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IRISH RELIGIOUS CON- TROVERSIALISTS.

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

The following is an extended report of the lecture delivered by Mr. Edward Murphy, on Thursday evening, at the tenth public monthly conference of the Literary Academy. The subject chosen by Mr. Murphy was:—

"The Irish Religious 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 important 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 found 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 earnestly 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 everlasting 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 proverb 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 debasement 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 Revolution, 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 Gresham, 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 defended us in our hour of need, surrounded as they were by anti-Irish and anti-Catholic prejudices and influences, which at that epoch were of the most powerful kind. To dispel the false ideas, 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 struck by the splendid genius of the illustrious Dr. Doyle, acknowledged to have been one of the most powerful and vigorous writers of his day. His profound knowledge of theology, his deep research and universal information, his great logical powers, philosophical mind and originality of thought, not only 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, charity and toleration of Fenelon, combined with the heroic independence of St. Thomas A'Becket. [There were many others who took an active part in these controversies, viz., Archbishop McHale (then a young priest), Fathers Maher, McSwenny, Clowry, Nolan, Kinella, England (afterwards Bishop of Charleston, U. S.), Dr. Cahill and others. Among the laymen were O'Connell, Thomas Moore ("Travels of an Irish Gentleman in Search of a Religion"), and Richard Lalor Shillibee.] He was our greatest Irish bishop since the days of the illustrious and patriotic St. Lawrence O'Toole, Archbishop of Dublin in the twelfth century, the last of our canonized saints, but not the last Irish saint in Heaven. One is most impressed by the wonderful powers of Father Maguire, or Father Tom, as he was familiarly called. His extensive knowledge of the Holy Scriptures, theology

and the Fathers; his great memory, quoting off-hand long passages from them; his wit, tact and ready replies to the questions of his adversaries, surprised Protestants, and made him the glory and admiration of the Catholics, who looked upon him with pride, and regarded him as their valiant apologist. 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, fascinated with them that the impression they have left, even after half a century, is still fresh to my mind.

Before leaving this part of my subject I may say that many Catholics, when they heard Father Maguire had accepted the challenge of Rev. Mr. Pope, a skillful 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 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 Rotunda in Dublin, and which lasted several days, Father Tom came off triumphantly victorious. These controversies were often warm, sometimes bitter, and from our standpoint appear very acrimonious, tending to keep alive religious 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 Catholics had a solid basis for their faith. Previous to the epoch of these controversies, the generality of Protestants had no idea that Catholics had any better grounds for their religious beliefs 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 after 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 referred to had a much greater influence on these conversions than they now get credit for in that country.

It must not be forgotten that Irish bishops and priests in the United States did corresponding good work there in enlightening the American people, the fruits of which are seen to-day in the high position the Catholic Church has attained and the wonderful progress she has made in that country. As illustrations, I shall refer only to a couple of names, viz., Bishop England, of Charleston, S.C., who by his eloquence 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 numerous 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. Braconridge stamped him as a controversialist of the first order; this, with his numerous controversial letters and other writings, 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, silenced and defeated them, expiating 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 enjoyed ever since. Bishop Hughes was a devoted soldier of the Church Militant, able, learned and vigorous—always ready to protect the rights of the Almighty, at that particular time, to do His work in the United States; for it is admitted by all that the organization of the Catholic Church, in that country, was mainly due to his great statesmanship and ability.

The great change in public opinion all over the United States, then, is due to the labors and devotedness of the bishops and priests of our race. The question may be asked now, what would the Catholic Church in the United States to-day be were it not for the Irish race? Through whose instrumentality, under God, such remarkable developments have been made? This lecture would not be complete without a brief reference to the late Father Thomas Burke, O.P., one of the last of Ireland's great army of confessors, who, although not coming within the period of history of which I am writing; yet it will not, I hope, be considered out of place, to say a few words on the work done by him, on an official visit to the United States in 1872 in connection with his illustrious Order when he took up the cause

of Catholic Ireland against the so-called historian, Froude, when that malignant traducer visited America to do England's old work of calumniating the Irish people that country as well as at home; but Father Burke was ready, he met and grappled with him, and by his learned, powerful and eloquent 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 controversialists 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 Catholics, alone and unaided, that wrung Catholic Emancipation from England, and thereby gave freedom to the English, as well as themselves, to worship God according to the dictates of conscience.

I beg to ask your kind indulgence for any shortcomings that may be found in this lecture, part of which has been made up of recollections of what I have read of these events at the time of which I treat, as I was 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 interesting subject of this lecture, and of inducing them to study it, the object I had in view will be fully attained, and, in addition, my own humble acknowledgments as a Catholic will have been made to the "Irish Religious Controversialists" of the early part of the present century; for the incalculable good they did at that period for the cause of religious liberty in Great Britain and Ireland.

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

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 confederate of Daly, was arraigned at Birmingham yesterday. The crown prosecutor declared that Daly and Egan were accomplices. The police had found a tin containing documents belonging to Egan containing treasonable explanations 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 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. 1) 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 position and social and intellectual distinction among the Invincibles. I defy the English Government and its hirelings." An Irishman at Paris states that an emissary of the Clan-na-Gael has arrived in Paris from New York to buy a cruiser provided with torpedoes. Tynan is expected in Paris shortly, where he and O'Casey will direct the dynamite and dagger campaign. An agent of the new party, which aims to unite all patriotic Irishmen, says the party has already considerable funds with which to begin a campaign; with torpedoes provided with torpedoes. Revolving guns will be employed against British men-of-war in various harbors. A second issue of corporation debentures for \$100,000 for the new aqueduct at Quebec is now in the market.

A SCENE IN THE COMMONS.

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 a debate on the police tax in Ireland. Apart from the exposure of the maladministration of the Government officials in Ireland, this 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 when the Speaker maintained not merely dignity, but likewise a semblance of impartiality. Gross partisanship was displayed from the chair. Mr. Healy had been speaking with great earnestness 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, 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 to say I laughed." The remainder of the sentence was drowned by shouts from the 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 emphatic rebuke, but which was really deprived of all dignity by its venomous tone. A scene of unrestrained excitement took place, which lasted twenty minutes. Mr. Healy throughout maintained the greatest calmness. The Irish members called attention to Mr. Trevelyan's language; but the Speaker with gross partisanship, declined to notice it. Mr. Trevelyan withdrew his statement and then the Speaker, who 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. This following is a report of the proceedings.

Mr. Healy asked: Ould 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 sentenced to long periods of penal servitude. Aye, and these poor men were a great deal more innocent than some of Her Majesty's Ministers. ("Oh! oh!" One of the men was now lying in his cold grave in Glasnevin, and it was better for him than to be as the others, waiting their lives away in the convict cells of some English prison. He 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 Secretary (springing excitedly from his seat and advancing towards the table)—Sir, that is an absolute falsehood. (Great uproar, and loud and excited cries of "Order" from the Irish benches.) The Speaker—I am bound to interfere. (Ministerial and Opposition 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 language exceeding anything I have ever heard in this House. He has charged them with committing a murder. (Hear, hear, from the Irish benches and cries of "Nams" from Opposition.) He has now made a statement with reference to the Chief Secretary which should not 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 language 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 cheers and counter cheers from the Irish benches.)

Mr. Healy—I rise to a point of order. Mr. Gray—I am raising the point of order, I thought, Mr. Speaker, that you were about to draw the attention of the House to the charge of falsehood made by the Chief Secretary against me. (Loud Irish cheers.) The Speaker—The hon. member is not entitled to enter into any argument with the Chair. (Ministerial and Opposition cheers.)

I have simply done what is my duty to myself and to the House. (Renewed cheers.) Mr. Sexton—I rise to a point of order. (Loud cries of "Order.") Mr. Healy—Then, Mr. Speaker, if I am not entitled to argue with the Chair, I beg to submit a point of order. In the course of my speech the Chief 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, that it was all very well for the Chief Secretary to laugh at the murder of an innocent man. Mr. O'Brien—Is not my hon. friend entitled to the ruling of the Chair, and on the point of order he has raised? (Cries of "Order order" and "Hear, hear," from the Irish benches.)

The Attorney-General—I ask for the protection of the Speaker while I explain what gave rise to the incident. Mr. O'Brien again rose amidst loud cries of "Order." 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 innocent man. ("No, no," from Mr. Healy.) Hearing such a charge against him, the Chief 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. (Cheers.) 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. Mr. Sexton here attempted to interpose on a question of order, but The Speaker said—The right hon. gentleman the Chief Secretary is in possession of the House, and must be allowed to proceed. (Cheers.) 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 Secretary 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 the Chief Secretary. I mentioned that, and the Chief Secretary started up and charged me with stating that which was a falsehood.

Mr. Trevelyan—I was not in a smiling 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 withdraw 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 respectfully 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 which he made use of exceeded in violence 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. Healy—I am very glad, sir, that you have settled the point of order to your own satisfaction. (Loud cries of "Order" and "Chair.") The Speaker—The language the hon. member used is not respectful to this House. I hesitate to name the hon. member. I am very unwilling to exercise the powers entrusted 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. (Loud cheers.)

Mr. Healy then proceeded with his speech; as I was sitting before this incident occurred, the poor boy lingered on in prison without a sight of the blue sky until the 18th of October. The Governor of Mountjoy Prison on the 17th June telegraphed that he was dying. He died on the 16th of October. The Home Secretary told us in this House that it was a barbarity and cruelty 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 goal 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 boy placed there to suggest to his friends who might come 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 Sudan—(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 thus be lighted would spread over the land and of British despotism in the province. (Cheers from the Irish party, followed by cries 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 pious 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 against 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 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 Saturday day nothing of the sort which was mentioned in last Saturday'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 puerile brain of a "minion" of the *Witness* establishment.

TRANSCENDERS OF OPINION. Mr. Robert O. Smith, of the legal firm of Messrs. McLaran, Leek & Smith, stated to a *Post* reporter that the firm had received an urgent telegram from Oka, and in obedience to Mr. McLaran was not in town, took the first opportunity of repairing to the place. He saw Mr. Brubois, the Magistrate, in order to secure his influence to quell any disturbance. He was told by that official that the question 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 will be taken in court which will settle this vexed question of title.

Another gentleman stated that this was not by any means a religious question. The Seminary, in his opinion, had perhaps neglected 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 civil grounds. Mr. Dennis Barry said it was a very unfortunate 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 contests 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 idea 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 Presbyterian bigotry, to the scene, with instructions to magnify all he saw and write of a tempest in a teacup 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*'s 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 constructed there, the church projecting slightly on the line of where the road was to be built. The minister of the church got the Indians to interfere; hence the trouble. Of course this property belongs to the Seminary, there being no reserve."

