remains quiet and steady. GROCERIES-In the sugar market granulated stepped in at unprecedentedly reduced rates as was the case a few years ago. It is stated that rather than accept the low bids offered for raw in the West Indies some of the largest planters will hold them over for a twelve months. It is understood that several planters are carrying stocks in New In taking leave of you for the recess, I York rather than place them on the the marearnestly pray that God may guide you in the discharge of all your duties.

York rather than place them on the the market at present. Molasses are weak at 40e to 42c for Barbadoes, but new to arrive in June would cost 35c laid down here. In fruit there is not much change, the only sales we hear of being a round lot of off-grade Valencia raisine at 410, whilst fine brands are scarce and firm at 50 to 510. A few small loss of currents and prunes have also changed hands at Sc. In teas the market is generally quiet, although we learn there is a reviving enquiry for low grade Japans. In coffee and splees there is no important change. Bloe is firm, in sympathy with strong advices from abroad, and we quote \$350 to 360 at the mill. The quentity of

rice now affort to Europe is 94,000 tons,

against 144,000 tons a year ago, showing the

large decrease of 50,000 tous. English advices just to hand state that Burmah cargoes of rough rice are stronger and prices again dearer. Wines and spirits—A fair jobbing trade is reported and sales have been made of Henessey in cases at quotations. A few sherries and ports have also been placed at steady prices. We quote as follows :- Hennessey's brandy in cases at \$10 75 to 11; Martel's in cases at \$10 75. Rum \$2 60 to

BOOTS AND SHORE.—Western jobbers have been in town looking after fall samples, travellers have also sent in a number of sorting up orders. Leather—There is uncasiness but no more fallures were reported Blacks have been going a trifle better. Spanish sole, No. 1, BA, 260 to 27c; do No. 2, B A, 23c to 24c; China, No. 1, 22c to 24c; do No. 2, 20c to 21c; Buffalo, No. 1, 20c to 22c; do No. 2, 18c to 19c; slaughter, No. 1, 250 to 280; rough (light), 250 to 270; harness, 27c to 32c; waxed upper, light, 36c to 37c; do do medium and heavy, 330 to 360; grained upper, long, 350 to 370; Bootoh grained upper, 380 to 420; buff, 140 to 160; pebbled cow, 120 to 150; splits, medium, 220 to 270; do junior, 180 to 210; caliskin, light, 600 to 750; do heavy 750 to 850; French caliskin, \$1.05 to 1.35; English kidskin, 60c to 70c; patent cow, 15c to 16c.

Ons.—Linseed has sold very well at easier prices. Cod oil is quiet and steady, and seal oil is held with more firmness, since reports have come to hand stating that the Newfoundland seal fishery is a failure, the catch being estimated at 250,000 seals, an average catch being 400,000. Ood liver oil is lower at \$1 60 to 1 70. We quote:—Linseed, boiled per imperial gallon, 58 to 60c, and may 55 to 56c; cod, Newfoundland A, 62½ to 65c; Gaspe 62 to 63½0; Seat—steam refined, 70 to 72½0; cod liver \$1 60 to 1 75. Petroleum-The demand is extremely slow, and prices have undergone a further drop of to per gallon, car lots being offered at 121c in store, broken lots at 13 to 13 c, and single barrels 140. At Petrolia the price has fallen to 10c f.o.b.

Hinns, -- We quote :-- Green hides, 840. 746 and 610 for Nos. 1, 2 and 3 respectively.
Inspected hides 10 higher. Toronto hides 90; No 1 and Hamilton, 90; No 2, 80; Western green salted-No 1 buff, 10% to 1040; No 2, 840. Dry salted, 17c No 1 and 15c No 2; sheepskins, 85c to \$1. Calfakins, 12 to 13c per lb; lambskins, 18c to 20c.

Salr. -- Coarse salt has been ordered to arrive at 47½c for elevens. On spot, however, there is not much change in values, and we quote as follows on spot :-- Coarse, 50 to 5210 for elevens; factory-filled steady at \$1 25 to 30; Eureks, \$2 40, and Turks' Island 35c per bushel.

Wook .- In wool there is a lack of alimation, sales being limited to small parcels. A cargo of greasy Cape is being received from Port Elizabeth via Boston. In other staple lines there is no material change. Bemittances are generally reported as improving.

City Breadstuffs, Dairy Produce and Provisions.

