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THOUGHTS.

Life without thought, fair reason's power We sometimes can't control, The gift of knowledge is a dower, For mind, and heart, and soul.

Life without love, nor wealth I choose, Nor fame nor honor mine, If life's best gifts my heart must lose Love, holy and divine.

May dearest friends afford relief When sorrows overpower, May Heaven's choicest blessings Around your pathway shower.

REDPATH ON IRELAND.

A Plain Statement of what he Saw and what he Thought.

Last week, when in New York, we received an unexpected call at an hotel from our friend been delayed by the press of other news, and that the letters to be published will be chiefly the record of his personal observation in the west of Ireland. We wished to engage him knocked down or hanged separately. to write for the Pilot, a series of articles on This inherited trait gives to the l Ireland, but he said he did not feel at liberty to do so without Mr. Whitelaw Reid's consent, and as the editor of the Tribune had already consented to let him write a short series of articles in the Independent, he did not care to ask another favor of the same sort so soon

"I think," he said, "the Tribune has behaved quite handsomely. Mr. Reid, when I was ready to start for Ireland, gave me very brief instructions: "First find the facts and was ready to start for Ireland, gave me very brief instructions: "First find the facts and report them!" and I did that; and I have been told since I came home that my facts. been told, since I came home, that my facts so he is. There are men in his and the theories I expressed conflicted with party quite as able as Mr. Parnell; but as the position that the Tribuns had previously taken. Most editors would have thrown their correspondent's letters into the waste basket a lowly cabin, with its floor slippery, its walls in such circumstances. But I tell you, Boyle, no honest American with any warm blood in his veins could take any other position than I have taken after he was once brought face to face with the facts in Ireland. The Tribune has published in the old times, I think; hundreds of columns from me denouncing the alayeholders, and the landlords of Ireland are inst bad a lot as ever the worst of our southern slaveholders were. There are two words that mean entirely different things in Ireland and America-landlord and Protestant. I have expressed my opinions about irish landlords in the Tribune, and I shall express my opinion of Irish Protestants in the Independent. All I met reminded me of what Clarendon said more than two hundred years since in his history of the Civil Wars in England: "The religion of the Scotch consists of hating the Pope or "the Papists," I have forgotten which. It's the same thing in Scotch,

though "Well, do you know, I was a little fellow then, about 12, and my father was a Scotch Presbyterian, and somehow that sentence stuck in my memory until it worked all the Scotch Presbyterianism out of me-for I lived

to see that it was true yet. "Nearly all the Irish Protestants I me!-I was not in Ulster and may have met bad samples of the Orangemen-but all I met, educated or ignorant, always spoke of the Catholics as the slaveholders and their friends used to speak of the negro. I thought all my old enthusiasm had cooled off; but I was in a chronic state of combat from the time I landed until I left Ireland. I was in a state of moral Donnybrook Fair all the time!

"I remember one day I was dining in the Shelborne Hotel and met Mr. Hepworth. I was telling him of the scenes I had seen in County Mayo. A man opposite us asked me if I had been in Ulster. I said no. Well, he said, you will find things different there, sir! We are a different people.

"Oh yes," said Mr. Hepworth. "You are a different race and a different religion!" "Yes," I added, "I was brought up to believe in Scotland and England when I was a boy, at the time of the famine of '48, that the Irish were poor because they were lazy and Catholics. But I got rid of that notion in

America. "How is it," I asked the Orangeman, "that you fellows, with your different race and different religion, don't get along any better, man for man, in America than the Irish Catholics as soon as both of you have a fair field and no favors? I have seen the Irish in almost every State in the Union, and I have noticed that with us it is nt the Irish Protestant or the Irish Catholic that succeeds; it is the man with the best education and most industry—it isn't a question of belief at all. When I saw that I had to believe that the old theory I had been taught was faulty somehow. The man asked me what I attributed the difference to? I told him and tenure: in Ulster they had tenant right and in the Catholic provinces of the West the tenants had had no rights that the landlords felt bound to respect. That's the

whole of it, O'Reilly." Now, I went over to Ireland prejudiced against Mr. Parnell and his followers-not much, but just'a little. 'If I had found the facts against him, I would have reported them without fear or favor. You need not thank me for writing letters that have pleased the Irish in America. I never thought of pleasing anybody, but just to tell honestly what I saw. I was utterly confounded at the proof I met at every step, and on every hand at the utter heartlessness of the great landed proprietors.
"Look here; let me read you a note from

my diary. I meant to put it into an article, but I have so much material that you copy it

The Irish in America can never be thoroughly understood until you have seen them at home. And they improve on acquaint- lief funds-not the Government but the

ditary hatred of the rule of Eugland may conceal their good qualities from British travellers. Wherever I have gone, among priests or peasants, agitators or tradespeople, I have found that the one word that opened avarage to help, found out the way how not to do it, and adopted that policy. If you report anything of what I say about the relief funds, just write me down as one that despises the miserly soul of Queen Victoria. She can be a soul of Queen Victoria. generous people, at least every American will found that the one word that opened every Irish heart and home was the name of American. I have received more invitations to visit Irish homes than I could accept in a year. The two traits that are not pleasant in the eyes of Americans in the character of the Irish in America are their clannishness and their entire willingness to make a row. But one sees here that but for these traits the Irish race would have been crushed generations ago. It is not political tyranny only that they have been obliged to endure, and the insulting domination of an alien creed, but the despotism of the lords of the soil—the most merciless, the most arbitrary, the most degrading system of irresponsible rule that exists James Redpath, who had just returned from Ireland. We spent most of the day together, reviving memories of old friends and old times here, and of the old country which he had so recently seen. Mr. Redpath said that the landlord is the landlord is the landlord is the the New York Tribune had the most import- noble, and the Crown supports his exactions. ant of his letter to publish yet, and they had If the Irish Catholics had not been quarrelsome and clannish-if they had not always been ready with a knock down blow and had

> This inherited trait gives to the leader of the Irish popular party, whoever for the time | they call the amounts voted for each parish) he may be, an influence over his followers to which we have no parallel in our American politics. His word is law. As long as he is recognized as the leader, no man in the same party presumes to oppose his policy. Mr. Parnell, for example, was as eagerly expected, and as anxiously expected, as if he had been the commander of an army, whose orders party quite as able as Mr. Parnell; but as long as he leads the column they obey him. They could not do otherwise. For in many black, half of it a kitchen, and the other half a stable, I have heard barefooted women and haggard men speak of Mr. Parnell as the saver of the Irish people. Whenever his name is mentioned in a public speech—and I have heard it mentioned in a dozen speeches before different audiences—the people cheer with a heartiness that show that Mr. Parnell is their idol to-day.

not hung together, they would have been all

We informed Mr. Redpath that the New York *Herald* had reported by cable that Mr. Parnell had received a cold reception at Cork.

"Well." said Mr. Redpath, "I haven't seen the Herald's account. But one of their cor-respondents, when the American consul at Cork remarked on the heartiness of Mr. Parnell's reception, told him him that he had telegraphed that only the rabble received him. Why, C'Reilly, I never in my life saw such an enthusiastic reception given to any human being, and I have seen Grant, Sherman, Sumner, Lincoln, and Johnson, and Phil Sheridan receiving overtures. Phil Sheridan's reception in Boston was the nearest approach in enthusiasm to Parnell's at Cork, that I ever witnessed in America. Queenstown is a little place, but everybody turned out. If they were a rabble then the whole population is a rabble-except the Government officials and possibly some of the shop-keepers. The street in front of the Queen's Hotel was packed and the hotel was crammed. Half a dozen delegations delivered addresses. He made a singularly modest reply. I saw in a paper only yesterday that Parnell "boasted" that he had been the only foreigner who ever was permitted to address the House of Representatives in regular session. He didn't boast. He told of the honors he had received because he represented the Irish people, and he told the truth to show how his detractors had misrepresented him in Ireland.

"I went up with the delegations to Cork. At every station there were cheering crowds. At Cork there were thousands at the depot. As soon as Parnell stepped out of the train, he was wildly cheered. The horses were taken out of the carriages and he was drawn through the densely crowded streets to the Victoria Hotel. The great space in front of it was packed so that no one could penetrate it. There must have been 30,000 persons in the crowd. Whenever he appeared he was tumultuously cheered. It was the same at the banquet, and the same after it, when he went to the station on his way to Dublin. I had seen pretty strong misstatements in American papers of popular receptions, but the coolest lie I ever read was the statement next day in a Dublin paper that Mr. Parnell's "reception was not only wanting in popular enthusiasm, but was cold to the degree of indifference compared with what has peen given to other leaders of the people." Of course, I can't tell how other leaders have been received; but unless the crowd had burst their throats entirely they couldn't have cheered Parrell more heartilly."

We asked Mr. Redpath about the different

Relief Funds. "Well," he answered, "I'm glad there are three Irish Relief Funds, notwithstanding Mr. Parnell's objections to the Castle and Mansion House Funds. Let me tell you why. Up to the time that Mr. Parnell left for America every officer of the British Government and most of its organs in the press had practically depied that there was any unusual distress in Ireland. Just as long as they took that position the purse strings of Protestant charity in Great Britain and her colonies were kept drawn. The Duchess by her appeal admitted that there was danger of famine. Now, that compelled the Queen and the nobility to give something, and opened the way for individual benevolence. England and Scotland have given a good deal of money to the Castle and Mansion House reance. They are truly a warm-hearted and people; the Government, as usual, while pre-

all other contributors would have been proportionate to it, and the total amount would have been quadrupled. Even if she had given £1,000, that would have been only the onetwentieth of what Bennett gave. Yet her income is over two millions of dollars a year! Did you ever notice that, when you come to analyze the eulogiums that are paid to Queen Victoria, that all the virtues she is credited with are always economical virtues-virtues that don't cost anything in ready cash. However, the Duchess of Marlboro has done a great deal of good. Now, if there had been no rival charity, her fund would have been administered strictly in subordination to the Poor Law provisions, and that would have resulted in the eviction of thousands of poor tenants. Nobody would have been relieved whom the Poor Law could aid. But the Mansion House, they say, jealous of the interference of the Castle, for the Mansion House has always been the national almoner of Ireland, started a rival fund, and both organizations have done their level best to ex-

cel each other, and the poor tenants benefit by their rivalry. Lots of people who would have given nothing to one fund have given to the other. When the allocations (as are distributed among the sufferers, it is the local authorities who distribute it-not only the landlords and the magistrates, but the Protestant clergy and the Catholic priests. Practically, therefore, when all these people conspire to oppress the hungry, the relief reaches the people it was designated to reach. "Well, now, there are two American Relief

funds-the Herald's and a Philadelphia fund. All that I have to say about them is, that they are not necessary—that it would have been far better if both Funds had been banded over, in any fair proportion, to the Castle, the Mansion and the Land League Funds. more committees the more expense, the more red tape the more difficulty of an equal distribution. I believe that they be honestly administered - all of will them-but five committees hinder instead of help. The three Irish committees covered the whole field admirably. For mysalf, I have already given more than I could well afford to the starving people I saw, but if I had any further contribution to make I should give it to the Land League Fund-because the members of it know every nook and corner of Ireland, personally, and they give chiefly to the very poorest of the poor. Besides, not one shilling of the Funds given for relief is

We asked Mr. Redpath as to the probable

duration of the distress. From all I could gather, and I worked incessantly to get at the facts, there are 350,000 persons who are entirely dependent on charity. I presume that the funds now in hand will last till the end of May-at any rate there will be funds enough to last till that time. The greatest danger will be in June, July and August—say ten weeks of summer. If there should be wet summer and the crops should fail again the prospect will be hideous. But even with a good crop the people must be supported till it is gathered. I fear that the sensational style in which the Irish tamine has been worked up in America may prove fatal to thousands of peasants by and by because a sensation soon dies out and a famine holds out. But it is possible that the new Liberal Government may be shamed into generosity or even justice. They dread public opinion, and they can no longer deceive the outside world, as they did even as late as 1848. Then the landlords flung out thousands of families to perish on the roadside: now they are beginning to be afraid of the opinion of civilized nations. If any American should thoroughly expose the wicked system, county by county, and parish by parish, I honestly believe he would do more to abolish Irish landlord tyranny than any other agency could accomplish. These fellows don't care how much the Irish groan; but they do care what Americans say about them.

Just a word more. I never met a sincerer nor a more honest Let of men anywhere than the Irish anti-landlord agitators. Davitt, Egan, Brennan, Ferguson, Loudon and the rest of them are men who would do credit to any party or any country.—Boston Pilot.

BRADLAUGH'S ATHEISM.

London, May 3.—In the House of Commons to-day, the question of Mr. Charles Bradlaugh's seat came up for discussion. In a well considered and temperate speech, Mr. Bradlaugh claimed that he should be admitted on making an affirmation instead of taking the oath. He quoted in support of this claim the fact that by virtue of the provisions of the "Evidence Amendment Act" of 1829, he and all other atheists were permitted to give evidence in courts of justice, although they did not call to physical powers are not equal to the God to witness their truthfulness, nor say that they believed God had forbidden them to take an oath. The Speaker, Mr. Brand, said he had grave doubts as to the effect of the Act referred to, and did not think it. applied at all to the oath required of members of Parliament; he therefore wished the House to decide the question. Lord Cavendish referred to the precedent in the case of Baron Rothschild, who was elected before the passage of the law permitting the House to dispense at its pleasure with the provision requiring members to swear "By the true faith of a Christian;" and moved for the appointment of a select committee to consider the case. Sir Stafford Northcote seconded the motion and the House voted to appoint the committee.

—Dr. Dichard Cronin, of Drogheda, has been elected by a large majority as medical officer of Slane Dispensary.

Scotch News.

The Greenock bakers have reduced the price of bread one halfpenny on the 41b loaf. A similar reduction took place in Glasgow about a week ago.

A young man named Charles Hughes died at Newton-Stewart on 11th April from the effects of falling into a bonfire which was kindled to celebrate the return of Sir Herbert Maxwell as Conservative member for Wigtownshire.

Lady Mary Victoria Hamilton (whose marriage with the hereditary Prince of Monaco was annulled a few months ago) was betrothed to the Hungarian nobleman Count Thassilo Festetics on the last day of March, at Baden-Baden, where she has been residing with her mother, the Dowager-Duchess of Hamilton.

MORTALITY ON BOARD A DUNDER VESSEL .-Information has been received in Dundee by the owners of the barque Japan, Captain Stott, that the crew of the vessel had all died of yellow fever at Rio Janeiro. The master was laid up, and was able to do little more than sign his name: the mate was said to be dying, and the whole of the crew and apprentices were dead. A second crew had been shipped, and a number of them had also died.

On 13th April the men in connection with the Wellington Pits at Craigneuk commenced work on the reduction of 1s per day. The miners of North Motherwell, in the employment of Merry & Cuninghame, and the Blantyre and Carlin miners have come out on strike against the proposed reductions, and the salemasters' pits in Mid-Lanarkshire are blocked up with men from the ironmasters' pits on strike. The men in the sale collieries are being balloted to ascertain whether they are willing to support the strike of the miners who came out in consequence of the reduc-

An intimation having been given by the Coltness Iron Company to their miners that a reduction of wages would take place, none of them went to their work on Monday, but a meeting was held and a deputation sent to Newman's office to learn the amount of the reduction. They were informed that it would be at the rate of one shilling per day. The men suggested that 6d reduction was enough On Tuesday evening the men met at Well Green and a proposal was made to go to work on the masters' terms when only four hands were held up, but the motion that the men remain idle was all but unanimously carried. -Glasgow Herald.

The returns of the births, deaths and marrlages registered in the eight principal towns of Scotland during the month of March is to the following effect :- " During the mouth of March, 1880, there were registered in the eight principal towns of Scotland the births appropriated for expenses. It all comes out of 3911 children, of whom 2,024 were males, snatical and civil, speaking, as they avowed, of a different fund—so that every cent goes to and 1887 females. 636 marriages were redistered in the eight towns during the month. Allowing for increase of the population, the number is 27 below the average for the month of March during the last ten years. The deaths of 2,801 persons were registered in the eight wwns during March, of wi.om 1,441 were males and 1,360 females. If allowance be made for increase of populadon, this number is 277 below the average for harch during the last ten years.

THE TAY BRIDGE ACCIDENT.—The bodies

of James Peebles, apprentice grocer, Newport. and Thomas Annan, mechanic, Prince's street, Dundee-two of the victims of the Tay Bridge disaster-were recovered on Sunday morning, 11th April. The former was disdovered floating in Tayport harbor, while the latter was found in a salmon stake net at Kinshaldy fishing tents. Peebles, who was fifteen years of age, was a native of Boyton, Forgan; while Annan, who was aged twenty, belonged to Newburgh. On Wednesday, body of a woman was seen floating in the water near Abertay Lightship. Captain Menzies immediately lowered a boat, and secured the body, which he took to Buddonness. The body was afterwards conveyed to Dundee, and on being placed in the mortuary at the Tay Bridge Station it was identified from the clothes to be that of Margaret Kinnear, a servant in the employment of Mr. Lee, of the Duadee and London Shipping Company. Deceased, who was about 18 years of age, was the daughter Peter Kinnear, Balmullo, Leuchars, and was on a short visit to her father. Forty-four bodies have now been recovered.

MR. BLAKE AND THE LEADERSHIP. Mr. Mackenzie's resignation rendered the appointment of a new Reform leader necessary, and Mr. Blake was elected to the position by unanimous vote in caucus of the Liberal members of both Houses of Parliament. Mr. Blake's record as leader of a Reform Opposition in the Ontario House warrants the belief that he will exhibit force and adroitness in performing his new duties. His natural ability is of a very high order, his attainments are great, his eloquence is well known to the country, and his private character commands the respect and esteem of opponents and supporters alike. His health remains good in spite of continuous labor during the present new strain that will be imposed on them may be set at rest. Mr. Blake's power of rousing enthusiasm in his followers is known to be considerable, and in this regard we may address a word of caution to some who have not the quality of patience. There is little reason to doubt that the new leader will tulfill all reasonable expectations, but he must be given time. The Conservative majority is apparently solid, and no one must find fault with Mr. Blake if he fails to break it in the present Parliament. By working harmoniously together, and waiting calmly for the popular verdict on the great questions at issue between the two parties, Reformers will do themselves and the country a great service We carnestly wish for Mr. Blake's against the party than the party expects to Government intended during the recess to have against him. - Globe.

CATHOLIC NEWS.

I am informed that the Countess of Strathmore has been received into the Catholic Church. Her ladyship, who is the daughter of Oswald Smith, Esq., of Blendon Hall, Kent, was married in 1853 to the Right Hon. Claude Bowes Lyon, thirteenth Earl of Strathmore, of Kingborne, a representative peer for Scotland . - Dublin Freeman.

ln a conversation between Cardinal Maning and the Pope, His Eminence is reported to have informed Leo XIII. that the result of the election in England would probably be beneficial to the Catholics in Ireland, but that in England, inasmuch as the Catholics were protected by existing laws, they were not likely to influence them in any way.

On Tuesday in the pretty little village Ca tholic church of Newtonforbes were married the second son of the Premier Duke, Marquis, and Earl of Ireland with the eldest daughter of the Earl of Granard, the head of the first Catholic family in Ireland. The only cere-mony performed was that in the Catholic Church and before the Catholic parish priest; and the Papal dispensation under which are united the branches of the two noblest Protestant and Catholic houses in the country was granted only on the condition that the issue of the marriage should be reared in the Catholic religion. The noble bridegroom is in the prime of his life, and the lady bride in the first sweet bloom of beauteous womanhood. Lord Maurice Fitzgerald, born in 1852, is in the twenty-eighth year of his age, and Lady Forbes is the eldest issue of the first marriage of the Earl of Granard, which took place in the year 1858. - Freeman Jurnal. Or Saturday afternoon an influential depu-

tation, headed by Lord O'Hagan, and including Viscount Garmeston, Lord Emly, Archbishop of Dublin, Bishop of Galway, Bishop of Limerick, Bishop of Clogher, Chief-Justice of the Irish Commission Pleas, Lord Chief Baron, and Justices Barry, Flanagan, &c., waited upon Cardinal Newman at the Oratory, Birmingham, and presented His Eminence with an address congratulating him upon his elevation to the sacred purple. The address set forth that the cardinal has triumphed in every field of mental effort—as philosopher, historian, theologian, orator, and poet-and after referring gratefully to the sympathy the great Oratorian has shown for the Irish race, stated that the deputation, on behalf of the people of Ireland, joined in the applause with which the nations of Christendom had hailed his enrolment among the Princes of the Church. Cardinal Newman, in reply, said it almost be wildered him to receive an expression of approval so warm, so special, so thorough, from men so high in station, eccle-Ireland. His reverence for them had obliged him to submit himself to their praises as to a grave and emphatic judgment which it would be rude to question and unthankful not to be proud of. He had long known what good friends he had in Ireland. He went to Ireland with a simple desire and aim to serve the noble people who, he felt, had a great future, and if that created claim on their remembrance he could with a good conscience accept it. As the address stated, he had not always been understood, or had justice done to his sentiments and intentions in influential quarters, at home and abroad. He would not deny that on several occasions this had been his trial, and he said this without assuming that he had no blame himself in its coming upon him. The deputation afterwards privately and delicately made the Cardinal a very handsome pecuniary present, subscribed by the Catholics of Ireland. The Lord Mayor of Dublin, who had hoped to be present, was un to leave Ireland.

THE INSOLVENCY LAW.

DEPUTATION FROM THE MONTREAL BOARD OF ASSETS URGED.

OTTAWA, May 1.—The deputation from Montreal, which waited on the Minister of Justice on Saturday, urged upon the Government the necessity of passing a Bill this tession providing for the equitable distribution of Insolvent Assets in the Province of Quebec. Mr. Gault, M. P., introduced them. Addresses were made by Messrs. Kerry, Ryan, A. T. Gault, Cleghorn and Robertson. A petition was presented from the Council of the Board of Trade. The various speakers were in favor of the passage of the Hon. Mr. Abbott's Bill. They pointed out the opportunities that existed, under the present system, for the dishonest transfer of the assets of insolvent to friends and relatives, and by which a creditor, who got judgement by default, could obtain possession of an estate to the detriment of all other creditors. Several cases were cited in which, by this means, relatives were enabled to deprive legitimate creditors of their just rights. It was also urged that a general law should be passed applying to the whole Dominion, as it was almost impossible for a merchant in one province to understand the law in any other province. The Minister of Justice replied that he sympathized with the views of the deputation, and had himself been extremely anxious that the old insolvency law, defective as it was, should be sustained in default of a better one being substituted, but as they all knew the feeling of the country was so strong in favor of repeal that it would be impossible to pass any insolvent law. He said the majority of the members were pledged to their constituents to vote for repeal. At this late period of the session it would be impossible to pass a Bill, as required by the deputation. He promised, success in his new position, and hope that the bowever, to use his efforts to obtain efficient leader may have no more ground of complaint legislation on the subject next session. The

consider the matter.

RENEWED RIOTS.

A REVOLT AMONG OURBEC LABORERS-ONE MAN MISSING-THROWN INTO THE RIVER.

QUEBEC, May 3.—The anticipated trouble with the ship-laborers commenced this afternoon at 4 p.m. A skirmish took place on Dalhousie street, between the Union Canadienne and the Old Ship-laborers' societies, when revolvers were freely used; the row was kept up for over a quarter of an hour, and resulted in the slight wounding of two of the combatants, but not seriously. Further trouble is anticipated, and the volunteers are likely to be called out.

A second fracas occurred in Archer Leduc's flour store, between men of the two shiplaborers' societies. One man named Ratte, living in St. Sauveur, and an unknown Union Canadienne man, were most severely beaten about the head with sticks, and were also cut in the neck, and were conveyed to the Marine Hospital in a bleeding condition. Two men named Wiseman, members of the Union Canadienne, were arrested by Captain Heigham on the spot. The wounded in the first attack are Beauchamp, Neil and another, name unknown. These two latter are memters of the Old Ship-laborers' Society. Further troubles are expected. The wharves are crowded with men.

Another account says a disgraceful row took place this afternoon in Dalhousie street among the ship laborers, which may result fatally to some of the wounded. It would appear that a gang of men from the secedors, or Union Canadienne, were about embarking on board a small steamer, to be taken out to the S.S. Quebec, at anchor in the stream, for the purpose of discharging her Quebec cargo; they were set upon by a furious crowd of the Society men, beaten and driven away; pistols were freely used on both sides, and several wounded, some dangerously. The feeling on both sides is very strong, and more trouble is anticipated; six of the ringlenders have been arrested.

Later.—Sometime ago the members of the Union Canadienne Ship Laborers' Association declared that they would work on ships on half and half principles; that is, the labor should be done by half Frenchmen and half old country people. This was the beginning of the storm, which culminated to-day. Lit!" wranglings between the two nationalities continued until this afternoon, when open revolt showed itself. The Dominion Line steamer Quebec was all ready to discharge cargo, and Mr. Macpherson, the agent, had secured his gang of workmen. They happened to be Franch Canadians. happened to be French Canadians; while at work on the steamer, they were attacked by a gang of old country laborers, who assaulted them with stones and missiles to such an extent that the men were forced to leave the vessel. The steamer then put off into the middle of the stream. Later in the middle of the day, about six hundred men assembled in Little Champlain street; some went into a store, when a general row broke out among them, in which office and stones and other missiles were freely used. The men in the store, including the Secretary of the Union Canadienne, Mr. Wiseman, found themselves in a trap, and were forced to fly. In the meleo which ensued, several pistol shots were fired. There were few policemen on the ground, but Detectives Skeffington and Martin were early there. One man was shot, it is feared fatally. Up to a late hour, he has not been found, and some fear that he was thrown into the river. His name is reported as Lapierre. Three men, all French Canadians, were rescued from the howling mob with great difficulty. They were badly beaten about the head with an iron bar. They were conveyed to the police station and had their wounds dressed by Dr. Colin Sewell, who has been in attendance on them for some time. Several arrests were made, including Wiseman, who is held chiefly as a witness. The wildest excitement prevails. Mayor Brousseau, the newly-elected chief magistrate, was early at the police office suggesting measures. The Lieut.-Governor was also in consultation with the Mayor. The Chief of Police is doing his TRADE INTERVIEW THE MINISTER OF FINANCE utmost, but on all sides it is feared this is but PROVISIONS FOR EQUITABLE DISTIBUTION OF the beginning of the trouble. The better disposed people regret the occurrence very much, fearing rightly enough that the frequent occurrence of such riots is calculated to materially injure the port as a place of business. The streets are full of people, and as the night is very dark, it is feared that later on there may be trouble. So far, the military have not been called out, but there was much talk of it this evening, and hopes were expressed that if the soldiery should be called on, a sharp example would be made of the rioters. The wounds of the three men at the police office are flesh wounds, painful, but not dangerous, though the heads and faces of the victims are much swollen and a good deal of blood flows. Three or four attempts were made to rescue the prisoners from the hands of the police, but the effort failed. Detective Skeffington is the hero of the hour and too much praise cannot be given him for the prompt manner in which

TAXING CANADIAN CAPITAL.

Albany, N. Y., May 3.—The Governor this ifternoon gave a hearing in opposition to the bill taxing foreign capital. The Merchants' Bank of Canada, the Canadian Bank of Commerce, the Bank of Montreal, and the Bank of British North America were represented. Amendments were suggested which would be satisfactory. The bill, which passed both Houses, will be called back from the Governor, and the amendments suggested offered. The amendments are that the tax will be no more than the ordinary one on personal property, and be made a State instead of a local

Owing to the failure of the herring fishery great destitution prevails at Bonne Bay,

Nfld. The Bank of England has discovered a thoroughly effectual safeguard against REPORE SEDAM.

Here, in this leafy place, Quiet he lies, "Cold, with his signities face, Turned to the skies; Tis but another dead; All you can say is said.

Carry his body hence,—
Kings must have slaves?
Kings climb to eminence
Over men's graves: Over men's graves : So this man's eye is dim ;— Throw the earth over him.

What was the white you touched, There at his side?

Paper his hand had cluiched
Tight ere he died;

Message or wish may be;

Smooth the folds out and see.

Hardly the worst of us Here could have smiled!
Only the tremulous
Words of a child;
Prattle, that has for stope
Just a few rundy drops,

Look. She is sad to miss, Morning and night, His—her dead father's—kiss; Tries to be bright, Good to mamma, and sweet, That is all, "Marguerite."