Mr. Healy—I am very glad, sir, that you have settled the point of order to your own satisfaction. (Loud cries of "Order" and "Chair.") The Speaker—The language the hon. member used is not respectful to this House. I hesitate to name the hon. member. I am very unwilling to exercise the powers entrusted 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. (Loud cheers.)

THE WILD ROSE

OF LOUGH GILL. A TALE OF THE IRISH WAR IN THE SEVENTEENTH CENTURY.

CHAPTER XVI.—Continued.

"So, gentlemen, to your stations," added MacDonogh; and the group dispersed. Specially there was a blowing of horns, a beating of drums and a mustering of men.

This was Colonel Luke or Lucas Taaffe, 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 Taaffe of Coranoe, 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 forfeited lands of the Mac Donoughs.

As Colonel Taaffe rode he was surrounded by a number of the Irish leaders, with whom he maintained a light and jumpy conversation during the march—a conversation overheard by our hero, who in his post of secrecy 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 Clontarf, our Lord President, and the chief men of that county at Loughree, matters have improved. Our effective force there in August last was, I protest unto you not above three hundred in number and we had but little rest or quietness.

"Ay, the powder bestowed by the Council upon Connought 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 promptly paid? Besides, the powder made at Londonderry is as good as any in Ireland, and we want no more of that commodity so we be furnished with all other necessities."

"But tell me," he exclaimed, eagerly, "how have things gone on with you here? I've heard with sorrow that poor Carberry has been oppressed by the insolent power of the Northerners, and that Hamilton intended to make a hot Christmas at Ballymote and burn our town to ashes. Well, thank heaven! my mother took my advice, and had the castle ditch well secured before the bad weather overtook 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 cry mea culpa, but finding that he stood so stiffly upon his justification, I promised to desire justice against him, and against the sheriff also if he went not according to his directions," etc., etc.

"Strike, comrades! strike for the old country!" cried the colonel, who was fighting bareheaded, sword in hand; and his voice rang high above the din of conflict.

"A hundred thousand thanks!" "The Albanach! the Albanach!" rang the united exclamation of many voices. "Major Hamilton's castle was visible, and in a field adjacent was a crowd of men, which increased every moment. The castle portal was open, and there was a continual sitting in and out of figures—figures of armed 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 array for a short time; but suddenly faced to the left and commenced a rapid march quite away from the castle.

And he pointed in the direction in which the Puritans were marching. "He, they mean to unite their forces; we must prevent that," said Taaffe. "Ay," exclaimed MacDonogh, "and to do so we must after them with speed. Throw out a party of pursuit, O'Dowda, and press on at the double with your division. We will support you."

The Puritans, 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, ran a 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.

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'Dowda 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 pass, without any casualty, manoeuvring on the bank in order to present a full front to the enemy, and advanced steadily up the hill. MacDonogh had dismounted from his horse, several of his brother officers following his example, and, sword in hand, encouraging their men to charge.

A volley burst from the Puritan line. It was now, as the half of bullets hurled through their ranks, placing many men hors de combat, that the insurgents betrayed their want of steady discipline. Irritated by the galling fire of the enemy, the Irish troops broke their ranks and charged up the hill in a loose, impetuous body, their muskets opening a scattered and irregular fusillade, and their pikemen, their weapons to the charge, rushing upwards with fierce battle-cries.

Suddenly, as the Irish came eagerly up the slope, the Puritan line broke and fled, Hamilton and his men leaping over the ditch that crossed the top of the hill; so that in a minute the Irish saw no trace of an enemy save the bodies of those who had fallen beneath their fire.

"Victory! Hurrah!"—and the insurgents gaining the crest of the hill, rushed towards the ditch stretching along in front. But instantly along this ditch ran a line of smoke and flame, as the reports of a hundred muskets boomed forth death-rang on the air. A terrific death-storm swept through the Irish masses, leveling 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 trumpet 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!" cried Colonel Mac Donogh, waving his sword. But in vain. For now on the westerly Irish front and flank, the exulting Hamilton hurled his masses of pikemen, who charged the Irish with the utmost ferocity 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, notwithstanding the valiant efforts made by their leaders to rally them.

"Fight! fight! Tyreragh to the rescue!" Edmund O'Tracy heard a hoarse, familiar voice shout the words, and at that instant he saw the herculean frame of O'Dowda towering in the midst of the terrible maelstrom that raged on the hill-crest. The mighty sergeant-major's features were begrimed with blood and powder, and the large falchion he was wielding with deadly effect was red from hill 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 fierce and valiant struggle against overwhelming odds.

"Strike, comrades! strike for the old country!" cried the colonel, who was fighting bareheaded, sword in hand; and his voice rang high above the din of conflict.

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On a bright summer day, not many months after the Irish defeat described in the preceding chapter, an animated scene took place in the immediate neighborhood of the Castle of Dromahaire. For many days previously, the rumor that the Irish army in Ulster was about to be quartered in the locality for the season's training and organization, had been widely circulated among the people of Leitrim; and now that the particular day named for the enemy's coming was at hand, a numerous crowd was assembled on the wide lawn in front of the hoary stronghold of the O'Dowdas, to bid the soldiers of the Confederation a hearty adieu. West Breefy, beside the dense crowd of ex-

alted peasantry, some hundreds of the Irish troops in North Connought 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'Connell's men shining alongside of those of O'Rourke's stalwart Breefy.

It was necessary, as an event courier was observed approaching in hot haste on the road leading eastward through Killybeg to the county Cavan, and a loud murmur of excited comment ran through the assembled multitude at the solitary horseman rode forward to the spot where Owen O'Rourke, Teige O'Connor Sligo, and other chieftains of the county set on horseback.

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

"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 the lord of Dromahaire; "and the sight of those stout clumps of yours reminds me of the old days. There's good material here, terms, and by the sword of the great God-lamb, we'll make right good advantage of you men ere long."

"Here's former acquaintance of yours," said Owen O'Rourke, smiling, as he pointed to Edmund; "perhaps you've forgotten him?"

"What, my sprig of valor, is it you?" said the Blasher, as he caught sight of O'Tracy; "forget him, gossip!—no, no; we've ridden too far together for that—oh, 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 hero's hand warmly. "Emon O'Tracy?" hastily muttered one of the Blasher's dragoons, a tall and powerfully built man, who eyed Edmund stealthily with a very black look indeed, continuing his scrutiny for several minutes.

"I suppose your main body is high at hand, O'Rourke?" inquired Owen O'Rourke. "Ay," responded Miles O'Reilly; "at least they're not far off here; 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 Ulster, hardy mountaineers who led a rude, primitive, and nomadic existence—something akin 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 century could fight as well as drive, as the Palemen, who were wont to circulate strange stories of their daring and ferocity, could well testify. They generally accompanied the forces of their valiant provincial general, Owen Roe 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 mountaineers. 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 curls, their upper lips being covered with the crimson, 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 waist by a broad belt of unadorned hide in which glittered the inevitable skin, and their netted limbs covered with the tight-fitting bracco. 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 a white, spiral skein of Milesian womanhood.

On hurried the creaghts, and now here after had broke away to the right or left face with the enemy's pikemen. He immediately received a deep thrust in the shoulder, but he turned aside with a flash across the fingers. Turning aside the glittering pikes, he looked for MacDonogh, and saw the latter, who had been wounded by a musket-shot in the leg, fighting desperately on his knees, 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 he 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 fleeing insurgents. Almost immediately, he found himself 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 masses, and many of the insurgents were drowned in the swollen stream, into which they showed each other in their flight. Hamilton did not pursue the retreating Irish, of whom, he alleged, upwards of sixty perished on the occasion.

CHAPTER XVII. OWEN ROE—A DUPEL INTERRUPTED. "Owen Roe, our own O'Neill. He served once more our land; The sword in his hand is of Spanish steel, But the hand is an Irish hand!" AUSTRIAN VERSE. On a bright summer day, not many months after the Irish defeat described in the preceding chapter, an animated scene took place in the immediate neighborhood of the Castle of Dromahaire. For many days previously, the rumor that the Irish army in Ulster was about to be quartered in the locality for the season's training and organization, had been widely circulated among the people of Leitrim; and now that the particular day named for the enemy's coming was at hand, a numerous crowd was assembled on the wide lawn in front of the hoary stronghold of the O'Dowdas, to bid the soldiers of the Confederation a hearty adieu. West Breefy, beside the dense crowd of ex-

ferred from the United and orderly appearance of the army, already under his command.

The career of Owen Roe had been a stirring one since, eight or twelve months before, he had landed from Captain Anthony Fleming's ship at Doe Castle, 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 commander of that army, contenting himself with the title of "President of Ulster." The new General proceeded at once to Charlemont, before whose walls 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 occurred, his creaghts falling into an ambush laid for them by the enemy at Clones. Still the occasion served but to brighten the General's prestige, for with his small division of one thousand foot and one hundred horse he skillfully 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 Portlerea 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 scarcely 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 dithyramb:—

"Contra Romanos mores, res mira Dynastis. Morsus ab Engenio canonicatus erat!" "Rome's ancient rights are now but lightly prized, Slasher, by Owen Roe, was canonized."

Moore's colleague, General Monk, afterwards the celebrated restorer of the Stuart dynasty, issued the order to retreat, but the impetuous Irish tore through his waving ranks, and it was with a sadly reduced army he gained the shelter of Drogheda. Owen Roe and his soldiers were now fresh from the victory, and no wonder that the rejoicing Irish everywhere accorded him and them a glad and excited ovation.

Drawing rein in the centre of the 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 Breefy," said he, "for your warm welcome to my soldiers and myself. I am happy to tread the soil of your ohivivous country, and to meet the brave men whom I now see before me. I was proud to hear that the clansmen of Breefy the first they valiantly resisted, and still resist, the power of the ruthless tyrant yonder—whom Heaven will soon aid us to drive like a wolf from the fair plains of your ancient territory. Courage, I say, brothers! Breefy for the Breffinians! and away with the cold-hearted 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 Breefy 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'Rourke and the other chieftains into the castle to enjoy the hospitality of Breefy.

Thenceforth the day was one of general rejoicing and festivity, 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 midnight when he quitted the castle hall, with his merry crowd of guests, his harpers, his foaming goblets, and his 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, flaming bonfires, was occupied by a large concourse of people, who each and all seemed to be giving full vent to their national proclivity for the dance. On the level spaces in the light of the fire large groups of dancers, composed mainly of O'Neill's soldiers, ably seconded by the pretty coquettes of the neighbourhood, were merrily gliding through the mass of some sprightly rinks. The screaming and droning of the Irish bagpipes, mingled with the shouting, laughter, and exclamations of the Milesian 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, and the spectral outlines of the castle keep and the dark surrounding trees and sending bright pyramids of sparks leaping in myriad cascades into the moonlit overhead.