April 29. Grain is unchanged and the unward apurt and irregularity has caused a less hopeful feeling among shippers who would have made their fortunes if they had bought wheat and held it for shipment at the low prices which ruled a week or so ago. The first vessel has arrived at Kingston with a cargo of wheat for Montreal. Beceipts by rail were as follows :- Oats 3,350 bushels; flour 2,422 brls; ashes 70; butter 40 pkgs cheese 63 boxes hides 60; leather 23 rolls tobacco 41 cases ; dressed hogs 6. We quote grain as follows :- Canadian spring wheat at \$1 12 to 1 15; do red winter at \$1 15 to 1 18, and white do \$1 13 to 1 16; corn, 70c to for the spring and summer trade like some of our contemporaries. The prospects are not brilliant, by any means, in this in flour sales were as follows:—500 bbls excursive and the appropriate movement. not brilliant, by any means, in this In flour sales were as follows:—500 bbls exquarter, and the aggregate movement tra sold at \$5 50, 250 saring extra at \$4 65. we think, scarcely be 250 medium bakers at \$5 25, 200 fine at equal to last season. In the North-West the \$3 55, 125 middlings at \$3 50, do at \$3 35, 250 Ontario bags (spring extra) at \$2 25, 250 do at \$2 30. Oatmesi remains quiet at \$4.55 to 4.75 for ordinary, and \$5 to 5 10 for granulated. Flour -Buperior extra, \$5 35 to 5 40; extra superfine, \$5 10 to 5 15; fancy, \$4 95 to 5 00; spring extra, \$4 60 to 4 80; superfine, \$4 to 4 10; Canada strong bakers' \$5 10 to 5 40; American strong bakers', \$5 35 to 5 45; fine, \$3 60 to 3 65; mlddlings, \$3 60 to 3 65; pollards, \$3 10 to 3 25. Ontario bags—Medium \$2 30 to 2 40; spring extra 2 15 to 2 25; mills was ratified, and the advence of 10 per superfine \$2 10 to 2 15; city bags (delivered) cent. In certain lines of white cotton is to be \$2 85 to 2 90. Butter—We quote new 210 strains and the iron trade is by no. firmly maintained. The iron trade is by no to 28 to 2 90. Butter—We quote new 210 means active, and holders find it imperative approach that the first trade is by no to 28 to 2 90. Butter—We quote new 210 means active, and holders find it imperative approach that the first trade is the first trade is the first trade in the first trade is the first trade in the first trade is the first trade in the first trade is the first trade supply than wanted. Eastern Townships, fair to fine, 18c to 20c; Morrisburg and Brookville, fair to fine, 17c to 19c; Western, 15c to 170; low grades, 130 to 140. Oheese has advanced to 68s in Liverpool; new make is 11% to 12c on this market. Eggs about 15%. Ashes, \$4 20 to 4 25. Provisions quiet at following prices: - Mess pork, Western, per Ib, \$20 50 to 21 00; do, Canadian short out, \$21 50; hams, city cured, per Ib, 1310 to 1410; lard, Western, in palls, per Ib, 1210 to 1210; do, Canadian, do, 1120 to 120; bacon, per lb, 130 to 140; tallow, common refined, per

1b, 630 to ?30. MONTREAL CATTLE MARKET. There was a fair inquiry at about steady prices for choice cattle, with transactions at 51 to 610 per pound live weight, as to quality. Live hogs were quiet and steady at 7c per pound. Butchers' cattle encountered a fair demand, and sales of good to choice lots The exports from England last year show an | were made at 50 to 60 per lb, live weight, as to quality, the top figure for extra choice. At Viger market the receipts were limited, numbering about 140 head. Quality averaged fair, and under a fairly active demand prices \$2.95 for both Penn and Blaina. Bars are | were steady. Choice prime beeves brought 60 per lb, live weight, while some good lots were sold at 510 to 510. Interior cattle brought 41c to 50 per lb., live weight. There was a fair number of calves, about 100 head, offered to a very quiet demand, so is quoted at 74c to 8c, and yellows at 54c to that prices were lower. Sheep and lambs 71c, which prices are unusually low, and were in light supply, and sold readily at \$7 we would not be surprised if some syndicate to \$10 each for lambs, as to quality the top to \$10 each for lambs, as to quality, the top figures for extra choice.

