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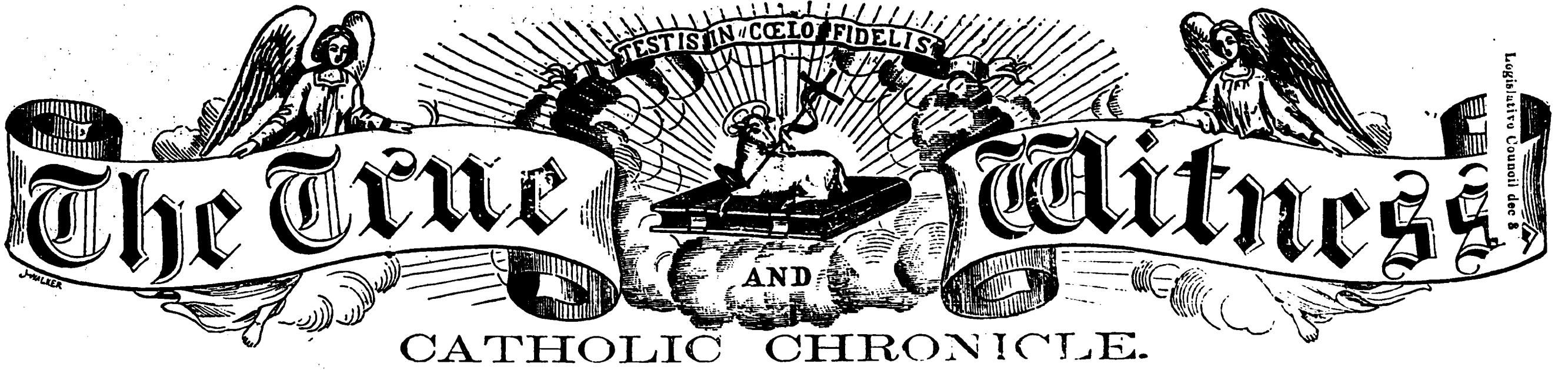
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THOUGHTS.

Life without thought, fair reason's power
We scoundrels can't control
The gift of knowledge is a dowry,
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.

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

JAMES 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 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 *New York Tribune* had the most important of his letter to publish yet, and they had 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 to write for the *Pilot*, a series of articles on 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 again.

"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 report them' and I did that; and I have been told, since I came home, that my facts and the theories I expressed conflicted with the position that the *Tribune* had previously taken. Most editors would have thrown their correspondent's letters into the waste basket 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 slaveholders, and the landlords of Ireland are just had 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—I lived to see that it was true yet."

"Nearly all the Irish Protestants I met—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 Shelburne 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 isn't 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 him: 'In Ulster they had tenant-right and in the Catholic provinces of the West the tenants had no rights that the landlords felt bound to respect. That's the whole of it, O'Reilly!'"

"Now, I want 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 if you like."

The Irish in America can never be thoroughly understood until you have seen them at home. And they improve on acquaintance. They are truly a warm-hearted and

generous people, at least every American will find them so; although, possibly, their hereditary hatred of the rule of England 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 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 clanliness 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 in any country professing to be free. Every landlord is a local Plantagenet, without the fear of the nobility before his eyes that softened the rigor of royal rule in pre-Cromwellian times, for the landlord is the noble, and the Crown supports his exactions. If the Irish Catholics had not been quarrelsome and clanlike—if they had not always been ready with a knock-down blow and had not lunged together, they would have been all knocked down or hanged separately.

This inherited trait gives to the leader of the Irish popular party, whoever for the time 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 were to lead it to victory or death. Mr. Biggar spoke of him, in a public speech, as the "dictator of the Irish people." And so he is. There are men in his 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 a lowly cabin, with its floor slippery, its walls 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 savior 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.

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 correspondents, when the American consul at Cork remarked on the heartiness of Mr. Parnell's reception, told him that he had telegraphed that only the rabble received him. Why, O'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 ovations. Phil Sheridan's reception in Boston was the nearest approach 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 been 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 Parnell more heartily."

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 decided 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 relief funds—not the Government but the people; the Government, as usual, while pre-

tending 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 gave only £250! If she had given £1,000 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 one-twentieth 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 excel each other, and the poor tenants benefit by their rivalry. Lots of people would have given nothing to one fund had given to the other. When the allocations (as they call the amounts voted for each parish) 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 handed over, in any fair proportion, to the Castle, the Mansion and the Land League Funds. The more committees the more expense, the more red tape the more difficulty of an equal distribution. I believe that they will be honestly administered—all of them—but five committees hinder instead of help. The three Irish committees covered the whole field admirably. For myself, I have already given more than I could well afford to the starving people I saw, but if I give 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 appropriated for expenses. It all comes out of a different fund—so that every cent goes to the poor."

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 fall 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 famine 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 describe 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 more honest set of men anywhere than the Irish anti-landlord agitators. Davitt, Egan, Brennan, Ferguson, London 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 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. Richard 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 4th inst. 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 Wigtonshire.

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 DUNDEE 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 Craignue commenced work on the reduction of 1s per day. The miners of North Motherwell, in the employment of Merry & Cunningham, 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 reduction.

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 the Newmarket 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 marriages registered in the eight principal towns of Scotland during the month of March is the following effect:—During the month of March, 1880, there were registered in the eight principal towns of Scotland the births of 3911 children, of whom 2,024 were males, and 1,887 females. 636 marriages were registered 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 towns during March, of whom 1,441 were males and 1,360 females. If allowance be made for increase of population, this number is 277 below the average for March during the last ten years.