As Edmund paused to survey at his leisure this joyous and animated scene, a flood of memories, dear, 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 woe, causing him to turn away with a pang of sorrow. To him there was one great and serious want in the merry-making, 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 sweetest— 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-Cuirnín! "What! Emon O'Tracy, and not dancing?" exclaimed aloud a comrade on recognizing 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 fray. With a gliding and drooping head, Edmund strolled away from the dance, and after him like a shadow stole the tall trooper. Leaving the lawn, he wandered into the adjacent wood, rambled in pensive thoughts along a vista leading deeper and deeper into

it recesses, and at length halted suddenly on the brink of a small stream, his attention unconsciously attracted by the romantic beauty of the spot. A bright full moon shone over the pale radiance of the stars, showing the woody wilderness of stately trees and cavernous recesses, and playing on the white cascades of the stream leaping along over its rocky bed beneath a luxuriant tangle of foliage.

Not long had he stood enjoying the tranquil beauties of nature under her summer-mild aspect, when a rude touch on the shoulder caused him to turn with a start. He saw confronting him a tall trooper in steel helmet, and "ack!" whose countenance, as far as the moonlight enabled him to observe, 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 fierce and determined voice, hoarse with pent-up passion. "Who and what are you that you should seek my life?" inquired Edmund, after he had surveyed the other for a few moments in silent astonishment. "Thy bitter enemy," was the answer; "and now put me no more questions, for, erep as dawn, the thought of your villany is setting 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 His life 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. Come—draw!"

Throwing himself into a position for combat, the soldier unheeded 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, at thou a white-livered spalpeen and a rascal too? 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 alive."

"Perhaps you have made a mistake," ventured Edmund, "in taking me for your enemy. I know not wherein I have injured you."

"Oh, that is but a shabby shift. You are O'Tracy, the delta of Owen O'Rourke yonder 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 bise the story of it in your dying 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 steel rang out upon the night air. The moon shed her calm holy radiance upon the scene of combat, the stream bounded and danced by, murmuring its sleepy song, and the tall trees stood up dark, silent witnesses around; and there in the midst of the calm of nature the two men, foot to foot 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 steel.

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 combatants, 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. "Story to interrupt an affair of honor, but the general will not tolerate such a duello within his precincts. Please put up your sword, and if you be of us, let me tell the enemy yonder that turning them against one another's lives."

"The speaker was Miles the Blasher. "Hallo!" 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 across a saddle, how is it I find you so engaged? By the beard of Baginlachie, I am all amazed!"

"I will explain, colonel," said the trooper, speaking in ominously calm and deliberate tones, though his voice trembled with wrath—"I will explain it all to you, though heaven knows the tale is a sad, sad, and shameful one, save that I should tell it. Hear me. It is nine three years since this serpent here, this scoured 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 vilest grew more frequent—withered his hand that did not plant a skin 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 Nephin, and then, after a time, I brought her back to Sligo, where the last I saw of my poor girl was in July last, just before the rattle of the bloody Albanach. Since then, during my soldier life in Ulster and Leinster, I have often heard whispers that made my heart and brain burn and my hand tremble for vengeance on this infernal bodagh. 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 Breefy? Stand by then, in the name of justice, and let us proceed."

As the speaker finished, O'Reilly and his companion exchanged exclamations of surprise. "This is strange," muttered the Blasher. "Very strange, indeed; the wrong demands atonement, but there are better orders than that of battle; would that some funds 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'Cuinnin, cried Edmund, vehemently, after listening in angry amazement to the accusation 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 own the base calumny down his black throat with my sword."

"Speak then, young man," said the fourth party, addressing Edmund. "We await your explanation of this unpleasant affair."

Then clearly and satisfactorily our hero related all he had heard of the evening of Kathleen Ny-Cuirnín since the fatal night of the war—whom, as the reader knows, was very little—adducing the evidence of O'Dowda, and other tokens for the truth of his narration. When he concluded, Miles O'Reilly 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 companion; "no sheath your sword!—and there was a peculiar ring of authority in his voice as he spoke. The ex-combatants did as desired.

"Now," continued he, taking and joining the hands of the late adversaries, "although 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 Roe O'Neill."

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

CHAPTER XVIII. THE DESTRUCTION OF MANOR-HAMILTON. "Then echoed wildly from within, O! about and scream the mingled din, And weapon-clash and maddening cry, Of those who kill, and those who die! As filled the hall with sulphurous smoke, More red, 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 while longer. The want of artillery presses hard on us here. Had we a few pieces 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; nevertheless, 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 banks of the Owenmore, intently surveying the stronghold of Manor-Hamilton.

"Ay, we'll do our best," echoed the sergeant-major; "but to what purpose? Experience has told us that a blockade is but of little use."

The terms of Dromahaire 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, sons 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 blisidhe Heguill!"

The party turned in surprise. A gaunt figure, clad in scanty, flitting rags, 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 cormorant. O'Tracy started as he viewed him, for, though years had passed since his last encounter with the fierce maniac on the shore of Lough Gill, he instantly recognized the insane Murtogh Mac Sharry.

"I'll take the castle for ye, Murtogh! "Shade of Dathul! you will!" "Heed him not!" remarked Edmund, pulling O'Dowda's sleeve; "he is insane."

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

So saying, the maniac drew from the folds of his tattered garments a large dagger, and threw the dangerous weapon on the sword. Teige O'Dowda picked it up and examined it.

"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 pierced ermine claquets on a ruby ground; the crest, an oak tree penetrated with a saw; and the motto, "Nec 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. Sir Walter Hamilton of Leloecestershire, speaking with praise of Robert Bruce in the Court of Edward II., was struck by the king's favorite, John de la Spenser, whom he fought next day and killed. Flying from the king's ire, he made for Scotland, and his servant were passing through a wood, they changed clothes with some woodcutters and began to saw an oak-tree, 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 the pre-forward for his motto, and adopted for his crest the oak penetrated by the saw—a family emblem rather unique in its way.

"There may be something in the madman's words," muttered O'Dowda. "Have you been in the castle, then?" inquired Owen Roe of Mac Sharry. "The murderers caught Murty and locked him up to hang him by-and-by, as they thought poor Con O'Rourke, whose white ghost I met last night in Glenferme—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 Albanach!"

"This is a strange tale, surely," remarked Miles the Blasher, who had joined the group; and he, Owen Roe, and O'Dowda, conversed in low tones for a few minutes. "Hark ye, lads," said he at length, "it's 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'Tracy, O'Neill, O'Cuinnin, and a dozen others readily offered themselves as volunteers for the singular undertaking, and Mac Sharry was taken in charge by a few troops who endeavored to humor his wild whims and fancies. He was strangely calm and docile for the time being.

(To be continued.)

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

MONTREAL'S SCHOOL SYSTEM

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 Hint to Mr. U. K. Archambault—The Protestant Board, its Affairs Economically and Carefully Conducted—Want of Confidence in the Catholic Board—A Change in the Personnel Recommended.

To the Honorable THOMAS BONAVALLE, Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Quebec.

The Royal Commission appointed under and in virtue of the Commissions of the Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Quebec, bearing date 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 fourth day of January, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-three, and, finally constituted, consisting of Charles Joseph Cousin, Esquire, advocate and Queen's Counsel; Leonidas E. Davidson, Esquire, and Charles J. Doherty, Esquire, advocates, Charles Glackmeyer and Adolphe 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 follows:—

1st. Into the administration of the Board of School Commissioners of 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 Catholic Commercial Academy, belonging to the Roman Catholic Board of School Commissioners, on the eighth day of December last past, when the said Roman Catholic Board of 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 Montreal, and of the rate-payers in different quarters of said City, to be represented by Counsel, 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 E. J. Ethier, Esq., Assistant City Attorney, and the citizens by Messrs. Bourquin & Jeannotte, Advocates, and also by Messrs. J. X. Perrault, J. O. 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 City of Montreal and of the rate-payers, and also others summoned on behalf and at the instance of the

ROMAN CATHOLIC BOARD OF SCHOOL 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 enquiry gave opportunity for and had the benefit of a full and able argument by the counsel and representatives above mentioned. The Board of School Commissioners, as presently existing in the City of Montreal, were created by the Act of the Legislature of the Province of Quebec, 32 Victoria, chap. 19, 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 Oiler School on Boy street, the Belmont School on Guy street, the Champlain School on Fullum street, and the Barfield 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 debentures to the amount of

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 Vic, chap 16; 33 Vic, chap 35; 34 Vic, chap 12; 35 Vic, chap 33; 36 Vic, chap 16, and 42-43 Vic, 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 Roman Catholic Board in the course of the enquiry the receipts from all sources from 1869 to 1892 amount to one million seven 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 Montreal, 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 debentures 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 during the same period in the erection of buildings and purchase of land five hundred and forty-six thousand five hundred and eleven dollars (\$546,511). Undoubtedly the buildings erected by the Roman Catholic Board of School Commissioners are not only substantial, but are also handsome structures, and are a credit, as public buildings, to the City of Montreal. Your Commissioners have visited all of the schools, erected by the Board; and although in some respects, and in regard

to some particular buildings, there might be improvement in so far as hygienic considerations are concerned, your Commissioners, on the whole, consider the buildings themselves satisfactory. But among the chief complaints against the administration of the Board are

EXTRAVAGANCE IN THE OUTLAY UPON THE BUILDINGS, the purchase of a much larger quantity of land than was required, and the placing of the buildings in localities where, in some cases, schools were not required, and, in others, were at too great a distance from the centre of the population to be served by them. Looking at the buildings from this point of view, and taking into consideration the school necessities of the city, the means at the disposal of the Board, and the number of children requiring education, your Commissioners can, with the evidence that is before them, come to no other conclusion than that, handsome though these buildings are and much as they do contribute to the ornamentation of the city, the erection of schools in a style that can safely be characterized as magnificent, and which certainly entailed a magnificent expenditure, was

AN ADF FOR WHICH IT IS IMPOSSIBLE TO JUSTIFY the Roman Catholic Board of School Commissioners. Only a feeble attempt in reality was made before your Commissioners to excuse 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, had foolishly, where more were wise. This 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 whether this was imparted in buildings more or less attractive was a secondary consideration. It has also been advanced as one excuse for 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 Roman Catholic population of Montreal. They seem to have overlooked the fact that the most creditable monument to the intelligent and 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 towers or the highly

