## Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques

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

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

| Coloured covers / Couverture de couleur  |              | Coloured pages / Pages de couleur  |
|--|--------------|--|
| Covers damaged / Couverture endommagée   |              | Pages damaged / Pages endommagées  |
| Covers restored and/or laminated / Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée   |              | Pages restored and/or laminated / Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées   |
| Cover title missing / Le titre de couverture manque  |              | Pages discoloured, stained or foxed/<br>Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquées   |
| Coloured maps /  |              | Pages detached / Pages détachées   |
| Cartes géographiques en couleur  | $\checkmark$ | Showthrough / Transparence   |
| Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black) / Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire)  | ✓            | Quality of print varies / Qualité inégale de l'impression  |
| Coloured plates and/or illustrations / Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur  Bound with other material /  |              | Includes supplementary materials / Comprend du matériel supplémentaire   |
| Relié avec d'autres documents  Only edition available / Seule édition disponible   |              | Blank leaves added during restorations may appear within the text. Whenever possible, these have been omitted from scanning / II se peut que                 |
| Tight binding may cause shadows or distortion along interior margin / La reliure serrée peut causer de l'ombre ou de la distorsion le long de la marge intérieure. |              | certaines pages blanches ajoutées lors d'une restauration apparaissent dans le texte, mais, lorsque cela était possible, ces pages n'ont pas été numérisées. |
| Additional comments / Commentaires supplémentaires:  |              |  |

VOL. XXXV.—NO. 38.

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 39, 1885.

PRICE --- FIVE CENTS.

## THE DYNAMITE PLOT.

THE ADMIRALTY BUILDING SHAT-TERED BY AN EXPLOSION.

Breakfast Interrupted-Great Excitement lu London.

LONDON, April 23. - Dynamiters this morn ing attempted to blow up the Admiralty building.

London, April 23.—Great excitement was caused in the Admiralty office at Il a.m. today by an explosion in a room in the basement. The firemen and police were promptly summoned and the gates closed. A special guard was posted and no person allowed to enter or depart until a thorough examination was made. It is supposed the explosion was caused by the premature discharge of a projectile which had been sent to the Admiralty for examination.

LONDON, April 23.-The explosion badly damaged the room in which it occurred, and set it on fire. The officials and firemen soon extinguished the flames. The Cabinet ministers were immediately informed of the ex-

LONDON, April 23.—The explosion occurred in the secretary's department. Edwin none as seriously as Swainson. It is not believed that the explosion was caused by dynamite. A large force of detectives under Inspector O'Hagan have been posted at the Admiralty building.

| p.m.-It is now regarded certain that gun cotton or dynamite was used in Swainson's room, which was completely wrecked. The adjacent corridors were much damaged, while all the windows fronting on the horse guards' parade were blown out.

The inspectors of explosives were promptly on the ground and are making a critical examination of the wreckage No arrests have been made, nor has any one been detained on

Sir Wm. Vernon Harcourt and Colonel Majendie, chief inspector of explosives, are making a personal examination of the wreckage. The walls and other principal parts of the building are uninjured. Swainson received a severe concussion of the brain. It is expected, however, he will recover. Swainson's room is immediately at the back of the Admiralty office and overlooks the yard infront of the residence of Lord Northbrook, First Lord of the Admiralty. The plaster hangs in ribbons from the walls and ceiling. The fittings of the room were smashed to atoms, The marvel is that more serious damage was not done to the occupants. Swainson thinks an explosive was thrown into his room through low. Rumor says that two men bearing a package were seen just previous to the explosion mounting the wall near the secre-

Gladstone, Granville and Fitzmaurice were at breakfast in the foreign office when the explosion occurred. They were soon upon the scene. Swainson was the only person in-

tary's department.

London, April 23, 2,30 pm.-The explosion took place at 10.30 o'clock. Two loud and quick reports were heard and consternation took possession of all persons in the vicinity. It is supposed an explosive was thrown over the wall in rear of the Admiralty building. The explosion occurred close to, but not in, Swainson's room. The staircase leading to the board room was demolished and the windows 50 yards distant were broken. The assistant inspector of explosions states that a large charge of gun cotton was used.

It is believed that some stranger, under pretext of visiting an official, obtained access to visit the waiting room and placed the explosive near Swainson's room. He probably had time to leave the building before the fuse reached the explosive.