Ah, if beside the dead Slumbered the pain! Ah, if the hearts that bled Stept with the slain! If the grief died; but no;— Death will not have it so.

One Night's Mystery.

By May Agnes Fieming.

CHAPTER IX .- CONTINUED.

The glittering, gas-lit life of the stage, with its music, its plaudits, its flowers, its rows of eager admiring faces might be hard to win, but, once won, would it not be infinitely pre-ferable to the deathly dullness of existence dragged out as the wife of the rich and respectable Mr. Donald Mckelpin? And if her dark, bold eyes and gypsy face really brought her money and fame, why, then, she might send for Freddy and marry him, and 'live ever after.

Mademoiselle Stephanie stood listening to Miss Hendrick's vehement outburst with knitted brows and pursed-up lips, utterly perplexed and at a loss. A great offence had been done, unparalleled in the annals of the pensionnat, an offence for which immediate expulsion, by every law of right and morality, should be the penalty. But it that expulsion was to ruin this young girl for life, and it was her first offence, why, then, one must hesitate. She had ever been such a credit to them all, and really her story sounded plausible, andmodemoiselle was staggered, divided, divided between pity and duty-completely at a loss. 'You are quite sure your aunt will deal with you in this severe fashion,' she asked, her brows bent. 'You are not deceiving me,

'I am not in the habit of stating falsehoods, mademoiselle,' Cyrilla answered, majestically.

And she will send you in disgrace back to your father?

She will try, mademoiselle, but I will not go. No! papa is poor enough without an additional drag upon him. I will never go back to be that drag."

What, then, will you do?'
Pardon, mademoiselle! I decline to an-Once I am expelled this school your

right to question me ends.'

But I have not expelled you yet, and I demand an answer, Mees Hendrick,' cried mademoiselle, her little brown eyes fablen. Cyrilla laughed after a reckless fashion.

' I might marry the gentleman I met in the grounds. After compromising me in the way he has done it is the least reparation he could make, and I am sure he would if I Here catching moiselle's face of horror and incredulity, Cyrilla nearly broke down. But you need not fear; I shall not ask him. I shall go to New York and go on the stage.' Mademoiselle Chateauroy's eyes had been

gradually dilating as she listened. At those awful words a sort of shriek burst from her O, mon Dieu! hear her! go on the stage!

cried little mademoiselle in piercing accents, and precisely the same tone as though her abandoned pupil had said, 'I will go to perdition!' 'Mees Hendrick, do I hear you aright? Did you say the stage?'

'I said the stage, mademoiselle,' Cyrilla repeated,imperturbably-'no other life is open to me, and for the stage alone am I qualified. When my aunt turns me from her doors I will go direct to New York-to some theatre there an obscure one, I fear, it must be at firstand in that great city, in the theatrical profession, make my living. I can dance, I can sing. I have perfect health, my share of good looks, and no end of what our cousins across the border call 'cheek.' I shall suc-ceed—it is only a question of time. And when I am a rich and popular actress, Mademoiselle Stephanie, I shall one day return here and thank you for having turned me

For a moment mademoiselle stood speechless, rooted to the ground by the matchless audacity of this reply, and once more Cyrilla's gravity nearly gave way as she looked in her face. Then, without a word, with horror in her eyes, she hastily walked out of the room, locking the door after her, and stood panting on the other side.

'I must speak to Jeanne,' she gasped. 'Oh, mon Bieu! who would dream of the evil spirit that possesses that child.'

Breakfast was brought to Miss Hendrick in the solitude of her prison by Mademoiselle Jeanne herself, who also made a fire. Miss Hendrick partock of that meal with the excellent appetite of a hearty school-girl, Medemoiselle Jeanne eyeing her in terror and ask-

How the matter leaked out it seemed impossible to tell, but leak out & did; perhaps Miss, Jones's exultation over her enemy's downfall got the better of her discretion, but as the four and thirty boarders sat down to their matutinal coffee and 'pistelets' it was darkly whispered about that some direful fate had befallen Cyrilla Hendrick. In the darkness of the night she, had committed some fearful misdemeanor, some deed without a name, and was under lock and key down in

Mademoiselle Stephanie's chamber. Saturday in the school was a half holiday. In the afternoon the girls wrote German exercises and looked over Monday's lessons. All morning the shadow of mystery and suspicion bung over the class-room-girls whispered surreptitiously behind big books. What had Cy Hendrick done? Four and thirty young ladies were on the qui vive, some secretly rejoicing, some simply curious, two or three slightly regretful—for Miss Hendrick was by no means popular-and one, only one, really

sorry and anxious-Sydney Owenson. What on earth can Cy have done?' Sydney thought, perplexedly. We parted all right last evening, and this morning we wake and find her imprisoned and disgraced for the first time in three years. I wish I understood. Miss Jones looks compendiums—she knows. I'll ask herafter clase.'

المتأثر المؤتم يوش

Lessons and exercises ended. At twelve the welcome bell rang announcing that stu-dies were over for the week, and the students free to rush out pelimeil and make day hidcous with their uproar. Sydney alone lingered, going up to Miss Jones, whose duty it was to remain behind, overleck desks, and

put the class-room generally in order.
'Miss Jones,' she asked, 'what has Cyrilla Hendrick done?

If Miss Jones had a friend in all the school, that friend was Miss Owenson. Miss Owenson, besides being an heiress, besides dressing better and giving away more presents than any other half-dozen pupils together, was so sweet of temper, so courteous of manner, so kindly of heart, so gentle of tongue, so gracefully and promptly obedient, that she won hearts as if by magic. A certain innate nobility of character made her ever ready to take the side of the weaker and the oppressed. Miss Jones owed her deliverance from many a small tyranny to Sydney ()wenson's pleadings. Now Miss Jones pursed up her lips, and her eyes snapped maliciously.

Who says Miss Hendrick has done anything?' she asked.

Oh, nonsense! We all know she has, and that she is in punishment down in Mademoi-selle Stephanie's room. Now Miss Jones, what is it all about?'

'I regret that it is impossible for me to inform you, Miss Owenson. Any confidence Mademoiselle Stephanie may repose in me I consider it inviolable. My lips are scaled. Sydney shrugged her shoulders and turned

away.

'I shall find out for all that. It is very odd; I must say. How could Cy have got into any trouble after going to her room last

She ran down stairs and straight to the chambre a coucher of Mademoiselle Stephanie. She would find the door locked, no doubt, but at least she could talk through the key-hole.

She rapped softly.

'It is I, Cy—Sydney,' she whispered; 'come to the door and speak to me.'

'Come in, Syd,' the clear voice of Cyrilla answered. 'The door is unlocked. Pull the bobbin and the latch will go up.' Sydney opened the door and entered. At

tha exciting work of fiction, Le Brun's Telema-'I thought you were locked in! I thought you were in punishment!' Sydney said bewildered.

I flustered poor little Mademoiselle Jeanne when she brought me my breakfast by my dreadful talk about being an actress that she went out 'all of a tremble,' as the old ladies say, and forgot to lock the door.

'Mile. Stephanie I haven't seen since she got up this morning. I daresay she has improved the raining hours in composing a letter to Aunt Phil, painting my guilt as blackly as the best black ink will do it. She will have a fit if she finds you here in my companythe whitest of her lambs side by side with her one black sheep.'
'Nonsense, Cy. What on earth have you

done? 'Has it leaked out, then? 'Ill news flies

apace.' Has Miss Jones told?' Ah, Miss Jones is at the bottom of the mischief. My prophetic soul told me so, she looked so quietly exultant. You didn't try to

murder her last night in her sleep, I hope, Cyrilla?' Not exactly. If ever I get a chance I will, though. I owe Miss Jones a long debt of small spites, and if ever 1 get a chance I'll pay it off. What did I do? Why, I stole out of my room last night at midnight to

meet Fred Carew.' 'Cyrilla!' Cyrilla laughed. 'My dear Syd, if I had assassinated Miss Jones last night in her vestal slumber you look each other straight in the eyes. It is to such an awful crime, then? My moral percan't see the enormity of it. Look here, I'll tell you all about it.'

And then Miss Handrick with the utmost sang froid, poured into Miss Owenson's ear the tale of last night's misdoings.

'If the man had been any other man on earth than poor Freddy,' pursued Miss Hend-rick, 'the matter wouldn't amount to much after all. Expulsion from school I don't mind a pin's point. I leave at Christmas in any case, and a shrill scolding once a day from Aunt Phil until the day I married her pet Scotchman would be the sole penalty. But now it means ruin. Aunt Phil will turn me out-oh, yes, she will, Syd, as surely as we both sit here. No prospective fortune, no Mr. McKelpin to make me the happiest of women, no leading the society of Montreal. no flirtation with Freddy, nothing but so torth, like Jack in the fairy tales, and seek my fortune. Jack always found his fortune however, and so shall I.

But, Cyrilla, good gracious, this is awful. Do you mean to say your aunt will really turn

von out?

'Really, Syd, really—really. And, after all selves to wander about corridone can't much blame her, poor old soul.

Last night I rather dreaded my fate; to-day letters, or read, as they please. I don't seem greatly to mird. After all, if own living.'

'As an actress? Never, Cy. If the worst me, sconer than that. Not a word, Cyrilla, I' it will be, papa and mamme, and Bertie and you, all in the same house!'

Cyrilla laughed.

And Bertie wishing me at Jericho every hour of the day. And papa and mamma, pinks of prepriety, both looking at me askance, a girl expelled her school and turned out doors by ner aunt. Oh, no, Syd; you're the best and dearest of triends, but your scheme won't work. I shall go on the stage, as I say. The dream of my life has ever been to be a popular actress, and the first time you and Bertie visit New York you will come and see me play.'

'And Freddy?' When I am rich enough I shall marry Freddy. Poor fellow! how sorry he will be when he hears this. It is all the fault of that detestable Mary Jane Jones." If she had not interfered at Mrs. Delamere's, he would have said all he had to say there, and no more about it. It is her hour of triumph now, but if mine

ever comes-'Enough of this, young ladies!' interrupted the shrill voice of Mademoiselle Stephanie, entering hastilv. 'I have overheard every word. Mees Owenson why do I find you kere?

In her hand Mademoiselle Stephanie held a letter addressed in a most legible writing to Miss Phillis Dormer, Montreal. It was Cyrilla's sentence of doom. Sydney started up, turning pale and clasping her hands'.

Oh, mademoiselle, pray-pray, don't send that letter. You don't know how her aunt hates Mr. Crrew-how implacable she is when offended. You will ruin all Cyrilla's prospects for life. It is her first offence. She has always been so good—you have always been so proud of her. She has been such a credit to the school. And she will never, never, never do so again. Oh, ma'amselle—dear, kind Ma'amselle Stephanie! don't send that Teers stood hig smilliright in Sydney's be-seeching eyes, as the stood with clasped, plead-ing hands before the preceptress.

Husb, Sydney! Cyrilla interposed gently: it is no use. Ma'amselie has heard all that

before. "I have pleaded for Mees Hendrick,' ma'am

selle said, looking troubled; 'I have begged the good aunt to forgive her this one time.' Cyrilla smiled—serenely reckless.

'You don't know Miss Dormer, ma'smselle. If an angel came down to plead for me, she would not forgive this. Send your letter—what does it signify? I will never give her the chance to turn me out. 1 will go straight from this school to New York.' 'You hear that, ma'amselle?' Sydney cried.

You will drive her to desperation. Do notdo not send that letter! She is sorry—she will never offend again. Oh, ma'amselle! listen to me. I am going away—you always said you liked me. Grant me, then, this partting favor. It is the first-it will be the last I shall ask! She twined her pearl-white arms about little

ma'amselle's saffron neck and kissed ber. And wavering, as she had been since morning, ma'amselle's resolution wholly gare way before that caress. She kissed Sydney's sweet, tear-wet face, and then deliberately tore her letter through the middle.

'It shall be as you say, petit. Ah! le don Dieu has given you such a heart. For your sake, and if Mees Hendrick will bind herself to repeat this offence no more, her punishment shall end here.

Cyrilla drew a long breath of relief. There had been a hard fight for it, but the day was WOD.

'Thank you, mademoiselle,' she said. 'I promise indeed with all my heart. Sydney, I owe this to you. I cannot thank you, but I

Sydney closed her lips with a jubilant litlle kiss.

'All right, Cy—never mind how you feel. I knew ma'amselle was too good to do it. And oh! ma'amselle, please make Miss Jones hold her tongue, She hates Cyrilla, and will hurt her if she can.'

'I will speak to Mees Jones. You may send her to melat once. Go now, young ladies, the window Cyrilla sat alone, calmly perusing and let this be the very last time, Mees Hendrick, I shall ever have to reprimand you.' The girls bowed and departed. Cyrilla

broke into a soft laugh. What a tragic scene! 'Go, sin no more Tnat quicksand is tided over safely, thanks to 'So I am,' Cyrilla answered, laughing; but you, Syd; but I have the strongest internal conviction that one day or other I shall get into some horrible scrape through Fred Ca-

CHAPTER X. THE LAST NIGHT.

It is raining still, and raining heavily; a November gale surging through the trees of the play-ground, sending the rain in wild white sheets before it. No out-door romp for the Chateauroy pensionnaires to-day. They are congregated in a barn, a large and lofty building, and 'Ferre l'Hermite' is tamultuously beginning as Sydney and Cyrilla appear. At the sight of the latter, a whoop of surprise goes up, and Miss Jones, standing absently looking out at the storm, turns round, and sees her enemy—free.

She stands and looks-mute with surprise. There is an audacious smile, as usual, on Miss Hendrick's dark face, and an audacious laugh in her black eyes. She quits Sydney and goes

straight up to Miss Jones.
'You are to go to Mademoiaelle Stephanie's room at once, Miss Jones,' she says, with a most exasperating smile; I think she has a word of warning for you.

Miss Jones makes no retort, for the excellent reason that she has none ready. There is a pause of three seconds, perhaps, and they couldn't look more horror-stricken! Is it be a duel a la mort between them henceorth -and both know it. Then, still in sience, ceptions must be blunt-for the life of me I Miss Jones turns, quits the play-ground, and

Cyrilla is surrounded, besieged with questions, but she shakes them off, and orders them imperiously about their busness.

Since she first entered the school she has been queen-regnant—queen-regnant she will be to the end. She joins as noisily as the smallest girl there in the game, her piercingly sweet voice rising in the monotonous chant high above all the rest. So Miss Jones finds her upon her return. The interview with mademoiselle has left Miss Jones a trifle paler thea was her wont, with anger it may he, but she says not a word as she returns to her former occupation of gazing out at the

The long, wet afternoon passes, night comes, and all retire. Sunday morning breaks, still wet and windy; there is to be no church-going, greatly to the disappointment of the young ladies. Instead, mademoiselle reads aloud for an hour some book of sermons. They dine at three instead of one, a high festival dinner of roast-beef and plum pudding. Then the girls are left to them-selves to wander about corridors and passages, visit each other's rooms, gossip, write

It is Sydney Owenson's last day. To-morthe worst comes to the worst, I can make my row morning she goes, to be married in a month. Four and thirty girlish bosoms beat with envy at that thought! It is like a does come, you shall make your home with fairy tale to them; nothing of the kind has ever transpired before, nothing else is insist upon it. Oh, darling, think how nice thought of, or talked of, all day. Sydney moves about among them, in a pretty dress of silk, the famous chain and locket about her neck, her engagement ring sparkling on her finger, a glistening watch at her girdle, all her golden, feathery curls falling over her shoulders—a shining vision. One by one, she visits the girls, sobbing a little here and there, and realizing for the first time how fond she is of them all. Cyrilla goes with ber; and so the desolate, lead colored Sabafternoon deepens iuto night, and it is quite dark when Mademoiselle Jeannie comes up and says Colonel and Mrs. Delamere have called, and are in the parlor waiting to see

"And," But, 'mademoiselle,' Mademoiselle Jeanne says, laying a restraining hand upon Cyrilla's arm, 'Mees Hendrick is not to accompany you.'

Sydney descends. Firelight and lamnlight illumine the parlor and dazzle her for a moment coming out of the dusk. She looks and sees, not alone Colonel and Mrs. Delamere, but that most coolly audacious of young officers, Mr. Fred Carew. Opposite him, her hands folded on her lap, her face like | me go.' a small chocolate mask, sat Mademoiselle Stephanie.

Sydney gives a little gasp, a little laugh, and a little blush, as she meets his eyes. Then arises Mrs. Delamere with effusion, and Miss Owenson is folded to her brown silk bosom. She shakes hands with the Colonel and Mr. Carew, and sits demurely down, understanding why Mademoiselle Jeanne had put | days here, after all.' a summary stop to Cyrilla's accompanying

The interview is not long, Mrs. Delamere chats with her in a kind, motherly way. The Colonel booms in occasionally with his ponderous laugh, [and Mr. Carew sits and smiles upon her, and looks handsome and well-dressed, and addresses the few pleasant little remarks he does make almost exclu- and passions.

sively to mademoterile, in strong suppressed displeasure made anticolly responds. pressed displeasure manus Actseller responding monosyllable responses, and their the call is over, and they are standing up, and Mine Delamere, with tears in her eyes, is being Bydney good by Again she shall hadde with the Cathel, then shyly with Mr.

Carew, and as he holds her hand for a moment and bows over it, she feels a note sud-denly and defly slipped into it. Her fingers cluse over it, but she does not look at him; then they are gone, and she is alone, her heart beating guiltily, with mademoisella.

That is the young man, Carew, whom Moss Hendrick met last night, is it not? she asks, her little eyes flashing. Most insolent his coming here. He shall be adwitted no more." Sydney files off to deliver her note, and

finds Cyrilla lingering on the upper landing.
For you, Cy—from Mr. Carew, she whispers. Would you believe such afrontery? -he actually came with the Delameres. He slipped this note into my hand as he said good-by.'

It would be difficult to say what piece of effrontery Fred Carow would not be capable of. Mademoiselle Stephanie's face must have been a study.'

'It was,' laughs Sydney; 'he is not to be allowed here again. She was proof against his sweetest smiles and tenderest glances. Cyrilla reads her note, her tace softening,

her eyes lighting. It is not long—the pen is by no means mightier than the sword in Mr. Carew's grasp—but it brings an eloquent flush to the girl's dark cheek.

'Poor foolish Freddy,' she says with a half

laugh, a half sigh. ! What nonsense he writes. He goes to Montreal for the winter, and he wants-actually wants me to marry him as soon as I leave school. Something will turn up,' he says in his absurd way; something always turns up to help virtuous poverty. And if it doesn't, why seven and sixpence a day will buy daily bread and beefsteaks, and what more do we want? Lord Dunraith will send us an odd fifty now and then, and Miss Dormer will come round when there's no help for it. Throw over the soap and candle man, Beauty, and let us be a comfortable couple. Did you ever hear of such idlocy, Syd? And

the best of it is he means every word. 'Is it idiocy?' asked Sydney. I don't know but it seems to me that, liking him as you do, it will do something worse than idiocy to marry the soap-and-candle man. I can't understand your loving Mr. Carew and marrying

Mr. McKelpin.' 'No, I dare say not,' Cyrilla answers calmly: but then you see you've been brought up in the lap of luxury, a bloated artistocrat Syd, while I am a pauper, and have been from my birth. If I married Freddy I would go a pauper to my grave. There is no choice. 'Needs must,' says the proverb, 'when the devil cidly, as she bas a drives.' I wish—yes, Sydney,—with all my heart I wish I might marry Fred Carew, but 'It wants twenty m I can't, and there the matter ends. Don't let us talk about it, it always makes me uncomfortable. Let us talk of you. To think that this time to-morrow night you will be hun-

dreds of miles away!' They are pacing up and down the long, deserted class-room. The rain has ceased, a few frosty stars glimmer through rifts in the cloudy sky. Far below, the merry tumult of voices and laughter comes, far below they can see lighted passages and rooms. Ontside, the lonesome wind sighs up and down the deserted Rue St. Dominique.

'Hundreds of miles away!' Sydney echoes, with a sigh. 'Yes.'

'You are not sorry, Svd, Honestly now You are not sorry to quit this stupid, humdrum school, these noisy, romping girls, the drudgery of endless lessons, for home and eves, and that particularly livid look that orfreedom, Bertie Vaughan and bridal blossoms! Don't say you are, for it is too much for human credulity to believe.'

'Sorry, Cy! Well, no. I am glad to go home, glad to be with papa and mamma, and

ago, yet here you are going to marry a man herself a beauty still. you don't care a straw for.'

'Don't I? That is your mistake, Cy. I care whole bundles of steaw for Bertlehaven't I told you so, again and again? I like him better than any man I know.

'And you know-how many? The fat old colonel-one, said Miss Hendrick, checking them off on her fingers; 'the fussy old doctor -two; little old Professor Chapsal-three; venerable Jean Baptiste Romain-four; your papa-five. That comprises the list, does it not? And you like him better than any man you know. Happy Mr. Vaughan!

'I like him better than any man I ever saw, then, cries Sydney, defiantly, your pretty little lover included. And papa and mamma like him, and wish me to marry him; that is sufficient, if there were no other reason I don't believe in that mad, selfish sort of passion we read of, where girls are ready to sacrifice their fathers and mothers, and homes, and soul's salvation for some man who takes their fancy. I hate you when you are cynical and sarcastic and wordy, Cyrilla. I wish you would drop it; it doesn't become you. Leave it for poor, disappointed, crossed-in love, Miss Dormer.

Bravo, Syd? Who'd have thought it? I begin to have hopes of you yet. I only trust your Bertie may be worthy of his sweet little wife. For you are a little jewel, Sydney, and better than you are pretty.'

Oh, nonsense, Cy! Drop that.' 'I shall miss you horribly, cherc belle,' Cyrilla goes on, plaintively. 'You were the leaven in this dull house, that leavened the You were the whole mass. Still, it's only till Christmas, and then,——' her eyes sparkle in the dus she catches her breath, and her color rises. —' her eyes sparkle in the dusk,

'You will go to Montreal, and Freddy will be there. You will see him surreptitiously, and all the time you will be promising Mr. McKelpin and your aunt to marry him, supplements Miss Owenson gravely. 'Take care, Cyrilla; that's a dangerous sort of game, and may end in bringing you to grief. 'Little croaker! the danger of it will be

the spice of life. And, meantime, if your. papa writes a nice diplomatic note to Aunt Phil, and gets her consent, I shall haste to the wedding, see Master Bertle, and hestow my benediction on your nuptials. I will never forgive Aunt Dormer if she doesn't let Arm in arm the two girls pace up and

down the long, chill room, talking eagerly in anundertone. In another half hour the bell for evening prayers rings, and their last tete-atete, where they have held so many, is at an end.

Good-by, old class-room, Sydney said, wistfully. 'I have spent some very jolly

Prayers and pious reading were long on Sunday night; most of the girls were yawning audibly, a few were nodding, and one or two of the most reprobate fast asleep before. the close. Then to their rooms, and silence and darkness brooded over the miniature world of the boarding-school, with its breadand-butter hopes and fears, heart-burnings

started in less than half an hour.

The scene that ensued t who may tell?

Good-by! good-by! good-by! tears, kisses,
promises to write ad infinium, and then Bydney, her handkerchief quite drenched with weeping, tears herself away, and springs into the carriage. The door is closed, she leans forward her lovely tear wet face. They are all there on the steps, teachers, pupils, sor-

vants, and, foremost, the tall, erect figure and fine face of Cyrilla Headrick.

Good-by, Cy.—dearest Cy,' she sobs, and Good-by, Sydney.' Miss Hendrick answers,

gravely, but without tears.

The coachman cracks his whip, and they are off, rattling down the allent Rue St. Dominique, and the pranionnet and the throng of eager faces out of sight. She falls back, crying quietly. But before they are half way to the station her tears are dried and she is listening eagerly to Rebecca's account of all

at home. The station is reached—smiles have totally routed tears, the pretty gray eyes sparkle, the delicate cheeks fluth. The old life is at an end. After all, Cy was right, it was dull and the new one is begun. The old one ended in darkness and rain, the new one begins in sunshine and brightness. It is emblematic, the girl thinks, and she gives the engagement ring a shy little kiss, and thinks, with a happy blush and smile, that she is going to Beitie, to her bridegroom-and so forgots the pensionnat.

CHAPTER XI.

"A LAGGARD IN LOVE." CHARLOTTE, what time is it? If it isn't past four that confounded clock must be

slow. Captain Owenson-Squire Owenson he is known to all men hereabouts-asks this question for the twentieth time within the tour, turning over with an impatient half half groan, in Lis big invalid chair. And Charlotte, otherwise Mrs. Owenson, looks up from her tatting, and answers placidly, as she bas answered placidly also

It wants twenty minutes of four, Reginald,

and the clock is right to a second.' 'Oh-h-h!' says the Captain. It is a half groan of pain, half grunt of anger, and impatiently the invalid flounces over on the other side, and shuts his eyes. He has not seen his Sydney, the 'sole daughter of his house and heart,' his one best treasure in life, for close upon a year, and all that year scarcely seems as long to his intolerable impatience, as do the hours of this lagging day that is to bring her home. At no period of his career has patience been the virtue upon which the friends of Reginald Algernon Owenson have placed their hopes of his canonization, and years of ill-health have by no means strengthened it, as his wife knows to her cost. He is a tall, gaunt man, with a face still handsome eyes, and that particularly livid look that organic heart disease gives. The large, gray eyes, closed so wearily now, are the counterpart of Sydney's, and the abundant and unsilvered hair not many shades darker.
By the lace-draped bay window of this her

Bertie, of course, but still——'

But still that good, tender heart of yours, my Sydney, has a soft spot for 'Frere l'Hermite,' and the Demoiselles Chateauroy, and even crusty Miss Jones. It speaks well for 'State of the complexion, and a general air of the complexion of the complexion of the complexion of the complex of the complexion of the complex of the complexion of the complex of the even crusty Miss Jones. It speaks well for cheerful insipidity. In early youth Mrs. and nature. It was then his thoughts turned you, cherie, but it is not over-flattering to Mr. Owenson was a beauty—in the maturity of Vaughan. You preached of love a moment seven and forty years. Mrs. Owenson fancies seven and forty years, Mrs. Owenson fancies

There is silence in the room for a few minutes. It is a very large and airy room, furnished with the taste and elegance of culture and wealth. There are pictures on the walls, busts on brackett, statuettes in corners, bronzes on the chimney-pieces, books and flowers on the table, and over all, more beautiful than all, the crisp golden sunshine of the November afternoon. From rhe window you saw a lovely view, spreading woodland all glowing with the rubies and orange of that most exquisite and poetic season the "Fall," emeralds slopes of sward, and far away the great Atlantic Ocean, spreading until it melted into the dazzling blue sky.

The minutes drag like hours to the nervously irritable man, who bears suffering as most men bear it, in angry, vehement protest. A brave man in his day he has been, but brave under ill-health, slow, cruel pain, he is not. Placid Mrs. O venson, who sits, seeing nothing of the gorgeous picture before her, whose whole small soul is absorbed in her tatting, who jumps on a chair and shricks at sight of a mouse, would have borne it all with the pathetic, matter-of-course, infinite patience of woman, had she been chosen for the martyrdom.

Presently the sick man opens his eyes,

bright and restless with impatience. Bertie is late, too,' he growls; 'he was to return by the two o'clock train. A pretty thing for Sydney, a fine compliment indeed, to get here and find him gallivanting away in New York. It seems to me he does nothing but gallivant since his return from England —returning plucked too! Young dunderhead! I don't like it! I won't have it! He shall stay quietly at home or I will know the reason why!

'My dear,' says Mrs. Owenson, calmly measuring off her tatting, 'you musn't excite yourself, you know. Doctors Howard cite yourself, you know. Doctors Howard and Delaney both said particularly you were never, on any account, to excite yourself.'

'Hang Doctors Howard and Delaney! Don't be a fool, Mrs. Owenson! I'm not talking of those two licensed quacks. I'm talking of Bertie Vaughan's gallivanting, and I say it shall end or I will know the reason

placid if possible than ever, I don't believe Bertie's gallivanting, whatever that may be and as for his going to New York two days ago, you know, Reginald, you gave him permission yourself. Lord Dearborn is stopping there at a hotel, before going to shoot whatyou-call-'ems-buffaloes-and Bertie and he were bosom friends at college, and naturally Bertle wanted to see him before he left; And you told him yourself-now Reginald, love, you know you told him yourself, to in-

vite him to the wedding, and 'Yes, yes, yes! O Lord! what a thing s woman's tongue is! Men may come and men may go, but it goes on forever. Don't I know all that, and don't I know, too, that he promised faithfully to be here by the two o'clock train, in time to meet Sydney. And now it's nearly four. People who won't keep their promises in little things won't keep

Monday morning dissert possible day, sparkling with frosty tall sunstaints, which has been superused excitement in thinagh, the school. A round-rotin for a helf-holiday was sent in Mademoistile Stephania, and was granted. Breakfast was esten simid a gabble of conversation, and as they agoed from the table a thrill run through all as a heckney-coach drops up to the door. The messenger for Sydney Owessenflad come.