ORNAMENTED TOWER 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 extravagance 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 fail to remark the prevalence of the same spirit of extravagance, evidencing an absolute absence of any just appreciation on the part of the Commissioners of the responsibility resting upon them as the responsible rate-payers. Your Commissioners in this connection would instance the expenditure at the Plateau Academy in connection with the contracts of Mr. Louis Archambault, brother of Mr. 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 forty-four dollars (\$48,044) as shown by the statement of the accountant furnished to your Commissioners. Every effort was made to obtain an explanation of

been paid to the said Louis Archambault between 1868 and 1883 no less a sum than ninety-one thousand seven hundred and ninety dollars and fifty-six cents. Your Commissioners would also remark the expenditure, seemingly extravagant, in connection with "TRAVELLING EXPENSES OF DEFECTION AND VIOLENCE,"

the former amounting to three thousand, seven hundred and seventy-two dollars and ninety cents, between 1868 and 1882; and the latter in two items of one hundred and fifty dollars and fifty cents, and six hundred and ninety-nine dollars and ten cents respectively. As evidencing the same spirit of extravagance running throughout all the administration of the Board, your Commissioners cannot refrain from referring to the purchase of a fountain (never erected) for the Plateau grounds at a cost of nine hundred dollars and of a dwelling two hundred and seventy-one dollars and ninety-one cents. There also appears to be cause for complaint in regard to the quantity of land purchased by the Commissioners and not required for school purposes, and which has been lying idle and has been a source of annual expense in interest and taxes for years. From one of the exhibits filed 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 the

EXCESSIVE OUTLAY REQUIRED for fitting up, draining, terecing, etc., the properties chosen, the total cost of this work being given in Exhibit 28, as thirty-seven thousand four hundred and seventy-five dollars and eighty-four cents; of which sum, there was expended on the Plateau property alone nineteen thousand four hundred and forty-eight dollars and eleven cents; and on the Boy street property eight thousand one hundred and one dollar. 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 Catholic Board of School Commissioners, a request was addressed to the first named corporation inviting information and a reply to the statements made by Mr. Ferrault 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 memoirs 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 regulate the gentlemen of the Seminary to explain before them their position and the motives which induced them to cast off these schools. They cannot refrain, 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 of the parishes wherein they were situated. The Roman Catholic board would have

SHOWN GREATER WISDOM 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 do 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 education in these different parishes. 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 realize 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

RISK OF THEIR LIVES. The Roman Catholic 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 in this legal position were correct, and it does not seem 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 interests 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 L. Joseph LaRoche, Esquire, the accountant named to your Commissioners, that the books were not kept systematically posted and balanced, and that, in order to render them complete to date of his examination a large number of entries

would require to be made. In concluding this portion of their report, your Commissioners feel compelled to say that in view of the evidence that has been adduced before them, in view of the lack of judgment displayed by the members of the Roman Catholic Board, and the

DISASTROUS RESULTS OF THEIR ADMINISTRATION of the funds entrusted to them, they are convinced that it will not be possible to re-establish the confidence of the public in the administration of the Roman 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. K. Archambault, the local superintendent, and the Board, and who appears to your Commissioners to share their responsibility to a 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 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 Commissioners. While making these observations your Commissioners wish it to be understood that they did not find anything proved during this long enquiry, and notwithstanding the persistent efforts of the representatives of the rate-payers, 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 Archambault.

Your Commissioners desire to bear here testimony to the superior quality of the education given in the schools under the control 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, further 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 Commissioners 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 Commissioners 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 NECESSITY FOR THE INCREASE OF THE TAX ACTUALLY LEVIED FOR SCHOOLS IN THE SAID CITY.

Upon this question your Commissioners report:—That, as one means of effecting a very considerable reduction in the annual expenditure of the Roman Catholic 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 witnesses of high standing in the community deposed that in their opinion it would not be advisable to change the present system, inasmuch as they considered that the emulation created by the two systems competing with each other produced desirable results in the interests 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 TEACHERS 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 favor of adopting generally this 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 required for interest on debentures, reserve for sinking fund interest on mortgages and loans, a sum of forty thousand two hundred and thirty-seven dollars (\$40,237) per annum—an amount which, to your Commissioners, appears much in excess of the annual reserve from revenue authorized by the acts above mentioned. It would also appear 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 sixty-nine 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 earnest in such decision, since it certainly would afford most conclusive testimony of their

UNWISDOM FOR THEIR POSITION.

The closing of schools situated as are those referred to, namely, the Oiler and Montreal schools, would be a suicidal act and ought not to have been contemplated. Besides

keeping these schools open, it is also imperative that a new school building should be erected in the parish of Sainte Brigitte; and it would also appear from the evidence of record, that additions and improvements would be required in St. Anne's (Brother Audo's) 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 whereas overcrowding exists; and to provide for the payment of more adequate salaries 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 that 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 revenue of the Roman Catholic about thirty-three thousand dollars per annum, 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 Commissioners are confirmed in this opinion from consideration of the facts, that if the property now lying idle 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 city taxes, remitted.

A FURTHER INCREASE IN THE REVENUE

available for general school purposes will result 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 its establishment, no less a sum than sixteen thousand dollars, according to the statement furnished 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 recommendation 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 taxation at the increased rate now recommended, for any number of years.

MATTERS OF PUBLIC INTEREST IN REGARD TO THE SCHOOLS AND SCHOOL SYSTEM OF THE SAID CITY OF MONTREAL.

Upon this head of the enquiry your Commissioners beg to make the following suggestions:

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 feeling on the part of some of the rate-payers 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 record do not feel warranted in suggesting

THIS SO RADICAL CHANGE 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 Council, to be chosen one from each of the three electoral divisions of the City of Montreal as defined for the purpose of elections of members of the House of Commons of Canada, and from among the property holders assessed in each said division and not being aldermen; to be Roman Catholics for the Roman Catholic 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 Roman Catholic members being elected by voters of that religion alone, and the Protestant members by Protestant voters alone. The term of office and rotation 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 half-yearly statement of the expenditures and receipts of the Boards, showing their actual financial condition and the state of the schools in concise form, of the City, in closing their report your Commissioners deem it but just to mention the skill and talent displayed by the gentlemen who represented the rate-payers, as well as the learned counsel, F. D. Monk, Esq., acting for the Roman Catholic School Commissioners. The secretary of each Board deserves the thanks of the School Commissioners, Mr. Demerys, Secretary-Treasurer of the Roman 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.

THEir WHOLE RESPECTFULLY SUBMITTED.

(Signed) G. J. COUSIN, Q. C., Chairman, LEO H. DAVIDSON, D.D. L., CHAS. J. DOHERTY, CHAS. GLACKMEYER, A. DE MARTIGNY, Montreal, 30th June, 1893.

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A circus in the West advertises "the only coal-black eared elephant ever seen in captivity. Ministers, Lawyers, Teachers, and others whose occupation gives but little exercise, should use Carter's Little Liver Pills for torpid Liver and biliousness. One is a dose. General Gordon is said to be the only Christian who is prayed for in the mosques at Mecca.

FOR COUGHS AND COLDS use ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM. Relief is warranted or money refunded. See advertisement.

"A grateful friend" sent the Boston Herald \$5 in recognition of what that paper has done for him. The publishers sent the money to a charitable institution.

EPPE'S COCOA—GRAVEL AND CONSTIPATION. "By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion, and nutrition, and yet by a careful application of the fine properties of well selected Cocoa Mr. Eppe has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavored beverage, which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack us whenever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—Dresser's Gazette. Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in packets and tins (4 lb and 1 lb) by grocery, labelled—JAMES EPPE & Co., Homoeopathic Chemists, London, England.

THE TRUE WITNESS

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The Post Printing & Publishing Company, MONTREAL, CANADA.

WEDNESDAY..... APRIL 30, 1884

CATHOLIC CALENDAR

MAY, 1884.

- THURSDAY 1.—St. Philip and James, Apostles. Cons. Bps. Spalding, Peoria, 1877; Janssens, Natchez, 1881.

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 unseemable marriages be and the more frequent would be the cases of unhappy unions."

Both the English and French press oppose the extraordinary clauses in the bill relating to Quebec taxation. The ancient capital forgets we are living in the nineteenth century. It has not yet awakened from its 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 as ever.

The exports from Great Britain to Canada are falling off. This cannot fail to make itself felt in a healthier and more active trade within the Dominion. In the quarter ending March, 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 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.

A Canadian 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."

If Lord Carnarvon 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.

Quebec has an income of \$2,428,163 and spends \$3,077,006, leaving a deficit of \$648,843. It receives from the Dominion on account of the recent subsidies \$200,000. To

avoid increased taxation economy is recommended. Since 1873, the cost of legislation, civil government, and the grants for literary, scientific and charitable purposes, have increased 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 tons, 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 3 1/2 per cent. on third preference stock.

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."

Since confederation about \$43,000,000 of the public funds have been spent in railways, canals and other public works in Ontario and \$41,000,000 in Quebec, making together about \$84,000,000. Nova Scotia got about \$23,000,000, New Brunswick \$25,000,000 and Prince Edward Island \$23,000,000.

The Rev. Henry Ward Beecher says of Manitoba: "Take Winnipeg, for instance; ten years ago there were two houses, to-day it has 20,000 inhabitants, and is as beautiful a city as Chicago, only a good deal cleaner. From out of the North men with strong muscles and stews came forth to capture the South. From out of the North come the cold winds, says the Scripture; from out of the North come men, say I." Carlyle says, "when the snow falls, men children are born."

The malodor of the Toronto Mail is becoming simply revolting. It has lost all character of respectability, and is the unruly terrier of Canadian journalism. Its offensiveness disturbed even the dreams of the Toronto World, which, on the morning of its resurrection, exclaimed:—"That the Mail should conduct its controversy with Archbishop Lynch in a manner repugnant to every person of good taste and right feeling is a matter of course. The Mail is nothing if not violent, vindictive and egotistical. Its conception of the use of language is not the diplomat's conception, but the fish-wife's."

The London Advertiser, edited by the Hon. David Mills, has been a phenomenal success in Canada where journals have to struggle long and hard for a foothold. It is now printed on a costly Bullock press which delivers the papers folded, pasted and ready for mail. Dieraald says, "There is nothing great but the personal." 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.

The City of Montreal has only one representative in the Provincial Legislature for every 47,000 of its population. Ottawa County has 49,432, Drummond and Arthurs 37,360, and Rimouski 33,791. These counties have the largest basis of representation. There are fourteen constituencies with a population of less than 13,000. Three Rivers 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 Montreal Times, a Lower Province paper, thinks the Post is too severe on "blue nose M.P.'s," who obtrude themselves on Parliament and try to clothe in matters that do not concern them. It says:—"Maritime members have just as much right 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 affairs, whereas certain Maritime members have more to say in Quebec and Ontario matters than the members from these respective Provinces. Go slow. A man once made a fortune by attending seriously to his own business, but lost it by attending to that of other people. The Lower

Provinces with a population of 800,000, have got out of the Dominion chest since Confederation \$77,000,000, while Ontario and Quebec got only \$4,000,000, with a population of 3,500,000. Let sleeping dogs lie. Quebec and Ontario are quiet, but refrain from too much interference, or they may stop supplies.

THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

It is seldom, 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 Tacheeran 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. The Associated Press should look after their Montreal correspondent and advise him to show more respect for truth, and to hunt up facts.

A COMPLETE BACKDOWN.

Our esteemed contemporary, the Daily Witness, professes 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 sincerity 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 friars 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 Friars have some boys, so the Post tells us, who know their catechism like a book and who would whip the whole Witness establishment in secular learning and that paper logs for the contest—no need; we shall take the Post's word for it. It is well always to have topers, big strawberries to put at the top of the box to make those who wish to do so believe that they are like all the way down. But the proof of the tree is its fruits. 'I tell my son,' said a leading Roman Catholic gentleman, some years ago, 'that if he wants to be a carter he may go to the Friars' school, but if he wants to take a position in the country he must go to a Protestant school,' and he told us the school where he was."

The fact that the Witness admits to-day the superiority of boys taught by religious orders, will not prevent it from keeping 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 Friars' school? The Friars have turned out and do turn out pupils who have filled the highest positions in every walk of life. The fact that this leading Roman Catholic held the same opinion as the Witness is sufficient to condemn him.

THE LAND WAR IN SCOTLAND.

According to our Scotch exchanges, the landlords are being treated to a pretty lively time by their tenants in several districts of Scotland, notably in Skye. A civil war on a small scale has broken out, and the officers of the Crown are unable to keep the peace. The crofters do not take kindly to eviction, as the following instances will show: Two sheriff's officers went to Glendale with nine writs of eviction against tenants of a Dr. 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 chased them out of the place for three miles, laboring them with stones and sticks and painting them with mud. An equally warm reception was accorded to other process servers in the district of Stenschohl, where they were hunted out of town by some two thousand men, women and children, who followed them for a distance of nine miles, keeping up a continual babel of hooting, screaming, yelling and pelting of clods and stones at the officers. After the hunt the crofters held a meeting to consider the situation, and steps were taken to prepare for a proper reception to any "Captain Donald and his half hundred" who might invade their confines.

The Scotch tenants are more fortunate than the Irish in being able to protect themselves without being run 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 forth no coercion acts from parliament. The revolt is in fact kept quiet, and is alluded to only in a few journals. The crofters mean business. On the estates of the Duke of Argyll, in the district of Moss, they have refused to pay rent for some

time, because his lordship is unwilling to concede as large a reduction in the rent as they demand. The state of feeling is shown by the conduct of the tenantry in marching in a body to the residence of Argyll's agent or factor to ascertain from him whether a certain one of their number had paid his rent, which they inhaled 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 bodily 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 ruffians" in Ireland! The Scotch are evidently bent upon improving the record. And still we do not hear of any marines being sent 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 financial 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-treasurers appear to be rather careless and negligent in gathering these statistics and forwarding them promptly to the Government.

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 rural districts of the province gained in population and wealth.

Table with 3 columns: Item, 1882, Increase over 1881. Includes: Number of residents (1,023,669), Number of taxpayers (207,953), Value of assessed real estate (\$197,230,170), etc.

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 has considerably diminished in 1882. On the other hand, the rate of increase in the value of real estate diminished from 1881 to 1882, as it was only 1.60 per cent, instead of 7.62 per cent from 1880 to 1881. The value of real estate exempt from taxation was \$19,549,233 in 1881 and \$18,233,019 in 1882, which shows a decrease of \$1,216,214, or 6.7 per cent. It is clear that such a decrease has not taken place, and is accounted for only by the omissions and inexact figures in the returns made by the secretary-treasurers. The 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 railways and the same still due the municipal loan fund—over three millions and a quarter—should be added to make them complete. This would increase the liabilities to \$5,259,000 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 Commission make several recommendations of importance, 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, and that its transactions were altogether made in the dark and away from the gaze of the public. This is a vicious practice and leads to many errors. Where there is full publicity given to the transactions of officials, there is less room for mal-administration and consequent scandal. As a remedy for this state of things, the Commission recommended 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 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. If the thin edge of secrecy was once introduced that right might be interfered with to a too considerable extent. In no case and 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 wisely 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 increased from six to at least nine. A Board of nine members would be quite sufficient to transact the business. Now, as to the

method of constituting the Board, the Commission proposes an improvement on the old system of appointment.

But, to our mind, the proposal of the Royal Commission is not equal to the public demand and is not sufficiently in the popular 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 control. The Board, as a whole, must be directly responsible to the people. Out of the nine members, six, at least, should owe their appointment to the popular vote. If 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 schools.

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 Oka, 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 in flying bulletins, which were placed in the 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 Rally to Their Pastor's Aid—The Indians Put to Flight, &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 Indians were unable to slay "the invaders." Listen to its wail:—

"Then the Indians, with all the spirit of their painted and feathered ancestors, 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 blood-thirsty 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 sheet is sorry for is that the whites did not stand to be slaughtered. Shame upon such sentiments! Out upon such a journal! It deserves the execution of the entire community and should be prosecuted by the authorities for unseemly violence of speech. Here is another illustration of the insane malignity of that journal. It says:—

There is no doubt that some hard blows were dealt by the Indians with their clubs—perhaps "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, Joseph Leclair, is reported to have fallen 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 had not been moved so rapidly in the same direction.

What a cause for sorrow and lamentation 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 sight of the stones, wasting their violence on the desert air before they reach the bodies of the intended victims! The trouble at Oka has not only been magnified by the Witness, but its malignity and spitefulness have gone further. It has misrepresented the whole affair, 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 Leclair 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 London and other English cities for their connection with dynamite conspiracies, and the authorities are still unable to proceed even with a preliminary investigation for want of sufficient evidence. The arrest of these dynamite suspects was the signal for a renewal of denunciations of the American Government. The alarm and fear which seize the British

papers seem to completely swamp their judgment. They chorus amazing protests against the United States and all the American people, holding that country responsible in full for the alleged doings of dynamiters. Whatever happens, the shrill demand is repeated 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 Herald 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 warfare.

Thereupon the Herald 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 safest article sold in the shops. Why, in this country the ordinary pistol, supposed not 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 polly, and our government will do its duty in the premises; but offensive language in the English papers will hardly prove advantageous."

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 SHOT 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 Hochelaga, where a change in the educational system has been necessitated by its annexation to the city. The Witness opens up with gore on its pen. It says:—

"The war between ecclesiasticism and popular intelligence seems rapidly coming to a head in this province. The clergy and friars have for years had all their own way in Hochelaga, 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 spent on stones and mortar, a system in which certain contractors have concurred. The idea evidently is first to separate this ward for school purposes that the friars 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 citizens 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 friars to education, and a strong confirmation of the Gazette's opinion that our pious contemporary is "incorrigible." It is never a clean job to dissect and analyze the Witness' writings on questions where an element of Catholicism enters. It can pile more offensiveness into a given space than any journal that we know of. For a religious and Christian paper, it is singular what an amount of antipathy it bears to the greatest bulwarks of Belgium 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 devil than 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 friends for the proclamation of any such war. Our contemporary should not imagine that all Canadians are bigots or idiots. We don't dispute the fact that the clergy and the friars take a deep interest in educational matters in Hochelaga, 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 in its eyes when a point is to be made against the object of its hatred. Our contemporary has a grudge against the friars particularly, and thinks that they can only teach catechism, and are nowhere at reading, writing and arithmetic.

To settle this question we tell the Witness what we will do: We will venture any legitimate wager it may think fit that we can find pupils in a Friar's school who will whip the

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 school.

Under the circumstances, we consider we are justified in assuming that the same is true of the Catholic schools of Montreal, and of Canada generally; at least we are giving the Witness a fair chance to prove, if it can, that the pupils of our Catholic schools know less about reading, writing and arithmetic than they do of their catechism.

A BLUNDERING JOURNAL.

The Toronto Mail has again returned to the insensé, uncalled for and disreputable course it pursued during the Marmon controversy, in heaping insult and indignity on Archbishop Lynch.

Mr. Higgins has since denied that he ever received such a letter, and it is doubtless a clumsy forgery, yet the Mail has daily for the past two weeks reiterated that it is genuine, and its columns reek with the most offensive and insulting allusions regarding the interference of the Archbishop with the politics of his flock.

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 false pretences with the views of the people.

Again, speaking of the Archbishop, it says:— And when in becoming a politician he 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 maledroit imbeciles who are defending him) call with such pretended indignation.

We might quote whole columns of this silly and disreputable language which the Mail is now daily using towards the venerable head of the Catholic Church in Ontario. In its stupid recklessness it has the audacity to assert that it is speaking the sentiments and has the sympathy and support of all the educated and respectable Catholics of Ontario.

We refer our readers to the prospectus of the Royal Electric Co., which appears on the 5th 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 reach of all.

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

CONFLAGRATION IN LINDSAY.

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 25d. April, nothing remaining but the bare walls, standing blackened and disfigured.

How the fire originated is not definitely known. An invalid sister occupied a room on the south-west corner of the upper story, and in the room was a small stove, and from the connections between the stove and chimney the fire may have started.

Owing to the distance from the nearest hydrant only one line of hose was laid, and with one branch the men endeavored to stay the progress of the fire. The roof was a mansard, covered with slate, and the flames worked their way along, hidden by the slates.

THE CHURCH MIGHT BE DESTROYED, a large number of valuables were hastily removed. A few resolute fellows climbed on the roof of the church, and with water supplied them in pails kept the shingles wet.

INSURANCE ON THE BUILDING. The building was insured to the amount of \$25,000, in three companies, the Phoenix, of London, \$14,000; Royal, \$8,000; Western, \$3,000.

MADAME CARRARO IN MONTREAL.

The grand concert of the season, 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 *élite* of Montreal society, took place in the Queen's Hall, Montreal, on Friday evening, the 25th.

Of Madame Carraro's playing on Friday night, the *Gazette* says: "She received an enthusiastic reception, and played grandly, the rendering of the 'Rhapsodie' was simply magnificent and called forth a perfect storm of applause."

The *Montreal Star* of Saturday, after reviewing the performance of the other artists in detail, says of Carraro:—"The great attraction of the evening, however, was undoubtedly Madame Carraro, who with unflinching hand scores new triumphs at each appearance before Montreal audiences."

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 popular and highly esteemed pastor, the Rev. Father S. P. Lonergan, and his assistant priest, the Rev. Father Kieran, whose great zeal and interest in the promotion of the religious and social culture 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 earnestly since the first stones 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 consecrated by their Lordships Mgr. Fabre, Bishop of Montreal, and Mgr. Lorrain, of Pembroke, Vicar Apostolic of Pontiac.

At 10 o'clock their Lordships arrived at the Church-door, and, alighting from the carriage, ascended the large steps, the vast crowds of people who were standing around falling upon their knees and receiving the blessings of their Lordships as they entered the sanctuary by the Rev. Father Lonergan, the pastor, and a few minutes afterward the impressive ceremony of the consecration commenced, His Lordship Mgr. Fabre, officiating at the Altar of the Immaculate Conception, and His Lordship Mgr. Lorrain at the altar of St. Joseph.