A prominent Scotland Yard detective savs that Nihilists in London have become very patriotic in their conversation since the controversy between England and Russia has reached a critical stage.

The employés at the Admiralty have been working night and day to hurry forward the war preparations. Any disaster to the building would cause a serious delay.

Another report says that two men were noticed by several persons reconnoitreing yesterday and this morning. The same men entered the garden in front of Swainson's office. One of them carried a tin can, which was placed in the recess of the passage way leading to the office. The movements the men attracted little attennumber of surveyors and workmen have been recently working on the ground, but the officials claim they can identify the men. They have given a description of them to the detectives, who are

working up the case. THE WORK OF A GOVERNMENT OFFICIAL.

Strong suspicion prevails that the explosion in the Admiralty office was the result of private malice, as Swainson was greatly disliked by a large number of persons, including several employes of the office. It is now certain an infernal machine was placed in the bookcase over the spot where Swain-son's head would be when sitting at the desk. The detectives are positive the outrage was the work of an employé.

A STATE TRIAL.

ARRAIGNMENT OF CUNNINGHAM AND BURTON.

LONDON, April 24.—Both Cunningham and Burton, when arraigned, pleaded "not guilty" to the several charges of being concerned in the explosions at the Tower, at Westminster Hall, on the under-ground railway and at Victoria Station. Cunningham separately pleaded "not guilty"

of having a detonator in his possession.

Neither seemed at all discomposed, and yet by the surroundings they must have felt how gravely the Grown regarded their approaching State trial. The Attorney General was

present in person, surrounded by many bewigged and begowned assistants. He announced that the Crown was ready for trial. Immediately Barrister Little, from Liverpool, and Barrister Richards, of the Temple, announced themselves as instructed Detectives Hard at Work-Gladstone's tively. They proceeded to read an affidavit tent exhibited in county Kerry. During the tively. They proceeded to read an affidavit tent exhibited in county Kerry. During the asking for a postponement of the trial short railway journey from Killarney to Trauntil June, to enable them to bring lee the royal party was frequently hooted, 150 witnesses from America, each of whom 150 witnesses from America, each of whom had expressed to Mr. Meany, the accused's home counsel for the defence, their willing. ness to testify to an alibi as to the alleged presence of the accused in London at certain times named in the indictment as being important to prove the charge of conspiracy. Attorney General Sir Henry James demanded the names and residence of these witnesses o inquire into their antecedents. The barlisters answered that they could only obtain

these by writing to New York. Justice Hawkins-Why not cable?
Barrister Richards-My Lord, the prison-

ers cannot afford the expense. Justice Hawkins (severely, shaking his wig and sarcastically twisting his eye glasses)—It is idle to tell me this when you also tell me you are going to bring over 150 witnesses. Some one is about to provide for the expense of bringing the witnesses here, and it does not quite meet my idea of what should be M. Swainson, assistant secretary and principal clerk, received a severe scalp wound. It is said other officials were also injured, but witnesses, and shall fix the trial for May 11. Barrister Little-But will not Your Lord-

ship hear further objections? Justice Hawkins (sententiously)—May 11.
And then, turning to the Recorder, he whispered, and he whispered to the Lord Mayor, who whispered to the Aldermen, who whispered to each other.

Correspondent-But will they not have fair play?

Solicitor-The fullest, yet not as in America can they examine jurors as to bias, nor can they have commissions to take testimony on their behalf in writing, nor can they testify on their own behalf. Mr. Poland, whom you see youder hobnobbing with Sir Henry James, has a cobweb around them sufficient to catch a verdict from a London jury, and I should advise the 150 American witnesses to remember that slips in evidence here are called by the ugly name of perjury, of which, if one convicted, the Crown provides other hospitality than a Holborn hotel or restaurant. The gist of the evidence will be the suspicious, unexplained and furtive co-operation of the accused without an ostensible lawful pusiness; their presence at or near the scene of the explosions, and their possession of dynamite detonators and of clockwork similar to that in the debris of the railway explo-

### CABLE DESPATCHES.

GLADSIONE DEFEATED IN THE COMMONS.

London, April 24 .-- There was astormy debate in the House of Commons this evening over the bill for the registration of voters in Ireland, Mr. Nolan (Home Ruler) moved to amend by providing that charges for registratiou be provided for by the general govern-ment instead of locally. Mr. Gladstone vigorously opposed the amendment. Mr. Childers implored the Irish members to have patience, and claimed that their proposal would cause an additional burden upon tax payers of £130,000. Mr. Nolin was obdurate and the amendment was carried by 62 to 56. After the announcement of the vote Mr. Gladstone adjourned the debate in order that the government might consider the question. There was much excitement in the house over the government's defeat. Before the division Mr. Gladstone stated that the government reserved freedom of action if the amendment carried.