The Tay Bridges Accident.—The bodies of James Beales, 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 discovered floating in Tayport harbor, while the latter was found in a salmon stake net at Kintshaly fishing tents. Beales, who was fifteen years of age, was a native of Boyton, Forgan; while Annan, who was aged twenty, belonged to Newburgh. On Wednesday, the body of a woman was seen floating in the water near Albert Lightship. Captain Menzies immediately lowered a boat, and secured the body, which was 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 Kincaid, a servant in the employment of Mr. Lee, of the Duadee and Lon-on Shipping Company. Deceased, who was about 18 years of age, was the daughter Peter Kincaid, 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 address 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 session; therefore, the fear that his physical powers are not equal to them 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 fulfill all reasonable expectations, but he must be given time, 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 earnestly wish for Mr. Blake's success in his new position, and hope that the leader may have no more ground of complaint against the party than the party expects 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 Kinghorne, a representative peer for Scotland.—*Dublin Freeman*.

In a conversation between Cardinal Manning 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 Catholic 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 ceremony 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 beautiful 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 Journal*.

On Saturday afternoon an influential deputation, headed by Lord O'Hagan, and including Viscount Garmeston, Lord Enly, 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 bewildered him to receive an expression of approval so warm, so special, so thorough, from men so high in station, ecclesiastical and civil, speaking, as they avowed, on behalf of the whole Catholic people of 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 a 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 it 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 unable to leave Ireland.

THE INSOLVENCY LAW.

A DEPUTATION FROM THE MONTREAL BOARD OF TRADE INTERVIEW THE MINISTER OF FINANCE—PROVISIONS FOR EQUIABLE DISTRIBUTION 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 session providing for the equitable distribution of Insolvent Assets in the Province of Quebec. Mr. Gault, M. P., introduced the Bill. Addressed there were 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 judgment 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 insolvency 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, however, to use his efforts to obtain efficient legislation on the subject next session. The Government intended during the recess to consider the matter.

RENEWED RIOTS.

A REVOLT AMONG QUEBEC 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 Aroher Leduc's flour store, between men of the two ship-laborers' societies. One man named Ratto, living in St. Saviour, 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 Helgason on the spot. The wounded in the first attack are Beauchamp, Neil and another, name unknown. These two latter are members 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 seceders, 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 ringleaders have been arrested.

—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. Little wrangling between the two nationalities continued until this afternoon, when upon 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 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, where a general row broke out among them, in which sticks 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 melee 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. M. 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 utmost, but on all sides it is feared that the beginning of the trouble. The better disposed people regret the occurrence very much, fearing rightly enough that the frequent occurrence of such riots as a place of business. The streets are full of people, and as the night is very dark, it is feared that a riot on there may be trouble. So far, the military have not been called out, but there was much talk of this evening, and hopes were expressed that if the soldiers 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 he acted.

TAXING CANADIAN CAPITAL.

ALBANY, N. Y., May 3.—The Governor this afternoon 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 tax.

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 forgery.

BEFORE BED.

Here, in this leafy place,
On his bed,
Cuddling his nightgown face,
He lay,
The book in his hand,
All you can say is said.

One Night's Mystery.

By May Agnes Fleming.

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 preferable to the deathly dullness of existence dragged out as the wife of the rich and respectable Mr. Donald McKelplin?

Mademoiselle Stephanie stood listening to Miss Hendrick's vehement outburst with knitted brows and pursed-up lips, utterly perplexed and at a loss.

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

'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 night?'

'So I am,' Cyrella answered, laughing; 'but I flattered 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.'

'What has she done?' 'I'll news flies apace,' Miss Jones told her.

'What then, will you do?' 'Pardon, mademoiselle! I decline to answer.' 'Once I am expelled this school your right to question me ends.'

'I said the stage, mademoiselle; Cyrella repeated, imperturbably—'no other life is open to me, and for the stage alone I qualified.'

'How the matter leaked out it seemed impossible to tell, but leak out it did; perhaps Miss Jones's exultation over her enemy's downfall got the better of her discretion, but as the four and thirty boards sat down to their maternal coffee and pateslets it was darkly whispered about that some dreadful tale befell Cyrella Hendrick.'

'I must speak to Jeanne,' she gasped. 'Oh, mon Dieu! 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 partook of that meal with the excellent appetite of a hearty school-girl, Mademoiselle Jeanne eyeing her in terror and amazement.'

'In the afternoon the girls wrote German exercises and looked over Monday's lessons. All morning the shadow of mystery and suspicion hung 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, perplexed. '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 compunctious—she knows I'll ask her after class.'

Leçons and exercises ended. At twelve the welcome bell rang announcing that studies were over for the week, and the students free to rush out pell-mell and make day hideous with their uproar. Sydney alone lingered, going up to Miss Jones, whose duty it was to remain behind, overlook desks, and put the class-room generally in order.

'Miss Jones,' she asked, 'what has Cyrella 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 kind of heart, so courteous of manner, so gracefully and promptly obedient, that she won hearts as if by magic.'

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

'Oh, nonsense! We all know she has, and that she is in punishment down in Mademoiselle 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 sealed.'

'I thought you were locked in! I thought you were in punishment!' Sydney said bewildered.

'So I am,' Cyrella answered, laughing; 'but I flattered 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.'

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They stood big and bright in Sydney's beseeching eyes, as she stood with clasped, pleading hands before the prospect.

'I have pleaded for Miss Hendrick, ma'am, she said, looking troubled; 'I have begged the good aunt to forgive her this one time.'

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'You don't know Miss Dormer, ma'am, she said, looking 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. I will go straight from this school to New York.'

'You hear that, ma'am?' Sydney cried. 'You will drive her to desperation. Do not—do not send that letter! She is sorry—she will never offend again. Oh, ma'am, she listens to me. I am going away—I always said you liked me. Grant me, then, this parting favor. It is the first—it will be the last I shall ask!'

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

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

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Monday morning dawned bright and gay, sparkling with frosty sunbeams, the sun of suppressed emotion, the bright, the school. A round robin for a half holiday was sent to Mademoiselle Stephanie, and was granted. English had estimated a gabble of conversation, and as they gazed from the table a thrill ran through all as a huckster-catch dove up to the door. The messenger for Sydney Owenson came.