High Mass was then celebrated by His Lordship Bishop Lorrain, who had for his assistant priest the Rev. Father N. Trole, P.S.S., the Rev. G. Latulipe and E. Roy acting as deacon and sub-deacon. During High Mass the following clergymen occupied seats in the sanctuary: Rev. Father Turgeon, Rector of the Society of Jesus, Rev. Father Brunet and Langlois of the Oblats, Rev. Father Singer of the Seminary of St. Sulpice, Rev. Father Jas Lonergan, curé of St. Bridget's, Rev. Father Proulx of the Seminary of St. Charles, Rev. Father Pincus of St. Bridget's, and Rev. Fathers Lonergan and Kieran of St. Mary's.

After High Mass the following address was presented to His Lordship Mgr. Fabre by Mr. P. Riordan, on behalf of the parishioners of St. Mary's:— To His Lordship Edward Charles Fabre, Bishop of Montreal, etc., etc.

My Lord.—The gorgeous ceremonies displayed this morning under our eyes evidence in a most striking manner the sanctity of the altar, the power of priesthood. To prepare this new Calvary whereon the blood of the Unspotted Victim will be offered up in future, the Church has called upon her pontiffs to use their power in consecrating these marble altars. And before your prayers were uttered, before the incense had been poured, they stood out indeed noble and elegant in their proportions, the pride and legitimate satisfaction of the builder.

Excellent, indeed, are our altars 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 they bear so close a relation. They are not merely the Garden of Eden, this first altar built by Divine hands, whereon the kink 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 anointed 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 holy 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.

new, fresh and superabundant! As the sun loosh none of its warmth, although occasionally pouring its heat on our shores—as God the Father loosh none of His substance—by eternally begetting the substance of His Son—so, by analogy, the Bishop's power of consecrating remains one and the same after its continual exercise.

Blessed, then, the Catholic priesthood, whose strength and vitality rests principally on the altar. And as we kneel before these altars, we, the congregation of St. Mary's, shall fondly cherish the name of your Lordship with that of the Right Rev. Dr. Lorrain, your own anointed, your own creation, to whom we are to-day most deeply indebted for his excessive kindness in accepting to be present in 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 cry louder than that of Abel, restore unto the Church and its Head on earth the fullness of His power!

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 altars and churches is the privilege of bishops. It is one of the most important functions. You understand the meaning of these ceremonies which will be explained to you in full if they were not already; it will be a pleasure to know the exact meaning of the incense, incensation and other ceremonies. It is the second time we have performed them in your presence. Your Church is now complete, and you will be glad to see the result of your generosity. I congratulate you on your protest against the usurpation 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 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 than the bishop. We exhort you to be always zealous in your work, and God will bless you.

His Lordship Mgr. Lorrain then delivered a brief but eloquent address to the congregation, during which he said:—I suppose that it is right for a missionary Bishop to speak to you, otherwise you might think he is dumb. But you know he has to speak in motion to the poor Indians as well as by word of mouth, so it would be less matter. I am most happy, continued His Lordship, to be in your midst to-day. The consecration of the altars reminds us all of great things. The one Victim, the one Priest, Jesus Christ, offering himself up for us. You will all be happy to pray before these altars; the old men to learn how to die; the men of mature age to strengthen themselves for the battle of life; the children will remember their hearts and bring them back to God, if they ever strayed. You are in the Church—the Altars. We are ourselves the temple of God, the soul is the altar upon which to sacrifice your passions, your habits. All is done by sacrifice.

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.

For COUGHS and COLDS there is nothing so good as DR. HAY'S SOOTHING PINE. Every bottle of it is warranted and can, therefore, be returned if not found satisfactory.

HARBOR GRACE PRISONERS' DEFENCE.

The following contributions towards the defence of the Catholics of Harbor Grace, Nfld., who were arrested while defending their lives in the Orange riots last December, have been received at the offices of Tax For and Taux Winick:—

J. J. Montreal..... \$5 00
Mr Holland, Montreal..... 1 00
Harbor Grace Man..... 1 00
J. K..... 0 50
J. K O'Connor, Ketrine, Ont..... 1 00
Matthew White, Copleston..... 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 place on Wednesday morning in this city. He was born on the 28th of May, 1807, at Joyeuse, diocese of Vivier, France. He 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 Toulous and Angers, in which institutions he occupied various positions. He came to Canada in 1850, arriving in Montreal on the 8th of October in that year. He has rendered service to the parish. Abbe Regourd was a priest of exemplary modesty, of an unassuming character, naturally polite, and whose conversation was always agreeable. 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 exhortations were always full of sympathy, benevolence and compassion, and went direct to the heart.

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 iron trade. An extensive murder league has been discovered in Sicily. Fanny Ellsler, 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 cattle 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 dying. 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 3rd. At Madrid there are vague rumors of a revolutionary movement in the eastern provinces. 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 a Dominion liquor dealers' association to oppose the Scott Act. The value of goods entered for consumption during March was \$3,065,149, and of the exports \$3,005,053. The International Exposition at Turin was formally opened on Saturday by King Humbert and Queen Margaret. Boston's tax levy is \$12,466,000, or an advance of 25 per cent over the last year, making the rate \$18 on \$1,000. A young American prima donna, Miss Emily Brilliant, made a successful debut at Paris 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 unveiling. The collector of customs at Key West has been removed. He was accused of want of sufficient energy in preventing Agnoro calling. 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 preference was about equally divided between Tilden and McDonald. Besides damage to the railways in the maritime provinces by the recent freshets, several mills and dams and many bridges have been carried away. A large number of cattle in Western Texas are dying for want of water and grass. Myriads of caterpillars have appeared and are destroying all vegetation. The Intercolonial Railway employees who were considered at fault in the collision at St. Flavie a few weeks ago, have been discharged from the service. It is reported that a band of 53 Haytian oracles engaged the past year in the revolt against President Salomon have landed in Cuba to reinforce Agnoro. The condition of the Empress of Germany causes the gravest disquiet in court circles, in which her death is considered a matter of only a few weeks. The Northern Company's cable connecting the north and south shores having been broken by the ice, communication with Lewis is temporarily interrupted. At Perth Amboy, N. J., several pottery manufacturers have received letters stating 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. Next to Illinois Iowa ranks as the best butter-producing state. New York leads in 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 some weeks ago in Madrid, charged with conspiracy against the government, have 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 where former treaties empower French subjects to fish. In a blue book, containing the correspondence between the British and United States Governments in relation to cattle disease, it 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.

CATHOLIC NEWS.

The Countess de Chamboard will enter the Carmelite convent at Orléans. His Lordship Bishop O'Leary will arrive in Kingston about the middle of May. His Lordship Mgr. O'Brien, of Halifax, is the youngest archbishop 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. Nere, County of Bellechasse. Grand Vicar Lysare has been appointed administrator of this archdiocese during Archbishop Taschereau's absence. The Pope will hold a consistory about the end of June when he will create several cardinals. 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 Bishop Carberry on Monday. Abbe L. A. Bégin has been recalled to the Quebec Seminary. His successor at Ste. Jeanne de Quebec will be, it is said, the Rev. F. 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 North America. The Rev. D. P. McMenamin officiated at High Mass at St. Gabriel church, on Sunday, and also preached his first sermon in this city. The discourse was an eloquent one, and tended to show that the rev. preacher possessed of high ability as a pulpit orator. The young ladies attending the Loretto 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 Hospital General, Quebec:—Miss Bernard, of Chambly, in religion Sister Ste. Bernard; Miss Antoinette Dufréne, Sister Ste. Jean Baptiste; and Miss Beaulieu, Sister Ste. Martine; Miss Dufréne is the daughter of J. B. R. Dufréne, ex-Deputy Prothonotary of Quebec. The Rev. A. Blais officiated and the Rev. Father Beaudéville 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 Rev. Fathers Biggs and Oumman, who acted as deacon and sub-deacon, the Very Rev. Father Carmody acting as master of ceremonies. Several priests from outside parishes were present within the sanctuary, and the sacred edifice was filled with an immense congregation of the faithful. During the past week 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 held 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 them, if adhered to, would bring forth the most happy results.—Exchange. The diocese of Portland has just been divided. The new diocese comprises the whole of New Hampshire with the See at Manchester. The Rev. Dennis M. Bradley of St. Joseph of Manchester will be the titular. The new bishop is of Irish origin and resided a long time at the bishopric in Portland. The diocese of Manchester includes 26 parishes and a number of missions, and counts 31 priests, of whom 13 are French Canadians and one Belgian. The diocese of Portland as reconstituted comprises 33 parishes and many missions, and counts 50 priests, among whom are 19 French Canadian priests and one Italian. The Sisters 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 will open on the 1st of May next. The Rev. Father Eusebio, who was the founder and Superior of the Institution in this city, and since a few years Superior at Boston, has been named Superior in Detroit, and left on Friday morning for his destination. He will be followed next week by six Friars, Abbe Leclerc, curé 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. Anclair, one of the Vicars of St. Joseph, will temporarily replace him. We believe the cause of the wonderful success of our MURRAY & LAMMAN'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, stinky, sweet perfume.

OBITUARY.

Anton Ascher, the comedian, is dead. Charles Dickie, member of the Legislative Council of Nova Scotia, 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 38. He was a brother of Abbe Piche, Curé of Laclaire, and possessed many Christian virtues. Chief Justice Spragg's widow took his death so much to heart that she took to her bed on Sunday and gradually sank till about nine last night (April 24th), when she quietly passed away.

N. Y. PIANO CO. OF MONTREAL.

This healthy and enterprising company, who are agents for several of the leading pianos of America, among which are the celebrated New York Weber, Decker & Son, Dunham, Yose, Hale, & Co., have now made arrangements by which they can supply a fine new Rosewood Piano, upright or square, for \$225, cash. They also offer a music book, stool and cover for \$5 extra. This piano is guaranteed for five years, and is the same class of instrument which is being sold by country agents for \$300 and upward. We understand the Montreal people are purchasing a great number of them, and that they give unequalled satisfaction.

GOLDEN LIVER FRUIT BITTERS

Wholesale Druggists, Montreal.

H. HASWELL & CO., Wholesale Druggists, Montreal.

THE JESUITS.

HOW AN ADVERSE ORBITO VIEWS THEM.

In the annals of the Roman Catholic Church it is recorded that Father Isaac Jogues, a Jesuit, found his way to New Amsterdam in 1641, while Kieft was Governor...

There is strong temptation to dwell at this point and consider somewhat particularly the unique and admirable structure, which is unquestionably Roman-Basilican in its architecture...