MONTREAL HORSE MARKET. For horses the demand has been fair and the supply is good. Mr. Jas. Maguire, of College street market, reports the following : -Two bay horses at \$300; one brown horse at \$90; one brown horse at \$160; one chestnut mare at \$175; one grey mare at \$150 one bay pony at \$130; one brown horse at \$160; one chestrat mare at \$91; one brown horse at \$65; one bay mare at \$120; and one bay horse at \$165. He also has in his stables at present a fine lot of horses.

CAIN AD A.—PROVINCE OF

QUEBEC—DISTRICT OF MONTREAL.—
Superior Court. Adrience Tremblay, of St.
Cunegonde, said District, wife of Joseph
Bergeron, captain of barge, of same place, duly
authorized to exter en justice, Plaintiff, ye.
Joseph Bergeron, captain of barge, of St.
Cunegonde, said District, Defendant An action
en separation as to property has been instiuted in the case at Montreal, on the 28th of
April instant. April instant.

Montreal. 29th April, 1884.

DEMARTIGNY & DEMARTIGNY.

88 5 _____ Attorneys for Pisintiff.

Berg been mality dressed per 100 lbs, \$10 00 to 11 to 1 mi do, \$5 00 to 10 00; \$2 d do \$6 00 to 9 00; Brash pork; per 100 lbs; \$5 0 to 10 00; 30 do 10 00; 30 do 10 00; do, per lb, 10c to 12; sait do, 18c to (0; fresh hams, per lb, 10c; smoked do, per lb, 14c to 15; frour, Hungarian roller process, per lb; \$5 80 to 7 50; superinc; axtra, 5 70; to 6 00; extra, 5 35 to 5 50; strong bakers; 5 70 to 6 00; extra, 5 35 to 5 50; strong bakers; 5 70 to 6 00; extra, 5 35 to 5 50; strong bakers; 5 70 to 6 00; extra, 5 35 to 5 50; strong bakers; 5 70 to 6 00; extra, 5 35 to 5 50; strong bakers; 5 70 to 6 00; extra, 5 35 to 5 50; strong bakers; 5 70 to 6 00; extra, 5 35 to 5 50; strong bakers; 5 70 to 6 00; extra, 5 35 to 5 50; strong bakers; 5 00 to 5 36; commeal white per bri, 3 67 to 3 75; do yellow do 3 40 to 3 50, salmon No-1; per bri of 20 lbs, 20 00; do per lb; 146; codush green per bri, 5 00 to 5 36; of 5 50; cod oil per gallon, 60c to 63c; Labrador harring, No 1, per bri, 4 00 to 6 00; votatoes per bushel, 45c to 55c; cats do 34 lbs, 48c to 55c; salt butter per lb, 18c to 12c; fresh do, 20 to 20; irresh do do prints, 25c to 28c; cheseper lb, 13c to 18c; eggs per dozen, 20 to 22c; maple sugar per lb, 8c to 10c; lemons per case 5 50; oranges do 7 00; cnions per bri 2 50 to 3 00; hay per 1001 lbs, 5 50 to 7 00; straw do, 3 00 to 4 00; wood per cord 2 ft 6 in, 8 00 to 4 00; do do 8ft, 200 to 860. THE QUEBEO MARKETS. F.

THE TORONTO PRODUCE MARKET. Wheat, fall per bush 100 to \$105; wheat spring do, 165 to 12; wheat goose, do, 750 to 82; barley do 550 to 750; Oats do, 410 to 420; pease do, 750 to 750; Cats do, 410 to 420; pease do, 750 to 750; dressed hogs per 100 lbs, 775 to 800; beef hind quarters 10 00 to 11 00; beef fore quarters 7 50 to 800; butter, pound rolls, 500 to 250; do tub dairy, 18 to 210; eggs, fresh per dozen, 150 to 160; potatoes per bag, 75 to 850; hay per ton, \$8 00 to 15 00; straw do, \$5 50 to 8 00.

MARRIED.

22nd instant, at St. Ann's Church, by the Rev. Father O'Mears, Jaz. Hayes to Nellie, younges daughter of the late Peter Dunphy, ail of this city. [Ohicago and Philadelphia papers please copy.]

McGRATH-SHANNON.-At Lachine, on the 21st inst., by the Reverend N. Piehe, P.P., John McGrath to Annie Shannon, daughter of the iate Patrick Shannon, of Lachine. 96-3

Church, on the 2ist inst., by Revd. P. Dowd, P.P., R. G. Johnson to Gertrude, daughter of the late James McCann.