'The door is closed, she leans forward her lovely wet face. They are all there on the steps, teachers, pupils, servants, and foremost, the tall, erect figure and fine face of Cyrella Hendrick.'

'Good-by, Cy—dearest Cy,' she sobbed, and 'Good-by, Sydney,' Miss Hendrick answers, gravely, but without tears.

'The coachman cracks his whip, and they are off, rattling down the silent Rue St. Dominique, and the pensionnaires 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 flush. 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 Bertie, to her bridegroom—and so forgets the pensionnaires.'

'Charlotte, what time is it? If it isn't past four that confounded clock must be slow.'

'Captain Owenson—Squire Owenson' as he is known to all men hereabouts—asks this question for the twentieth time within the hour, turning over with an impatient half sigh, half groan, in his big invalid chair. And Charlotte, otherwise Mrs. Owenson, looks up from her tating, and answers placidly, as she has answered placidly also twenty times before:

'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 frowns 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 in spite of his haggardness, bright, restless 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 silvered hair not many shades darker.

'By the lace-draped bay window of this her husband's invalid sitting-room sits Mrs. Owenson, serenely doing tating. A tall, thin, faded lady, with pale blue eyes, pale, fairish complexion, and a general air of cheerful insipidity. In early youth Mrs. Owenson was a beauty—in the maturity of seven and forty years, Mrs. Owenson fancied herself a beauty still.

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 brackets, statues 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 the window you saw a lovely view, spreading woodland all glowing with the rubies and oranges of that most exquisite and poetic season the "Fall," emerald 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 he is, in angry, vehement protest. A brave man he is, in angry, vehement protest. A brave man he is, in angry, vehement protest.

'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 tating, 'you mustn't excite 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 why!'

'Well, now,' says Mrs. Owenson, more 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 what you call—bush—bush—and Bertie and he were bosom friends at college, and naturally Bertie wanted to see him before he left. And you told him yourself—now Reginald, love, you know you told him yourself, to invite him to the wedding, and—'

'Yes, yes, yes, yes! O Lord! what a thing a 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 them in great. And this is no little thing, by George! alighting Sydney, isn't it time for those confounded robes yet, Char? Lay down that beastly rubbish you are wearing time over and attend to your duties.'

'Still serene, still unruffled, Mrs. Owenson obeys. To tell the truth, her Reginald's ceaseless grumbling has little more effect upon her well-balanced mind than the sighing of the fetal wind out among the trees. A perfect digestion, or unshattered nerve system, an unlimited capacity for sorrow, Mrs. Owenson superior, to every trial of life. She lays down the obnoxious rubbish, pours out the drops carefully in a little crystal cup, and hands it to her husband. As he takes it the shrill shriek of the locomotive, rushing into the station two miles distant, reads the evening air.

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

'And I will go and see about dinner, Reginald,' remarks Mrs. Owenson, settling her cap with a pleased simper at herself 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,' remonstrates Mrs. Owenson, 'knitting's old-fashioned. Tating.'

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 trinitine, 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 night—may cry 'come!' at any moment, and his patient protest against the inexorable decree never ceases. His longing for life is almost pitious 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 sitting-room is far removed from all household tumult. 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 portico entrance in front, sloping 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 par 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 smiled 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 little, pretty, yellow-haired little maid and heiress. The old 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 pervasiveness of her contrary sex, each of these babies was a girl. To make matters worse, five died in infancy, and Sydney, 'flair, brightest and best,' alone shot up and flourished. Shot up, slender and pretty an Owenson her father rejoiced to see in face and nature. It was then his thoughts turned 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 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 her father must find 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 husband.'

He lay knitting 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 holes of the trees, whose carriage wheels came rattling loudly up the drive. He started upright in his seat, a red flush lighting his haggard face, his heart throbbing like a sledge-hammer against his side. There was a slight 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 him.

'Papa, how your heart beats! Oh, papa, 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, Reginald, not to excite yourself in that way.'

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'I told you, Reginald, not to excite yourself in that way.'

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

IRISH RELIEF. CENTRAL OFFICE "FARNELL IRISH RELIEF FUND" 32 PARK PLACE, NEW YORK, APRIL 30, 1880. The Secretary of the Farnell Irish Relief Fund begs to acknowledge the receipt of the following subscriptions since last statement:

"Oh, I think it is an advance of 25 or 30 per cent over their present wages." "What are they paid?" "That I am unable to state; neither can I draw a parallel between the Valleyfield and Hochelaga mill hands, as I am not aware that their actions are controlled by a similarity in hours and wages."

In America have reduced the business to a state of panic. The operations of holders have been utterly disorganized by the release of the immense accumulation of the Atlantic seaboard. The instructions given to factors have been simply: "Take the best price you can get, but sell."

was a minister, lawyer, hotel-keeper, stock-raiser and politician in rotation in every town he lived in. He was driven from place to place by his immoral conduct, and descended in the scale until compelled to leave.

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.

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 conferred upon man.

THE VALLEYFIELD STRIKE. WHEAT THE AGENT SAYS—RIGIDIOUS 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.

BRITISH GRAIN TRADE. 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.

FIGHTING IN AFGHANISTAN. OBSPERATE COMBAT—1,200 KILLED—ABDURRAHMAN KHAN PRACABLY INCLINED. LONDON, April 29.—The Vicary of Indis 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."

KALLOCH AND HIS VICTIM. THE MURDERER'S RECORD. (From the Philadelphia Press.) Mr. W. G. Crowley, who during the trouble last summer in San Francisco when the Chronicle (De Young's paper) was attacking Kearney, Kalloch and the workmen's party with the most aggressive persistence,

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.

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

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The True Witness

AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. A WEEKLY EDITION OF THE "EVENING POST"

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY, AT 761 CRAIG STREET, MONTREAL, BY THE Post Printing and Publishing Company.

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MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, MAY 5.

CALENDAR. MAY. THURSDAY, 6—Ascension of our Lord. Holyday of Obligation. Less. Acts 1:1-11. Cor. 4: Mark 16:7-8.