AN UTOPIAN LAND SCHEME.

LONDON, April 24.-A meeting of rich and influential landowners to day was attended by the Duke of Argyle, the Earl of Carnar-von, the Marquis of Ripon and others, and resolved to form a "National Land company" for the purpose of securing the gradual break ing up of the "large parcel" system of land ownership now injuriously prevalent in Great The plan of organization is to buy Britain. up land at wholesale and sell it out in lots not to exceed forty acres, under conditions likely to cause further sub-division and prevent aggregation to title. The company will sell on deferred payments covering at least ten years.

CONDENSED CARLES. Abbé Ganaihue was executed by the guillotine in Paris yesterday for the murder of Mme. Ballerich.

Twenty-four persons have been killed by in avalanche at Seydisfjord, Iceland. John Naish, Attorney-General of Ireland, has been appointed Lord Chancellor for Ire-

M. De Lesseps has been received into the French Academy.
The Suez Canal Commission to-day agreed

that no fortifications should be erected along the Suez Canal. THE EGYPTIAN FINANCIAL CONTEN-

TION. CAIRO, April 24.—Barrere, the French consul general to Egypt, has been instructed to suspend all official relations with Egypt and

to declare that France declines to sanction the Egyptian financial convention and reserves to herself complete liberty of action. THE CHINESE AND THE CATHOLICS.

London, April 25.—Chinese advices confirm the report that the Chinese viceroy of the provinces of Yunnan and K wechong issued a decree ordering the destruction of all Catholic convents and the killing of all Catholic converts and foreigners. Several condemned convents have been razed and several hundred Catholic converts and

foreigners assassinated.

EVIDENCES OF DISCONTENT.

Mallow. They went by rail from Kilarney to Tralee, embarked at Tralee bay on a steamer which took them up the river Shannon to Limerick, and proceeded thence by rail almost straight across the island to this along that line and on the banks of the

THE TROOPS IN THE SOUDAN. SUAKIM, April 27 .- A troopship with 1,000 coolies, intended for the Berber railway, has peen ordered to return to Bombay, being required to man the monitors in the Bombay harbor.

CALCUTTA, April 27 .- The first Indian army corps is daily expected to start for

Rome, April 27.—The report that the Mahdi defeated the Italian troops at Massowan is denied. The Galabat garrison has been relieved

and is marching to Massowah. Only Girrara and Kassala are now besieged. THE ROYAL RECEPTION AT OMAGH. Overin, April 27.—The Lord Lieurenant has proclaimed a Nationalist demonstration at Tyrone to protest against the visit of the Prince of Wales. The people are excited and

it is feared there will be serious rioting when DUBLIN, April 27.—The reception to the Commissioners in waiting on his bended knees, Prince of Wales at Omagh to-day was a with the orthodox little dutiful address; and it brilliant affair. The Nationalists had pre- may have struck you that the whole thing could pared a counter demonstration and were arrayed in procession, but the police charged them, captured their black flag and drums and dispersed them. It is stated the government proposes to buy for Prince Victor, as a permanent residence in Ireland, the cele-

brated Abercorn Castle. THE MAHDI'S FORCES DEFEATED. DONGOLA, April 27.—Smallpox is deci-mating Omdurman. The garrison of Senaar defeated the forces of the Mahdi which attacked the city.