Holloway's Pills.—Epidemic Disease.—The alarming increase of death from cholera and diarrhoea should be a warning to every one to submit at once any irregularity tending towards disease.

LETTER FROM THE SHAH TO THE POPE. ROME, April 15.—The Shah has thus replied to an autograph letter from the Pope:—To His Holiness, the Head of Christianity, the Most Honorable and Most Illustrious Pope:—

Among the twenty-five fathers, not one person in a hundred could point out the Rector, a retiring, half-shy gentleman, who seems to observe nothing and to be lost mostly in his own reflections.

consider as well as to observe those twenty-five men who appear to have got rid of all will. Yet might it not be that each man will in the surrender was enriched and augmented to the twenty-fifth power...

Neophytes and candidates are received as early as seventeen. Two years are passed in the novitiate—a period of searching, chastening and meditation and at this door every candidate must knock high or low, rich or poor...

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DEAD IN THE CIRCUS RING. AN AGRICULTURAL STRIKER WITH DEATH WHILE AMUSING A BOARING AUDIENCE. DARTON, O., April 22.—Julien Martinetti, one of Belle Brothers' clowns, fell dead last night while trying to amuse a tent full of people with crotch jokes and antics.

NEW POST OFFICES.

The following new Post Offices were established in Canada on the 1st of April, 1884.—Alcester, Selkirk, M. James Johnston. Antler, Assiniboia, N.W. Terr. H. F. Hostetler.

Arner, Essex, O. Richard Eede. Balcarres, Assiniboia, N.W. Terr. J. W. Johnson. Burtch, Brant, S. B. O. David Burtch.

CHANGES IN POST OFFICES ALREADY 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.; Norcliffe, Co Pontiac, Q.

FRIGHTFUL BARBARITY. TAWTON, N. J., April 22.—John Ousick, a young man paralysed 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.

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.

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.

DEAD IN THE CIRCUS RING. AN AGRICULTURAL STRIKER WITH DEATH WHILE AMUSING A BOARING AUDIENCE. DARTON, O., April 22.—Julien Martinetti, one of Belle Brothers' clowns, fell dead last night while trying to amuse a tent full of people with crotch jokes and antics.

"WET THE ROPES."

THEY WERE BEMOJA FAMILY ALWAYS APPEAR BEFORE THE POPE ON PALM SUNDAY. ROME, April 15.—The Holy Week has begun to-day by the presentation of a beautiful palm to the Holy Father.

His Holiness has also received the present 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.

Why do you disobey my orders? asked the Pope. "Because I would rather die myself than see hundreds killed by the fall of the monolith."

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

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY. HALF-YEARLY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS IN LONDON. LONDON, April 22.—The Grand Trunk Railway half-yearly meeting was held to-day. The report of the directors was unanimously adopted.

Table with 2 columns: Year, Gross receipts, Working expenses. 1882: £1,871,033; 1883: £1,898,066.

THE ABOVE 70 PER CENT, WITH £2,851 SURPLUS ON THE 30th JUNE, PERMITS OF THE PAYMENT OF THE FULL HALF-YEARLY DIVIDEND AT THE RATE OF 5 PER CENT ANNUM ON THE GRAND TRUNK FIRST AND SECOND PREFERENCE STOCKS, AND OF A DIVIDEND AT THE RATE OF 3 PER CENT ANNUM (£1 12s 6d PER CENT) ON THE THIRD PREFERENCE STOCK, LEAVING £1,032.

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 said, at least be in no hurry to recognize the Congo Treaty, if she does so at all.

THE WORLD'S CHAMPION RUNNER.

GEORGE'S GREAT, THE MILL RACE IN ENGLAND IN WHICH HE BEAT ALL RECORDS. At the London Athletic Club'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.

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 (his own, 52m. 53s.) by 1m. 35s., and the world's professional record (51m. 25s.), made twenty-one years ago by Luke Bennett, better known as Deerfoot, by six seconds.

Table with 2 columns: Laps, M. S. 1. 1. 21. 2. 22. 3. 23. 4. 24. 5. 25. 6. 26. 7. 27. 8. 28. 9. 29. 10. 30. 11. 31. 12. 32. 13. 33. 14. 34. 15. 35. 16. 36. 17. 37. 18. 38. 19. 39. 20. 40.

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

THE SMTHE MURDER. DUBLIN, April 24.—Elliott Swodes, Bernard Brynne and Bryan Fitzpatrick were yesterday convicted of the murder of Mrs. Smythe and sentenced to 10 years each.

VALENTIA AS A PORT. LONDON, April 24.—Mr. Brown, of the Anchor Line, appeared to-day before the Parliamentary 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.

OBIT. LONDON, April 24.—John Lancaster, who rescued the captain and several of the crew of the Alabama during her fight with the Keazage is dead.

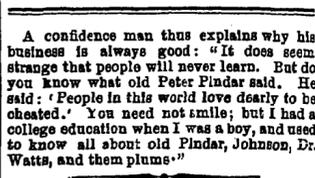
THE FALSE PROPHET. He who prophesies falsely of the weather, leaves off his flannels and overcoats, and catches cold, is indeed unwisely. If you follow this false prophet your rescue lies in taking Hays' Peppermint Cure. It is the best cough cure and the safest throat and lung remedy known to medical science.

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.



INFLAMMATORY RHEUMATISM CURED. "AYER'S SARSAPARILLA has cured me of the Inflammatory Rheumatism, with which I have suffered for many years."



FREEMAN'S WORM POWDERS. Are pleasant to take. Contain their own purgative. Is a safe, sure, and effective 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 gateways 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 PILLS are sugar-coated, mild but thorough, and are the best Stomach and Liver Pills in use.

Gambett's grave is still covered with funeral wreaths, and bushes of visiting cards are placed on his gravestone.

FEVER, colic, unnatural appetite, restlessness, weakness and convulsions, are some of the effects of worms in children; destroy the worms with Dr. Low's Worm Syrup.

Daniel Campbell, of Newcomerstown, Iowa, climbed seventy-five feet into the top of a tree, leaped head first, and died of a broken neck.

AN UNPROTECTED FAMILY. Is one that has not that valuable remedy, Hays' Yellow Oil, in the house for accidents and emergencies. It cures colds, croup, sore throat, deafness, rheumatism, neuralgia, chilblains, burns, bruises and all painful injuries.

OREGON FARMERS ADVISE FOR MEN TO PLOW. A CASE MUCH 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. McCleod, J.P., who knew of his condition. The cure is considered marvellous in his town.

Allan Line.



Under Contract with the Government of Canada and Newfoundland for the conveyance of the CANADIAN and UNITED STATES Mails.

1884 - Winter Arrangements - 1884

This Company's Lines are composed of the following Double-Engine, Clyde-built IRON STEAMSHIPS. They are built in water tight compartments, are equipped for strength, speed and comfort, are fitted up with all the modern improvements that practical experience can suggest, and have made the fastest time on record.

Table listing ship names, destinations, and dates. Includes entries for Caspian, Sardinian, Parisian, etc.

THE STEAMERS OF THE Liverpool Mail Line

Sailing from Liverpool every THURSDAY, and from Portland every THURSDAY, and from Halifax every SATURDAY, calling at Lough Foyle to receive our mail and passengers to and from Ireland and Scotland, are intended to be despatched.

Table listing ship names, destinations, and dates for Liverpool Mail Line. Includes entries for Caspian, Sardinian, Parisian, etc.

Newfoundland Line.

The SS. NEWFOUNDLAND is intended to perform a winter service between Halifax and St. John's, N.F., as follows:—

Table listing ship names, destinations, and dates for Newfoundland Line.

Glasgow Line.

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

Table listing ship names, destinations, and dates for Glasgow Line.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING.

granted at Liverpool and Glasgow, and at Continental Ports to and from the United States and Canada, and from all Stations in Canada and the United States to Liverpool and Glasgow.

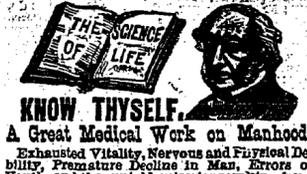
Connections by the Intercolonial and Grand Trunk Railways via Halifax; and by the Central Vermont and Grand Trunk Railways (Continental Despatch) and by the Boston and Albany, New York Central and Great Western Railways (Merchants' Despatch), via Boston, and by Grand Trunk Railway Company via Portland.

WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO'S IMPROVED BUTTER COLOR

A NEW DISCOVERY. For several years we have perfected the discovery of Butter, with an excellent artificial color for Butter, so that it can be made of any color, and will keep its color as long as it is fresh.

WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO'S IMPROVED BUTTER COLOR. A NEW DISCOVERY. For several years we have perfected the discovery of Butter, with an excellent artificial color for Butter, so that it can be made of any color, and will keep its color as long as it is fresh.

26TH EDITION, PRICE ONLY \$1 BY MAIL POST PAID



KNOW THYSELF. A Great Medical Work on Manhood.

Exhausted Vitality, Nervous and Physical Debility, Premature Decline in Man, Errors of Youth, and the untold miseries resulting from indiscretion, excesses, and debauchery, every man, young, middle-aged and old. It contains 156 prescriptions for all acute and chronic diseases, each one of which is invaluable. So found by the Author, whose experience for 25 years is such as probably never before fell to the lot of any physician. 300 pages, bound in beautiful French marbled cover, with gilt, guaranteed to be a finer work in every sense—mechanical, literary and professional—than any other work sold in this country. It is the only book of the kind to be re-issued in every instance. Price only \$1.00 by mail, post-paid. Illustrative sample cents. Send for a Gold Medal awarded the author by the National Medical Association, by 12 officers of which he re-issues.

A PERFECTLY RELIABLE ARTIFICIAL HOUSEHOLD USE COOK'S FRIEND BAKING POWDER.

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

HEALTH FOR ALL. HOLLOWAY'S PILLS

This Great Household Medicine Bank Amongst the Most Necessary of Life. These Famous Pills Purify the BLOOD, and act most powerfully on the Liver, Stomach, Kidneys & Bowels.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT

Its Searching and Healing Properties are Known Throughout the World. FOR THE CURE OF Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Old Wounds, Sores and Ulcers!

30 DAYS TRIAL DR. KANNON'S DR. DYES' VOLTAIC BEER

BEFORE - AND - AFTER. Electric Appliances are sent on 30 Days' Trial, TO MEN ONLY, YOUNG OR OLD, WHO are suffering from NERVOUS DEBILITY, LOSS OF VITALITY, LACK OF NERVE FORCE AND WEAKNESS OF THE SPINAL COLUMN.

DR. KANNON

Late of Children's Hospital, New York, and St. Peter's Hospital, Albany, N.Y. 219 St. Joseph Street, opposite Colburn's Street.

DESTROYER OF HAIR!