GIROUX-MASSE .- On Wednesday, the 28rd and where a numerous array of presents awaited the happy twain. Mr. and Mrs. Giroux departed on the morning train, and will tour to Coaticook, the home of the groom, Montreal and Caledonia in the Dominion, and Niagara Falls and Highgate in the States. The bride is well known through the suburban parishes in con-

DIED.

February, 1883, Thomas Rowland, of Montreal aged 25 vaars. GAHAN .- On the 21st inst., Zets Ann, young-

est and beloved daughter of M. Gahan, aged one year, 9 months and 19 days.

Maria Corooran, aged 50 years, a native of Queen's County, Ireland, relict of the late Jas. Mooney. O'CONNELL.-In this city, on the 23rd inst.,

Charleville, County Cork, Ireland.

25th, Edward, eldest son of Denis Whelan, aged 4 years, 8 months and 14 days.

HAYES-DUNPHY .- In this city, on the

JOHNSON-MCCANN, - At St. Patrick's

tions en masse.

inst, the nuptial ceremonies were performed by the Very Rev. Canon Nadeau, at the Church of Our Lady of the Sacred Heart, Granby, between Mr. Alexander Giroux, the jeweller and optician of the village, and Miss Melina Vincents Masse, the eldest daughter of Antoine Traffie Masse, Esq., a well known and respected citizen of Granby. After the ceremony the happy cortege proceeded to the Masse residence, where a sumptuous repast had been prepared. nection with bazzars and other benevolent works, and no doubt will receive congratula-

ROWLAND.-At St. Louis, Missouri, on 18th

MOONEY.-In this city, on the 22nd instant,

after a long and painful illness, Denis O'Connell, aged 22 years and four months, a native of

GLYNN .-- In this city, April 27th, Sergean Henry Glynn, aged 55 years.

WHELAN.-In this city, on Friday, April

VEAR EXPOSED Our best Mantles and Costumes are never shown in the window. S. CARSLEY.

NEXT WEEK.

Next week we show another small shipment of new Dolmans, Mantles, Wraps, Jackets and Ulaters at from \$10 up to \$120 each. S. CARSLEY.

NEW PRINTS.

Several lots of new Prints and Printed Cam-bries to be shown on Monday. S. CARSLEY.

CHEAP LINENS.

Several cases of Table Linens to be offered a S. CARSLEY.

MANTLE AND COSTUME DEPARTMENTS.

NEW GOODS IN EVERY BRANCH.

New Mantles in Cashmerette, New Mantles in Ottoman Cloths, New Mantles in Bolell Cloths,

At B. CARSLEY'S. New Jackets in Jersey Cloths, New Jackets in Ottoman Cloths, New Jackets in Soleil Cloths,

At S. CARSLEY'S.

New Mantles in Silk Ottomans, New Mantles in Satin Ottomans, New Mantles in Broche Ottomans, At S. CARSLEY'S.

New Jackets in Silk Ottomans, New Jackets in Satin Ottomans, New Jackets in Broche Ottoman At S. CARSLEY'S

New Mantles in Satin Broches, New Mantles in Satin Solell, New Mantles in Velyet Grenadines, At & CARSLEY'S.

S. CARSLEY.

367, 369, 391, 393, 395, 397, 399

Notre Dame Street. MONTREAL.

NABI

WILLIAM HNABE & CO. Nos. 204 and 206 West Baltimore Street Baltimore. No. 112 Fifth Avenue, N. V.

Tone, Touch, Workmanship and Durabilin

DROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL. Superior Court,
No. 556. The Philadelphia and Reading Coal
and Iron Company, Plaintiff, vs. Samuel W.
Heard, Defendant. On the 5th day of May, 189.
at ten of the clock in the forencon, at the office
of the Victoria Skrating Club, No. 95 St. Francois
Xavier street, in the City of Montreal, will
be sold by authority of justice, all the goods and
chattels of the said Defendant, seized in this
cause, consisting of one paid up share of the
capital stock of the Victoria Skrating Club,
Terms cash.

G. MASSE, B. S. C.

G. MASSE, B. S. C. Monireal, 26th April, 1884.

\$250,000.00

PROSPECTUS \mathbf{OF}

The Royal Electric Co.