The messenger for the west diseased in her travelling sult, a pretty conserve of grey and blue, with hat and gleves to match. Her trunk stood packed and strapped in the hall. Mademolesile Stephanic came herealf tressulously to bear the message that Rebecca was walting, and that Miss Owenson must say good-by at once. There was no time to lose—their train started in less than half an hour.

Thank God, there's the train,' he says, with a cort of gasp—' Sydney's train. In fifteen minutes my darling will be here.'

And I will go and see about dinner, Regin. ald, remarks Mrs. Owenson, settling her can with a pleased simper at hersesf in the glass.

'if you can spare me.'
'Spare you! What the devil good are you to any one, I should like to know! sitting there with your eternal knitting.....' Not knitting Reginald love, remon. strates Mrs. Owenson, knitting's old.

fashioned. Tatting.' A disgusted growl is the gentle invalid's answer. He closes his eyes and falls back among his pillows once more. Always a bit of a trarrinet, in his own household and neighborhood, as erstwhile on the quarter-deck, years of suffering have rendered him irritable and savage to an almost unbearable degree. Death is near, he knows, hovering outside his threshold by day and by nightmay cry 'come!' at any moment, and his pus-sionate protest against the inexorable decree never ceases. His longing for life is almost pitcous in its intensity—he holds his grasp upon it as by a hair, and each outbreak of

anger or excitement may snap that hair in twain. The great house is very still—the sick. room is far removed from all household timult. It is a great house—'a house upon a hill-top, a huge red brick structure, with acres of farm and field, of orchard and kitchen garden, belts of lawn and wooded slopes. It stands nearly half-a-mile from any other dwelling-a whole mile from the town of Wycliffe. A broad sweep of drive leads up to the portice entrance in front, slepling away in the rear down to the sea-shore. There are many great men in the smoky manufacturing town of Wycliffe-as great as half a million dollars can make them, but ever and always Squire Owenson, the great man pur excellence. He is the wealthiest, he lives in the finest house, he drives the finest horses, he owns the finest farms, he keeps the largest staff of servants, and above all he has the air of one born and bred to command. Lottily gracious and condescending, he has walked his uplifted way among these good people, and the rich, shrewd manufacturers submit good-humoredly to being patronized and smile in their sleeve over it. 'A tip top old swell,' is the universal verdict, 'in spite of his British airs, free with his money as a lord, ready to help any one in distress, and a credit to the town every way you take him. A haughty old sprig of gentility this Squire Owenson, setting a much greater value on birth and blood than either of these useful things are entitled to, and loving, with a love great and all-absorbing, his slim, pretty, yellow haired 'little maid' and heiress. The one desire of his heart, when first he settled here, had been to found a house and a name, that would become a power in the land, to have 'The Place' descend from Owenson to Owenson, for all time. But Mrs. Owenson, who disappointed him in everything, disappointed him in this. Six babies were born, and with the usual perversity of her contrary sex, each of these babies was a girl. To make to Bertie Vaughan. Since Providence deigned him no son, Bertie should be his son, should marry Sydney, should change his name to Vaughan Owenson and so in spite of Mrs. Owenson hand down 'The Place' to fame and posterity. The thought grew with every year. No exception could be taken to the orphan lad on the score of birth, and for his poverty the captain did not care—he had enough for both. Yes, yes! the very hour the boy and girl were old enough they should be married. It was the one hope, the one dream of his life, growing stronger as death came near. Of late he had been a little disappointed in young Vaughan. He had returned from Cambridge 'plucked,' his name never appeared in the 'University Eight;' at nothing, either physical or mental, so far as

her father must fain be content. We can't make statesmen, or orators, or great reformers to order,' the captain thought. The lad's a good lad, as the class go-has no vice in him that I can see; will make a respectable, easy going gentleman farmer, quite willing to be tied to his wife's apron-strings all his life; and as that's the sort of men women like, why, I dare say, it will be all the better for the little one that he's not clever. Your clever men rarely make a good hus-

the old sailor could see, had he distinguished himself. He was without ballast, without

backbone,' and never had Captain Owenson

sighed so bitterly over the realization as on

his last return. Still all things cannot be as we would have them here below. He would

love Sydney and be good to her, he could

hardly fail in that, and with that both she and

band.' He lay thinking this for the thousandth time, with knitted brows and that expression of repressed pain that never left his face, more strongly marked than ever.

Twenty minutes had ticked off on the clock, the yellow lines of the slanting afternoon sun were glimmering more and more faintly through the brown boles of the trees, whon carriage wheels came rattling loudly up the drive. He started upright in his seat, a red flush lighting his haggard face, his heard throbbing like a sledge-hammer against his side. There was the sound of a sweet, clear girlish voice and laugh, then a footstep came flying up the stairs, the door was flung wide, and fresh, and fair and breezy, his darling was in the room, her arms about his neck, her

kisses raining on his face. 'Papa! papa! dear, darling, blessed old papa! how glad I am to be with you again! He could not speak for a moment; he could only hold her to him hard; gasping with that convulsive beating of the heart. The heavy, labored pulsations frightened Sydney; she drew herself away and looked at

Paps, how your heart beats! Oh, paps, don't say you are any worse!' she cried out, in a terrified voice.

'No-darling,' he answered, a great pant between every word; 'only-the joy-of your coming-' he stopped, and pressed his hand hard over the suffocating throbs. Give me -that-medicine, Sydney.

'I'll do it, Sydney,' her mother said, coming in. 'I told you, Beginald, not to excite your-

Continued on Third Page.

self. I'm sure you knew Sydney was coming, and there was no need to get into a gale about it like this.

The equire's answer was a glare of impotent fury as he took the cordial from the exasperatingly calm partner of his bosom. Sydney's great companionate eyes were fixed upon him as she nestled close to his shoulder, one arm about his neck.

'Lie back, papa,' she said, 'among the pil-lows. I am sorry—oh darling papa! sorrier than sorry—to see you like this. Now let me tan you. Please don't excite yourself the least bit about me, or I shall be sorry I came.' Little kisses, light as thistle-down, sorrowfully tender as love could make them, punctuated this speech. The father's gaze dwelt on her, as men do gaze upon that which is the

apple of their eye. I am better no x, little one. Stand off my baby, and let me look at you. Charlotte, look here-Sydney is as tall as yourself."

Sydney takes after me in figure,' says Mrs. Owenson, with a simper. 'I was always considered a very fine figure when a girl. They used to call me and my two cousins, Elizabeth and Jane Bender, the Three Graces. It runs in our family."

'Runs in your fiddlestick!' growled her husband, with ineffable disgust. 'Sydney is an Owenson, figure and face, wonderfully grown and marvellously improved. Ab, Bertie's going to get a golden treasure, that I You don't ask after your sweetheart, little one,' her father said, pinching her

'My sweetheart!' Oh, how droll,' laughed Sydney. 'Yes to be sure, where is Bertie? I rather expected to have met him at the sta-

And you ought to have met him at the station, answered her father, his frown returning. 'Whatever else a man may be, he shouldn't be laggard in love. The truth is he has gone to New York to see his college triend, young Lord Dearborn, and something must have detained him. However, he is pretty sure to be here at eight.' He has altered as much as you, little one, and grown a fine, manly, handsome lad.'

· Bertie was always Lice-looking,' said Sydney, in a patronizing, elder sister sort of tone; only too fair-I don't admire very fair men. Mamma, is dinner ready? I'm famishing; and please, mamma, tell Katy to have some-thing particularly nice, for life has been supported on thin bread and butter and weak tea for the past three years.' She ran off to her own room to remove her

hat, and mamma trotted dutifulty to see after the commissariat. Papa gazed after her with eyes of fond delignt. My little one,' he thought, 'my pretty lit-

tle one, sweet and innocent and heart whole. No mawkish blushing or sentimentality there. Bertie was always nice-looking, but too fair. Ha! ha! I hope she will take your conceit down a peg or two, Master Bert.'

The dining-room of Owenson Place was like all the rooms, nearly perfect in its way, hung with deep crimson and gold paper, carpetted with Axminster of deep crimson and wool times, curtained with red satin brocatelle and lace. Handsome chromos of tlowers and fruit, of startled deer, and forest streams, covered the walls. A huge side-board of old Spanish mahogany covered with dessert, occupied the space between two tall windows. A little wood fire snapped in the wide steel grate; under the big glittering chandelier in the centre of the dinner-table was set a huge epergne of autumn flowers, gorgeous in the centre. And, best of all, there were raised pies, and cold ham, and broiled partridge, and chicken fricasse, and ruby and golden jellies, and fruits and sweets. Sydney's eyes sparkled as she looked. It sounds unromantic, but at the age of seventeen it is a matter of history that Miss Owenson's heart was very easily reached through her palate.

'We don't have regularidinners—roasts and entrees and that, since Bertie's been away,' said Mrs. Owenson.. 'I ordered all the things you used to like best. Papa never comes down to dinner when we are alone.

'Oh, how nice, cried Sydney; 'how good it seems to be home. What a delicious pie-Nobody makes game pies like our Katy, bless her! I must go down to the kitchen directly and give her a hug. Won't you have something, mamma? Ob, how I wish Cyrilla were here.' 'Who's Cyrilla, my love,' asked Mrs.

Owenson helping herself to partridge.' Mrs. Owenson has dined, but Mrs. Owenson is one of those happy exceptional mortals who can eat with ease and comfort at all times and seasons.

'My chum at school, Cyrilla Hendrick. Don't you remember telling me in your letter that papa said I might invite her here, as bridesmaid. I have, and papa must write to her aunt immediately-to-night or to-morrow. I wish Bertie were here, runs on Miss Owenson, going vigorously into the raised

pie.
'I'm dying to see him. Is he really hand-

some, mamma, and elegant, and all that?'
'Really handsome, my dear,' responded
mamma, 'and most elegant. His clothes fit him beautifully, and he's so particular about his finger-nails, and his teeth, and his stude, and his sleeve-buttons, and his neckties, and his perfumes. And he bows magnificently. And he parts his hair down the middle. And he is raising a small moustache. It is so light yet you can barely see it, but I daresay it will come out quite plain after you are married. And he is going to ask Lord Dearborn down for the wedding, which will give everything an aristocratic air, you know. And, oh. Sydney, my love! all your things have come, and you must go and see them as soon as you have dined. The bridal dress, vail, wreath, and pearls are expected from Paris in the steamer next week. They have cost a little fortune, and will be really splendid. And papa has fitted up three rooms for you and Bertie, after you return from your wedding trip, and they are splendid also. Your papa may be fractious, Sydney, but I must say he has spared no expense in this. There never was a wedding like it in Wycliffe, and I don't believe ever will be again. The papers will be full of it, you may depend.

'Dear, generous papa!' Sydney exclaimed.
'Mamma you don't think him worse, do you -not really worse? His heart beats frightfully, but-

'That was the the excitement, my dear. He will excite himself over trifles, do as you may,' answers placid mamma.

(To be Continued.)

The Greatest Blessing.

A simple, pure, harmless remedy, that cures every time, and prevents disease by keeping the blood pure, stomach regular, kidneys and liver active, is the greatest blessing ever con-ferred upon man... Hop Bitters is that remedy, and its proprietors are being blessed by thousands who have been saved and cured by it.
Will you try it? See another column.—

"A thing of beauty is a joy forever," said a poet, and few there are who will feel disposed to disagree with him, and still fewer to doubt that of all the beauties that adorn humanity there is nothing like a fine head of hair. The labor in the other Departments. safest method of obtaining this is by the use of Luby's Parisian Hair Ronewer.

INISH RELIEF.

CRETRAL OFFICE "PARKEL IRISE RELIEF FUND," 32 PARK PLACE. New York, April 20, 1880.

The Secretary of the Parnell Irish Relief and begs to acknowledge the receipt of the their actions are controlled by a similarity in following subscriptions since last statement : imount already acknowledged...\$189,858.40

New York City, A.O.H., per Putrick Gibney, National Delegate.... 2.934.00 Per Irish Werld, New York..... 1,506.00 Nashua, N. H. New York City, 'Longshoremen's 908.88 bal and subscription.... 650.90 Kansas City, Mo., lrish Relief Committee per Joe Hyans..... Bandolph, Mass., A.O.H., No. 3... 509.34 Litchfield, Minn., per N. M. Camp-

bell..... Arlington, Mass., per Rev. M. Har-403.29 kins Milbury, Mass., Hibernian Society, Mr. Goddard, Treasurer..... Canton, Mass., No 2, proceeds of 336.00

South Boston, Mass., per J. P. O'Connor and W. P. Condon.... 300,00 Fall River, Mass., per C. S. Greene, Treasurer (eighth remittance)... 298.95 Holyode, Mass., St. James' T. and L. S., per T. O'Connor, President, and W. Kelly, Treasurer..... Fort Sill, Indian Territory, Tenth 247.00 Cavalry, per Capt. N. Nolan

Bosion, Mass., Divisions 1, 3, 10 and 11, A.O.H..... Animas Forks, Col New Haven, Conn., per James Association in Boston..... Boston, Mass., Nationality, net pro-

ceeds of Emmet anniversary New York City, per third National Calumet, Ohio, collected by John Conner and John Grimes lamilton, Ohlo, proceeds of lec183.05

142.5

138.50

135.00

63.00

180 00

2 00

ture.... New York City, "Tailors' Republic," proceeds of entertainment, per John Fortune..... St. Louis, Mo., per P. Fox..... Hazleton, Penn., per J. O'Donnell, E. Preston and H Conoban Southington, Conn. St. Patrick's Benevolent Society Dixon, Mo., citizens and St. L. and S. F. Railway Company.... Pawtucket, R. I., per James Col-

lins, Treasurer

St. Joseph's Lyceum, New York City.... Glenn's Falls, N. Y., proceeds of mick, Treasurer.... reeland, Penn., Emmet Soc'al Boston, Mass., Montgomery Club

Plainfield, N. J., St. Mary's C. T. Society, per J. W. Moynihan, President In smaller sums.....

been collected :-IRISH NATIONAL LAND LEAGUE ORGANIZATION

FUND, Central Office, 32 Park Place, N.Y.

New York, April 24, 1880.

The following additional sums have since

Total.....\$202,755.10

The Secretary begs to acknowledge the

receipt of the following subscriptions :-Per R. A. Loncaster & Co., up to April 3.....\$16,741 31 Per Irish World, February 16 to April 20, inclusive...... 10,971 04
Amounts through other sources, previously acknowledged..... 10,077 Tammany Hall General Committee, New York city..... 2,000 00 Mrs. Powell, Bordentown, N.J.... 551 77 Irish National Land League, New 250 00

per Rev. C. R. Corley.... Yonkers, N.Y., proceeds of lecture by Hon. T. C. E. Ecclesine, per Rev. C. R. Corley....... Parnell Land League Fund, New

ciation, per Rev. H. P. Fleming. Companies R, 6th U.S. Cavalry, B and R 12th Infantry, and H 16th Cavalry, Arizona, per Col.

per Col. Nagle and Capt. Boyle. Galway Club, N. Y. city, per Jas. Sheridan..... New York city, employees of Burt

trick Dougherty..... Pat'k Fitzpatrick, Springfield, Ill. Michael Feeny " William Mulhern

Total\$4%,276 75

THE VALLEYFIELD STRIKE. WHAT THE AGENT SAYS-RIOTOUS EXPRESSIONS

OF THE WORKERS. The information that an outbreak had occurred amongst the cotton operatives employed by the Montreal Cotton Company induced the writer to call at the Company's office in order, if possible, to obtain a concise:

statement of the troubles.

The agent, Mr. J. W. Howard, was found in render, and regretted as an old and valued his office, but only imparted information with the greatest reserve. He was not properly posted regarding the operations of the company at Valleyfield or the relation that existed between the employees and manager, Mr. Whittaker. The action of the strikers he believed was instigated by the success attendant on the Hochelaga lockout and was attributable to similar causes. The action of the employees was most ungrateful, as pre-vious to the erection of the mill at the above site no local industries of any importance existed. On the completion of the works 500 raw hands from the country were employed at great detriment to the Company's interests, and new that they | in the Mark Lane and country markets have have acquired a knowledge of the business they demand concessions and privileges it

would be impossible to grant. The malcontents number about three score, but their action necessitates a cessation of all

"What do the strikers ask?" inquired the reporter.

per cent over their present wages.4
"What are they paid?"

"That I am unable to state; neither can I Hochelaga mill hands, as I am not aware that hours and wages. No matter what difference existed in the views of the masters and servants, they could be more amicably adjusted by adopting a less violent remedy, especially as the help are greatly indebted to the Company for instructing them in the use of cotton machinery."

Mr. Howard further stated that the mill would follow the counsel of Manager Whittaker, resident on the premises, whose long experience in the cotton trade would enable him to cope with the present emeute.

Several directors of the company who went to Valleyfield last night are hourly expected, and, until their return, all particulars gleaned from unreliable sources are withheld. Rumors of bloodshed are rife in connection with the special constables sworn in to protect the company s property, but as yet the news lacks confirmation, and is evidently grossly exaggeated. The story is to the effect that on arriving at Valleyfield the constables were surrounded by an inforiated crowd of strikers, who, after threatening violence, actually resorted to bold measures to bar the progress of the men. A collision resulted and several shots were exchanged, when the disturbance was quelled. (By Telegraph to the Post and TRUE WITNESS.)

VALLEYFIELD, April 27 .- At 6 a. m. the strikers blocked the street leading to the factory, and worked hard to persuade the operatives going to work to join them. When the police appeared the mob attacked them. After using their batons they fired with blank cartridge. The police retreated into the mill, where they still are. One man is said to have been wounded, and one policeman was badly cut by a stone. The mob is gathered around the factory doors and at the bridge. They are quiet at present, and the Mayor is endeavoring to get them to keep the peace.

ESCAPED MURDERERS.

THREE SUPPOSED MURDERERS ESCAPE FROM THE JOLIET JAIL, AND ARE PURSUED BY THE BIGH CONSTABLE, WHO SHOOTS ONE OF

Startling informaton reaches us from Joliet. which, if verified, will create considerable sensation in police circles. Some time ago three men were arrested in the vicinity of Joliet for attempted murder, and immediately lodged in gaol, where they remained awaiting trial and the gathering of the necessary evidence to convict them. It was well known that they were desperate characters, but in the quarters they occupied it was thought impossible for them to escape. A strict watch was, however, incessantly kept up by the officials of the place. One of the accused had the reputation of being a regular desperado, who would shrink at nothing, and who had served a number of years in the penitentiary, where he had managed to effect his escape. One night when their jailer peered into their respective cells he was considerably sur-prised to find them vacated, and at once an alarm was given. It appears that they had just escaped, and were yet within the wails surrounding the prison. HighConstable Leprobon, who is a son of the eminent physician of that name here, immediately gave chase, and after a very exciting pursuit, managed to lodge a ball in one of the pursued, who dropped to the earth, and was deserted by his companions. The other two have not as yet been captured, the police in this city being communicated with to keep a look out for the escaped murderers. Owing to there being no telegraphic communication between here and Joliet, our information is but meagre in the minor particulars of the case.

DR. MONDELET ARRESTED.

Our reporter was informed last Thursday has confessed his guilt. Nothing definite can be learned by our reporter, owing to the detectives being very reticent in the matter.

ACCIDENTAL DEATH. We clip the following from the Perth

Expositor: An accident occurred at the residence of the Rev. Father O'Connor which resulted in the death of an old man named James Mc-140 00 Grath. It appears that on Monday, some little time past noon, Mr. O'Connor had occasion to take one of his horses out of the stable and in leading the horse into the stall to fasten him he violently attempted to back out. The Rev. Father McDonald and the deceased were in close proximity at the time, the latter leaning against the wall immediately in rear of the stall. The movement of the animal was so violent and determined that in spite of the priest's utmost resistance he backed against the wall where was interposed the body of deceased, crushing his chest with tremendous force. The old man moved a few feet to one side, and on being interrogated stated that he was badly hurt. He was at once removed to the house and medical assistance sent for, but ere it arrived he had breathed his last. Dr. Howden's opinion as to the cause of death was probably rupture of one or more organs within the chest. Deceased was a native of County Limerick, Ireland, and was eighty years of age. For many years he was an old and attached servant of Father O'Conwor's house. Had he lived until the 6th of July, he would have been nineteen years under his care and protection. The priest was strongly attached to him, and, we can testify, felt keenly his violent and unlooked for demise. He was interred on Wednesday with every mark of

BRITISH GRAIN TRADE.

respect and affection that his master could

LONDON, April 26 .- The Mark Lane Express in its review of the grain trade during the past week says: The weather during the last two months has been the most seasonable known for five years. The spring sowing has been satisfactorily finished, and the agricultural prospects are generally favorable. In consequence of the prospect of a good crop farmers have ceased to attach importance to the retention of the remaining stock of home-grown wheat, and the supplies consequently been more liberal. Although the condition of samples has been fair, sales

ers have been utterly disorganized by the release of the immense accumulation of the Atdraw a parallel between the Valleysieid and lantic seaboard. The instructions given to factors have been simply: "Take the best price you can get, but sell." In such a demoralized state of trade, when millers can hardly be induced to look at wheat, it is not easy to chronicle the exact decline, especially as the lowest point does not appear to have yet been reached; but it may be stated that since the acknowledged failure of the ring, white American has declined 5s and red 4s per quarter. As far as can be gathered at present the exports from Russia will not be very large. In consequence of this fact the decline on Russian has not exceeded 28 6d per quarter. The business has been entirely of a retail character. The demand so far is not at all stimulated by the decline. Prices in the future are uncertain, but so sharp a relapse may be followed by a sharper reaction. The arrivals at ports of call have been large. The recent heavy decline in wheat brought forward buyers. There has been a large demand throughout the week. Prices recovered 6d to 1s on red, and 1s to 1s 6d on white. Maize is quiet. It has declined is per quarter. Offers of wheat for shipment from America continued restricted. Some little business has been done in red winter on passage at 48s 6d to 49s 3d, but buyers were generally indisposed to operate. Maize and barley were slightly lower. The sales of English wheat last week were 29,333 quarters at 48s 1d, against 53,483 quarters at 40s 11d for the same period last year. The imports into the United Kingdom for the week ending April 17, were 361,358 cwts of wheat and 111,312 cwts of flour.

CATHOLIC NEWS.

The religious of the Order of St Benedict dwelling in Austria have resolved to publish a journal which will be the organ of the Benedictines throughout the world. The first number of this journal, which will be be published at Brunn in German and in Latin, will appear on the centenary of St. Benedict .-Cor. London Weekly Register.

The Rev. J.C. Russell and his family, consisting of five children, were received into the Church and baptized conditionally, by the venerable Father J. J. O'Connell, O S.B. on the 31st ult. This distinguished convert has been for the past nineteen years and up to this time an eloquent preacher and notable minister in the Methodist Episcopal Church, and has filled the most prominent stations with credit to himself and honor to the Christian name. His conversion has been the result of years of patient inquiry, close study and fervent prayer. None could witness unmoved the fervor and deep piety of this heroic Christian gentleman as he made the profession of faith at the head of his interesting group of children, and received with them the waters of regeneration. It is to be hoped that his accomplished lady, who assisted with evident emotion, will be shortly numbered among the faithful, and then none will be missing from the family circle. Few, if any, could embrace the true faith in the face of greater difficulties, and at greater personal sacrifice than this gentleman, who is still in the prime of life and the full vigor of manhood. He will rise in judgment against those who are as convinced as he, but have not the courage to exchange popularity as the lucre of a sacriligious profession, for the kingdom of God and the salvation of the soul. How terrible must be the accountability of such men. The Reverend gentleman resides at present at Fort Mill, Lark county, South Carolina, and has resigned his pulpit without reproach or stain on his fair name. FORT MILL, LARK COUNTY, S.C. April 2.

THE DECREES AGAINST THE JESUITS. Paris, April 28. - The interpellation of M. Lamy on the decrees of the 29th March that Dr. Mondelet had been arrested on a against unauthorized congregations is fixed charge of being implicated in two or three | to come off on Monday. The discussion prorobberies which have been perpetrated mises to be a warm one. The decrees will be of late. Detectives Arcand and Riche defended by Leon Renault. There seems to made the arrest this morning. The crime of be no doubt that negotiations are in progress which he is now accused is larceny of between the French Government and the a quantity of valuable gold jewellery from a boarding house. His arrest will probably bring to light several mysterious affairs. It is reported that he those Jesuits, but in the presence of the control of the property of t Vatican in connection with the measures. manifestations of the French bishops and clergy it is not probable that the Holy Father will accede to its views.

London, April 29.—The Catholic arch-bishop of Dublin, in a pastoral just issued, says doctrines destructive of mutual confi dence are laid down by some public speakers as the first principles of morals. Patriotism is invoked as a spirit of disunion between the priests and people. The evil genius of Com-munism, which brought such fearful wees on other lands, is only watching an opportunity, which that disunion may give it, to try to es tablish its hideous throne among us. Our people have yet many wrongs; our educational system is imperfect; our land laws, though reformed, can still be employed as an instrument of great injustice, and we must use every means, on which God's blessing can be invoked, to redress these wrongs.

HON. GEO. BROWN SINKING.

TORONTO, April 29 .- Hon. George Brown gradually grows weaker. For the last four days he has not been in his right mind, except at rare intervals. He refuses to take nourishment, and brandy, wine, milk and beef tea have to be forced into his stomach by tubes inserted into his nostrils. It is considered scarcely possible that he can live until the close of the week. It is curious to note that no ante-mortem statement has been taken, and it is not likely that such can be taken between now and his death. This is bad for Bennett, accused of his murder, as the circumstantial evidence against him is strong enough to secure a conviction.

April 30, 2 a.m.—The condition of Hon George Brown is worse to-night. The difficulty of administering nourishment still continues, and in addition to this, symptoms of paralysis of the bowels are apparent. His medical attendants consider his recovery impossible.

FIGHTING IN AFGHANISTAN. DESPERATE COMBAT-1,200 KILLED-ABDURHAH-

MAN KHAN PRACEABLY INCLINED.

London, April 29 .- The Viceroy of India telegraphs as follows :- "A messenger, who arrived from Cabul on the 28th, reports that the people of Wardake and Logar attacked General Ross on Sunday. After a severe engagement the enemy were completely dispersed, leaving 1,200 dead. Our loss is not mentioned. The district is much disturbed, the passage of letters is difficult, and some excitement still exists in Labouistan."

Lahore, April 29.—A letter has reached Shirpur from Abdurrahman Khan, dated the condition of samples has been fair, sales were only effected with difficulty at a decline was the is ready to submit drank very deeply—in fact hore out his curious feature in the encounter was the effect produced upon the seconds by the 48 hours spell of competitive music. There has been sufficient to cause depression, but nubles of call and liberal ingreceived the slightest aid from the Russhipments from and a marked decline share. He pleads the people of Afghanistan and debauohery he went to Kansas, where he hibit signs of mental alienation.

"Oh, I thick it is an advance of 25 or 30 in America have reduced the business and Turkestan have well omed him, and he to a state of panic. The operations of hold is confident of the suffrages of the rest of the raiser and politician in rotation in every country. Abdurrahman has remitted part of the revenue of Turkestan pend ing the English settlement.

APPROACHING FASHIONAL LE MAR-

RIAGE. The approaching marriage of Alle De-Gallifet, daughter of the General of the uname, with Baron Franck Selliere, is making quite a stir in fashionable and political a troles. Gen. DeGallifet, who was a favorite a f the Emperor, now holds an important min tary command under the republic. His wife . a dashing, brilliant and graceful Marquise, is a devoted Monarchist; consequently there wil. be a curious assemblage of the most heterogeneous political elements at the wedding, to which all ministers and representative men of each party are to be invited. It will take place at Ste. Clothilde.

THE TAY BRIDGE DISASTER.