ALEX. ROSS' DEPILATORY. Removes hair from the face, neck and arms without injury. Price \$1.00, sent securely by mail from England by post. Alex. Ross' HAIR DYE produces either very light or very dark colors.

A BILL WILL BE PRESENTED TO THE LEGISLATURE OF THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, AT ITS NEXT SESSION, TO LEGALLY CONSTITUTE THE CANADIAN BATHING PROVIDENT AND MUTUAL ASSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

DR. J. I. LEPROHON. OFFICE AND RESIDENCE: 287 ST. ANTOINE STREET.

PARSONS' PURGATIVE PILLS

MAKE NEW RICH BLOOD. And will completely change the blood in the entire system in three months. Any person who will take 1 Pill each night from 1 to 12 weeks, may be restored to sound health, if such a thing be possible.

DIPHTHERIA. JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT

JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT. Instantaneously relieves 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.

MAKE HENS LAY. KERRY, WATSON & CO.

THE NUTMEG OARD CO., CLINTON, CONN., now having 50 nice Chromo Cards with names of 100 cents.

ADVERTISING. Contracts made for this paper, which is kept on file at office of LORD & THOMAS.

CONSUMPTION. MONARCH HORSE HOE



An immense saving of labor and money. We guarantee a 25 per cent. increase in crop and hill potatoes, corn, etc., 15 times as much as the ordinary hoe. Address: Monarch Mfg. Co., 206 State St., Chicago, Ill.

HILL'S MANUAL! IN THE WORLD'S GREAT BOOK OF SOCIAL AND BUSINESS FORMS.

310,000 COPIES in the U. S. and Canada. THE 17th EDITION—just out of press, and fully revised. Contains the most up-to-date information, useful to everybody in every country.

Sawing Made Easy. MR. BLAKE'S GREAT SPEECH

ON THE ORANGE INCORPORATION BILL. 24 PAGE PAMPHLET. PRICE, 5 CENTS.

"THE POST" PRINTING & PUBLISHING COMPANY

I CURE FITS! PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL.

DAME ADELINA BRONSSON, of the village of Outremont, in the District of Montreal, wife of Louis Besette, of the same place, duly authorized a stenographer, Plaintiff, vs. the said Louis Besette, Defendant. An action for separation, as to property, has been, this day, instituted by Plaintiff against Defendant.

PROPERTY FOR SALE. In the Village of St. Joseph, County of Terrebonne, a good Dwelling House and Outbuildings with a large lot of ground, situated on the Depot of the Great Northern Railway.

WITH FIVE DOLLARS YOU CAN BUY A WHOLE IMPERIAL AUSTRIAN 100 FLORENIN GOVERNMENT BOND

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CO. 100 FALCON STREET, COR. BROADWAY, N. Y. CITY.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL. School Corporation of Allumette Island, for the School in the Chapeau Village, a Roman Catholic Male Teacher, holding a first-class diploma to teach English and French.

THE PRESIDENTIAL CONTEST.

THE BLAINE MEN BEATEN IN NEW YORK—VIRGINIA DEMONSTRATES FOR ARTHUR—BLAINE'S STRATEGY IN OHIO AND CONNORCOUT—MICHIGAN UNATTACHED.

URHO, N.Y., April 23.—The republican state convention to-day selected four delegates-at-large to the national convention. The delegates favored Edmunds for presidential nominee. The election of the Edmunds men was due to the Arthur supporters, who were about equal in strength to Blaine's, voting the Edmunds ticket, defeating Blaine.

Richmond, Va., April 23.—The republican convention to-day selected four delegates-at-large to the national convention. The delegates favored Edmunds for presidential nominee.

CLARENDON, O., April 23.—Ohio state district delegates to Chicago show 26 for Blaine, 14 for Sherman, and 2 unknown. State delegates will be elected to-morrow.

HARTFORD, Conn., April 23.—State delegates to Chicago favor Hawley, with Blaine as second choice.

JACKSON, Miss., April 23.—The republican state convention has passed resolutions endorsing 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 ORLEANS, 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.

TORONTO, April 23.—Rev. Dr. Talmage, the Brooklyn divine, who is here at present, on being interviewed as to the presidential campaign, says that Wilton ought to have the unanimous nomination of the North, South, East and West of the Democratic party.

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 for shad in the Hudson River, and had not returned yesterday morning.

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, Catarrh, Asthma and all 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 fellow-men.

OUR HABITS AND OUR CLIMATE. All persons leading a sedentary and inactive life are more liable to derangement of the Liver and Stomach, which is neglected in a changeable climate, leads to chronic disease and ultimate misery.

IT IS predicted that Northern Nebraska will one day in the not very far future be the finest blue grass region in the world.

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

ALLIEN'S LUNG BALM

THE REMEDY FOR CURING CONSUMPTION, COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, CROUP, ALL DISEASES OF THE THROAT, LUNGS, AND PULMONARY ORGANS.

When recommended by Physicians, Ministers, and Nurses, in fact by everybody who has given it a good trial, it never fails to bring relief.

It is harmless to the Most Delicate Child. It contains no OPIUM in any form.

TEACHER WANTED—By the School Corporation of Allumette Island, for the School in the Chapeau Village, a Roman Catholic Male Teacher, holding a first-class diploma to teach English and French.

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 called for England. It was subsequently ascertained that he had made several visits to a clock and watch maker before leaving.

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

ADVERTISING CHEATS!!! "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 else.'"

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 I indeed 'How thankful we should be for that medicine.'"

A DAUGHTER'S MISERY. "Eleven years our daughter suffered on a bed of misery. 'From a complication of kidney, liver rheumatism, trouble and nervous debility, 'The Druggist so favorably noticed in all the papers 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 observation.'"

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 Boston, N.Y."

Several boys in Columbus City, Iowa, were playing 'Jesse James,' and Curt Outcamp shot William Salmon, inflicting a serious wound.

NEW BOOKS.—THE LIFE OF MARTIN LUTHER, by Rev. Wm. Slaug, 2 mo., 12 pp. Price, free mail, 25 cents. SHORT MEDITATIONS on all pious souls in the recreation of the HOLY ROSARY, 24 mo., 10 pp., bound, free mail, 50 cents. P. J. LESTER & CO., Publishers, 52 Barclay St., New York.

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TELEGRAMS.

THE EGYPTIAN MUDDLE. ENGLISH MILITARY LEADERS HOLD A CONFERENCE... THE PAPA OFFICIATED ON HOLY THURSDAY... IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT. LONDON, April 28.—In the House of Commons last night the Right Hon. George J. Dodson, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, confirmed the report that fifteen head of cattle had been found in Wimpole, in Cambridgeshire, infected with the foot-and-mouth disease.

Finance and Commerce. FINANCIAL. TRUE WITNESS OFFICE, TUESDAY, APRIL 29, 1894. In London this afternoon consols sold at 101 1/16; 4 1/2% 115 1/2; Illinois Central 127 1/2; Canada Pacific 48; Erie 18 1/2. With few exceptions New York stocks were weaker. Western Union fell to 62 1/2 from 64 1/2 and Central Pacific to 51 1/2 from 54 1/2; Manitoba went from 90 1/2 to 91 and Canada Pacific from 48 1/2 to 48.

THE TORONTO PRODUCE MARKET. Wheat, best hard, 60c; best soft, 58c; medium, 56c; low, 54c; extra, 52c; superfine, 50c; choice, 48c; fancy, 46c; extra fancy, 44c; superfine extra, 42c; choice extra, 40c; fancy extra, 38c; superfine extra, 36c; choice extra, 34c; fancy extra, 32c; superfine extra, 30c; choice extra, 28c; fancy extra, 26c; superfine extra, 24c; choice extra, 22c; fancy extra, 20c; superfine extra, 18c; choice extra, 16c; fancy extra, 14c; superfine extra, 12c; choice extra, 10c; fancy extra, 8c; superfine extra, 6c; choice extra, 4c; fancy extra, 2c; superfine extra, 1c; choice extra, 1/2c; fancy extra, 1/4c; superfine extra, 1/8c; choice extra, 1/16c; fancy extra, 1/32c; superfine extra, 1/64c; choice extra, 1/128c; fancy extra, 1/256c; superfine extra, 1/512c; choice extra, 1/1024c; fancy extra, 1/2048c; superfine extra, 1/4096c; choice extra, 1/8192c; fancy extra, 1/16384c; superfine extra, 1/32768c; choice extra, 1/65536c; fancy extra, 1/131072c; superfine extra, 1/262144c; choice extra, 1/524288c; fancy extra, 1/1048576c; superfine extra, 1/2097152c; choice extra, 1/4194304c; fancy extra, 1/8388608c; superfine extra, 1/16777216c; choice extra, 1/33554432c; fancy extra, 1/67108864c; superfine extra, 1/134217728c; choice extra, 1/268435456c; fancy extra, 1/536870912c; superfine extra, 1/1073741824c; choice extra, 1/2147483648c; fancy extra, 1/4294967296c; superfine extra, 1/8589934592c; choice extra, 1/17179869184c; fancy extra, 1/34359738368c; superfine extra, 1/68719476736c; choice extra, 1/137438953472c; fancy extra, 1/274877906944c; superfine extra, 1/549755813888c; choice extra, 1/1099511627776c; fancy extra, 1/2199023255552c; superfine extra, 1/4398046511104c; choice extra, 1/8796093022208c; fancy extra, 1/17592186044416c; superfine extra, 1/35184372088832c; choice extra, 1/70368744177664c; fancy extra, 1/140737488355328c; superfine extra, 1/281474976710656c; choice extra, 1/562949953421312c; fancy extra, 1/1125899906842624c; superfine extra, 1/2251799813685248c; choice extra, 1/4503599627370496c; fancy extra, 1/9007199254740992c; superfine extra, 1/18014398509481984c; choice extra, 1/36028797018963968c; fancy extra, 1/72057594037927936c; superfine extra, 1/144115188075855872c; choice extra, 1/288230376151711744c; fancy extra, 1/576460752303423488c; superfine extra, 1/1152921504606846976c; choice extra, 1/2305843009213693952c; fancy extra, 1/4611686018427387904c; superfine extra, 1/9223372036854775808c; choice extra, 1/18446744073711551616c; fancy extra, 1/36893488147423103232c; superfine extra, 1/73786976294846206464c; choice extra, 1/1475739525896924128c; fancy extra, 1/2951479051793848256c; superfine extra, 1/5902958103587696512c; choice extra, 1/11805916207175932224c; fancy extra, 1/23611832414351874448c; superfine extra, 1/47223664828703748896c; choice extra, 1/94447329657407497792c; fancy extra, 1/188894659314814895544c; superfine extra, 1/377789318629629891088c; choice extra, 1/7555786372592597821776c; fancy extra, 1/1511157274518519643552c; superfine extra, 1/3022314549037039287104c; 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