FRIDAY, 7—St. Stanislaus, Bishop and Martyr. SATURDAY, 8—Apparition of St. Michel, Archangel. First Plenary Council in Baltimore, 1852.

SUNDAY, 9—Sunday within the Octave of the Ascension. St. Gregory, Bishop, Confessor, and Doctor of the Church. Less. Sec. 1. Luke 11:1-4. Matt. 17:1-8. Last Gospel. John 17:26. xvi. 4.

MONDAY, 10—St. Antoninus, Bishop and Confessor. SS. Gordian and Epimachus, Martyrs. TUESDAY, 11—St. John before the Latin Gate (May 6). St. Laval, Bishop, died, 1687.

WEDNESDAY, 12—SS. Nereus, Achilles, Domitilla, and Pancratius, Martyrs.

NOTICE. Subscribers should note the date on the label attached to their paper, as it marks the expiration of their term of subscription.

Subscribers who do not receive the TRUE WITNESS regularly should complain direct to our Office. By so doing the postal authorities can be the sooner notified, and the error, if there be any, rectified at once. See to it that the paper bears your proper address.

Subscribers, when requesting their addresses to be changed, will please state the name of the Post Office at which they have been receiving their papers, as well as their new address. When making remittances, always date your letter from the Post Office address at which you receive your paper.

Address all correspondence and make money orders payable to the POST PRINTING AND PUBLISHING Co., Montreal.

The Senate has thrown out the bill for marriage with a deceased wife's sister by a majority of one vote. The majority gives, as a reason for its action, that the country should have time to consider the matter, though how the expression of opinion, when the matter shall have been considered, is to be made known is one of the mysterious aspects of the Senate's procedure.

The Senate will be more docile next year; it always is.

We 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 will require all the available funds at their 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 respective papers. The readers of the TRUE WITNESS 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.

The return of the Socialist, Herr Hartmann, a journeyman shoemaker, to the German 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 unsuccessful, and has completely lost control of the Parliament, notwithstanding his supreme efforts to maintain it and his numerous and comical attempts at resignation. The defeat of the Government on the Samoan colonization question is the last straw which broke the camel's back. The Prince has no one but 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 aggrandizing 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 phantom, and, in the meantime, if I have my Blanqui, who is not eligible for election, Germany has her Hartmann, who is."

NOTWITHSTANDING 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 result, and dedicated most of their time to thanking God that the Home Rulers would not hold the balance of power. Every step of Mr. Parnell excited them more particularly, and at each fresh victory for him they shouted

In chorus, while their hearts throbbed with fear, "Oh, dear! watch that poor Parnell how he is being treated and pelted by the electors; isn't it all ridiculous?" &c. But this was all game; it was they who were ridiculous, and it is they who are now ridiculous by attaching such vast importance to the Home Rulers and their divisions. They give us the names of all the dissentients from Parnell's policy three over, and keep repeating the word "split" with suspicious frequency. Indeed, it is not exaggeration to say that Parnell and his programme occupy more of their attention than the personnel of the new Cabinet. They remember what trouble a certain gentleman and six followers gave the Empire the past 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 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 victim of the outrage. In some quarters 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 demagogues. 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 terms with the Nubian, never. Why, when even the aristocracy, the bureaucracy, the shoddyocracy, the plutocracy, and the other oracles 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 negro? Why do those howling 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. The (tyrannical) Catholic Church puts her foot down upon that kind of thing and says, go your own ways socially and politically, 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 my domain there shall be true liberty, fraternity 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 prevent future oppression of black cadets or cadets of any other color.

The Famine. The London Times is one of those fine old English papers which gains its information on Irish affairs from one of those fine old Irish Tories who draws his inspirations from that fine old institution called the Castle of Dublin. The correspondent religiously attends all the vice-regal balls and levees, and seeing there so much that is wealthy and fashionable, thinks it would be a shame and a pity to look beyond for intelligence of the 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 Pinarof 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 pictures of the suffering. Energetic and disloyal Irish members of Parliament and land league agitators took a trip to the continent and gave their ideas in the proper quarters. Subscriptions were set afoot in France and Italy for the relief of a part of the population of the flourishing United Kingdom, and the Times was in-

tensely, was profoundly disgusted. The famine was there, and 'twere useless to deny it any longer. But now when the Marlborough Committee is disbanded and the Conservative 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 reasonable, and the promise of summer is excellent. If a good harvest succeed the dismal experience of recent years, the exasperation of temper that comes from want will die away." "If" and "seems" 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. 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 for assistance and pointed to the coming 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 permit 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 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 of Bradlaugh's stamp are, and have been, common enough in the French, Italian, German, and Spanish Parliaments, but 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 infidels in the Imperial Parliament before 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 Parliament during the late political contest was rejected because of his avowed atheistic principles, but it is well known several were not rejected who are avowed iconoclasts and upholders of agnosticism. It was, however, 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 Bradlaugh will be disqualified and a fresh election ordered for his constituency, but as 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 problem 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 solemnly 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 of the most sincerely religious men of his time, while, it is needless to repeat it, Bradlaugh believes in nothing, except perhaps in the divinity of himself and Mrs. Besant, his companion in prison for the offence of disseminating obscene literature.