TO BE ORGANIZED UNDER (SPECIAL ACT OF THE LEGISLATURE OF

THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC. ROOM 12. BARRON BLOCK. - - - 162 ST. JAMES STREET.

CAPITAL:

25,000 SHARES PAR VALUE, \$10 EACH.

FULL PAID AND NON-ASSESSABLE.

PROVISIONAL DIRECTORS:

WALTER R. ELMENHORST, President St. | GILBERT SCOTT, of Messrs. Wm. Daw & 00. | Lawrence Sugar Refinery. | M. LEE ROPS. | M. LEE ROPS. | C. F. SISE, Vice-President Bell Telephone Co. | GEORGE ROBERTSON. | C. F. SISE WILLIAM | C. STEPPE | C. F. SISE WILLIAM | G. STEPPE | G. ST

ROSS & IRVINE, - - - -

The Royal Electric Company is to be organized for the purpose of carrying on a general Electric Manufacturing and Lighting business in all its branches throughout the Dominion of Canada.

The object of the Company is to acquire, by purchase, the already established Electric Manufacturing and Lighting business now so successfully worked by the American Electric and Illuminating Company, embracing as follows:

and supplying of Sub-Lighting Companies throughout Canada.

"LIGHTING STATION.—The local Lighting Station for the City of Montreal, at present situated at Nos. 12 to 22 Inspector Street, is fitted up in a most complete manner with Dynamos, Lamps, &c., having a capacity of 125 lights.

There is already run to connection with this station, 10 miles of circuit furnished with her Lake Superior insulated copper wire, with most completely fitted structures, fixtures, &c., in a 125 electric service. N.B.—Negotiations appear pending for the sale of this Station in a 125 electric service. N.B.—Negotiations appear pending for the sale of this Station in an interest of the sale of this Station in manufacturing, as it is the intention of the body in the sale of this Station in manufacturing electric light machinery and constructing electric lighting plant throughout Canada.

SUPERIORITY OF THIS SYSTEM.—The Thomson-Houston System of Electric Lighting. So well and widely known throughout the United States and Canada that it is sufficient for Provisional Directors to state that this system is THE ONLY PERFEROT AUTOMATIC, SEE REGULATING SYSTEM OF ELECTRIC ARC LIGHTING IN EXISTENCE. And it may added that it has carried off the first prises whenever brought into competition with other systems in the United States.

A few of the places where this system is in use in Canada: American Elec. & Ill. Co., Montreal, Que. Quebec and Levis Elec. Light Co., Quebec, Que. Belleville, Ontario. Carrier, Lane & Co., Levis, Que. Windsor Hotel, Montreal, Que. Rt. Lewrence Hall, Montreal, Que. Victoria Skating Kink, Montreal, Que.

Orystal Skating Rink, Montreal, Que.
Crystal Skating Rink, Montreal, Que.
Royal Museum, Montreal, Que.
American House, Montreal, Que.
St. James Hotel, Montreal, Que.
St. James Hotel, Montreal, Que.
Z. Paquet, Quebec, Que.
Perley & Pattee, Ottawa, Ont.
J. B. Booth, Ottawa, Ont.

victoria skating Rink, Montreal, Que. J. R. Booth, Ottawa, Ont.

PROFITS.—The profits to be realised on the sale of finished Dynamos and Lamps now hand, and from the sale of the lighting business of the City of Bontreal fully warrants management in declaring that the earnings will be such as will guarantee the subscriber to stock of the Royal Electric Company a DIVIDENO OF 10 PER OKAT. THE FIRST YEAR a decided prospect of largely increasing the profits each subject year.

OAPIETAL STOORE.—The stock of the subject year. CAPITAL STOOK,-The stock is offered at its PAR VALUE OF \$10 PER SHARE

to complete purchase and for working capital; 20 per cent payable at date of subscribalance subject to call of Directors. balance subject to call of Directors.

SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS ARE NOW OPEN AT THE OFFICE OF THE COMP.

Barron Block, 182 St. James, Room 12.

227 Parties who are desirous of investing or of becoming familiar with this 152.

Electric Lighting, are condictly invited to visit our Factory or Lighting Station, in parmits with the furnished at the office of the Company.

Any forther information can be obtained on application or by letter addresses 2.

2067, Montreal.

ROSS & IRVINE Manage.

BOSS & LRVINE; Manage