London, April 28.—At the enquiry into the Tay Bridge disaster yesterday, the engineer who examined the bridge for the North British Rallway Company stated that he found no fault with the material, but there were faults in the castings. He said the chattering of the bars indicated a looseness of the bolts, and packing was not the best mode of remedging the mischief. He attributed the disaster to an extraordinary pressure of wind, but the bending of bolts and slackening of ties, he said, was the main cause. From 100 to 150 bolts were found bent.

THE KINGSTON (ONT.) CADETS.

It has been decided, upon the representations of the Canadian Government, to allow a certain number of commissions in the Queen's regiments of the line to be competed for by gentlemen cadets studying at the Royal Military College, Kingston, Ont.

THE AUSTRALIAN MEAT SUPPLY.

London, April 28.—The attention of the people here is being especially directed at present to the Australian Colonies as a prolific source from which food of all descriptions may be obtained, and as a formidable rival to the United States, which of late, it seems, had a monopoly of this market. The roast beef of Old England has been long a product of American stock-farms, and even our fruit and vegetables come across the Atlantic to our markets. The colonies at the antipodes unexpectedly loom into importance, and from the vast plains of Australia comes the cry of a new rival in the market bidding against the American produce merchant, fruiterer and butcher. The arrival of the Constellation at Queenstown the other day scarcely evoked more enthusiasm than did the steamer Lusitania when she arrived here from Adelaide with a large consignment of apples packed in small boxes and each containing three quarters of a bushel. The steamer Stathleven, from Melbourne, in 55 days, brought recently a quantity of refrigerated beef and mutton in excellent condition. Other consignments are expected, and much interest is consequently excited in this new field of enterprise. It is said refrigerating works are to be established immediately in the various British colonies in the South seas. Large and enthusiastic meetings have taken place at Sydney, Melbourne, and in Queensland and other places, and measures for developing trade in meat and produce generally with England were unanimously adopted. The Morning Post indulges in sanguine hopes of a great revival of English trade from this source, and urges upon the Government the advisability of extending liberal encouragement and assistance to the Colonies, so as to develop their almost illimitable resources as food producers.

IMPOSING RELIGIOUS CEREMONIES. FIRST COMMUNION AND CONFIRMATION AT ST. PAT-RICK'S CHURCH MONTREAL.

Thursday morning the interior of this sacred edifice presented a most brilliant appearance. At an early hour numbers of children might be observed wending their way towards St. Patrick's, the girls wearing the spotless white, and the boys clad tastefully in black, with white rosettes. It was no difficult matter to discover the cause of all this excitement, and any person actually unacquainted with the reason why all these children were proceeding towards the sanctuary would readily learn that this was their First Communion day, or, in other words, the day on which for the first time they were to be permitted to approach the Holy Table. The church was crowded with the friends of the children and others desirous of witnessing the impressive and important ceremonies. His Lordship Bishop Fabre celebrated Mass

and gave Communion to over 200 children.
Atterwards His Lordship administered the Sacrament of Confirmation to those who had just received their first Communion. addition to the children a number of adult Protestants received Confirmation. During the ceremonies about four hundred children, boys and girls, took part in the singing, which was really beautifully rendered. At one portion of the Confirmation, Miss Florence Leprohon, who is but 11 years old, sang Schubert's Ave Meria in accharming manner in keeping with the glorious nature of the ceremonies. Rev. Father Unliaghan led the children in the singing, and he certainly may feel proud that his efforts to instruct the youth under his charge, not only in piety, but in really good vocal music, has been a complete success.

This evening, commencing at six o'clock. there will be a sermon, to be followed by the Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament. the Benediction 500 children will sing appropriate hymns, among others a beautiful one lately published, "O Paradise."

ST. ANN'S CHURCH. At this Church several hundreds of children received their First Communion and were confirmed. The Church was crowded.

KALLOCH AND HIS VICTIM. THE MURDERER'S RECORD. (From the Philadelphia Press.)

Mr. W. G. Crowley, who during the trouble last summer in Ban Francisco when the Chronicle (De Young's paper) was attacking Kearney, Kalloch and the workingmen's party with the most aggressive persistency, was connected with the Chronicle, was seen at an early hour this morning, when the wires :flashed the news of the second shooting in the De Young-Kalloch affair. "Young 1ke Kalloch" said Mr. Crowley, "is, in every way, the son of his father. When they lived in Kansas some years ago, the father was known as the Sorrel Stallion of Kaw Bottom, and the son was called the Sorrel Stallion, Jr. The boy then had the reputation of being a low ruffian. He

was a minister, lawyer, hotel-keeper, stocktown he lived in. He was driven from place to place by his immeral conduct, and descended in the scale until compelled to leave. Finally driven from Kinsas altogether, he went to San Francisco, where he resumed his old life and soon became assoclated with and a leader of the boodlum element. Less than two months ago-Sunday, Feb.

29-the victim of young Kalloch's pistol

visited the Press editorial rooms to revise the proofs of an interview had with him during the day regarding the origin and progress of the California troubles. In that interview he pictured his relations with Kearney, discussed the great question then pending in his State frem the California standpoint, analyzed the new Constitution, described the social a nd business condition of San Francisco, at id explained at length the Chinese issue an, i the manner in which the people propos ed to settle it. Looking over the proofs and at the same time keeping up a pleas ant conversation with members of the editor ial staff of the Press, he appeared a quiet, , zentlemanly man of about the average stature with no "Californianisms" in his language, a ingularly free from bombast or parade, and well informed on all subjects. He looked like anyb ody else than the man who braved the power of the California mob, and whose persistent and bitter attacks on Kearney and Kearneyism and finally his attempt to kill Kalloch the elder in the streets of San Francisco in broad i daylight, had made his name familiar to all newspaper readers throughout the country.

The shooting of kalloch was not the first time that De Yo ung had tried to vindicate the reputation of his mother by taking the life of her slanderer. A San Francisco sketch at the time of the sho oling of Kalloch said:

"Rev. Mr. Kalloc h well knew the character of the man whom he was braving when he insulted his mother and he knew, too, how a similar insult had one 'e before been avenged. The Sun article, to wh, ch he had alluded, and which he threatened to reproduce in The Open Letter, has a thrilling stery connected with it, which might well have proved a warning to the man who is now dyr ug at the hands of De Young. About eight years ago Charles De Young, in a visit to the industrial School, saw a young lad whose interligent look gavo promise of a useful career in the future. He took the lad from the school and placed him in the Chronicle office, with a view to educate him as a reporter. That lad was B. F. Napthaly, at present a third-rate lawyer about the Police Court in this city. He did not disappoint the expectations of his patron, but developed into a very good reporter, and in 1874 was receiving a salary of \$35 a week. In that year, in company with half a dozen printers, Napthaly, having been discharged from the Carenicle office for continual drunkenness,
started a small sheet, which he called the
Sun. It was a blackmailing paper, and its death very nearly resulted in a tragedy. In his tenth number Napthaly turned against the man who had rescued him from the slums, and printed a bitterly vindictive article against Charles Do Young. Mr. Do Young is accustomed to that kind of greeting from his journalistic rivals, and if Napthaly had confined the assault to himself he would have taken no notice of it. But in the article a villainous charge against the purity of his aged mother was printed. The press had hardly begun to run off the papers before a copy was shown to De Young, and the mauner in which he suppressed the Sun was a nine days' wonder here. In company with his staunch friend, Captain Lees, chief of the detective force, he went to the Sun office. Napthaly, fortunately for himself, was not in at the time, but six printers were arrested, the press was stopped and the entire edition, not already on the street, was confiscated. Then the forms were smashed and the cases pled, and having thus effectually destroyed the office, De Young armed himself with a revolver and sallied out in search of Napthaly. That short-lived editor went to the City Prison, gave himself up and demanded protection. For three days and three nights Charles De Young did not rest. He was watching and waiting for Napthaly. On the third night his intended victim was taken from the prison by an officer to transact some business down-town. De Young was on his track, and as he passed the Post Office tho man whose mether he had insulted fired three shots at him in quick succession. Neither of them hit Nap-thaly, who, with the officer, started and ran away, but one wounded a passing telegraph boy in the arm. A day later 'Gus' De Young, another of the brothers, but who is not connected with the Chronicle, fired a shot at Napthaly in California street, which was crowded with brokers and their customers at the time."

The Napthaly referred to is the author of the article which Kalloch threatened to read at the Metropolitan Theatre. He published some time ago a retraction of the story about Mrs. De Young.

London Globe-The art of duelling seems

capable of being extended to fields unthought of in the philosophy of the ancient code of honor. After the suicidal exploit of the Morocco warriors, to which we alluded two days ago, comes a tale from Spain which altogether surpasses in its novelty the account of the African combat. The scene of this latest hostile meeting was no remote glade or dell, but a house in the town of Valparaiso, and the antagonists were no military fireeaters or journalistic rivals, but two professors of music. The weapons chosen were, moreover, not such as are usually included in the arsenal of a duellist, but were instruments with which the performers are more at home than they would probably be with sword or pistol. The challenge was no other than a proposal to play a match at the piano—a species of contest which, though not so sanguinary in appearance as a fight of the ordinary kind, turned out to be in reality more fatal and deplorable. At the appointed hour the two professors were seated at their respective pianos, and commenced a performance which which lasted without interruption for fortyeight hours before the defeated party gave in_ When he did so, and was taken up off the key board on which he had fallen face downwards, he was found to be quite dead, while his rival was carried from the room to the hospital, where he is not expected to recover. By the terms of the combat it was forbidden to either party to perform any piece of dance music, but the repetition of the same piece over and over was not prohibited. Consequently the unsuccessful player had executed the "Miserere! from the opera of "Il Troyatore";150 times, and was about to recommence it once more when he expired in the manner above described. Perhaps, however, the most

The True Witness

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MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, MAY 5.

CALENDAE.

THURSDAY, 6—Ascension of our Lord. J.f.oliday of Oblivation. Less. Acts. I-11 Gor #A Mark xvi. 14-20.

FRIDAY, 7—St. Stanislaus, Bishop an A Martyr. SATURDAY, 8—Apparition of St. Michael, Archangel. First Plenary Council in Raitimore, 1852.

SUNDAY, 9-Sunday within the O' fave of the Ascension. St. Gregory, Bisho p. Confessor, and Doctor of the Church.

xxxix. 6-14: Gosp. Matt. v. 13- p.; Lest Gosp.
John xv. 26. xvi. 4.

Monday, 10-St. Antoninus, Bi the and Confessor. SS. Gordian as a Epimachus, Martyrs. fessor. SS. Gordian as 1 Epimachus, Martyrs.
TUEADAY, 11—St. John before the Latin Gate (May 6). Bp. Lavialle, Louisville, died, 1867. WEDNESDAY 12—SS. Nereus. Achilleus, Domitilla, and Pancratius, Mar tyrs.

---NOTI'JE.

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THE Senate has thrown out the bill for marri age with a deceased wife's sister by a maje wity of one vote. The majority gives, as a ' reason for its action, that the country sh suld have time to consider the matter, t' hough how the expression of opinion, when the matter shall have been considered, is to be made known is one of the mysterious, except it be that the Senate has some unknown plan for teeling the public pulse. The Senate will be more docile next year; it always is.

Wm beg to call the attention of the friends and patrons of the TRUE WITNESS to the fact · that owing to the constantly increasing business in connection with our daily paper and job printing trade, the proprietors have found it necessary to make recent heavy purchases -of new plant and machinery. To meet the engagement consequent on this purchase they | The (tyrannical) Catholic Church puts will require all the available funds at their her foot down upon that kind of thing and command, and they hope to be materially assisted by the prompt payment of the sums due from subscribers and others in arrears, which will be kindly forwarded to this office at once. The amount of indebtedness of subscribers will be seen marked on their my domain there shall be true liberty, frarespective papers. The readers of the Trux WITHES will remember that it is many years -since an appeal like the present has been made, nor would it be made now if not absolutely necessary.

Tus return of the Socialist, Herr Hartmann, a journeyman shoemaker, to the Germen Reichstag from Hamburg, must have been a bitter defeat to Prince Bismarck, and must have still further unsettled his nervous system. The Prince has of late been unsuc- on Irish affairs from one of those fine old cessful, and has completely lost control of the Parliament, notwithstanding his supreme that fine old institution called the Castle of efforts to maintain it and his numerous and comical attempts at resignation. The defeat | tends all the vice-regal balls and levees, and of the Government on the Samoan colonization question is the last straw which broke | fashionable, thinks it would be a shame and a the camel's back. The Prince has no one but | pity to look beyond for intelligence of the himself to blame for the prominence Socialism has assumed. In his war against the Church he fostered and encouraged the reds, and when there was no longer any use for their services he tried to suppress them. The Socialists, however, refused to be suppressed, the spectre Bismarck evoked declines to return to the shades, and, on the contrary, grows more menacing and formidable every day-so menacing, in fact, as to render a great standing army an absolute necessity. The three men who have been mainly instrumental in uniting and aggeardizing Germany must, in the nature of things, soon pass away from this earth; and when Bismarck, Von Moltke and Kaiser William are gathered to their fathers, the Socialists will remain face to face with the standing army and general discontent and poverty all over the Fatherland. Well may France smile and say in her heart, "I can afford to wait; .I shall shortly confront nothing but a phan-"tom, and, in the meantime, if I have my Blanqui, who is not eligible for election, Germany has her Hartmann, who is."

Norwithstanding the large majority of the Liberals in the new Parliament, the English press seem to watch the movements of the Home Rulers with feverish interest. When it was known after the first two days of the polling that the Liberals were to win, both parties lost half their interest in the final thanking God that the Home Rulers would Subscriptions were set afect in France of Mr. Parnell excited them more particularly,

in chorus, while their hearts throbbed with tensely, was protoundly disgusted. The of the populous shires, of which London fear, "Oh, dear! watch that poor Parnell how famine was there, and 'twere useless to deny is the centre, are permeated with the prevailhe is being treated and pelted by the electic any longer. But now when the Marlborough ing ideas, and that, all other things being has formally resigned the leadership of the tors; isn't it all ridiculous," &c. But this Committee is disbanded and the Conservative was all gams non; it was they who were ridiculous, and it is they who are now ridiculous by attaching such vast importance to the Home Rrilers and their divisions. They give us the names of all the dissentients from of summer is excellent. If a good harvest Parnel' 1's policy thrice over, and keep repes ting the word "split" with suspict one frequency. Indeed, it is not want will die away." "If" and "seems" ex aggeration to say that Parnell and his I rogramme occupy more of their attention than the personnel of the new Cabinet. They remember what trouble a certain gentleman five years, and they realize what the same gentleman can do with forty such followers, supported by the public opinion of Ireland. The presence of those men in Parliament, if it serves no other purpose, will constantly remind Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Bright of their | for assistance and pointed to the coming promises to do justice when they were in Opposition. Poor John Bull, just fancy forty dreadful Obstructionists instead of seven!

THE case of the Cadet Whittaker, who has been so brutally treated at West Point Military Academy, has awakened profound sympathy throughout the United States for the sympathy is real, in others it is rank hypocrisy. Not that we would infer that hearts which are not altogether callous do not feel for the wrongs of a prescribed race, but that we know those who are loudest in their outcries would be as far from associating with Cadet Whittaker as the most copperheaded of democrats. When Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe and Wendell Phillips -radicals or pretended radicals though they be, associate with even the most intelligent of negroes on equal terms, invite them to balls and select parties, and give and receive them in marriage, then will the world advance a step in tolerance, and not till then. If our Saviour preached but practised not, Christianity would not have had birth. It is to be regretted that it should be so, but the Caucasian race will never mingle on equal even the aristocracy, the bureaucracy, the shoddyocracy, the plutocracy, and the other ocracies which pretend to elevation of birth or social standing will not condescend to rub skirts in a social way with the white democracy how can they be expected to recognize the social claims of the negrocracy? Why do those howling infidels in the Imperial Parliament before sticklers for perfect equality all through the States permit such anomalies as colored churches if they believe in what they preach. The Methodists are the most advanced (in theory) of the radical element, and yet they will not only not give their daughters in marriage to young negroes of wealth and talent, but they actually refuse to worship the God of heaven and earth under the same roof. There is not a town of any importance in the States which does not contain a colored church, and we all know what that means. There is, however, no colored Catholic Church. says, go your own ways socially and politic ally, but when it comes to matters of religion there shall be no distinction. Every man has an immortal soul, the soul of the black is as precious as the soul of the white, and in ternity and equality." If the Christian newspapers who are howling their lives away in condemnation of the outrage on Cadet Whittaker would go and do likewise, they would set the country such an example as would

The Famine.

cadets of any other color.

prevent future oppression of black cadets or

The London Times is one of those fine old English papers which gains its information Irish Tories who draws his inspirations from Dublin. The correspondent religiously atseeing there so much that is wealthy and state of the country. Parnell and Davitt were a long time engaged in raising the cry that the wolf was at the door, and a famine was in the land before the Times correspondent ventured to believe there was any truth in it. He was not, to use a Pinafore expression, "officially informed" by the Castle authorities that any unusual distress existed and could, therefore, be hardly expected to tell the truth until he saw the Mansion House and Marlborough Committees under weigh; that is to say, until those highly conservative and respectable bodies were dragged at the tail of the Land League. The Times is extensively read throughout Europe, where in official circles it is considered, if not the organ of the Government of the day, at least the exponent of English public opinion. It is but natural, therefore, to suppose that that influential journal does not like to parade the abject poverty of an integral portion of the wealthy, prosperous and glorious British Empire before the cynical eye of Europe. While the famine raged in its fierceness, therefore, the Times made allusion to it as if it were merely local distress which local charity was fully competent to deal with. But it was of no use. The Irish have lately gained access to the ear of Europe, American correspondents visited the West and drew harrowing penpictures of the suffering. Energetic and disloyal Irish members of Parliament and land league agitators took a trip to the continent result, and dedicated most of their time to, and gave their ideas in the proper quarters.

party in grief the Times comes once more to the front, and gravely informs the listening world "the worst in Ireland seems Over. The spring has been seasonable, and the promise succeed the dismal experience of recent years, the exasperation of temper that comes from are nice little words, but, as the old saying has it, "if ifs and ands made kettles and pans, what would poor tinkers do?" Badly, one should imagine. and six followers gave the Empire the past | The real, actual truth is that it is at this moment Ireland is in most danger from famine, even if the harvest be as good as the Times (let us trust, sincerely) hopes for. No later than last month the Archbishops and Bishops of Ireland made a pathetic appeal months of May, June, and July as likely to be the most trying. We have received from Ireland through a merchant of Montreal the report of the Mansion House Committee, which gives details of so ample a character as to convince the most sceptical that the real crisis has not yet arrived, and that terrible suffering still exists. Our space will not perthe victim of the outrage. In some quarters mit us to give extracts from the report in today's issue, but we shall try and make room for them to-morrow. In the meantime, it is the duty of those having regard to the interests of Ireland and the Irish to assist the efforts of our local Land League Branch by every means, for it is to the Land League Ireland must look for relief until the famine passes away, never again, let us devoutly and it was shrewdly suspected the new organ pray God, to cast its gaunt and baleful shadow over the beautiful land of Erin.

The March of Intellect.

Charles Bradlaugh, the English atheist and Republican member for Northampton in the Imperial Parliament, has refused point blank to take the oath of allegiance, first, because he did not believe in God, and second, because being a pronounced Republican he could not take an oath to uphold the monarchy. Men terms with the Nubian, never. Why, when of Bradlaugh's stamp are, and have been, common enough in the French, Italian, this is the first time a member of the British House of Commons has been found bold enough to make such a declaration in the presence of the Speaker. Not that there have not been well known this, but their consciences were elastic enough to enable them to accept an oath which they deemed a mere matter of form. Lord Amberly, son of the late Earl Russell, was member of the British House of Commons when he died, but that did not prevent him publishing a pamphlet, in which he denied the truths of revealed religion, and expressed his disbelief in the existence of a Supreme Being. Lord Sandwich, a candidate for it would lead to the conclusion that the Parliament during the late political contest breach between the clear Grit and Liberal was rejected because of his avowed atheistic | wing of the Reform party has been widened, reserved for Bradlaugh to create a profound sensation by a deliberate declaration of his opinions in the most prominent place that he could find within the shores of the United Kingdom. It is generally supposed that the electors of Northampton have long been aware of his political and religious (?) belief there is little doubt that he will be once more returned to Parliament as a very difficult pro-

blem for the present ministry to solve. A little over fifty years ago a man of different stamp stood in the same position as Bradlaugh before the Speaker of the House of Commons and solemly declared that he could not take the oath tendered to him, first because he believed part of it to be untrue, and second, because he knew another part of it to be false. This man is now a great historical character and his name is DANIEL O'CONNELL. He was returned from Clare, and on that day, it is no exaggeration to say, he was the central figure of Europe. He objected to that part of the oath which declared one of the solemn ceremonies of the Catholic religion to be damnable and idolatrous. O'Connell was refused admission to the House He went back to Clare, but almost immediately after the Emancipation Act was passed, and the oath was changed to suit altered circumstances. The cases are, of course, widely different. O'Connell was one some countries, in Canada we have not yet of the most sincerely religious men of his time, while, it is needless to repeat it, Bradlaugh believes in nothing, except perhaps in | powered to speak ex cathedra for their respecthe divinity of himself and Mrs. Besant, his tive party leaders. Amid this confusion the companion in prison for the offence of dis-

seminating obscene literature. It is scarcely possible that the present Parliament will further alter the oath of allegiof the radical element in the new House, the attempt will in all probability be made, leaving Mr. Bradlaugh and his views to his constituents, the question may be asked they are not, why do they send such a man lated in its opinions, and that the rest of the equal, an atheist is just as welcome to some of the electors as a Protestant, and far prefersubscribe to so many dogmas—who thinks charity, revealed religion, Christianity, law and order, and other ancient articles of creed and ethics, which have long since been exploded among the advanced thinkers of Northampton and other enlightened constituen- | be seen. cies, are excellent things and help to keep society from wallowing in nameless filth.

Now, then, is the time for the Times, the Spectator, the Saturday Review and other leading organs of public opinion to cease attacking Parnell and his mission of love and charity and pay some attention to Bradlaugh and the tremendous sores and ulcers of the English social system. But will they? It remains to be seen.

A New Departure. It is reported from Toronto that the Liberal

is to be resuscitated. Many of our readers may, perhaps, not remember that the Liberal was started in January, 1875, by the Messrs. Cameron, of London, proprietors of that firstclass paper, the London Advertiser, and that it succumbed to fate in June of the same year. The Liberal was supposed to be the organ of the Hon. Edward Blake. It certainly was opposed to the Globe, which journal never once mentioned its rival by name during the short period of its existence. It was a short time previous to the advent of the Liberal that a coolness grew up between the Hon. George Brown and the Hon. Edward Blake. was ushered into the world to act as a check upon the Globe, which was just then at the zenith of its power as a dictatorial newspaper, the duty of which was to read out of the reform ranks any one who claimed a soul of his own and did not accept the Grit programme for gospel, or, in other words, the doctrine of George Brown the dictator. Edward Blake was among the restive ones who chafed under the rule of such mediocre impracticable politician as George Brown, while Mackenzie, on other hand, and his following the German, and Spanish Parliaments, but sat at the feet of the Grit master and drank in their opinions from the roll of his eye. Whether it was with or without the sanction or approval of Mr. Blake the new organ was started we cannot say, but certain it is that when a few months after its birth a hollow truce was patched up between Blake and Brown the Liberal ceased to exist, and the Messrs. Cameron devoted all their time to the London Advertiser, which has improved and is improving under their management, and which still keeps the Liberal in remembrance and shows its teeth at the Globe whenever a chance presents itself.

If the reports from Toronto turn out to

have foundation-and it looks as if they had-

principles, but it is well known several were | and that small as the party at present is, it is not rejected who are avowed iconoclasts and too large for one leader. The course the upholders of agnosticism. It was, however, | Globe has seen fit to pursue towards Mr. Blake during the past year or two still further confirms the opinion that Mr. Blake and his former friends are at loggerheads. The F Glube has repeatedly attacked Mr. Blake since the opening of the present session of Bradlaugh will be disqualified and a fresh Parliament, and Mr. Blake has defended himelection ordered for his constituency, but as | self in his usual quiet and sarcastic manner, but with sufficient force and distinctness to show the world that he cares no longer for what the Grit organ may think of him and his acts. All this internal party wrangling may be a misfortune for the Globe and the party of a | M section of which it is still the organ, but if it $|\overline{\mathbf{p}}|$ conduce to the ultimate good of Canada, few | R of us will have cause to regret it. The fact | B can no longer be disguised that the country wants a change of some sort or other, and wants it badly. The old party lines-when they are not almost invisible or abolished altogether-run hither and thither, and intermix and commingle in a manner that is puzzling to simple men, while the burthen we are compelled to bear is annually, nay daily, increasing, and all sorts of rostrums are submitted for its removal. The Globe has lately taken a high imperial stand would better suit the Mail, that the latter journal has bewhile come more patriotic and Canadian: and, though it would not so much matter what set of opinions a journal advocated in journals are more or less inspired and emeyes of the country are almost unanimously turned towards Edward Blake as the man ance to suit the peculiar views of Mr. Brad. | clouds that lower on the political horizon laugh, although on account of the strength and evolve confidence from confusion. If, for instance, Mr. Blake is serious about formand the ministry will be placed in difficulty which he will himself be the chief, placed stone and mark what one able, eloquent and to represent them with their eyes open? And | rallying around him a large and enthusiastic if Northampton be infidel and Republican, is following we shall be strangely mistaken. it safe to infer that the constituency is iso- But he must shake off Mackenzie and eschew the Globe. They have been tried and found constituencies are as yet untainted? Most wanting, they are Reformers who do not assuredly not; sets of opinion do not go know how to reform. The great majority of floating in the air like germs, and all of a the young men of Canada will follow Mr. not hold the balance of power. Every step and Italy for the relief of a part sudden settle down in one particular spot, Blake whether they hold Liberal or Con-

pletely as the Globe ignored the Liberal We now learn that the Hon. Mr. Mackensie Opposition. This will surprise no one who has watched the current of events and obable to a Catholic who is foolish enough to served the profound dissatisfaction of the Reformers with his narrow-minded, wavering policy. As a matter of course, the vacant place will be taken by Mr. Blake, and harmony be restored in the ranks of the Opposition, with what ultimate result it remains to

Hull Relief Fund

Evening Post. J. J. Curran, Q	•		 \$10	00
J. J. Curran. Q	. 0		 2	00
O. J. Devlin			 2	00
J. A			 5	00
John Norton, I John Nagle, D. McGrath,	achine.		 1	00
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Loughman & C)'Flaher	tv	 5.	00

"True Witness" Irish Relief Fund.

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Brought forward	
McNaughton Bros., Huntington Henry Mills, Grand Pabos, Que	\$10 00
Henry Mills, Grand Pabos, Que	1 00
John Doody, St. Mathias, Que	10 00
Jas. Mullins, " "	5 00
Wm. Lacy, " "	5 00
Chas. O'Connor, " "	1 50
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Mrs. Garragher, " "	2 00
Γ. Burke, " "	1 00
Friend of Ireland	1 00
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Patricke, Tingwick, Que	93 70
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Marthe, Que., per J. & E. Mc-	'
Caha	58 50
Cabe	30 50
Contributed by the residents of	
Rockburn, Que., per Henry	
Duffin	27 00
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Patrick Duggan, Carden, Ont	1 00
Thos. Dwyer, Three Rivers	3 00
W. Cooper, L'Epiphanie	3 00
W. Leblanc, Three Rivers	2 00
Thos. Daley, Lorette	1 00
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L. Telfer, L'Epiphanie	1 00
Jean Cloutier, Three Rivers	1 00
E. Many, " "	50
U. Walsh, Quebec	5 00
D. T. Flanswan, Outshee	5 00
R. J. Flanagan, Quebec	
Thos. Powers, Piles Railway	5 00
J. J. Rogers, Three Rivers	5 00
las. McCaffrey, Three Rivers	4 00
And. Hickey, " "	4 00
M. J. Hogan, Quebec	4 00
B. D	- 1
E. Reynolds "	3 00
David O'Grady, Lombardy, Ont	2 00 [
M. O'Mara. " "	2 00
ames Murphy, " "	2 00
. H. Leblanc, 547 Craig street	5 00
. H. Leviane, 941 Claig subst	1
). McCarragher, Mongenais, Que	1 00
From Rev. F. Woods, St. Joseph	
of Huntingdon, Q, per William	
of Huntingdon, Q, per William Hassam, jr From Rev. C. J. Duffus, Kempt-	27 00
The Des C. I Duffue Womant.	00
rom nev. C. J. Dunus, Kempt-	
ville	57 00
D. J. Curry	2 00
Lynott	1 00
From Pembroke, per M. Dowsley.	90 00
Vas. Dunlavey, West Shefford, Q	50
as. Dunavey, west secure, C.	90
Parish of St. Patrick of Beauviage,	
Q., per Rev. L. A. Gauthier	60 00
From Carrillon (2nd list)	22 00
From Trenton, Ont., per Mr. F. J.	
Maguire	212 00
Cash from a Lady	
	1 00
Parish of Rigaud, Q., per J. Madden	30 00
M. Sweeney, Sr, Kemptville, Ont.	1 00 [
C. Donabue, Farnham	.\$ 5 00
eorge Mullin, do	
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L. Ouimette, do	
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PARNELL LAND LEAGUE FUND

Brought forward...... \$1,189 00

A COMMON CAUSE.