It is scarcely possible that the present Parliament will further alter the oath of allegiance to suit the peculiar views of Mr. Bradlaugh, although on account of the strength of the radical element in the new House, the attempt will in all probability be made, and the ministry will be placed in difficulty which the general public will be curious to see how they will get over. But leaving Mr. Bradlaugh and his views aside for a moment, and turning to his constituents, the question may be asked, are they also Republicans and infidels, or if they are not, why do they send such a man to represent them with their eyes open? And if Northampton be infidel and Republican, is it safe to infer that the constituency is isolated in its opinions, and that the rest of the constituencies are as yet untainted? Most assuredly not; sets of opinion do not go floating in the air like germs, and all of a sudden settle down in one particular spot, and grow and flourish there. It is far easier, though not so agreeable, to believe that most

of the populous shires, of which London is the centre, are permeated with the prevalent ideas, and that all other things being equal, an atheist is just as welcome to some of the electors as a Protestant, and far preferable to a Catholic who is foolish enough to subscribe 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 constituencies, 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 first-class 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, and it was shrewdly suspected the new organ 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 a mediocre impracticable politician as George Brown, while Mackenzie, on the other hand, and his following 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—it would lead to the conclusion that the breach between the clear Grit and Liberal wing of the Reform party has been widened, and that small as the party at present is, it is too large for one leader. The course the 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 Globe has repeatedly attacked Mr. Blake since the opening of the present session of Parliament, and Mr. Blake has defended himself 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 section of which it is still the organ, but if it conduce to the ultimate good of Canada, few of us will have cause to regret it. The fact 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 that would better suit the Mail, while the latter journal has become more patriotic and Canadian; and, though it would not so much matter what set of opinions a journal advocated in some countries, in Canada we have not yet surrendered the idea that all of our leading journals are more or less inspired and empowered to speak ex cathedra for their respective party leaders. Amid this confusion the eyes of the country are almost unanimously turned towards Edward Blake as the man who, if he leaves his crochets and theories aside for a season, may be able to dispel the clouds that lower on the political horizon and evolve confidence from confusion. If, for instance, Mr. Blake is serious about forming a Canadian national party of which he will himself be the chief, there is nothing in the world to prevent him. The materials are at hand, and he has little to do but mould them into shape. Let him take courage from the efforts of Gladstone and mark what one able, eloquent and honest man is capable of doing, and if at the next general election he does not succeed in rallying around him a large and enthusiastic following we shall be strangely mistaken. But he must shake off Mackenzie and eschew the Globe. They have been tried and found wanting, they are Reformers who do not know how to reform. The great majority of the young men of Canada will follow Mr. Blake whether they hold Liberal or Conservative opinions, always provided he goes in for realities and ignores shams as com-

pletely as the Globe ignored the Liberal. We now learn that the Hon. Mr. Mackenzie has formally resigned the leadership of the Opposition. This will surprise no one who has watched the current of events and observed 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 be seen.

Hull Relief Fund.

Table with 2 columns: Name and Amount. Includes Evening Post (\$10.00), J. J. Curran, C. O. (2.00), C. J. Devlin (2.00), J. A. (2.00), John Norton, Lachine (1.00), John Nagle (1.00), D. McGrath (1.00), Loughman & O'Flaherty (5.00).

"True Witness" Irish Relief Fund.

Table with 2 columns: Name and Amount. Includes Brought forward (\$2,138.10), McNaughton Bros., Huntington (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), J. Gallagher, St. Marthe, Que. (2.00), Mrs. Garragher, " (2.00), F. Burke, " (1.00), Friend of Ireland (1.00), Contributed by the residents of St. Patricks, Tingwick, Que. (93.70), Contributed by the residents of St. Marthe, Que., per J. & E. McCabe (58.50), Contributed by the residents of Rockburn, Que., per Henry Duffin (27.00), From the residents of Chambly, Que. (48.75), Patrick Dugan, 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), L. Teller, L'Epiphanie (1.00), Jean Cloutier, Three Rivers (1.00), E. Many, " (5.00), U. Walsh, Quebec (5.00), R. J. Flanagan, Quebec (5.00), Thos. Powers, Piles Railway (5.00), J. J. Rogers, Three Rivers (5.00), Jas. McCaffrey, Three Rivers (4.00), And. Hickey, " (4.00), M. J. Hogan, Quebec (4.00), E. Reynolds (3.00), David O'Grady, Lombardy, Ont. (2.00), M. O'Mara, " (2.00), James Murphy, " (2.00), J. H. Leblanc, 547 Craig street (5.00), O. McCarragher, Mongenais, Que. (1.00), From Rev. F. Woods, St. Joseph of Huntingdon, Q., per William Hassam, Jr. (27.00), From Rev. C. J. Duffus, Kemptville (57.00), D. J. Curry (2.00), J. Lynott (1.00), From Pembroke, per M. Dowaley (90.00), Jas. Dunlavy, West Shefford, Q., Parish of St. Patrick of Beauveglise, 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), E. Donahue, Farnham (5.00), George Mullin, do (2.00), John Kavanagh, do (5.00), Patrick Brennan, do (2.00), S. Choquette, do (1.00), Frank Howie, do (0.50), Jas. W. Donohue, do (2.00), Wm. Kinehan, do (1.00), W. A. Kinehan, do (1.00), Frank Mullin, do (4.00), Piere Bieran, do (1.00), The Berard, do (0.25), E. Audette, do (0.25), J. B. Archambault, do (0.25), A. Ouimette, do (2.25), A. J. Trudeau, do (6.50), Aug. Demers, do (6.25), A. Tarte, do (0.25), M. Robidou, do (1.00), Patrick McQuillen, do (1.00), Richard Buck, do (0.25), B. J. A. Burke, do (0.50), Thomas Landers, do (1.00), John Ryan, do (1.00), George Dorby, do (1.00), Joseph Rowen, do (0.50).

PARNELL LAND LEAGUE FUND.

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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' grievances. 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 surrounded with farmers. You know that they are suffering very much now from bad harvests, and in some things, as they think from laws; but they have no power in the House of Commons. They, unfortunately, had not sent farmers to Parliament nor intelligent men who understand or care for their interests, and the result is that whatsoever complaint the farmers 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 done—hardly anything at all done—until the county representation is placed upon a wider or more general basis—the greatest possible magnitude—a question which I recollect my friend Mr. Cobden used to speak of in these terms. The farmers of England and Scotland are beginning to see in Mr. Parnell's Irish agitation a great deal that is congenial with their own sentiments and needs. This is the reason why Parnell 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 Dullio and Lepanto. Many newspapers express their belief that they were secretly built as mere experiments to serve the naval interests of England.

ST. PATRICK'S CHURCH.

ENDING CEREMONIES OF FIRST COMMUNION DAY—GOLDEN FEET OF YOUTH—GRAND RECEPTION, AND ANGELIC SINGING.

There are but few events in the religious life of a Catholic which call for such a touching display of so much genuine piety, 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 piety of their souls, as well as the joy of their hearts. They brought hope to many a Christian mother's heart and happiness to their homes.

Towards evening they all once more wended 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 attendance to witness the beautiful and edifying 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 of virtue was now clear and open, and that they should always continue therein; that they should leave nothing undone to shun vice, and never forego 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 Soudages, whose musical tastes and gifts are those of a perfect musician. The next production was an Ave Maria 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 sonorous and brilliant, with all the elements of clearness and sweetness. The chorus was taken up by 400 boys and 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 success of the production both as regards the excellent time preserved and the perfect union 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 Scapular 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 piety and religion, and in the heart a feeling of rejoicing, happiness and satisfaction.

—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.

One of the most reliable medicines for Headache, is DR. HARVEY'S ANTI-BILIOUS 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 purgative of worms, and the easiest taken, and he will reply, BROWN'S VERMIFUGE COMFITS or Worm Lozenges, which are so powerful and so popular, are pleasant to taste, and do their work speedily and thoroughly.

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 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.

VENNOR.

The weather-beaten prophet, Mr. Vennor, the Canadian... Has been sent to Montreal, and sought the wilds...

LECTURE.

On Monday evening Mr. Peter O'Leary delivered a lecture to a large and intelligent audience in St. Peter's Catholic Club and Institute, Hatton Garden, London.

THE CURSE OF IRELAND.

THE LAND LAWS MUST BE CHANGED.—FATHER M. J. O'FARRELL ENDORSES MR. PARNELL'S POLICY. At a meeting of the Parnell League, in St. Peter's Catholic Club...

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 with duties paid...

TUESDAY.

No news of the Atalanta. Over 100 houses are under construction at Hull. Lumber shipments from Ottawa have commenced. Fifteen miles of new sewers have been laid in Memphis.

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 Conservatives, and 14 Liberals.

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 gallons of gas and extracted 371 teeth.

IRISH RELIEF.

Table with columns for donor names and amounts. Includes entries like 'The Secretary of the Parnell Irish Relief Fund', 'N Y City Young Men's B C B Society', etc.

THE COMING CABINET.—BEACONSFIELD'S FAREWELL.

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...

LATEST DESPATCHES CONDENSED.

MONDAY. Bismarck's physicians have ordered his retirement. King Humbert has dissolved the Italian Chambers. Population of Pembroke has increased 2,866 in one year.

THE HISTORIC "CURSE OF CROMWELL."

In 1640 the population was 1,800,000, and in 1650 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.

GLADSTONE'S TASK—MORE CABINET APPOINTMENTS—THE LOST ATALANTA.

LONDON, April 28.—The Times says that of a 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.

—A white married woman at Evansville, Ind., was so fascinated by the banjo playing of a wandering negro that she eloped 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.

—The Archbishop of Canterbury has fixed Tuesday, May 4 (in the Rogation days), as the day of Intercession for Foreign Missions by the Church of England.

—The Royal Academy and the Grosvenor Gallery are now open to the British public.

—The May number of the Nineteenth Century contains a poem by Tennyson, and also articles by M. Renan, Sir William Hall, M. Ogilby, etc.

—At the public demonstration last evening in Haymarket, in aid of the Irish Relief Fund, there was a grand procession of the civic and military, and a meeting at the City Hall, the Mayor presiding when addresses were made by John Dillon, M. P., and others.

—The amount contributed was \$4,000.

AGRICULTURE.

TIPS FOR THE MONTH OF MAY.

May is a very busy month, and there is so much work to be done in the garden...

For early market, will need the best of care and extra feed. The good shepherd will look well to his flock...

TELEGRAPHIC SPARKS.

TURKISH TROOPS are being hurried to Scutari. France and Mexico are about to resume diplomatic relations.

WEDNESDAY.

Turkish troops are being hurried to Scutari. France and Mexico are about to resume diplomatic relations.

THURSDAY.

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

A certain number of commissions in the British Line regiments will be open to competition by the Kingston cadets.

LETTER FROM LACHINE.

THE OPINIONS OF MR. MYLES OREGAN. I felt when standing in front of the Outlook office that the great event of my life was close at hand...

FRIDAY.

The transportation of the Constellation's cargo has been completed. Blomberg deeply and sincerely regrets the Liberal victory in England.

the original Greek. I again demand of you what is your business? "Look you here, Mr. Editor," said I, getting a little vexed at the fellow's facility...

THE NEW PARLIAMENT.

LONDON, April 30.—The first sensational scene in the new Parliament occurred today, when Mr. Chas. Bradlaugh, member for Northampton, was called upon to take the oath required from all members.

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.

STOVE POLISH.

THE RISING SUN STOVE POLISH. For beauty of Polish, Saving Labor, Cleanliness, Durability, and Cheapness, Unequaled.

A SEASON'S LABOR CLOSED.

This society has closed its season's labors, and it is gratifying to learn that, apart from the pleasure afforded every true lover of good music and artistic excellence in performance...

Medical.

EYE AND EAR. DR. L. C. THAYER. O.F.L.S.A., LONDON, ENGLAND. Surgeon to Regent's Park Eye Infirmary, Oculist and Oculist.

Medical.

DR. T. FELIX GOUBAUD'S Oriental Cream, or Magical Beautifier. Removes Tan, Pimples, and every blemish on beauty.

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MILK OF MAGNESIA. Cures Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Sour Stomach and Sick Headache.

LUBY'S FOR THE HAIR. There are persons who, having made use of various preparations without obtaining any satisfactory results...