Mr. John Bright, in a speech at Birmingham, England, March 24, hinted at some necessary reforms in England as well as Ireland, thus:- "With regard to another question, the question of farmers' griev-You are not farmers; probably there is not a farmer in this room; but you know that you are surrounded in the counties around Birmingham, you are sursurrendered the idea that all of our leading rounded with farmers. You know that they are suffering very much now from bad harvests, and in some things, as they think laws; but they have no power in the House of Commons. They, unfortunately, Lad not sent farmers to Parliament nor intelligent men who understand or care tor their interests, and the rewho, if he leaves his crotchets and theories sult is that whatsoever complaint the farmers aside for a season, may be able to dispel the make there seems to be nothing done in the House of Commons to meet the complaints which they offer to their representatives and to the house. I believe there will be nothing for instance, Mr. Blake is serious about form-ing a Canadian national party of until the county representation is which he will himself be the chief, placed upon a wider or more which the general public will be curious to there is nothing in the world to prevent general basis—the greatest posible magsee how they will get over. But him. The materials are at hand, and he has friend Mr. Cobden used to speak of in little to do but mould them into shape. Let these terms. The farmers of England aside for a moment, and turning him take courage from the efforts of Glad- and Scotland are beginning to see in Mr. Parnell's Irish agitation a great deal that is congenial with their own sentiments are they also Republicans and infidels, or if honest man is capable of doing, and if at the and needs. This is the reason why Parnext general election he does not succeed in | nell is far more hated and feared by the aristocracy of England than even O'Connell. England itself is destined to be impregnated with Parnell's principles; and when the agricultural classes of both kingdoms make common cause, feudal landlordism is gone!

-A discussion is going on in Italy as to the value of such monster ironclads as the Duilio and Lepanto. Many newspapers exof the population of the flourishing and grow and flourish there. It is far easier, servative opinions, always provided he goes built as mere experiments to serve the naval and at each fresh victory for him they shouted United Kingdom, and the Times was in- though not so agreeable, to believe that most in for realities and ignores shame as com- interests of England.

ST. PATRICK'S CHURCH.

EDIFYING CEREMONIES OF FIRST COMMUNION DAY -GOLDEN EVENT OF YOUTH-GRAND BENE. DICTION, AND AMERICO SINGING.

There are but few events in the religious life of a Catholic which call for such a teuch. ing display of so much genuine plety, and which bring to him happiness in all its purity, as the occasion of his First Communion. On Thursday, numbers of our Irish Catholic youth experienced those emotions which must hereafter form the basis of their moral character, and which will be the safeguard of their religious sentiments through life.

In the morning some 400 boys and girls approached the Holy Table and partook for the first time of the Divine Banquet. Their countenances and demeanor reflected the purity and plety of their souls, as well as the joy of their hearts. They brought hope to many a Christian mothers heart and happi. ness to their homes.

Towards evening they all once more wend. ed their way to St. Patrick's Church, and at the appointed hour, 6 o'clock p.m., all were present and surrounded by their friends and relatives; the Church was crowded, and a good sprinkling of non-Catholics were in attendence to witness the beautiful and edi fying ceremonies of the closing festival.

The Christian Brothers attached to St. Patrick's Church have under their control a Society of the Sacred Heart. Its object is the religious training and advancement of youth, and to become a member thereof is quite an honor. But, as could be seen, many of the boys proved themselves worthy of being admitted to its ranks, and the Rev. Father Dowd formally and solemnly received them into the Society.

After this pleasing ceremony the Rev. Father Leclair ascended the pulpit and delivered a beautiful sermon, and which was well suited to the occasion. He exhorted his youthful hearers never to forget the great act which they had performed that morning, and that the road or virtue was now clear and open, and that they should always continue therein; that they should leave nothing undone to shun vice, and never torego their resolutions of remaining true to God and to themselves. The sermon was one well adapted to the wants and aspirations of the children, and seemed to be greatly appreciated by them.

At the conclusion of the sermon Miss Florence Leprohon, a bewitching child of tender years, and a daughter of Dr. Leprohon, sang an Ave Maria, by Schubert. The rendering of this difficult composition was certainly indicative of powers which would do credit to an amateur of more mature years. With a clear melodious voice the effect was simply charming. Professor Fowler, who presided at the organ, helped admirably, as he knows how to enhance the power and sweetness of the child's voice and to facilitate her clear and distinct articulation.

The altar was now brilliantly illuminated, and Rev. Father McDonald made his appearance in the sanctuary and presided at Benediction. It was opened by a full chorus of some 30 pupils of St. Patrick's school. The piece selected was an Ave Verum, composed by Mercadante. It was sung in parts, and produced a fine effect. All through the rendering of it evident signs of careful training were manifested by the children, the time and harmony being well preserved and adhered to throughout. We believe that this happy result of musical teaching must be attributed to the Rev. Sister Soulanges, whose musical tastes and gifts are those of a perfect musician. The next production was an Are Maris Stella. This is a composition by a Montreal amateur and is decidedly an improvement on some of the works by more celebrated masters. Master Ed. Clark distinguished himself in the solo of this beautiful Canticle. This boy possesses a voice both senorous and brilliant, with all the elements of clearness and sweetness. The chorus was taken t girls, who were seated in the body of the Church. The whole was directed by the Rev. Father Callaghan, and to him is due the sucress of the production both as regards the excellent time preserved and the periect unison with the organ. In fact, the success of the whole ceremony must be greatly attributed to his untiring zeal and labor. Master Ed. Clark also sang the solo in the Tantum Ergo; and at the end of Benediction the numerous communicants were enrolled in the Scapplar by the Rev. Father Dowd. During the reception of the Scapular the hymns were sung in English. In the first one we noticed that Miss E. A. McAndrew sang her solo well and beautifully, as also did Miss A. Malone and Katie Grant their duet, all evincing taste and talent. The other hymn is one which is at the present day immensely popular in England; it is called "O Paradise." Its rendering was entrusted to Miss F. Leprohon, and once more did she enact her part well and true, doing justice both to the hymn and herself. But the grand effect lay in the enthusiastic and touching chorus by the whole body of children. The music of it is martial like, and as they sang it with spirit and ardour the whole congregation was taken by storm. Everybody seemed jubilant, happy, and satisfied. May the souvenir of this day never fade from the memory of those children. Thus ended a day calculated to arouse in the soul a sense of plety and reli-

-A very old man was attacked by a bulldog at Burtonville, Miss. He climbed to the top of a fence, but the beast jumped high enough to reach his legs and pull him down. He defended himself as well as he could with his cane, but was finally killed by the dog.

gion, and in the heart a feeling of rejoicing,

happiness and satisfaction.

One of the most reliable medicines for Héadache, is Dr. Harvey's Anti-billious and PURGATIVE PILLS.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES, FOR PULMONARY and Asthmatic Disorders, have proved their efficacy by a test of many years, and have received testimonials from eminent men who have used them.

ASK YOUR DRUGGIST WHAT IS THE BEST punisher of worms, and the easiest taken, and he will reply, BROWN'S VERMI-FUGE COMFITS or Worm Lozenges, which are so powerful and so popular, are pleasant to taste, and do their work speedily and theroughly.

A STITCH IN TIME SAVES NINE MAY BE true, but a stitch in the side, resulting from colds or otherwise, is not so nice. It often prevents a long breath and causes intense pain, but all may be made right in a few minutes, by rubbing in BROWN'S HOUSEHOLD PANACEA and Family Liniment. It don't mind a stitch.

TO MOTHERS __MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for children is an old and well-tried remedy. It has stood the test of many, many years, and never known to fail. It not only relieves the child from pain, but invigorates the stomach and bowels, cures wind colic, and gives rest and health to the child, and comfort to the mother.

VESTOR.

The weather-beaten prophet, Mr. Vennor, the Canadian, Has bedeatien to Montreal, and sought the wilds Acadian ; He's studying his Chemistry, and Physical Geography, Reviewing his Philosophy, and cramming in Topugraphy;
He pollabed up the index of his anerold barometer.
And rearranged the figures on his Fahrenheit the cultivates acquaintance with the members of the contrary gave it to the people in many very ably-written letters to the press. Some travellers postac;
Manipulates the long bow of the centaur,
Ragitarina. Manipulates the long bow of the centaur, Regittarius, Regittarius, Regittarius, Regittarius, Regittarius, Regittarius, Regittarius, Regittarius, Regittarius, Reducines Regitty, Reducing to a system the phenomenal duplicity Regittarius, Reg - Clica Observer.

ODD AND ENDS.

—A benevolent Detroit dentist announced that on a certain day he would pull teeth free for poor persons and provide laughing gas. He used 700 gallens of gas and extracted 271

-A candidate for the office of Recorder of Jasper County, Ghio, solicited votes on the ground that, if elected, he would return half his salary to the public treasury. He was elected, but the Supreme Court has declared the election void, because the inducement i that he offered to voters was in the nature of

_Mr. Waring, a recent candidate at an English election, adopted a neat mode of stigmatizing an opponent. He asked those he addressed what they called a man who made such and such charges, knowing them to be false. The response came back: "A liar." "Well," said the candidate, "I will not contradict you."

-A four-year-old girl lately made the journey across the continent to San Francisco alone. She was a self-reliant little traveller. and was inclined to resent any intimation that she could not care for herself. She was, however, taken in charge by the conductors, in accordance with a request written on her ticket. Her mother had died in the East, and she sought her father.

-The project of an international bullion bank is now discussed in Paris, its purpose being to secure the disuse of remittances in gold coin, and substitute for it bullion. By this arrangement it will be possible to save the expenses of exchange and the danger attending the transportation of gold coin. This bank is to be opened in Paris, in London, and branches are to be established in large cities all over the world.

-Near the village of Dubno, province of Vladimir, Russia, a number of dogs attacked a woman and tore her to piece. A peasant, who happened to see the woman struggling with the infuriated dogs, and who tried to save her, was nearly killed himself. He was rescued by the combined efforts of seven peasants. These dogs belong to a rich man, who takes a barbaric pleasure in keeping the peasants in dread of them.

-The report that the Rev. Ezra D. Winslow, the fugitive Boston forger, is living at Buenos Ayres is confirmed. His assumed name is Daniel Warren Lowe, and he lately married a Miss Clark, aged 16, though he has a wife in Boston. He became an active member of a Protestant church and superintendent of its Sunday school soon after his arrival in Buenos Ayres, but was expelled when his identity was established.

-Crucifix, the winner of the Oaks for Lord George Bentwick, did more in less time than following subscriptions since last stateree that ever had appeared on the ment: English turf up to his time. He ran twelve races within as many months without ever having been beaten, and won ten thousand two hundred and eighty-seven pounds in public stakes. The triumphs of Crucifix were all achieved between July 9, 1839, and June 5, 1840, considerably less than twelve months.

-Considerable light has been thrown on the cause of the facility with which the Nihillsts have been able to provide themselves with passports, and thus to travel about Russia at pleasure. An official employed as courier in the Ministry of Domain has, it has been discovered, been instrumental, with the assistance of his wife and son, in procuring no fewer than 14,000 passports, made out in false names, all within the past eight years. It is estimated that for his services in the matter he must have pocketed large sums, as much as 92,000 roubles having been found in his possession, supposed to have been mostly received as passport fees.

-In 1436, Jean de Grouchy, aided by 400 inhabitants, took Harfleur from the English. who had held that town for twenty years, Jean himself perishing on the ramparts. Sinch that epoch, on each anniversary of the recovery of Harfleur, it has been usual tor the Grouchy family to distribute 400 loaves of bread. Two years ago the inhabitants, in a sudden fit of patriotism, erected a statue to the hero who fell more than four centuries ago, thus showing that national gratitude may waken up after a very long slumber. The Marquis de Grouchy, accused of having caused the loss of the battle of Waterloo by obeying the distinct orders of Napoleon, was a member of this family.

-A new play by Joaquin Miller, called "Home, Sweet Home," has been performed for a week in Providence. Its scenes are located in a far Western settlement, and the chief characters are frontiersmen. The story, in brief, is that a scoundrel swindles a settler out of his land, which afterwards becomes the site of a vi lage, enriching the wrongful possessor. Not only does the villain take his victim's property, but fixes upon him a mur-der, thus compelling him to become a fugi tive. After a lapse of nineteen years the wanderer returns, to be recognized by his family and friends, to have his property restored, and to be cleared of the charge of crime. The piece is described as picturesque, free from conventionality, imbued with poetic sentiments, and thoroughly natural.

-Beiled rice is the basis of Chinese food and the symbol of it, so to speak; for a waiter when asking you whether you are going to take a meal, will ask you if you will have some rice, and "Have you eaten your rice?" is equivalent to "How do you do?" In the north of China wheat and canary seed are also consumed in great quantities, boiled and made into small rolls. Cakes made of boiled wheat are held in high esteem, and these, with a little fish or some vegetables, will enable a Chinaman to make an excellent dinner, A Chinaman in comfortable circumstances takes, in addition to his breakfast, dinner, and supper, various light refreshments between meals—the kuc-tea leading up to the morning, the kuo-tsong to the midday, and the tienchen to the evening meal.

THE CURSE OF IRELAND. LECTURE. On Monday evening Mr. Peter O'Leary

delivered a lecture to a large and intelligent

audience in St. Peter's Catholic Club and In-

stitute, Hatton Garden, London. The chair

was taken by Mr. P. J. O'Byrne, who, in his

opening remarks, eulogistically referred to

can Continent, remarking that he did not hide his information under a bushel,

people in many very ably-written let-ters to the press. Some travellers

ters to the press. Some travellers passed through different countries almost

with their eyes shut, but not so with Mr.

O'Leary. He was a man of keen observation,

comprehensive mind, and varied information,

which enabled him either to place his ideas before an audience or to write well-digested

letters giving to the working men of the

United Kingdom information that was useful

and even necessary, for people were every

day leaving the old countries for fresh fields

and pastures new. Mr. O'Leary, who on

rising was loudly cheered, said that during the last few years he had travelled extensively

in the great New World, and wherever he

went he found Irishmen. What a widespread

race the Irish were! the sons and daughters

of Ireland were to be met with in all parts of

the world. As a people they had a strong

individuality, which had been to them a mains ay both in prosperity and adversity. It was a mistake to call Canada or the United

States Anglo-Saxon, for history clearly de-

monstrated that men of Irish birth and blood

largely helped to build them up, and to-day

there were in the legislative halls, in the

armies, and on the beach in both countries

men who first drew their breath in the Green

Isle of the West. Mr. O'Leary went on

in glowing language to describe the large

cities such as New York, Chicago, Quebec,

Montreal, Toronto, &c. One of the greatest living authorities, Prof. Goldwin Smith, said

that a nation was made up of tradition, senti-

ment, superstition and practical facts. Abolish

any of these qualities and you destroyed a

vibrating nerve. Notwithstanding that for

ages the Irlsh were a subject people, they had

maintained three leading characteristics-love

of country, religion and race. During the win-

ter and spring Ireland passed through a terrible crisis, but the noble-hearted people of Canada

and the United States came to the rescue

of the helpless ones at home. Immense sums

were collected by Irish organisations, and the

Washington Government lent a man-of-war

to be laden by those who were ready to re-

lieve the distress. The Canadian Govern-ment made a grant of twenty-five thousand

pounds, and the Provincial Government of

Ontario of five thousand. Mr. O'Leary went

on to show the progress made by Canada

during the last few years, observing that it

was a country that had the benefit of an in-

dependent legislature. If Ireland had the

making of her own laws she would not be a

mendicant amongst nations, as she was now.

There was one thing he would sincerely coun-

sel Irishmen to do, and that was to keep away

from intoxicating drink, for their enemies

said they were a drunken people. Instead

of swallowing whiskey let them buy and study books—books written for their benefit

by Irish authors, such as the gifted Nun of

Kenmare, and many others. When mention-

ing this honered name he might say that for

the famine-stricken people on the southwest

coast she had recently done wonders. Her

works were a monument that would live on

when she had passed away, for in our day no

woman of the Irish race had done so much

for literature, religion or country. A vote of thanks having been given to Mr. O'Leary and

the Chairman the proceedings were brought

IRISH RELIEF.

The Secretary of the Parnell Irish Relief

Fund begs to acknowledge the receipt of the

mount already acknowledged . . \$202,755

N Y City Young Men's R C B So-

ciety, proceeds of a lecture by John Boyle O'Reilly.....

Rev John Hart, National Delegate

from A O H, as follows :- New

Orleans, P Frower, S D, \$470;

Division No 1, Fall River, Mass,

T O'Rourke, \$71; W Troy, N Y, W C Dayton, C D \$75; Col-linsville, Ill, Jas McKernon,

\$50: Division No 1, Dayton, O.

C P Sweetman, C D, \$256.08.

Total, \$922.08, of which \$50 to

Archbishop McHale and \$25

to Re-organization Fund. Nett

Yonkers, N Y, through Hon Joseph Masten

Wallingford, Conn, subscriptions

Dayton, Ohio, per Hon Denis

Per P Cox, Tressurer, Rochester,

New York

Pueblo, Col, collected by Hugh

171 barrels of potatoes, con-

tributed by farmers, per P

per Col. Nagle and Capt.
O'Boyle...
Benwood, W. Va., Irish Relief

Chicago, Illinois, subscriptions

per W. Hassett.....

eganee, Mich., I. O. B. W.

Society

Otter River, Mass., A. O. H., No.

Sobbatus, Me., collected in factory, \$62.45; Humpty

Dumpty combination, \$14.60.

lecture by Rev. Geo. W.

burne and officers of the 20th

Precinct....

Bartlett, Tenn., Bartlett Literary

Club.... Lexington, Mass, T A Society....

Red Wing, Minn, subscriptions collected

Valley Falls, R I, St Patrick's

Aid Association

Spencer, Mass, per PJ Duggan.

New York City, Miss Bush, 18-

Dominick street.....

Lynn, Mass, James Cushon.....

Friends, (3 subscriptions).....

Wallingford, Conn., proceeds of

clation, J. M. Ryan, Treasurer.

through Inter-Ocean, per W.

lins, Treasurer

by Friends

CENTRAL OFFICE PARNELL IRISH

RELIEF FUND, 32 Park Place,

New York, April 29, 1880.

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THE LAND LAWS MUST BE CHANGED—PATHER M. J O'FARRELL ENDORSES MR. PALNELL'S PO-

At a meeting of the Parnell I and League, in Mott Memorial Hall, Dr. Thomas Kearney presiding, the Rev. M. J. O'Farrell, pastor of St. Feter's Church, delivered an aule address on the land question in Ireland, of which the following is a condensed report :-

The momentous question which now agitates the people of Ireland must be decided, not by physical force, but by the force of public opinion. The men of the other side of the Atlantic are maintaining a manly struggle. It is, in fact, a fight for Irish independence, for Ireland will be truly independent when herland is owned by her own people. We must discard the wild litopian idea, which cannot be realized with the resources now at our command. There are no words too strong to express my conviction in the ability, integrity and honor of the gentleman who has commenced this movement. I speak of Charles Stewart Parnell. In religion he is separated from the masses of the people, and men of his social standing usually take sides with the enemies of our people. He has nothing to gain personally, and everything to lose, and so it seems perfectly palpable to me that he has entered on his work from a solemn sense of duty, which deserves the gratitude and unwavering support of the lrish people.

I confess that, until I recently devoted special attention to this matter, I had no conception of the atrocities of the present land system of Ireland. The student of Irish history is usually content to follow the record of wars and persecutions, but, although the land question is at the bottom of all, that has een passed lightly over. It has been represented in some of the newspapers, notably the New York Herald, that nothing was required in Ireland but alms to relieve the present distress. This is totally and radically wrong. Mr. Parnell has viewed this matter with the far-seeing eye of the statesman, and he enunciates this truth. Unless the present system of land tenure be changed, famines will continue to be of periodical occurrence, and Ireland

WILL ALWAYS BE A PACPER NATION.

The land question and the question of the present famine are two totally different matters. Generous people, who always respond to the cry of distress, naturally ask: "Is there no remedy for this?" Emigration is suggested, but this is not the cure; there will be no famines in Ireland if she is ruled as other nations. Ireland is amply able to support five times her present population. With the present century Ireland has got rid of many of her grievances. The penal laws have to a great extent been repealed, Catholic emancipation has passed, and education has become more general, but the land question remains as it was fixed under the Cromwellian settlement. It is painful to open the book of Irish history, but action in the present time can only be safely determined on in the light of the past. At the time when Europe suffered from the "land hunger," as it was called, Spenser and other English writers described Ireland as an El Dorado. England was at the time in possession of only the Pale, a section of the country embracing a few counties around Dublin. It was determined that she should obtain complete possession and rebellion was fermented. Munster was wrested from the Earl of Desmond, and Ulster from O'Neill and O'Donnell. The estates thus confiscated were handed over to English adventurers, and the people were driven from their homes into the dreary wilds of Connaught, where they were allowed to exist for a time. It is of record that even in that prcvince the land was afterwards taken from its owners by a system so infamous that it was sither to Ireland or India. The report that was complete, the country was left a desert Liberals, after long negotiations, has been those who had survived the sword were hidden in the fastnesses and caves, and to this day no more appalling curse can be invoked

THE HISTORIC "CURSE OF CROMWELL."

In 1640 the poplulation was 1,800,000; in 1656 it was reduced to 1,100,000; and in a single generation 700,000 people were slain or driven into exile. Children were kidnapped and sent into foreign lands. In one instance 4,000 were shipped to Barbadoes and in another case 6,000 were sent to the tobacco islands. Manufactures and exports of manufactured goods were also forbidden by law, and English effrontery went so far that a protest was entered against the fishermen of Waterford and Dungarvan being allowed to catch herring. (Laughter.) In a few instances the land held to-day by Catholic families escaped confiscation through the honesty of Protestants in needy circumstances. It is related that at one time a barber near Cork held the title of four estates in trust for the Catholic

"Absentee landlordism has been another curse of Iteland. A Protestant Bishop of Derry, who had not been in Ireland for forty years, drew annually from the country the sum of £30,000, and at the present time there are 2,943 non-resident Irish landlords whose annual rent-roll amounts to £3,000,000. Under the present iniquitous system famines must come periodically. In 1731 50,000 people perished from hunger; in 1841 500,000 perished and coming down to our own time we find that in the famine years around 1847 the population was decreased by 2.500,000. The present movement is practicable and should teceive ur qualified support. If England does not yield, we hope to see the day when

100 00 an Irish Parliament in College Green will right her many wrongs.

The secretary of the Parnell Irish Relief Fund, in his report, dated April 20, shows that he had received up to date \$202,755.10. 97 65 The amount previously acknowledged was \$189,858.40, leaving \$12,896.70 as the total amount of subscriptions since his last report. 75 00

> -A white married woman at Evansville. Ind., was so tascinated by the banjo playing of a wandering negro that she sloped with him.

> -An Australian sheep farmer used to say that he had ten shepherds, all convicts. One was a clergyman. He was idle, sat down. and let the sheep wander. Another was an English shepherd. He could not adapt himself to the vagrant ways of colonial sheep. Another was a murderer. He dreve the sheep

TELEGRAMS.

New York, April 27.-Washington special to the Sun says the sub-Committee of Ways and Means appointed to consider the bill by Hurd, to establish regulations as to imported goods in bond and with duties paid, &c., have unanimously agreed to report favor-ably. Hurd introduced two bills. They have been amalgamated and slightly amended. The reasons given in the report accompanying the bill are :- First-The Canadian order prohibiting transportation of American cattle through the Dominion. Second-That Canadian railways ought to submit to regulations imposed upon our own railways engaged in inter-State commerce. Third—Carrying goods through Canada in scaled cars offers an opportunity for smuggling. Fourth-It is the duty of the Government to see no discriminstion against American railways is exercised by foreign governmen's. The report criticises the tariff of Canada as discriminating against the United States. Canadian railways reecived last year more than \$10,000,000 for transportation of American products. The reports argues that negotiations should be opened with a view either to reciprocity with Canada, or to secure an important modification of the treaty of Washington.

The Herald says a report will be made today by Representative Rice to the Committee on Foreign Affairs upon the resolutions of the Legislatures of Maine and Massachusetts in regard to the present condition of the fisheries question. Rice recommends the adoption of resolution that the provincial Governments have, by hostile legislation and violence, prevented American fishermen from reaping the benefits of the treaty, and that great losses have followed. The President is called upon to take measures to obtain an indemnity for the fishermen who have suffered, and abrogate the fishery sections of the treaty of Washington at the earliest possible day. The report that the Vandalia and Alliance, now at Hampton Roads, will be sent to Canadian waters to protect our fisheries, has given rise to speculation.

LONDON, April 27 .- The Sligo police to-day seized a number of military ritles and swordbayonets at Jabbercurry. Several arrests were

THE COMING CABINET - BEACONSFIELD'S FARE-WELL.

LONDON, April 27 .- It is believed the following appointments have been sanctioned by the Queen :- Duke of Argyll, Lord President of the Council: Sir William G. Vernon Harcourt, Secretary of State for the Home Department; Earl of Kimberly, Secretary of State for the Colonial Department; Right Hon. John Bright, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster; Right Hon J. Stansfeld, President of the Local Government Board; Earl Granville, Secretary of State for the Foreign Department : the Marquis of Hartington, Secretary of State for India; H. C. E. Childers, Secretary of State for War; Lord Selbourne, Lord High Chancellor; William E. Forster, Chief Secretary for Ireland; Lord Northbrook, First Lord of the Admiralty. It is believed the following appointments outside the Cabinet have been arranged :- Attorney-General, Henry James; Solicitor-General, Farrer Herschel; Lord Chamberlain, Lord Kenmar; Mistress of the Robes, the Duchess of Westminster. There will be a Council at Windsor Castle to-morrow, when it is expected the new Ministers will be sworn.

LIVERPOOL, April 27 .- It is reported the Marquis of Ripon, who was Chairman of the Righ Joint Commission at Washington, will succeed Lord Lytton as Vicercy of

India. The Standard says Earl Beaconsfield took leave of the Queen yesterday. The following appointments have been finally made : Duke of Argyll, Lord Privy Seal; Earl Kimberly, Secretary of State for the Colonial Department : John Bright, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster; Marquis Ripon, Viceroy of India. He was offered the Viceroyalty calculated to degrade human nature itself. Lord Derby was offered a seat in the Cabinet is untrue. In the absence of advanced met by conceding his seat in the Cabinet to Mr. Chamberlain, who probably will be President of the Board of Trade. Sir Chas. Dilke accepts the position of Under-Secretary of the Foreign Department. Earl Spences will be Lord President of the Council instead of the Duke of Argyll, as reported officially. It is announced that the late Ministers will go to Windsor to-day by the 12.10 p.m. train and the new Ministers by the 1.10 p.m. train. Lord Cranbrook attended the India Office for

the last time yesterday. The Times says that Earl Kenmare has been appointed Lord Great Chamberlain; Earl Sydney, Lord High Steward; the Earl of Cork and Orrey, Master of the Horse; Shaw Lefevre. Secretary to the Admiralty; W. P. Adam, Chief Commissioner of Works. Lord Beacons ield will not accompany the ex-Ministers to Windsor, as he delivered up the seals of office to-day.

GLADSTONE'S TASK-MORE CABINET APPOINT-MENTS-THE LOST ATALANTA.

London, April 28 .- The Times says that of dozen or more members of the new Cabinet, the great majority will be Liberals or Whigs of the old type. The new Government promises to be a moderate one, while it will allow due play to the younger forces of party.

On the whole, the difficult task Mr. Gladstone undertook seems to have been judidictionally performed. Thus far a Liberal Administration has been formed which promises to be strong, moderate and representative. Ot the appointments outside the Cabinet, the most remarkable is that of the Marquis of Ripon, Governor-General of India. In the present case it is inevitable that the Viceroy should be changed simultaneously with the change of Ministry, but the example is novel and it is not desirable that it should become precedent.

The Standard says, although no distinctive policy has yet been adopted by the Home Rulers, it is certain a great effort will be made

Another was a murderer. He drove the sheep too hard. The best of the whole ten was a building too hard. The best of the whole ten was a building too hard. The best of the whole ten was a building too hard. The best of the whole ten was a building too hard. The best of the whole ten was a building too hard. The best of the cabinet are also announced. Henry too hard. The best of the whole ten was a building too hard. The best of the cabinet are also announced. Henry too hard the cabinet are also announced. Henry to the cabinet are also announced. Henry the cab Board. The following appointments outside the Cabinet are also announced: Henry's Fawcett, Postmatter General, A. Myndella, Vice-President of the Conneil; Grant Duttun.

as reported; the Duke of Westminster, Mas. ter of the Horse; the Marquis of Lanadowe, Under Secretary for India; Earl Morley, Un-der Secretary of War; Thomas Brassey, Civil Lord of the Admiralty; Campbell Bannerman, Financial Secretary to the War Office ; Lord Carlingford, Ambass

A bottle has been picked up at the junction of the rivers Weaver and Mersey containing paper inscribed # H. M. S. Atalanta, 16th March, fearful hurricane; dismasted; going down fast off the Lizard." The Admiralty Office has been communicated with in regard to the paper.

The Socialist victory in the election Hamburg has caused great surprise. New York, April 30 .- Foreign banks con-

tinued yesterday to call in their loans, and it was estimated that \$4,000,000 had been withdrawn during the day. The Bank of Montreal retired \$1, 500,000 and the Credit Lyonnaise called in a large sum at the Bank of Montreal agency. It was stated that despatches had received from George Detorest Lord, who went to Albany on Tues-day as the counsel of the Banks, stating that the Governor had promised to consider the bill carefully, and asked that objections to it be put in writing, when he would confer with the advocates of the measure and with the committee. No action on the bill would be taken before Saturday. Mr. Lord will return to-day, and a conference will be held between the bankers, and their counsel have little hope that the bill would be vetoed by the Governor, as was expressed by the agents of foreign banks. They declared that the measure would result in the complete withdrawal of foreign banking capital from New York. Some of the agencies have bought largely of foreign exchange, but others have made as yet no use of the money that has been withdrawn. Besides demand loans, time notes held by these banks generally mature before the middle of May, and for the present the agents have refused to renew these or to make new loans. Among National foreign capital is regarded generally with Officers of National considerable favor. Banks especially are pleased with the proposal, but many of them think the bill imperfect, and the tax imposed by it excessive. At the Bank of New York it was said the proposed law was very crude and the policy miataken. A tax on profits would not be objectionable, but the effect of the present bill would be to drive away foreign bankers, and possibly merchants doing business. If it were possible, it was said, "to tax every kind of property, without exemption, the rate of taxation would be so low that no one could complain. The trouble now is that so much property entirely escapes taxation." It was suggested by others that the capital driven from New York cities, and that Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore would gain advantages over New York in consequence of the legislation.

Washington, April 29 .- Three prominent members of the Ways and Means Committee said vesterday that the Hurd bill concerning would be defeated in committee beyond all sure is as dead as a door nail so far as the present session is concerned.

LATEST DESPATCHES CONDENSED.

MONDAY.

Bismarck's physicians have ordered his redrement. King Humbert has dissolved the Italian Chambers.

Population of Pembroke has increased 2,866

in one year. Many of the Hull sufferers are greatly in need of clothing.

around St. Catherines. Great destitution and suffering exists along the Nova Scotie coast.

Hanlan objects to Riley rowing in the race, as he is a friend of Courtney's. Chicago job printers have struck for an ad-

vance from \$3 to \$3.50 per day. An American rifle team will compete with an English tesm at Wimbledon.

Parnell will sit for Cork and Mr. A. M Sullivan will contest the seat for Meath. The Poet Laurente has just given to the public a new poem entitled De projundis.

The Maharajah of Cashmere is suspected of having made secret overtures to Russia. Princess Clotilde is about to return to Paris to reside with her husband, Prince Napoleon. More than two-thirds of the members of the House of Commons have been sworn in.

The Bishop of Fredericton is ill and confined to bed with a heavy cold and sore The Freeman's Journal says that Parnell's

Land Scheme could never be carried out save by a revolution. General Stewart has assumed the supreme

finally surrendered. The St. John, N.B., Relief and Aid Society granted assistance to 1,445 persons last month

at an expense of \$4,584. A terrible gunpowder explosion, followed by loss of life, has taken place in Pantin, an

eastern suburb of Paris. The Danish Government has been requested to prosecute a search for the Atalauta along the coast of Greenland.

A rise in Consols was occasioned on Saturday by the announcement that Gladstone

would be Chancellor of the Exchequer. - 70 houses have been burned at Radomyst in Tchenigoff, and: 130 at Nemeroff, in Podolia, rendering homeless two hundred families.

The Archbishop of Canterbury has fixed Tuesday, May 4 (in the Regation days), as the day of Intercession for Foreign Lissions.

excellence of the pictures exhibited.

The May number of the Mineteenth Century contains a poem by Tennyson, and also arti-

TUESDAY.

No news of the Atalanta. Over 100 houses are under construction at Hull. Lumber shipments from Ottawa have com-

Fifteen miles of new sewers have been laid n Memphis.

The steamer Estelle left Ottawa yesterday with eleven barges laden with 300,000 feet of lumber for Montreal and Whitehall for the Export Lumber Company, New York.

A select committee has been appointed to take into consideration whether Charles Brad-M.P. for Northampton, is to retain his seat in the Commons, upon making a simple affirmation.

POULTRY, DOG AND PET STOCK .- There is an association with the above title in the Eastern Townships which is in quite a tiourishing condition. The general meetings are held in the town of Sherbrooke. The following is the list of officers :- President, Mr L B Lawford; Vice-Presidents, Col C King and Mesers Hale and John Woodward, Sherbrooke; Hon M H Cochrane and Mr F S Stimson, Compton; Messrs George A Pierce and J T Flint, Stanstead; Mr M L Connolly, Lennoxville; Hon M Aylmer, Melbourne; Mr J P Stockwell, Dunville; Secretary, Mr W F James; Assistant Secretary, Mr. Frank Thomas; Treasurer, Mr W L Ball. Directors—Mesers JA Wiggett, Alex T Winter, R M Hart, F W W Bowen, C J Odell, W M Tomlinson and J A Camerand.

THE IRISH ELECTIONS.

Of the 103 members from Ireland we may

state that 64 will sit as the Home Rule party,

25 as Conservatives, and 14 as Liberals. At the close of the last Parliament Ireland was represented by 55 Home Rulers, 33 Conservaand State Banks, the proposed taxation of tives, and 14 Liberals. It is thus apparent that besides the vigor of the new blood, the Home Rule party gains a numerical accession of nine members, the Conservative party losing, as the net result of the general shuffle, nine, and the Liberals gaining three seats. In the new House of Commons there will be no such political denomination as "Conservative Home Ruler." The gentlemen flying those colors disappear from St. Stephen's with Lord Robert Montagu, Sir George Bowyer, Colonel King-Harman, and Mr. George Morris. Indeed, we believe we may add that not only is the political sect of Conservative Home Ruler extinguished, but in the entire new House of Commons there will not be one Catholic Conservative Neither England nor Scotland returns a Catholic. In Ireland the representation would seek employment in other scaboard is almost evenly divided between Catholics and Protestants of all denominations. Nearly half the Irish representation will be composed of members who did not sit in the late Parliament. Up to the present there are 43 of these gentlemen said yesterday that the Hurd bill concerning elected who, with one exception—vig., that discrimination against Canadian freights of Mr. Blake, representing Waterford County -have never sat in Parliament. Of the endoubt. It can be safely said that the mea- tire representation there are eight journalists, thirteen are members of either branch of the learned profession of the law, and there is one clergyman, the Rev. Dr. Kinnear, who displaced the Marquis of Hamilton in Donegal. There are three colonels, two majors, and two captains. Dublin provides the only doctor of medicine in its junior Liberal member. The remainder is made up of civilian gentry, merchants, and farmers. The Conservatives have jost seats in Armagh County (1), in Cork City (1), in Carlow County (2), in Dublin City (1), in Donegal (1), in Monaghan (2), in New Ross (1), in Tipperary (1), in Tyrone (1), in Wateriord County (1), in Wickiow (1). On the other hand they gained seats in Bandon (1), in Carrickfergus (1), in Coleraine (1), in Leitrim (1), in Newry (1), making a net less to them of Heavy frost has killed the peach buds seven seats, and, counting Colonel King-Harman and Mr. George Morris as Conservatives, increasing the loss to nine members of the party, equal to eighteen on a division. This is a sufficiently tart and spirited reply from Ireland to the Beaconsfield manifesto. The Liberals, on the consisted mantiesto. The Liberais, on the other hand, have gained seats in Armagh County (1), in Athlone (1), in Dublin City (1), in Donegal (1), in Dundalk (1), in Monaghan County (2), in Mallow (1), in Tyrone (1), in Waterford County (1); while they lost seats in Carrickfergus (1), in Colembia. raine (1), in Kerry (1), in Kildare (1), in Nowry (1), in Queen's County (1), and in Cork City (1), making a net Liberal gain of three seats. The Home Rule party gained seats in Cork City (1), in Carlow County (2), in Kerry (1), in Kildare (1), in King's County (1), in New Ross (1), in Queen's County (1), in Tipperary (1), in Waterford County (1), in Wicklow (1), and lost seats in Athlone (1), in Bandon (1), in Dundalk (1), in Leitrim (1), in Mallow (1), making for the party a net gain of six seats to which if the seats of the nominal Home Rulers, Lord Robert Montagu, Colonel King-Harman, and Mr. George Morris, be added, command at Cabul, and Mahommed Jan har the real gain is brought up to nine seats. Such is the pith of the results of the general elections in this country, during the whole course of which the preference given to candidates bringing Tenant-right prominently to the front is a notable feature. Conservative strongholds, North and South, were alike successfully assailed by candidates boldly unforling the T nantright flag, and, next to Home Rule, throughout the country in general the Tenant-right issue was regarded as the vital one to be decided at the polls. This feeling so paipably prevailed that if the general election blotted out the magpie politician known as a Conservative Home Buler, it developed a new species of candidate clad in the colors of Conservative Tenant-righter. The new development exemplifies protty plainly how the wind blows and what is first expected from the new Rouse of Commons. There are two pr, three gentlement both of those who are elected to by the Parnellites to prevent the party attach, ing itself to the Liberals. The Parnellites have passed a resolution pledging an active session to the Independent Ophosition. The Parnellites will take places in the House on the Opposition Series. In the Absence of Parnell, O'Donnell acts as chief. The Parnellites will take places in the Shaw's supporters refused to participate in Parnell's land conference to day, owing to the extreme resolutions to be submitted on the land tenure of Ireland.

The following additional Cabinet appoint. The Royal. Academy and the Royal and tenure of the Board of Tridde 15thm. The Royal. Academy and the Royal average whilst. The laster is attracting greater attention by the lament assembles will not alter the laster is attracting greater attention by the laster assembles will not alter the laster is attracting greater attention by the laster assembles will not alter the laster is attracting greater attention by the last in the laster assembles will not alter the laster is attracting greater attention by the last in the laster and of the laster the results and the last is attracting greater attention by the last in the last in the last is attracting greater attention by the last in the last in the laster is attracting greater attention by the last in the last in the last is attracting greater attention by the last in the last in the last in the last is attracting greater attention by the last in the last in the last is attracting greater attention by the last in the last in the last is attracting greater attention by the last in the la which we have fow Briefly stated. "Freeman's Journal of the Article of the Articl

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AGRIOULTURE.

MINIS FOR THE MONTH OF MAY.

May is a very busy month, and there is so much work crowded into it that a farmer is in danger of being in a hurry. Every hour of work should be so planned that it will tell most effectually, and this requires considerable thought in order te do the most urgent and important work first, and leave undone those things which may be done almost as well bye and bye. As we sow so do we reap, and as this is the month of sowing, the work now will in great measure determine what the harvest of the year shall be. Keep pushing on, but with a plan.

plan.

Labor.—It must be admitted by every one familiar with farm work, that the labor prablem is a difficult one, and it may fairly, from its importance, claim the first consultation in deciding upon the plan of operations for the year. The largest possible crops may not return a profit, if the labor in their production has not been well planned. One of the most important advantages obtained from a systematic rotation of crops consists in the judicious distribution of labor inroughout the year so that there may not be a surplus at one time, and a deficiency at another that will require the employing of extra hands at the highest wages.

Corn.—In the Northern and Western States.

corn.—In the Northern and Western States, corn planting will be the leading occupation of the month, but this should not prevent a fair shale of attention to other crops that will be needed as a reserve when pastures are getting abort, as well as to furnish a variety of feed for winter's use. A soil in high condition, and thoroughly prepared, will give the best promise of a good paying crop of Indian corn. The previous cropping of the soil will have an influence upon the crop, which is nearly as important as the immediate application of manures. A good clover sod, or a grain or a root crop, immediately after a fair crop of clover, may be followed by corn with a good prospect of success.

Plowing.—The plowing, and all subsequent preparations of the soil- for the seed, should be done in the best possible memer. In turning a soil for corn, any breaks or "baiks" in the work will prove an annoyance in after cultivation, and should be avoided. In many localities, especially at the West, the Kentucky Blue Grass (Poa prefensis), is a troublesome weed in a corn crop, and it can only be subdued by careful and thorough tillage.

Manures.—Corn, unlike the other cereals, will bear the direct application of manurs in liberal quantities. For immediate results, well rotted manures are always best, but that taken anfermented from the barn yard may be applied to corn. Long manure may be placed under, while short manure may be spread upon the surface and worked into the soil by the harrow and cultivator.

The time of planting corn will of course vary with the locality, but it will be better, as a rule, to secure a thorough preparation of the soil becore putting in the seed, even if it somewhat delays the time of planting. Late planted corn, in a warm, well pulverized soil will usually take the lead of that which has been struggling from an early start under unfavorable conditions.

tions.

Ansects.-The poisto beetle has become such an abundant and troublesome pest that it should be given no quarter—not even from the start. Ry-combined effort in the early portion of the season the "bugs" may be kept in check and thus do very little damage. Paris green has been so so coessitily employed that it is scarcely necessary to explain its mode of application. Suffice it to say that the liquid method is the one now generally practiced, that is, mix the Paris green with water and sprinkle it upon the vines. A collector may be converted into a sprinkler by providing the spout with an extension and a rose at the end. The only source of danger is in the earetess bandling, and the poison should be happen. paidte"

Hills or Drills.—On clean land drills may give the best returns, but if weeds are plenty, hills will be better, as they allow of cultivation in two directions.

Seed about which there is any doubt should ha tested before planting to ascertain whether it will grow. Badly kept seed often causes disappointment from its failure to germinate.

Mangels may be sown early this mouth. Our practice has been to sow in drills 30 inches apart, using six pound of seed per acre. A liberal supply of seed is required to secure an even stand, and the plants should be thinned by striking a broad host directly across the drills so that related plants will stand 12 to 16 inches apart. Book crops are often a failure from defective thinning.

Clover: An early rolling of clover to settle the roots that have been saised by frost will be especially appropriate after the open winter just passed. Fifty pounds of plaster per acre will be to the targer doses of 100 and 200 lbs. that are recommended. Wood ashes on many soils will be found an useful application.

Meadows pick up any stones that may bave been raised above the surface from the action of a front actual action of a front actual action of the ground is fairly settled. The graning of a fineadows in springs at lies expense of the hay actual the pastures are ready to function them a full ration.

New Fodder Crops.—It is very desirable to have a plantthat, with no more trouble in cultivation than fodder corn, shall yield 3 to 5 times as much from the same land. The most promising plants for the Northern States see the different varieties of the Northern States see the different varieties of the Northern States see that a to the corn, Pampas, Rice, etc., and Pearl or Cat dill Milet. Experiments with these on a moderate scale may be useful, while use?

and cate the life in the confirments with inese on a moderate scale may be useful, while nave;

Who destroin to Southern States the Cautene Corn of Southern States to be of great value.

It is not foo late to Roman estimate of its value.

Coy. Peas. this great today or of the Southern States, which in removating land there asken the place of cloves, and as worthy of more attention than it chas, set lied from northern states the place of cloves, and as worthy of more attention than it chas, set lied from northern states the same senson, we can easily get observed and asked to some same senson, we can easily get observed the same senson, we can easily get observed to some the same senson, we can easily get observed to some the same senson, we can easily get observed to some the same senson, we can easily get observed to some the same senson, we can easily get observed to some the same senson, we can easily get observed to some the same senson, we can easily get observed to some the same senson, we can easily get observed to some the same senson, we can easily get observed to some the same senson, we can easily get observed to some the same senson, we can easily get observed to some the same senson, we can easily get observed to some the same senson, we can easily get observed to some the same senson, we can easily get observed to some the same senson, we can easily get observed to some the same senson, we can easily get observed to some senson, we ca

pieces dropped about 12 or 15 inches apart in the farrow and covered with a few inches of the farrow and covered with a few inches of the farrow and covered with a few inches of the farrow and covered with a few inches of the farrow and covered with a few inches of the farrow inche

The life of the seed 1 For sorghium the ground in Ottawa while in the act of fing a house.

In Ottawa while in the act of fing a house.

In Ottawa while in the act of fing a house.

James Browners Mayor of St. Legis, has done, and forest the seed of seed to germinate at once, the looks are not been interested in the seed of seed to germinate at once, the looks are much like grass, hat a tarsies hand might take it for a coarse grass, and treat it has a weed.

Success with the cop depends upon giving the first of the otter of the life of the life grass, hat a tarsies hand might take it for a coarse grass, and treat it has a weed.

Success with the cop depends upon giving the first of the life grass, had of the life grass, had been substanced to the life grass, had one of the life grass, had been substanced to the life grass had been substanced to the life grass had been substanced to the life grass had b

Sheep.—Sheep should be tagged before turning out to grass. Dry ewes may be fattened, and marketed as soon as possible. Lambs that are sequence resigned.

for early market, will need the best of care and extra feed. The good shepherd will look well to his flock, and count it every day, so that no animal may get strayed far away and lost. The best way to kill ticks is to dip the lambe shortly after the sheep are sheared in tobacco water to to which suiphur is added.

Westlam Sheep A dejection of short its

Washing Sheep.—A dejuction of about its made by the wool buyers for all unsheared flerces, and this is right if the washing is properly done. Take it all in all it is the best to wash the sheep, though there may be cases where it is not convenient, expedient, or even

Live Stock.—Keep live stock of all kinds in a thriving condition. The change from hay to grass is critical, often resulting in loss of condi-tion.

Crows.—The birds are in the main the farmers, friends; but at just this time when the corn is coming up it is hard to think so. Crows are great lovers of young corn, but for most of the year they feed on insects that are injurious. Drive them off the corn field, but it is not wise to bill them. to kill them.

Machinery.—See that all having and harvest ing machines and implements are in good con-dition for service, that they may be ready when wanted. If any portions need replacing, procure these well in advance of the time when they will be needed for use.

(To be Continued.)

TELEGRAPHIO SPARKS.

WEDNESDAY.

Turkish troops are being hurried to Scutari.

France and Mexico are about to resume diplomatic relations. Russia is preventing the exportation of corn

from Kuldja to Kashgar. Coal and iron have been discovered in the

Lake St. John district. Five French steamships will call at Quo-

bec for live stock during May. Madrid yesterday publicly celebrated the Queen's accouchement by general festivities. The Quebec Government is distributing

sbroad a pamphlet called the Settler's Guide Imposters, claiming to be sufferers by the Hull fire, are travelling in the Ottawa dis-

The Samoa bill was defeated in the Reichstag, and Bismarck's resignation is anticipated.

Kingston is to present a piece of silver plate to A Battery prior to their departure for Quebec. Belleville street car drivers struck work

resterday, and were immediately replaced by | bec. fresh hands. A coalition is being formed in the Italian

Rouse to overthrow the Cairoli Ministry. It is likely to prove successful. It is said that the celebrated Bishop of

Angers, Mgr. Freppel, will be a candidate for the seat vacated in the Chamber of Deputies by the death of M. de Kerjegu. On the anniversary of the Pope's Coronation,

his Holiness gave the sum of 9,000 lire (\$1,-800) to the Almoner Apostolic for distribution among poor families in Rome.

All Canadian banks that have agencies in New York are calling in their loans, in consequence of the Bill passed at Albany taxing foreign bank capital employed in that State. the tax amounting almost to prohibition. Other foreign bankers are also calling in

THURSDAY.

C. J. Brydges has arrived at Winnipeg. Hanlan leaves for Washington this morning.

General Ross has won a victory at Hydahad. The two thousand guineas have been won

by Petronel. Portage La Prairie is to have a branch of the Ontario Bank.

Bismarck contemplates dissolving the Reichstag shortly. The Turkish Cabinet, with fourteen mem-

bers, is now complete. Russia is about to reduce the number of her sailors on home service.

All supernumerary clerks in the Provincial Legislature have been discharged.

DeLesseps has had an interview with President Grevy about the Panama Canal. The Belleville opera house will not be re-

built unless a bonus of \$3,000 is obtained. Americans are negotiating for the purchase of iron works on the Upper Woodstock, N. B. sishaw and his followers have ceased to par-

name of Prince Leopold, the Queen's youngest son, with reference to a matrimonial engagement, is Hon. Mary Baring, daughter of Dowager Lady Ashburton and couldnot the

The Government Budget bill has been rejected in Italy, and the Ministry have in con-

A certain number of commissions in the the horiginal Greek. I again demand of you British Line regiments will be open to competition by the Kingston cedets.

The recent establishment of a United States coaling station at Costa Rico has been favorably met by the local authorities.

Dining and wining of the Constellation officers continues with an unabated expenditure of wealth in a land of famine.

A cable has been laid between Singapore and the Philippine Islands, and another is to be laid between Cadix and the Canaries.

A stone was hurled through a window of the Archbishop's Palace, Quebec, last night, narrowly escaping striking several clergymen. The Ballot Act expires this year, and the new British Parliament will be called upon to discuss certain modifications concerning it.

Active preparations are progressing in Quebec for the grand Review. The Martello towers have been armed, and the Plains of Abraham put in order. The Northern Railway expects to do a

beavy business in freight this summer. The Company are having a number of new cars built, and have purchased two more locomotives.

Mr. Parnell presided over a very riotous meeting of the Land League yesterday in the Rotunda, and some lively fighting took place, Mr. Parnell narrowly escaping maltreatment by the crowd. Mr. Davitt strongly denounces O'Donnell's refusal to attend the Land Conference.

SATURDAY.

Albanians demand independence.

Foreign Jews are to be expelled from Russia.

Earl Cowper is the new Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland. Russia is renewing diplomatic relations

with Mexico. Russian papers have been forbidden to pub-

lish Chinese news. Laval students have been refused admission to Quebec Criminal courts.

Halifax has resolved to grant \$10,000 a year to a graving dock scheme. The Queen is to be invested with the Sia-

mese Orde: of the White Elephant. The 250th anniversary of Mgr. Laval's birthday was celebrated last night in Que-

Capt. M. W. Kirwan has left Ottawa for Chicago, where be intends to reside in the future. The Czarevitch has publicly declared that

Russia's unhappy state is due to the Princess Dolgorouki, a lady high in favor with the Czar. Ottawa laborers prefer to remain in Toronto under the paternal care of the Government

rather than go to Thunder Bay, with their passages paid. The Chinese and Russian fleets in the Pacific are being strengthened. It is said that China is receiving aid from American

navy and army officers. During a fire at Grusbach, Moravia, mali cious persons incited the mob to attack the One Jew was mortally injured. another's hand was cut off, while others were

saved with the utmost difficulty. A nicely dressed woman with four young children walked upon the Harlem Bridge yesterday, kissed the children and jumped into the river, she was rescued and gave her name as Charlotte Krauss but refused to

The Hull Relief Committee have decided that it would not be advisable to continue the indiscriminate distribution of food, and that after this date only those who are incapable of providing for their families and widows would be supplied with food. The balance of the funds will be appropriated to

help the occupants of lots to rebuild. The Quebec Board of Trade intend inviting leading representatives merchants from Montreal, Toronto, Kingston, Hamilton, London, Halifax, St. John, Chicago and Detroit, to come there on the 24th of May, to witness the proceedings of that day, and to inspect the business capabilities ci the city. All expenses to be paid by the merchants there.

LETTER FROM LACHINE.

THE OPINIONS OF MR. MYLES OREGAN.

I felt when standing in front of the On looker office that the great event of my life was close at hand, for if I succeeded in my mission my fortune was made, while if I failed it would have the effect of teaching me contentment with my lot, a clear gain in any case. From what I have heard of the modesty of the reverend editor, however, I had

no doubt of the result. I rapped at the office door, and in answer to my appeal for admission a voice said, "come in," and in accordingly I went. I looked around for my future colleague, but could see no one but an insignificant looking little man, who might pass muster for an energetic dancing-master. Nevertheless my instinct told me I was in presence of a literary individual, though on a small scale, for his hair was tangled and twisted about his ears and cost collar in a manner there was no mistaking "He is the assistant editor and clipper,

thought I, as he turned his face towards me "I want to see Mr. Blatherskite," said I " the editor and proprietor of the Onlooker. "I AM THAT PERSONAGE; What is your busi

ness with me, sir?" I am free to confess that I felt uncomfort able in the PRESENCE. I had never come in contact with a real, live editor before, except in my dreams, and the figure in front of me Accounts from Mesopolamia and Kurdistan stood at a glance that conceit was his forte, represent the famine there as terrible.

Boston fife insurance companies lose \$1.11

for every dollar received for premiums.

A Belgian poarding house bilk named.

Hensult has jumped Ottawa for Montreal.

Swell Church?"

"And pray, what part of the old country do you, half from, if the question be not im-pertinent?"

from one, building, and the bill has been re- "Ha, my time is necessarily limited. I

what is your business?

" Look you here, Mr. Editor," said I, get ting a little vexed at the fellow's incivility to the pleasure afforded every true lover of good a brother litterateur, " you need not put on such music and artistic excellence in performance airs. I am just as good as you either as an by the well selected and well executed editor or a preacher of the Gospel, and if programme, the late concert was a financial there is mud on my boots it has come there honestly."

"Plobeian," said blatherskite, angrily, "I will not submit to such larguage from any man. I have during the past lew years given tone to the Canadian press and regulated its grammar; I have settled the affairs of Europe to my own satisfaction; I have introduced science and culture into religion; I have with one hand, crushed Hingersoll, and with the other annihilated Beaconsfield; I have founded a new party, of which I am both the father and the adopted child; I am-

"A humbug," said I, as I shook the mud off my boots, and walked off with my heart broken and my hopes blasted forever.

Have you remarked, Mr. Editor, that my heart has been broken a great many times? True, it has never yet split in two fair halves, but it is in a sad condition all the same. I remember a great many years ago I purchased a ginger bread lady for a half-penny. Her head and neck and hands were gilt with gold, and she was a beautiful sight to ree. I admired her for a long time—say half an hour—and then wished to eat her, at least my little stomach wished, but my heart would not consent. Young and all as I was I was not vandal enough to destroy such a lovely work of art without a struggle, and had to shut my eyes before I could bring myself to bite her head off. The rest was easy enough, but when it was all over my heart ached for another. Truly the heart is a curious piece of mechanism. You must surely have heard the thrilling song called "The Heart Bowed Down." I should like very much to see a heart bowed down, I wonder how does it bow, Mr. Blatherskite, the celebrated editor, in or does it ever bow itself up again. I wonder is possession of a heart, and if so, does it bleed like mine for the overthrow of Beaconsfield. But, I had forgotten, it was he who annihilated that truly gifted and extraordinary chief of all the Jingos. The greatest wrench my heart ever received, was when I was in love long, long age, when the spring came with its blossoms, and the birds sang in the

trees, and the fields and the meadows were in bloom, and the whole earth rejoiced. This was in a country where it was not customary to snow on the last day of April. She was a lovely maiden of fourteen summers, with step as light as a fawn. Her hair was of burnished gold: her brow was white as the snow that fell yesterday; her eyes were as blue as the Cerulean heavens; her teeth white as pearls; her lips red as coral; her laugh sounded like the murmuring of the gentle river, and she could devour mince ples almost as fast as her mother could make them. I was desperately, hopelessly, irretrievably in love, and I felt I was dying by inches. I grew thinner and thinner each day, and my melancholy spirit fed upon dime novels. My aunt Mary noticed my attenuated figure with

denly, caught me by the collar, and marched me off to the abode of my princess.
"Now, Mrs. O'Calamity," she exclaimed, my unfortunate nephew Myles here fancies himself in love with your daughter and I want to cure him. Can you advise me?"

surprise and sorrow, and soon discovered the

cause. One day she pounced upon me sud-

"Certainly," said Mrs. O'Calamity. "Just let Myles watch with what marvellous rapidity Anne Jane is devouring sausages in there, and if that does not take the romance out of him nothing else will, except it might be a good whipping.