DR. T. FELIX GOUBAUD'S Oriental Cream, or Magical Beautifier. Removes Tan, Pimples, and every blemish on beauty.

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

NEW TIES. NEW RIBBONS. NEW HOSIERY. Try S. Carsley's for Plain and Fancy Stockings.

Given Up by Doctors. "Is it possible that Mr. Godfrey is up and at work, and cured by so simple a remedy?"

Miscellaneous. The London Tablet writes: "Among the incidents of Wednesday's poll excites our attention..."

When it was proposed to remove the remains of Napoleon from St. Helena to France, some people in England objected...

The Saturday Review says that the Cairo donkey boy is the incarnation of everything Oriental, strange, convenient, civil, and wonderful in Egypt.

Another landmark goes down before the march of improvement, as typified by the Brooklyn Bridge.

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.

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.

The Chinese are generally very abstemious, and though a Chinese servant will occasionally ransack his master's pockets...

A private letter from a New Yorker in London says: "I had the good fortune the other day to come upon Tennison taking his chop and his sherry at last house..."

EPHRAIM'S COCOA—GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING. By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion...

O'CLERY.—The renowned Chevalier Keys O'Clery, who has earned such an unenviable reputation in connection with the rowdies of Bonaparte...

POSTERS. Sir Garnet Wolesey is returning to England. France has reduced the duties on Petroleum.

The Holmans are giving a benefit in Toronto, 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. 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 advertising of our Altar Wine has met with very great success; we have now aristocratic customers on Sherbrooke, Dorchester, St. Catherine, St. Denis, St. Hubert and many other streets who use it on their tables...

Province of Quebec District of Montreal. Superior Court, No. 446. Dame Hermasida Boudreau, of the City of Montreal, duly authorized a *curator ad litem*, Placide J. Joseph, Esquire, of the same place, Defendant.

Province of Quebec District of Montreal. Superior Court. Dame Margaret McOabe, of the City of Montreal, Wife of Peter Higgins, of the same place, Defendant, Plaintiff, vs. the said Peter Higgins, Defendant.

Holloway's Pills.—Nervous Debility.—No part of the human machine requires more watching than the nervous system—upon it hangs health and life itself.

Pond's Extract, for Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Burns and all Inflammation. Its wonderful curative influence is long maintained.

The pure flour of the finest Mustard Seed without any adulteration or dilution. This is the report of the Government Analyst on Colman's Genuine Mustard.

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 House.

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

There has been a rumor that Sir Robert Peel is to be made an Earl. His father especially enjoyed his widow not to accept a peerage with remainder to his children.

Admiral Phillips Westcott, the oldest commissioned officer in the British navy, died on March 18, at Hyde, at the age of 99.

A few weeks ago two French ladies applied to the Mayor of their district in Paris to be placed on the voting list.

Edison's telephones have been installed at the Hotel Midway, in the City of New York, and afford easy communication with Bagueres, a distance of fifteen miles.

The policeman's life is not a happy one in Japan, especially if he happens in the discharge of his duty to arrest a person who is very rich.

The Pull Mall Gazette says that an English electrical agent would see no chance of successfully running the majority of candidates who offer themselves in French constituencies, and still less those who come forward at German elections.

Probably no one article of diet is so generally adulterated as is cocoa. This article in its pure state, scientifically treated, is recommended by the highest medical authority as the most nourishing and strengthening beverage, and is strongly recommended to all as an article that will tone and stimulate the most delicate stomach.

Baking Powder. THE COOK'S FRIEND. Baking Powder. Manufactured under the patronage of the CONSUMERS OF CANADA!

W. D. McLAREN, 55 AND 57 COLLEGE STREET, MONTREAL.

J. N. ROUSSEL, NOTARY PUBLIC, Huntingdon, P. Q.

D. OHERTY & DOHERTY, ADVOCATES, &c. No. 50 St. James Street, Montreal.

Province of Quebec District of Montreal. Superior Court, No. 446. Dame Hermasida Boudreau, of the City of Montreal, duly authorized a *curator ad litem*, Placide J. Joseph, Esquire, of the same place, Defendant.

POND'S EXTRACT. THE GREAT VEGETABLE PAIN DESTROYER AND SPECIFIC FOR INFLAMMATION AND HEMORRAGES.

Rheumatism, Neuralgia. No other preparation has cured so many cases of these distressing complaints as the Extract.

Hemorrhages. Bleeding from the nose, or from any other vessel, is speedily controlled and stopped.

Diphtheria & Sore Throat. Use the Extract promptly. It is a sure cure. Do not delay.

Sores, Ulcers, Wounds, Sprains and Bruises. It is the best dressing for all these affections.

Burns and Scalds. Heat and pain are instantly relieved.

Inflamed or Sore Eyes. It can be used without the slightest fear of burning.

Female Complaints. Can be used in all cases of female disease.

Pond's Extract. Has been limited to the use of the Extract in the treatment of all diseases of the eye.

NERVOUS DEBILITY. Vital Weakness and prostration from overwork or other causes, is radically and promptly cured by H. HASWELL & CO.

HEALTH FOR ALL! HOLLOWAY'S PILLS! This Great Household Medicine Banks Amongst the Leading Necessaries of Life.

Liver, Stomach, Kidneys & Bowels. Giving tone, energy and vigor to these great MAIN SPRINGS OF LIFE.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT. Its Searching and Healing Properties are Known Throughout the World.

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

GRAY'S SPECIFIC MEDICINE. THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY. TRADE MARK. Will promptly cure any and every case of Nervous Debility and Weakness, result of Indigestion, excess of work of the brain and nervous system.

Wanted. 300 tie cutters to cut ties on the line of the extensions of the Denver and Rio Grande Railway from Alamosa to Silverton, Col.