An in fact it did. The beautiful lips, teeth mouth, eyes and fingers were all engaged with those dirty sausages, and a radical cure was effected instantly, for how, I would like to know, could love survive such a consumption nastiness. All the dime novels when Mr. Chas. Bradlaugh, member for had ever read forbade it. I have often Northampton, was called upon to take the since then fallen in love, but have always onth required from all members. He refused cured myself by imagining I saw the object of to take it, giving as his reason that as he did my intense devotion making away with a not believe in God, it would be merely ridiplate of hash, or mush, or pork and beans, or some equally low and vulgar dish. Why, oh why, will lovely angels of sixteen condescend to eat at all, or if they do indulge why can-

not they live upon sago, or water cresses, or asparagus?
Mr. Editor, the transition from delicate nutriment to Mr. Parnell is easy and natural. I never hear the word food mentioned but I think of that bold, bad agitator. If the Irish people were not vulgar, illiterate, and ignorant they would not require food, and consequently Parnell would not be a power in the not believe in God. On some occasions this land. This is where the statesmanship of England, in my humble opinion, has been at affirm; in others he was disqualified, since fault. The English Government should have long ago accustomed the people to do without food. It is true some of their wisest men did actually make the attempt, and partly succeeded, but they did not go about it in that whole-souled manner which carries success. If they had put a tax of two pence on every potato raised, and encouraged the cultivation of water cresses the Irishry would not now be seditiously crying out for food and land, or sending rebels, like Finnigan and O'Connor Power, to Parliament, defeating loyal men such as King-Harman and Kavanagh and Beaconsfield. It is on that dear rock I always split; excuse my profound

I remain your Broken-hearted correspondent, MYLES O'REGAN.

HOW THE POOR ARE TREATED BY IRISH LANDLORDS.

A poor woman was lately arrested for picking up pieces of rotten branches of white thorn for firewood on one of the Marquis of Lansdowne's estates, near Kenmare, Ireland. The bailiff of this great nobleman swore the value of the wood taken to be one penny, and the woman was fined three shillings and a penny for the offence. She was about to be arrested for default and put in prison, when her husband, who was in bed prostrated with want and hunger, got up to go in search of an official of the Lansdowne property who owed him three shillings. He died on the way from exposure and starvation.

John Rose was tarred and feathered on his wedding night at Lewis, Ky., because his bride was his : niece.

PONTIFICAL ZOUAVES.—The organizing com

mittee of the Quebec section of ex-Papal Zouaves, for the reception of their comrades on the 24th June next, held a meeting last Wednesday evening, when a report of progress was read by the Treasurer, Mr. Charles Trudel, which showed everything in preparation to be most satisfactory. The Government has been kind enough to place the Normal School at their disposal for the purpose of boarding and lodging all their visiting comrades. The following are the names of the organizing and reception committee :- C A Vallee, Chevaller de Ste Gregoire le Grand, President; C G Bertrand, Secretary; Chas Trudel, Treasurer; and, like yourself, a dabbler in comic literative.

Rev F H Belanger, Elz Garneau, Cyp Volh, Alph Bourget, F X Toussaint, Theop Morrisett, my lime is necessarily limited. I sette, Cyr Roy, Jas Basslers, A C Guilbault, have to write a hanswer to the infidel Hinger-soll, and then read height exameter verses in and James O'Flaherty.—Quebec Paper.

A SEASON'S LABOR CLOSED. This society has closed its season's labors,

and it is gratifying to learn that, apart from

success. It realized over \$100, thus bringing material aid to the work of clothing the poor, to which the good ladies of the society have devotedly attended during the winter. In mentioning the artistic excellence and artistic success of the concert, we must give honor where honor is due, and compliment the lady who, through her personal influence, as well as through the influence of her own musical taste, culture and enthusiasm, always brings around her some of the most talented, as they are some of the most welcome, of the musical world of Ottawa; and leads and moulds to a successful issue the recherche programmes which she presents to those who have the good fortune to be present at these entertainments. We refer to the Vice-President of the Society, Miss Feron. Miss Feron's musical ability and culture are too well known to need any encomium from us. We must congratulate her on her powers of selection and management. To her efforts, which we know have been laborious, is due the success of the concert, while she shares with the other officers of the Society that administration of affairs which has made its workings so prosperous. The officers of the society, Mrs. E. J. Langevin, President; Miss Feron, Vice-President; Mrs. Haycock, Treasurer, and Mrs McCabe, Secretary, have reason to feel proud of the society and of its success, brought about so much through their invaluable aid. We all know that in every society its true life and advancement are mainly due to the efficiency of the officers; and the Society of the Children of Mary is no exception. the final meeting a very handsome writing desk and an address were presented to the Rev. Father Campeau, Spiritual Director. The following is the address:—
Rev. L. N. Campeau.

REVEREND FATHER.-The Ladies' Sewing Society of the Children of Mary cannot close their labors without expressing their warm and grateful appreciation of the kind interest which you have taken in our works and of the counsel and aid so necessary to our progress, which we have always received at your hands. Charity needs the sanction and benediction of Holy Church to perfect it. That sanction, and benediction in abundance, have come upon us through your spiritual care.

We can simply thank you, Rev. Father. Poor words to express what we feel. And as a small token of the regard and esteem with which we always think of you, we beg your acceptance of the accompanying offer-

Wishing you many long and happy years, We are, Rev. Father, Your faithful children and servants, The Children of Mary,

Through L. A. LANGEVIN,

President. K. A. MACCARE,

Ottawa, 12th April, 1880. Our readers will have some idea of the amount of good done by the society, when we mention that as many as seven hundred and fifteen articles of clothing have been distributed to the poor during the winter. We congratulate the ladies on so pleasing a record, and when they meet again in October next for another season's work, we wish them still greater success than that which has marked their late labors .- Ottawa Citizen.

THE NEW PARLIAMENT. LONDON, April 30.-The first sensational

culous for him to call God to witness the affirmative. The House is now considering the novel question thus raised. The fact that Mr. Bradlaugh has long been an open and pronounced atheist is well known. He is also an equally pronounced Republican, and has pledged himself repeatedly to work to overthrow the monarchy, and establish a Republic. It was known that Mr. Bradlaugh, in various suits in which he has appeared before the Courts, always refused to take the oath, his reason being that he did objection was waived and he was allowed to he declared he had no religious belief whatever. But the oath required of members of Parliament is a peculiar one. By a repeal of the 'Test Act in 1828, and by the Catholic Emancipation Act of 1829, Catholic members were not required to swear to support the Protestant religion, further than to support the settlement of 1680; but the oath still contains a clause on the true faith of a Christian. In the case of Jewish members, the House is asked to dispense with this clause, and since 1856, when an act was passed authorizing this dispensation, the House always granted it in the case of a Jew; in the case of Quakers, they are permitted to affirm, but they must say they do this on the ground that they believe that God has forbidden to take an oath in his name. In every case the take an oath in his name. In every case the binding force of some religion is supposed to act, but Mr. Bradlaugh disclaims all religion. He denies God and will neither swear nor affirm. And the difficulty is that the oath or affirmation requires members to promise to uphold the Monarchy and this Mr. Bradlaugh will not promise, as he is pledged to work for its overthrow. The scene in the House was accordingly very interesting. Mr. Brad-laugh, on being conducted to the clerk's table to take the oath, refused to take it, and stated his reasons for so doing, in very clear but moderate language. His words and manner impressed the House, and a motion was made that he should retire, while the House took into consideration this new and perplexing problem. An opinion prevails that Bradlaugh's seat is to be declared vacant and a new election ordered. In this case, Bradlaugh will again stand for the borough, and will probably be re-elected.

Stove Polish.



For beauty of Polish, Saving Labor, Cleanilless, Durability, and Cheapness, Unequalied.

MORSE BROS, Proprietors, Canton, Mass. Each package of the genuine bears our Trade Mark—a cut of the Rising Sun. LYMAN, SONS & CO.,

Montreal Agents.

Medical.

TYE AND EAR

DR. L. O. THAYER, OIL B. A., LONDON, ENGLAND, Surgeon to Regent's Park Eye Imfirmary, OCULIST AND CURIST.

May be consulted daily at No. 49 Beaver Mall Terrace. Rev. Mr. Decarle, Montreal College, cured of squint in one minute; Mr. Pegnes. St. Ann's Market, aquint removed; Rev. Pere Desnayers, of Sacre Cœur, e-red of deafness; Mrs. Wilson, of Farnham, 20 years blind, went ho three weeks. Apri April 26. 37-g

ILK OF

Cures Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Sour Stomach and Sick Headache.

Immediately corrects bad taste in the mouth, and renders impure breath sweet and agreeable. Ladies once using this preparation will find it of such real value as to make it a standard remedy in every house.

It is entirely different from all other prepara-

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS. Wholesale by Lyman Bons & Co.; Kerry. Watson & Co.; H. Sugden Evans & Co.; H. Haswell & Co.

There are persons who, having made use or various preparations without obtaining any satisfactory results, will be inclined to condemn the use of Luby's Parsian Hair Renewer. To them we can, in all confidence, state that 'not a single" instance do we know of where LUBY's preparation has been employed but that It has been a perfect success, and no further tentimony of its merits need be offered them than the approval it has met with from hundreds of our citizens who are now daily using it.

Used as an ordinary dressing for the hair, its valuable properties are to metore gray hair to its natural color, which it certainly does, and without any injurious effect whatever; cures irritation and itching of the scalp, and leaves the head clean, cool and free from dandruff. One thing is certain, that its balsamic properties are such that it strengthens weak hair and checks its falling out.

LUBY's does not soil the pillow-slips. Those who have used LUBY's speak well of it; those who condemn it know nothing of it. Rold by all Chemists and Perfumers, in largesized bottles, at 50 cents each.

Wholesale by Lyman Sons & Co.; Kerny, Watson & Co.; H. Sugden Evans & Co., H. Haswell & Co. A SKIN OF BEAUTY IS A JOY FOREVER.

DR. T. FELIX GOURAUD'S



Removes Tan, Removes Tan, Pimples, Moth Patches and every blemish on beauty. It has stood the test of 30 years, and is so harm less we taste it to be sure the preparation is preparation is pr o p e rly
made. Accept
no counterfeit
of s i m i l a r
name. The distingui shed Dr.
L. A. Sayre,
said to a lady

and to a man and the small of the Cream' as scene in the new Parliament occurred to-day, when Mr. Chas. Bradlaugh, member for Northampton, was called upon to take the Poudre Subtile removes superfluous hair with-

out injury to the skin.

MME. M. B. T. GOURAUD, Sole Prop.,
MSE. M. B. T. GOURAUD, Sole Prop.,
48 Bond Street, N. Y.

For sale by all druggists and Fancy Goods
Dealers throughout the United States, Canadas
and Europe. Also found in New York City at
R. H. Macy & Co., Stern Bros., Ehrich & Co., I.
Bloom & Bro. and other Fancy Goods Dealers.

The Beware of base imitations which are
abread. We offer \$1,000 Reward for the arrest
and proof of any one selling the same. 23-L-cow

Dry Goods.

GENTLEMEN.

buy your Shirts where they give the best value and the best fit. GENTLEMEN.

Buy your Gents' Furnishing Goods where you get the best value and the best variety of first-class goods to select from. GENTLEMEN,

We venture the assertion that there is no other

store in Canada that can show as good an assort-ment of Shirts, Underclothing, Collars, Culls, Ties, Handkerchiefs and other Gents' Turnish-ing Goods as we can.

GENTLEMEN,

GENTLEMEN,

partment.

Our Shirt Factory is under the management of Mr. Scot. Shirt Cutter for the late firm of Messrs. Ringland & Ewart, and is allowed to be the most experienced and most successful shirt cut-ter in Canada. GENTLEMEN. The only inducement we profess to offer you is value and entire satisfaction with our goods. On this claim our Gents' Furnishing Department must stand or fall.

MORE FRINGES.

S. Carsley's Fringes again. Received yet another shipment of Fringes.
Fringes suitable for Cretonnes, Brackets and general fancy work in bullion and ball, 23c and 20c per yard. NEW FRINGES.

New Black Silk Fringes just received, pretty, stylish, good and cheap.

Black Silk Fringes, wide enough for Ladies' Capes, prices \$1 05, \$2.20, \$2.50. NEW TIES.

New Ties in Lace. New Ties made up in Lace and Satin. Great novelties in Scaris and Ties at S. Car-NEW RIBBONS.

New Pompadour Ribbons, all widths. Paradise Ribbons, all widths. New Salamanca Ribbon Trimmings, in ele-gant shades.

NEW HOSIERY. Try S. Carsley's for Plain and Fancy Stockings, Ladies or Children, little or big, long or short, stout or genteel, in striped, clocked, barred, em-broidered, plain or otherwise.

S. CARSLEY, 398, 395, 897 AND 399 NOTRE DAME ST. MONTREAL,

Alle Styles

Circa Up by Becters. "Is it possible that Mr. Godfrey is up and at work, and cured by so simple a remedy?" "I assure it is true that he is entirely cured,

go this day and get some for my poor George _I know hope are good."-Salem Post.

Miscellancous.

The London Tablet writes: "Among the incidents of Wednesday's poil one excites our excites our expectal regret—the defeat of the only Roman (atholic candidate in England, Lord Edmund Taibot (brother of the Duke of Norfolk), at Burnley. The local Conservatives worked well for him, but the radical and Irish element was too strong to be beaten. Not a single English Catholic M. P.! Yet there are, not withstanding, people who persist in asserting that England is becoming Roman Catholic!"

becoming Roman Callodic?"

When it was proposed to remove the remains of Napoleon from St. Helena to France, some people in England objected, on the ground that the French would say that the English were aftaid of them. "Who cares one twopenny damn is favorite expression of the Duke's when extra emphatic! what they would say?" was Wellington's comment, and, as all the world knows, the remains were received in state by the House of Orleans, and laid beneath the dome of the Invalides, and no one was the worse for it?

It.

The Saiwrday Review says that the Calro donkey boy is the incurnation of everything Oriental, strange, convenient, civil, and wonderful in Egypt. His activity, his ready tact, his good temper, his avidity for blacksheesh, and, above all, his knowledge of English, are assonishing. Many Englishmen accustomed to winter in Egypt retain a donkey boy for the season, and in cases of severe illness one of those marvelious ractionums has been known to become a tender, attentive, and vigilant nurse. The average donkey boy speaks better English than the average dragoman.

When "The Pirates of Penzance" was brought

than the average dragoman.

When "The Pirates of Penzance" was brought out in Bosion, a party of licket speculators, who had made large profits during the run of the piece in this city, went there to continue their business. The local manager would not bargain with them; but they bought tickets on their own account for the first night. He appealed to the police, who drove the speculators away from the doors, and they left for New York, greatly disgusted and out of pocket.

Another landmark good down before the

from the doors, and they left for New York, greatly disgusted and out of pockel.

Another landmark goes down before the march of improvement, as typified by the Brooklyn Bridge. The work of demolishing the old St. Ann's Church, in Brooklyn, the very cradie of Episcopacy in the Uity of Churches, and the birthplace of the now powerful St. Ann's Church on the Heights, begins on Friday. Memorial and veladictory services are to be held in the old church to-merrow. In its time it has sent out three Bishops—Henshaw of Rhode Island, Onderdonk of Pennsylvania, and McIvaine of Ohio.

A Longwood [Mass.] man undertook to drown four very young kittens. After they had been in the water some time he buried them in a heap of refuse. Two days later, when he went to the barn, he heard a faint "meaw" from a barref, and on looking in he saw the old cat with her

A Longwood [Mass.] man undertook to drown four very young kittens. After they had been in the water some time he buried them in a heap of refuse. Two days later, when he went to the barn, he heard a faint "meaw" from a barret, and on looking in he saw the old cat with her four kittens, all alive. She had dug them up from their early grave and restored them to consciousness. For days afterwards he could not visit the harn without being followed bythe cat, who watched every movement he made and seconed determined to guard her kittens more emed determined to guard her kittens more

carefully.

In the London Record Office in Fetter lane is preserved the Field of the Cloth of Gold treaty of peace between Henry VIII. and Francis I., with the gold seal attached designed by Benvenuto Cellini. The treaty is beantifully illuminated. Here, also, is the "Golden Bull" sent by Pope Clement VII. to King Henry VIII., and so called from the massive golden seal attached; the two gunpowder plot books, containing all the original documents relating to the discovery and trials, the letter sent to Monteagle, which prevented the catastrophe: the signatures of Guy Fawkes before and after torture.

The Chinese are generally very abstemious,

the Chinese are generally very abstemious, and though a Chinese servant will occasionally ransack his master's cellar when he gets the opportunity, champagne being in that case preferred to any other wine, it may generally be taken for granted that a nativewho does not walk straight in the street is suffering from an overdose of opium rather than of alcoholic liquor. A coolic will keep body and soul together on two dollars a month; with twice that sum he is able to live very comfortably, for the Chinese sapegue, which is the current coin, is not above the fifteenth-hundreth fraction of a tael (\$1.50), and for ten sapegues he can buy a dish of rice or vegetables from the venders in the street.

A private letter from a New Yorker in Lon-

rent coin, is not above the fifteenth-hundreth fraction of a tael (\$1.50), and for ten sapegues he can buy a dish of rice or vegetables from the venders in the street.

A private letter from a New Yorker in London and says: "I had the good fortune the other day to come upon Tennyson taking his chop and kidney at that house, some three doors above the old Temple Bar, which he had made famous. "The York." I had the curiosity to look for the half pint of port' in the poem, but I saw at the bard's elbow no wine, fruity or crusted, but a plain pewter of stout, which the author of 'Locksley Hall' discussed like any northern farmer of them all. He is aged and worn, and bent in the back, with hollow cheat; but I think these are rather the effects of a brooding habit of mind and body than the marks of physical debility, for helicoated tough and muscular. Tennyson is not a beauty. Now, you must know that the head waiter. Immortalized in the poem is still first Ganymede at the 'Cock,' and it was fine to see him waiting on the Laureste. The man is tremendously conscious of his distinction, and keeps watching guests out of the corner of his eye to see if they are admiring him. His manner to Mr. Tennyson was delightful, at once respectful and friendly—just as if he felt himself a partner in the work which has given the 'Cock' a sort of literary reputation."

Epps's Coco — In a revent the course of the corner of his eye to see of they are admiring him. His manner to Mr. Tennyson was delightful, at once respectful and friendly—just as if he felt himself a partner in the work which has given the 'Cock' a sort of literary reputation."

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O'CLERY.—The renowned Chevalier Keys O'Clery, who has carned such an unenviable reputation in connection with the rowdies of Enniscorthy, at one time flourished in New York as the proprietor of a low rum-shop in Cherry street.—N. 1'. Tablet.

POSTERS.

Sir Garnet Wolseley is returning to England.

France has reduced the duties on Petroleum.

Search is still being made for the sinking Ship Atalanta. U.S. reduced the public debt during April by \$12,000,000.

Cyclone ravages are now reported from South Carolina.

Tenders for Government printing will shortly be called for.

Grand Trunk engine house at Acton, Ont. burned to the ground.

Ottawa mechanics who went to Coney Island are tramping home.

The Holmans are giving a benefit in Toron

to, for the Hull sufferers. Manitoba Mennonites refuse to conform

to the new Municipal Act.

Geo. J. Viney, Grand Chancellor of the Legion of Honor, is dead.

The advertising of our Altar Wine has met with very great success; we have now aristo-cratic customers on Sherbrooke, Dorchester, St. Catherine, St. Denis, St. Hubert and many other streets who use it on their tables as luxury wine. For the convenience of poor classes will sell it by three-half pints. Price as usual, \$1.50 per gallon. Readers of the Post please tell your friends to buy the paper and read it in preference to any other. \$100 reward will be given to the person that will prove that our alter wine is not sold as pure. prove that our altar wine is not sold as pure COURSOL, GIROUARD, WURTELE & as it is imported. Court & Co., 245 Notre Dame street, Montreal. 17-g-eow.

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"Well-a-day! That is remarkable! I will go this day and get some for my poor George this day and get some for my poor George in a summary manner those distressing dyspeptic symptoms, stomachic pains, fulness at the pit of the stomach, abdominal distension, and overcome both capricious appetites and confined bowels—the commonly accompany. ing signs of defective or desanged nervous power. Holloway's Pills are particularly recommended to persons of studious and sedentary habits, who gradually sink into a nervous and debilitated state unless some such restorative be occasionally taken. 119-wf

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ODD AND ENDS.

Sir George Balfour lately spoke in the House of Commons to the speaker alone, there being actually not one single other member in the

A bad little Milwaukee boy, having been expelled from school returned in girl's clothes, and the imposture was not discovered for several months.

Is supported by Blamqui and Draigu.

Edison's telephones have been installed at the Pie du Midi Observatory, in the Pyrences, and afford easy communication with Bagneres, a distance of lifteen miles. The first experiment failed, owing to the cloudy and stormy intervening stratum of air, but with improved instruments every sound pronounced in the ordinary conversational pitch is distinctly audible.

—A new edition of Victor Hugo's works is about to appear, all but two of which, "Han d'Islande" and "Amy R bant," will be printed from the original manuscripts, fetched from Guernsey for that purpose. Many cancelled passages will be reinserted in the text or as notes, among these being a whole act in 'Angelo"

Tremendous excitement is felt in South Wiltshire, England, relative to the coming election, Joseph Arch, the people's and laborers' demigod, heing about to enter the lists against the Hon. Sidney Herbert, brother to the Earl of Pembroke. This will be a battle bona fide between capital and labor—the aristocrat versus the workingman.

-The policeman's life is not a happy one —The policeman's life is not a happy one in Japan, especially if he happens in the discharge of his duty to arrest a law-breaking Prince in disguise. To the average American it seems hard lines that the Japanese policeman who arrested Prince Henry. Kaiser Wilnelm's grandson, while he was violating proprietary rights incognite, should be dismissed the service and fined.

ment analyist, and is certified by him to be pure, and to contain no starch, farnia, arrowroot, or any of the deliterious ingreidents commonly used to adulterate Cocoa. When buying be particular and secure "Rowntree's." Other kinds are often substituted for the sake of larger profits.

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PROVINCE OF QUEBEC DISTRICT OF Montreal. Superior Court. No. 445. Dame Hormisdas Boudreau; of the City of Montreal, duly sutherised a ester on justice. Plaintiff, vs. Joseph. Levesque, of the same place, Defendant. An action of separation de biens has been this day entered. [1712] Of the Montreal, 18th February, 1880.

33 5 HOZAL Attorneys for Plaintiff.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF Montreal, Superior Court.

Dame' Margaret McCabe, of the City of Montreal. Wife of Peter Higgins, of the same place, Boilermaker, Plaintiff; vs. the said Peter Higgins, Defendant.

SEXTON,

Attorneys for Plaintiff.

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Rheumatism, Neuralgia.
No other preparation has cured so many cases of these distressing complaints as the Extrest. Our Planeter is invaluable in these diseases. Lambago, Patrin in Each or Bidde, &c. Our Othersees (Control for use when removal of ciother is inconvenient, is a great help in relieving inflammatory case.

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Burns and Scalds. For allaying it is univaled, and should be kept in every family rody for me in case of accidents. A drewing of our Otnement will aid in healing and prevent

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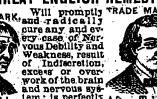
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Newspapers.

1850 THE

1880

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MONTREAL DAILY POST

NOW IN ITS

THIRTIETH YEAR

14 THE

OLDEST CATHOLIC PAPER

CANADA AND IS THE

CHEAPEST CATHOLIC PAPER ON THIS

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No matter what your feelings or symptoms are,
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FINANCE & COMMERCE.

TRUE WITHER OFFICE, Tuesday, May 4.

Money continues abundant at the banks, and rates of interest are still quoted at 4c. to 5c. per cent. on call, and 6 do. on time. Good commercial paper is discounted at 7 to 8 per cent, but there is verry little offering.

...The Customs receipts for April at the port of London, Ont., were \$29,133.30; for April, 1879, \$17,834.45, increase, \$11,298.85.

-The Customs receipts at Hamilton for April amount to \$57,404.37, for the same month last year \$24,093.94, showing an incrosse this year of \$43,310.43.

—The traffic receipts of the Grand Trunk Railway for the week ending 24th April, 1839, and 25th April, 1878, were:— 1880. 1879. Passengers, mails and

Increase in 1830.....\$ 24,451 The River du Loup receipts are included in 1879, not in 1880; adding them (\$4,200) the week's increase would be \$28,651.

Total\$152,540

WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE CITY WHOLESALE TRADE.

TUREDAY, May 4.

\$158,095

Navigation at this port is being more fully resumed every day; what with the erection of both new and old sheds, and making other improvements, and the loading and unloading of vessels, our distinguished harbor now bears a rather active appearance. As yet, only one steamship, the Prussian, has arrived at this port from Great Britain, but several others, including the the Polynesian, Lake Winnipog and Moravian, have been due here for several days. Many of our leading merchants have been somewhat inconvenienced by the delay of the Polynesian, which latest despatches state is still barricaded by the ice in the Gulf, near Cape Breton. Business generally has remained inactive, but prospects are fairly good for the future. So far as we can learn, the fall wheat crop this year is not as good as could be desired, having been damaged by frosts. The Government, we understand, have promised to at least reduce the expenses on the St. Lawrence through route.

tions for grain are almost purely nominal. The enquiry for flour is very light. The following are the city wholesale prices.

Superior Extra	\$5	90	0	6.00	
Extra Superfine	5	90	ō	O OU	
Fancy	5	80	0	0 00	
Spring Extra, new ground		75	0	5 80	
Superfine	5	35	0	5 50	
Strong Bakers	6	20	Ø	6 60	
Fine	4	75	ø	4 90	
Middlings	4	25	0	4 35	
Pollards	0	OO.	0	0 00	
Ontario Bags	2	80	0	2 90	
City Bags (delivered)	3	10	0	3 20	
Oatmeal, Ontario	4	60	Ø	0 00	
Cornmeal	2	90	0	3 00	
ASHES-Pots are opiet and	d 1	nc	har	reed.	

The demand is light, and receipts are exceeding. v small for the sesson. Values range from \$3.70 to \$3.80 for firsts. The market for Pearls remains without animation, and prices are nominally quoted at \$6 to \$6.25. There seems to be no expectation of any revival in the trace, or any increase in the demand from consumer 4-

BOOTS AND SHOES. - Business continues quiet and steady. Manufacturers are generally engaged still with the remnant of back orders taken for shipment this week, and travellers for many of our leading houses have started out during the last couple of days on their spring sorting up trip. It is believed, however, that as a rule, stocks in P the country are not much reduced as yet, and that the demand for light summer good be active for a few weeks to come. The aggregate of sales during the season, now about closing, shows a considerable increase over that for the corresponding period of last year. Prices will, doubtless, remain unchanged until about the 1st of June next. Remittances are reported fairly good.

DRY GOODS .- Travellers now out on their sorting-up trips report a fair trade being done by retailers in the West, but owing to the backwardness of the season sorting orders, so far taken, have been small, and expectations, as the seasons advances, are that business will materially improve, and that a fair demand may be expected. Stocks in the hands of wholesale houses here, though remarkably well assorted for the season are not large in any department. Our city retail trade was quite active last week, but so far this week it has been interfered with by the numerous flittings that have taken place. Reports from wholesale dealers as to remittances are varied, some having experienced a decided improvement at the beginning of this month while others state the reverse as the case. On the whole we believe they have certainly been better during the past week than for the like period of last year.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.-The country trade, or rather the demand from country dealers, for general drugs and druggists' sundries has continued active, but as yet very few sales of chemicals, to arrive, have been made. Prices remain unchanged, except perhaps of opium, which is slightly easier in consequence of the natural luli following the recent excitement over this article. The American Syndicate are still holding, not offering any of their stock.