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1850 THE 1880 TRUE WITNESS. WEEKLY LITERATURE OF THE MONTREAL DAILY POST NOW IN ITS THIRTIETH YEAR OLDEST CATHOLIC PAPER IN CANADA AND IS THE CHEAPEST CATHOLIC PAPER ON THE CONTINENT FORTY-EIGHT COLUMNS WEEKLY \$1.50 PER ANNUM

During the year 1880 great improvements will be introduced into the TRUE WITNESS, such as additional reading matter, brilliant Editorials on the most interesting current events of the day at home and abroad.

It is a Catholic family should be without a good newspaper like the TRUE WITNESS.

CLUBS! CLUBS!! CLUBS OF FIVE PERSONS ONE DOLLAR

Agents Wanted. Intelligent, respectable agents wanted in districts all over the Dominion, where we are not represented, to whom liberal cash commissions will be given.

Wanted. 300 tie cutters to cut ties on the line of the extensions of the Denver and Rio Grande Railway from Alamosa to Silverton, Col.

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IMPROVED STEEL CANADIAN PLOW. THE ABOVE is decidedly the Best Made and Best Working STEEL PLOW ever offered in this Market. Just the thing for the Townships.

DOMINION ORGAN EMPORIUM! No. 280 Notre Dame Street (A. J. BOUCHERIN), Montreal. Made in France.

Philadelphia 1876, Sydney, 1877, Paris 1878, Toronto 1879. L. E. N. PRATTE, AGENT.

SPENCERIAN STEEL PENS. Of the very best English make, unrivalled for flexibility, durability and evenness of point.

BEATTY. Pianos Another battle on high prices. Basing on the motto—lowest prices for the best.

COLLEGE OF OTTAWA. This chartered College, directed by the Oblate Fathers of the Immaculate, is situated in a most healthy locality of the Capital and commands a magnificent view of the Ottawa-Gatineau and Rideau valleys.

FURS! FURS! EDWARD STUART, PRACICAL FURRIER, Corner of McGill & Notre Dame Streets.

AGENTS WANTED. Intelligent, respectable agents wanted in districts all over the Dominion, where we are not represented, to whom liberal cash commissions will be given.

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FINANCE & COMMERCE

Money continues abundant at the banks, and rates of interest are still quoted at 4 to 5 per cent on call, and 6 do. on time.

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 \$37,404.37, for the same month last year \$24,953.94, showing an increase this year of \$12,450.43.

The traffic receipts of the Grand Trunk Railway for the week ending 24th April, 1879, and 25th April, 1878, were \$1,180.

Passengers, mails and express. \$58,746 \$58,746 Freight and live stock. \$12,305 \$12,305 Total. \$152,540 \$152,540

Increase in 1880. \$24,451 The River du Loup receipts are included in 1879, not in 1880; adding them (\$4,300) the week's increase would be \$28,651.

WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE CITY WHOLESALE TRADE.

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.

The local flour and grain markets are as yet quite inactive, no sales on export account having been reported this week yet. Quotations for grain are almost purely nominal.

Table listing various commodities and their prices, including Flour, Sugar, Coffee, Tea, etc.

ASHES—Pots are quiet and unchanged. The demand is light, and receipts are exceedingly small for the season.

BOOTS AND SHOES—Business continues quiet and steady. Manufacturers are generally engaged still with the amount of back orders taken for shipment this week.

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.

FURS—Spring muskrat skins have been coming forward pretty freely during the week, and all offerings are readily taken at 17c. to 18c.

GROCERIES—There is a fair trade on orders reported doing, but beyond the ordinary operations at this season, there is nothing important to notice.

other choice teas nominally unchanged. Black teas 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 teas.

HIDES AND SKINS—The market for hides remains steady and nominally unchanged; dealers report the offerings light, but the demand continues good at the previous quoted high figures.

HARDWARE AND IRON—The only orders being received here for general hardware are of a hand-to-mouth character, and merely for sorting-up purposes.

IRON, per ton. \$21 50 to 25 00. Bessemer, \$21 50 to 25 00. Pig iron, \$21 50 to 25 00.

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 pigs, and 2 do sheep.

AT VIGOR MARKET. To-day a light business was transacted. The receipts of live stock comprised only about 30 head of cattle, 20 do sheep, and 1 do pig.

MONTREAL FUEL MARKET. WEDNESDAY, APRIL 23. The true principle that should ever regulate prices in the world of commerce, that of supply and demand, has been once more illustrated by the turn of the coal market in this city yesterday.

PROVISIONS.—The demand from jobbers continues good, but except for lower ports there are no shipping lots of dairy produce moving as yet.

THE FARMERS' MARKETS. BONECOURS AND ST. ANN'S—PRIORS AT FARMERS' WAGONS, 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 forenoon than on last Tuesday, and a tolerably

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 Chilli and Garden's Rose, and 65c. to 75c. for Golden.

GRAIN.—Retail prices per ton, delivered from each: Show, \$20 00; chestnut, \$22 50; oak, \$24 00; white, \$25 00; Scotch, \$26 00; red, \$27 00; yellow, \$28 00; black, \$29 00; blue, \$30 00; green, \$31 00; purple, \$32 00; brown, \$33 00; grey, \$34 00; pink, \$35 00; light blue, \$36 00; dark blue, \$37 00; light green, \$38 00; dark green, \$39 00; light purple, \$40 00; dark purple, \$41 00; light brown, \$42 00; dark brown, \$43 00; light grey, \$44 00; dark grey, \$45 00; light pink, \$46 00; dark pink, \$47 00; light light blue, \$48 00; dark light blue, \$49 00; light dark blue, \$50 00; dark dark blue, \$51 00; light light green, \$52 00; dark light green, \$53 00; light dark green, \$54 00; dark dark green, \$55 00; light light purple, \$56 00; dark light purple, \$57 00; light dark purple, \$58 00; dark dark purple, \$59 00; light light brown, \$60 00; dark light brown, \$61 00; light dark brown, \$62 00; dark dark brown, \$63 00; light light grey, \$64 00; dark light grey, \$65 00; 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