FURS.—Spring muskrat skins have been coming forward pretty freely during the week, and all offering are readily taken at 17c. to 18c. There are no lots of any consequence of other kinds of raw furs offering; a few small skunk skins have been bought at 25c. each, for broad striped, 50c. each for narrow striped, and 75c. to \$1 for black. As we stated last week, present prices for spring skins are not very strong, and all holders in the country would do well to bring their stock to market as soon as possible.

Mink skins, prime dark	\$ 1	50	to	\$1	76
Martin skins, prime	ď	75	tō	ĭī	26
Beaver skins, prime dark, per lb		75			
Bear skins, black prime large		ö		8	
Bear skins, black prime small					
Dog to spring of the stratt		00		4	
Red fox skins, prime		50		1	75
MUSECRU SEINS, STEING	0	17	to	0	18
MUSKIRUBKINS, fall and winter	0	00	to	Ō	00
DO: KIIB		02		ŏ	
Lynx skins, prime large		25		2	
Skunk skins, large prime dark					
Skup name istke blime date		50		0	
Skunk, narrow striped		25		0	50
∾×u4B, WIIIO Kirinea	0	25	to	0 (00
	0	10	to	0 :	80
ANNOUND AKINA Drima	Õ	10 ·	to	Ö	
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ders reported doing, but beyond the ordinary operations at this season, there is nothing important to notice. Teas-The news from China as to possible rupture with foreigners is important, but we hope the trouble will be removed. We ourselves must treat the Chinese better than has been done in California. Japan Teas have opened early, and prices have receded from \$47 the parcel to \$38 and \$40, as per cable reports. Market with us is dull. Yokohama Japans are 26c to 32c for low to fair ordinary, and 33c to 55c for good fair to choicest. Young Hysons and

results are looked upon to show deficiency in Cuban and Porto Rico, as well as other crops, prices are fairly steady. Slight tendency in quoted at 60c. per bunch. Cuban and Porto Rico, as well as other crops, prices are fairly steady. Slight tendency in

lower prices reported, and considerable concessions would now be made by dealers to effect sales. Iron remains dull, at lower prices, as will be seen by references to our revised quotations, below. The large wholesale houses are still principally engaged in putting up orders for goods contracted for delivery at the opening of navigation, and every advantage has been taken of the reduced rates of freight, and of shipping goods by the steamers which are now running on all the regular lines.

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Summerlee	21 50	25 00	1
Langloan Eglinton Calder No. 1	_23 00	24 00	ı
Eglinton	23 50	00 00	ı
Calder No. 1	29 00	30 OJ	ı
Carnbroe	29 00	30 00	ı
Hematite	95 M	000	ı
Dan man 100 there	50 VO	• • • •	ì
BAR, per 100 1bs:-		0.00	
Scotch and Staffordshire	2 50	2 65	
Best do	2 75	2 90	
Sweden and Norway	4 50	5 00	
Lowmoor and Bowling	6 25	6 50]	•
CANADA PLATES, per hor :-		- 1	
Glamergan	5 50	8 00 1	1
Garth & Penn	5 50	š õõ l	
D 117 A American			١,
F. W. & Arrow	5 51	€ 00	
Hatton	5 00	5 25	
TIN PLATES, P box-			
Charcoal, I.C	900	9 25	ľ
Bradley. Charcoal, I.X	10.50	11 00	1
Charcoal, I X	11 00	īī 25 l	ľ
Chargoni I) C	8 00	18 50	١.
Charcoal, D.C	6 00		ŀ
Coke, I. C. Tinned Sheets, No. 28, Charcoal, Cookley, K., of Bradley, per th.	7 50	8 00	
linned Sheets, No. 28, Charcoal,			Г
Cookley, K, of Bradley, per th	0 13	0 00	ı
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No.25. Hoops and Bands, # 100 lbs	8 M	8 50	l
Hoong and Bands # 100 lbs	8 00	0 00	ı
Thoute heat bounds	0 40		ı
Sheets, best brands	8 25	3 50	ı
Boller Plate, & 100 lbs	8 50	0 00	ı
reel go	8 75	9 00	ı
CUT NAILS-			ı
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Wire, # bdl. of 63 lbs Nos 0 63. 240 LEATHER.—The market is reported fairly active for the past week, the demand being chiefly for sole leather, of which a number of round lots have changed hands at prices within the range of our quotations. There has also been a fair movement in upper and splits, and altogether the outlook for this branch of trade is good. Shipments to England of Buffalo sole, and also of black leathers are reported to have been fairly numerous during the week.

Cotol Trot Il De Mei ber In	U 200		0	
Do. No. 2 B. A., Do	0 23		0.24	
Buffalo Sole, No. 1	$\widetilde{0}$ $\widetilde{23}$		0 24	
Do. do. No 2	ňőĩ		0 22	
Hemlock Slaughter, No. 1	0 00			
TIGHTHOUR DIMERSHALL TANK TOWN	V 40		0.30	
Waxed Upper, light & medium	0.38		0 42	
Do. do. heavy	0 36		0 40	
Grained Upper, light	0.37	::		
Smilts lawns	0 00			
Splits, large	Ų 23		0 30	
Do. small	0 24		0 28	
Calf, 27 to 38 lbs., per lb	0.50		0 65	
Do. 18 to 26 lbs., per lb	0 45		0 55	
Shoonele Linings	4 30			
Sheepskin Linings	บูอบ		0 40	
Harness	0 26		0 32	
Buff Cowper foot.			0 17	
Enamelled Cow do	N IE		0 i7	
Detemb Com.	7 10			
Patent Cow do	0 15		0 17	
Pebbled Cow do	0.14		0 17	
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PROVISIONS.—The demand from jobbers continues good, but except for lower ports there are no shipping lots of dairy produce moving as yet. Butter sells in small package lots to grecers at 19c and 20c, but larger parcels are only worth from 17c to 18c. Eggs are still scarce and 111c was obtained to-day for strictly fresh; some dealers are asking 12c. There is little or nothing doing in cheese; from 14c to 15c is quoted for old stock and 12c to 134 for new. Hog products, very firm. Sales of Canada thick mess pork took place to-day at \$15 to \$15 50 per brl, and thin at \$14 to \$14.50; Chicago mess about \$15. Canada lard, in pails, 10 c; Fairbanks, 11c to 11 c. Hams, 10½c to 11½c. Bacon, 9c to 10c. Shoulders, 7½c to 8½c. Maple syrup 80c to 85c per gal. in kegs; 90c in tins. Maple sugar, 9c to 10c

WOOL-The April sales commenced in London with an advance of fully 15 per cent. on the previous transactions of fine foreign wool. Later advices of sales, which are still going on, state that prices keep very firm, with a strong tendency upwards. Stocks in Montreal are low, and holders are cautious in making sales. Greasy Cape, 22c to 23c; Australian, 33c to 35c; Canadian pulled unassorted, 34c to 35c; foreign medium, 36c to 39c; second New Zealand, 58c; Buenos Ayres, scoured, 50c to 521c.

THE FARMERS' MARKETS BONSECOURS AND ST. ANN'S-PRICES AT FARMERS' WAGGONS, ETC.

TUESDAY, May 4. There was a much better attendance of both buyers and sellers of farm and garden produce at the city retail markets this fore-noon than on last Tuesday, and a tolerably viously quoted values.

good business was done at about previously quoted values for all kinds. Potatoes were offering in increased supply, but at firm prices, from 80c. to 85c. per bag for Chili and Garden Bose, and 65c. to 75c. for Goderich. Fresh butter and eggs were in good supply, other choice tess nominally unchanged.

Black tess dull. It is expected that the large trade sale to be held here to-morrow (Wednesday, 5th instant) will have the effect of slightly reducing prices for tess.

Sugari—Stocks continue to increase at prominent points, but notwithstanding this, as final nearly not points, but notwithstanding this, as final results are looked upps to show deficiency in tables, cabbares, brought from Quebec, were

\$8.00per cwt. Fran.—Haddock, 7c: codfish, 7c: mackerel. Figh.—Haddock, 7c; Codnan, 7c; mackerel, 2jc; bass and dorey. 40c to 50c per bunch; clivet, 2jc per lb; lobsters, 10c do; perch, 10c to 50c per bunch; rock bass, 15c per bunch; smoked eels, 25c to 40c per couple; fresh salmon, 25c; lake trout, 12jc.

THE CATTLE MARKETS. St. Gabriel.

The demand for beef from local butchers having fallen off since Easter, being lighter than usual this year, drovers and stock raisers appear to be holding back their cattle until next week, doubtless expecting a more active demand then from exporters. The supply of cattle on the Montreal markets this forezoon was considerably below the average, yet about sufficient for the demand, which was only moderate.

moderate.

At St. Gabriel Market the offerings included 7 carloads of cattle and a few hogs:—Wm Roberts, Eastern Townships, A Bungard. Port Perry, Robt Cochrane, Guelph, F Shields, Toronto, 1 load of cattle each; Thomas Hopper, I load from Brockville, and William Jack, Lindsay, 2 loads from Lindsay, Ont. Mr. McShane was the only shipper present who reported any purchases. He bought 4 head cattle from Thomas Hopper, weighing 5,250 lbs, at 5c per lb, and at \$50; 8 from S Price, weighing 9,600 lbs, at 5jc; 8 from Robt Cochrane, weighing 9,600 lbs, at 5jc; 8 from W Roberts for \$460, or \$450 per cwt; and 16 from W Rivington, Ottawa, at \$50 each. Mr. McShane sold 2 head of cattle to Fdward Charters weighing 2,400 lbs at 5jc, 4 to J. B. Giroux for \$210, and 9 to J. Robinson for \$450. Frank Shields sold 5 head cattle at 4jc. W. Jack, out of two carloads, sold 7 bulls at \$50 each, or 5c per lb, live weight. Mr. W. Jack wefnaed \$110 for a cow weighing 2,000 lbs. Wm Campbell had under offer a car load of fine milch cows, for one of which he refused \$65.

Live hogs are very scarce and command from \$6 to \$6.25 per cwt. One lot of eight heavy hogs was sold by W Jack at \$20 each, or \$6 per cwt. At St. Gabriel Market the offerings included 7

RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS. RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS.

The receipts of live stock at Point St. Charles during the past week were 13 carloads cattle, 5 do horses, 6 do hogs, and 2 of sheep, Mr. Mc-Shane ships 200 head from this port to Liverpoul this week per the S.S. Lake Winnipeg, Fourteen carloads cattle from Guelph and Toronto, owned by Messrs Thompson & Co, left to-day for Europe via Halifax. From the 12th of November to the 23d of April Mesrs Lingham & Co, of Belleville, have shipped from Halifax, Portland, Boston, New York, Phiadelphie, and Baltimore to England 15,234 cattle and 4,201 sheep, valued at \$1,700,000.

AT VIGER MARKET.

to-day a light business was transacted. The receipts of live stock comprised only about 80 head cattle, of which 20 head arrived from Point 81. Charles, and the remainder came in per the market boats; about 100 sheep and lambs, 60 calves and about 30 lean hogs. The quality of the beeves was medium to fair, chiefly light butchers' cattle, and the demand was only moderate. Messrs. Price & Delorme had under offer some 24 cattle, which they had bought at the Point from Mr. Bungard, of Port Perry, at about \$53 each); they re-sold 8 head to Ald. McShane at \$62 each and the remainder to local butchers at \$62 each and the remainder to local butchers at \$63 to \$53 each. N. Taillofer, trader, sold 70 head cattle to butchers at from 3; c. to 4; c. John Robinson, Toronto, sold 9 head at this market no about 4; c and 7 at Point 8t. Charles at 4; c to 4; c. We quote prices for cattle at Viger market to-day at from 3; c to 4; c. Calves were generally small, and sold at from \$1 to 5, with an occasional transaction at \$6. The sheep were all of good size and quality, and sold at from \$4 to 10 each, or 5c to 5; c per 1b, live weight. Lambs were generally small, and prices ranged from \$2 to 4. Lean hogs were rather slow of sale, at 5; c per 1b, live weight. to-day a light business was transacted.

MONTREAL FUEL MARKET.

Wednesday, April 28. The true principle that should ever regulate prices in the world of commerce, that of aupply and demand, has been once more illua rated by the turn of the coal market in this city yesterday towards lower prices. The decline was not expected to take place before the first week in May, or before the arrival of this year's first shipments from the States; but several coal laden barges, which had been frozen up in the Chambly Ganal during the winter, having arrived in this port about Monday last and increased the supply here by some 2,000 tons perhaps, a couple of our leading dealers at once recognized the principle above alluded to, and reduced prices, fixing a uniform figure, namely, \$6.50 per ton for all kinds of hard coal, since the different kinds are now selling at the same price in the States, viz, \$4. The majority of the other dealers in the city followed suit, and we know of only one or two at most who are now selling at \$7. The demand at present for anthracite coal is reported very light, many consumers delaying purchases in anticipation of lower prices, but while there may be a further decline later on, it is almost certain that, with freight charges at \$1.75 per ton, together with the heavy duty and other expenses in laying coal down in this market, dealers will not be, able to sell their first shipments at below \$6.50. Stocks are very light here now, but a few of our large dealers have barges now on the way hither from New York and Oswego, and some are expected to arrive here to-morrow morn-There is an impression among ing. dealers here that the American companies will not be able to sustain the present unusually high values during the summer months, and consequently not many orders will likely be given early in the season. The recent arrangements for curtailing production appear to have proved less satisfactory than was expected. One dealer here quotes wholesale prices for large loads, as follows: -- Grate, \$6.30; Egg, \$6.30; Stove; \$6.55, and nut, 6.50. Anthracite coal is offering at \$3.50 f.o.b. at Buffalo, and in

New York the retail price of stove coal is \$5.

In soft coals there are no new features to

bush.

Wood—Hetail prices per cord, delivered from the yard: Long maple, \$\frac{1}{2}\text{fiet, \$5}; long birch, \$\frac{1}{2}\text{fiet, \$5:5}; long birch, \$\frac{1}{2}\text{fiet, \$5:5}; long tesch, \$\frac{1}{2}\text{fiet, \$5:5}; long tamilies, \$\frac{1}{2}\text{fiet, \$5:5}; abort maple, \$\frac{1}{2}\text{fiet, \$5:6}; abort birch, \$\frac{1}{2}\text{fiet, \$5:5}; abort tesch, \$\frac{1}{2}\text{fiet, \$5:6}; abort tamarac, \$\frac{1}{2}\text{fiet to \$8\$ fiet, \$3:50; abort hemlock, \$\frac{1}{2}\text{to \$feet, \$\$3.}

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

CHERRE.—The consumptive demand has been very strong this week at 76s to 75s for finest cheese, and the stock is now almost exhausted buyers still being very hungry—and the few holders are now asking up to 75s. There is no longer any doubt about the fact that we are going to have a famine in this article for the next few weeks, pending free arrivals of new make.

make.
BUTTER.—There is no alteration to report.
Owing to scarcity finest quality still commands
12% to 14% per cwt, and fine 10% to 11%. Butterine of choice quality sells readily at 10% to 10%
per cwt,—From Hodgson Bros Orcular, April

-A rich discovery of gold is reported on the farm of Mr. B. Cooligan, on the Eighteenth Concession of Marmors, Ont.

LONDON GROCERY MARKET.

London, April 30 .- In Mincing Lane at the close of last week and at the com-mencement of this week there were signs of improvement, and in some instances higher rates were obtained, but there was very little animation in the demand, and it was difficult to obtain the enhanced quotations. Large sales of sugar on the spot, chiefly West India, were made at an advance of 6d to nearly is from the late low prices. Several floating cargoes changed hands at a similar rise, but during the last two days there has been less disposition to operate. There is no increase in the demand for coffee, and sales have gone on irregularly. In many instances the rates were favorable to buyers. Business in rice has been at about steady prices. There has been more inquiry for tea at slightly higher quotations, privately as well as at public auction.

Official statement of receipts and deliveries of ashes at Montreal during April compared

with the same month last yes	r:	•
	Pearls.	Total
Remaining over Jan. 1st, 1880 462	104	66
Remaining over Jan. 1st, 1879	238	1,36
to 1st May, 1880 2.609	373	2,98
From 1st Jan. to 1st May, 1879 2,422	125	2,51
Increase in receipts 1st May, 1880, bris DELIVERIES — From 1st		43
Jan to 1st May, 1880 2,166	124	2,29
From 1st Jan. to 1st May, 1879	194	1,52
Increase in deliveries lat May, 1850 IN STORE-On May lat,		76
1830	353 169	1,25 2,88

Finance, Commmerce and Trade.

—The Western Counties Railway line has been re-opened, and trains are now regularly run-ning between Yarmouth and Digby. ning between Yarmouth and Digby.

The exports of wheat from this continent during March ult. were 7,327,248 bushels, against 7,043,244 in March last year, and for nine months amount to 99,131,972 bushels, against 78,038,159 during the like period of the preceding year. The exports of corn during nine months ending March 31 were 57,880,706 bushels, against 51,287,246 bushels for like period of last year. In March the exports were 3,500,900 bushels more than for the corresponding month in 1879.

the corresponding month in 1879.

—Mr. G. W. Robinson, of the Intercolonial Railway Co., has issued a circular stating that he is prepared to engage through freight and summer rates per the G. T. R and L. C. R., to Gaspe, Perce, Paspeblac and points of call on Bay de Chaleur, also to Summerside, Charlotte-town, and any station on the P. E. Island Railway to St. John, Halifax and Intercolonial stations, on the most favourable terms. Particulars and tariffs furnished on application

-The SS. Toronto, from Halifax, 20th Anril, with 360 cattle arrived at Liverpool on Saturday, landing her live stock in first-class condition, save two oxen, which died on the passage.

-The London (Ont.,) Board of Trade have elected for the current year Mr. R. Lewis as President, Mr. T. Beattie Vice-President, Mr. Overell, Secretary, and Mr. Thos. Churcher, Treasurer.

-Two rafts of square timber have already come over the Ottawa slides, one of white pine belonging to Perley & Pattee, and the other to Messrs. J. H. McLaren & Co., of pine. Both are of good dimensions and are of last year's make.

Some idea of the thrifty habits of the French may be gathered from the fact that \$153,800,000 was deposited in the Saving Banks of France during last year, and that the number of depositors exceeded 2,600,000 persons.

-Last week's circular of the Liverpool Cotton Brokers' Association says :- "Cotton was in more demand on Monday and Tuesday, with some advance in price, but on Wednesday the market became quiet. Thursday it was flat, and with a pressure to sell quotations of some descriptions were reduced. American in fair request, and after some fluctuations quotations were generally 1-16d lower. Sea Island was unimproved, and business continues of a very retail character. Futures opened dull and easier. On Saturday there was a better feeling, which continued until Tuesday, with some recovery in prices. Since then they have been flat and depressed.

The final rates are 3. 32d lower. —A leading Liverpool grain circular says: "The grain trade during the past week has been dull and lifeless, with almost an entire cessation of demand. The improving tendency recorded last week has entirely disappeared. A further decline of 1s per quarter is generally reported at the principal markets on the limited amount of business practicable. Cargoes off coast meet with a fair inquiry for home and continental destination at 1s decline. Future arrivals are quite neglected. On the spot and at the neighboring markets since Tuesday the transactions in wheat have been of the merest retail character at 2d decline. Corn declined proportionately. To-day wheat opened with a more general inquiry, and more business was reported at a decline of 2d from Tuesday's rates, with a steadier feeling at the close. Flour was unchanged and the transactions small. Corn was in fair request at 2d decline from Tuesday's prices."

LOCAL NEWS.

FROM THE S.S. QUEBEC .- The first passen gers by the Dominion Line, per S.S. Quebes arrived in the city last night about midnight.

THE EPISCOPAL FUND .- The little parish of St. Lazare de Vaudreuil has nobly contributed \$310 to the fund, for the relief of the bishopric difficulties.

A COTTON MILL AT COATIGOON .- A cotton mill has been started at Coaticook, and contains 200 looms and 10,000 spindles. Mr. Hobbs, formerly connected with the Hudon

note: there is a fair demand being experienced from manufacturers at about pre-

PROPERTY.—This, morning, the students of the Montreal College, headed by the band attached to that institution, proceeded to the Church of Notre Dame de Bonsecours' where all present approached the Holy Table. This is the custom of the college, and for about forty years an anaual pilgrimage has been made to the church in question

DROWNED .-- One night last week Edward Cardinal, a farmer of St. Genevieve, started for this city with a load of produce. While crossing Riviere des Prairies his vehicle fell through the bridge, and before succor could be obtained, the farmer and his equipage were swept away. The body of the deceased, who leaves a numerous family, has not been

John Moran..... Amprior

LIST OF LOCAL AGENTS. ONTARIO.

S. KellyAlmonte	ı
S. KellyAlmonte Alex. McDonald, R.S.SAlexandria	ŀ
J. D. McIlmovle	١.
J. J. Bernard, P.M Brechin	ı
D. McDonnellBarrie	ıſ
James Keating Brickley	1
James Windle Bagot	: 1
Daniel BulgerBulger	1
J. W. McRae Beaverton John Slaven Burritt's Rapids	1
John Slaven Burritt's Rapids	1
Patrick DeCantillon Beechwond	.1
J. M. Hurley Belleville	1
M. J. Lally Blessington	. 1
D. O'Connor Brantford	П
J M Hennessey Brockville	ıl
Paul IngoldbyCentreville Allen GrantCarleton Place	1
Allen Grant Carleton Place	1
James Fee	1
H. C. Paterson	ì
James O'Reilly Hastings	ı
James Murdoch	1
J. McAuley Kingston	L
Patrick O'Keefe	1.
Phillip Brady Kemptville	1
J. McCullough Lonsdale	1
David Walker Lindsay	
T Lee Marysville	ł
John Meagher	ł
Puter Brennen Melrose	Į
John Broderick	ı
Michael Byan Mount St. Patrick	ł
M. Maloney, P.M Monckland	1
M. JudgeMetcalf John McAllisterNapanee	1
John McAllister	l
Patrick Guthrie Newmarket	١
Thomas J. Masterson North Lancaster	1
John Cass Uttawa	1
M. SammonOsceola	1
James SweeneyOegoode	ļ
P. McCabePort Hope	1
Thomas FurlongPicton	1
M. J. Armand	L
J. C. Sullivan Peterborough	П
W. NorthgravesPerth	ŀ
N. Devereux Prescott	L
James McDermottRathburn	L
Angus TobinRiver Raisin	Г
J. Devine	E
M. StanleyStanleyville	1
M. O'BrienSouth Douro	1.
G O'Neill P M South Gloucester	Ł
D McCart Sarnia	1
I. Murphy Sugforth	ŀ
D. McCart	l
John MurphyStoco	ĺ
Simon LabrosseSt. Eugene	Ĺ
S. W. DE DI ABOUA	1

R. McKay..... Toronto

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

Ed. Polan.....Huntingdon

James O'Brien..... Inverness

J W. Kennedy..... Richmond

Edward Murphy......Ormstown

John Shean...... Portage du Fort

R. McDermott......Mayo
James J. Kelly.....St. Stanislaus de Kostka

M. Landrigan St. Catherine's

Simon McNally, Mayor..... Calumet Island

John Mullin...... Vinton

On Sunday Mass was celebrated at this

Church at 8 a.m., for the English-speaking

John J. McGowan.....St. Anicet

ST. BRIDGET'S CHURCH.

parishioners, by Rev. Father Kiernan. Rev Father James Lonergan, P.P., made the usual weekly announcements. He stated that building operations had recommenced on the new Church, which he was happy to say was progressing rapidly, but that further and additional funds were required, and re quested that the usual monthly collection to be taken up to-day would be liberal, for the new Church. Incidentally he remarked that the \$8,000 heretofore collected by the Rev. Fathers Fitz Henry and O'Farrell towards the building of an Irish Church in the east end would be quite accomptable now could it be realized that the church is being erected, and for which object this large amount of money was originally collected. The St. Bridget's sheets. Each sheet contains from 12 to 40 pic-parish nor its charitable institutions have tures. pever either directly or indirectly received one cent benefit therefrom. The Rev. Father has been investigating the matter, but as yet was never unsuccessful in his efforts in obtaining possussion of the amount and placing it where it legitimately belongs. It is now the Rev. Father's intention to bring this matter before the parishioners with a view to receive back with interest this \$8,000 from the parties who for over 20 years have had the custody of the same, so that the money may now be applied to the original intention for which it was collected; and he intends to use all legal and ecclesiastical ways and means in attaining his object. He further announced that a meeting for this object would take place next Sunday immediately after Mass, at the rooms of the St. Bridget's Temperance Society, to which he invited all subscribers to the fund, or their representatives, as well as the parisbioners generally, when this matter would be discussed, and urgently requested a large attendance to co-operate with him in his endeavors to have justice done in the premises.

THE CORN EXCHANGE.

A meeting of the Corn Exchange was held esterday at noon, Mr. R. Esdaile in the chair. The following rules were submitted and discussed, but the meeting adjourned until to-day at twelve o'clock without settling the questions brought before it :- No. 1 provided that prompt shipment from inland Canadian ports by vessel or by railway shall be deemed to be shipped within five working days after date of Nos. 2 and 3 provided for notices of ar-

COAL—Retail prices per ton, delivered, for cosh; showing sentenced to Penitentiary for three craft, shall take delivery of the same within the time prescribed to the same wit of the most within the time precribed, the master or agent of the craft shall be entitled to discharge the cargo into store at the risk and expense of the owner thereof. No. 6 provides for the time of examination. No. 7 provides for the time of chamination. No. 7 stipulates that all property shall be at sellers' risks until delivery is taken or transfer of title is given to buyers. No. 8 provides that payment shall be made on the sellers of title and the sellers of the sellers of title and the sellers of title sellers of title sellers. delivery, or if immediate delivery is not taken within three days after the notice of arrival or on the transfer of the title of property. No 9 provides that sales F. O. B. shall be held to exclude all charges of whatsoever kind.
No. 10 provides that in case of dispute as to No. 10 provinces snar in case or dispute as to quality, if sold by sample and not equal thereto, the buyer shall have the right of refusal or socceptance with an allowance for difference in value, such difference to be settled by arbitration.

CAUTION.

The planes advertised by some of the Mont. real actioneers to be sold in private houses this spring as "Weber" planes are not "WEBER" planes. The advertisements appear to be intentionally worded so as to mislead the public. There is probably no piano maker in the world who has had so many imitators, both of his name and style, as "Weber." Several parties, particularly country people, are deceived by these advertisements, supposing that these low grade planes are really made by Weber, whereas none of his planes have been sold at auction at any of these sales. It the parties interested would use the style "Weber & Co." or "G. M. Weber & Co.," which are adopted by the two factories in Kingston, we would not have so much reason to complain, but suppressing the style adopted by these firms, and using the New York Piano to paim off imitation rosewood pianos, selling at from \$100 to \$150, as "WEBER" is manifestly unfair, and carries with it the appearance of deliberate fraud.

NEW YORK PIANO CO. Agents for "Weber." Montreal, 1st May, 1880.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

Premium Books.

The Subscribers request the attention of L the Trustees of the Roman Catholic Separate Schools, Directors of Colleges, Convenus, Catholic Institutions, and Catechism Classes, to their complete assortment of Catholic Books, suitable for Premiums, at prices from Five cents upwards.

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vols, assorted put up in boxes of 6 vols, Alice Harmon Series of Tales, 12 mo. Fancy cloth covers, 30 vols. assorted, put

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Now ready, the Revised Edition of the Immigration Pamphlet, published by the CATHOLIC COLONIZATION BUREAU of Minnesota, U.S., under the auspices of the RIGHT REV. BISHOP

Hobbs, formerly connected with the Hudon Company, will be the manager.

Shop-Lifters Abrested.—Mose Muller and Jacob Muller, two German Jews, were this Show of the Question of demurrage, Mr. W. W. Ogilvie, that "the consignee of 761 Craig street, Montreal."

Hudon rival, and Nos. 4 and 5 for demurrage. On the question of demurrage. On Copies of the above pamphlet can be had free, copies of the above pamphlet can be had free, copies of the Above pamphlet can be had free, copies