#### QUEBEC LEGISLATURE.

THE NORTH-WEST REBELLION DEBATE. QUEBEC, April 21.—The debate on the Turcotte resolutions, condemning the Federal Government for their policy in the North-West, was resumed with vigor last night. For the time being, however, the original motions were lost from sight, and all the speech-making turned on Mr. Mercier's amendment, which, in effect, was more in favor of the half-breeds than Mr. Turcotto's motion. Several excellent speeches were made, and foremost amongst them, from an oratorical and common sansa boint from an oratorical and common sense point of view, was that of the Hon. Mr. Lynch. The of view, was that of the Hon. Mr. Lynch. Commissioner of Crown Lands took the view that now was the time for loyal Canadians to join hand in hand, and when revolt and detrinental to the peace and welfare of the empire, were suppressed, then came the proper time to see if the Government, or any minister thereof, was at fault, and, if fault were found, to make such Government or minister resposible. Mr. Lynch availed himself of the occasion to take exception to Mr. Mercier's comparison of the Turcotte resolutions with the resolutions passed in the Federal Government sympathizing with the Irish people in their struggle for their rights. There was the difference, pointed out Mr. Lynch, that the Irish struggle was a constitutional one and the Riel rebellion was an armed insurrection against the Crown and country, towards which Mr. Turcotte, Mr. Mercier, and the others, at all events professed loyalty. But there was this difference two. The Irish people are for seven centuries agitating against the tyranny of a foreign Government and the plunders of adventurous onquerors. The Riel rebels are in arms against a constitution which they recognize as their own, against a government which has voted money to aid the distressed people of Ireland in famine time, and against a country which has afforded a home, extended the hand of friendship, to many and many an Irishman, and which has always recognized the claim of the Irish people to a representation in the management

f affairs. A vote was taken at two o'clock a.m. There voted in favor of the spirit of Turcotte's mo-tion, 14; against, 41. The following are the Liberal members who voted against the resolu-tion:—I)r. Cameron, G. W. Stevens and Hon.

QUEREC, April 22, 1885.

The speech of Mr. Desjardins was an able defense of the government policy. The hon. member showed that although there might be a deficit the government had expended large sums of money on real and extensive improve ments for the welfare of the province and its people, and which improvements would in time to come prove a fruitful source of revenue to

the treasury.

The bill to incorporate Dr. Sterry Hunt and others as the "Montreal Botanic Association passed through the private bills committee this

morning.
It is kind of semi officially announced that the Legislature will prorogue to morrow week.

New orders have been issued to the doorkeepers of the parliament buildings to exclude all strangers who are not introduced by a member from the house. There is probably another dynamite scare on foot. Probably the secret rvice lecches have been furnishing some more straight tips to the department of the interior

Mr. DeCaza, assistant secretary to the Catho lic committee on education, will probably succeed to the position of secretary, vacant by the death of the late Osca: Dunn.

TERRIBLE RAINFALL. St. Louis, April 23.—Despatches from Southeastern Kansas report the heaviest rainfall ever known. Over twelve inches of water have fallen. All the level country is submerged. Traffic is suspended. Hundreds and perhaps thousands of animals are drowned. Great destruction of crops and movable property has occurred. The Marmaton river has overflowed its banks and submerged a settlement of from six to eight hundred people, known as North Fort Scott, the water standing in the houses three to five usage, you have no title to enter the city at all, the water standing in the houses three to five feet. All the people were rescued. The railroads are badly washed out. A freight train went through a bridge at Clearwater and Frank McDaniels, the engineer, was drowned. Advices from Kingman confirm previous reports of a flood there. Ten lives are re- keys of the city to any sovereign whom the norted lost.

ADDRESS TO THE PRINCE.

THE NATIONAL SENTIMENT ELOQUENTLY VOICED.

HOW EARL SPENCER BOLTED FROM THE PUBLIC CAZE

All the Queen's men and all the Quien' bands cannot drown the sombre music of a Nation's hate.

May it please your Royal Highness (or, to be oute plain, whether it please you or no),—we purpose to offer you, as the only gift which Irish public opinion will permit us to make to you, some hints which may enable your eyes to you, some mins which may enable your eyes to pierce the fair-seeming mirage of servility, hypocrisy and mendacity which will be kept carefully spread around you during your time in Ireland. You landed in Kingstown amidst the boom of cannon: flags in all the loyal colors firstering as they might do in England; there of women in the height of the fashion becaming down upon you from their reserved seats: loyalists bawling themselves black in the face around you; even may have struck you that the whole thing could not have been neater if it were in the bosom of a happy English shire. Psha! The only thing genuine in the entire show was the police arrangements; the only thing really respected, the cold steel. Were Your Royal Highness to call off your troops and official bludgeonmen for one short hour, the gay reserved seats on the Carlisle Pier would have been torn to matchwood, the flags would have been in flitters, and the Chairman of Town Commissioners and his address would have been gently dipped in the green sea wave. Whenever that Cha rman of Town Commissioners meets his constituents he will be hunted from public life for shaking hands with your Royal High ness, and whenever the suiten thousands who sulked in yonder town while the bands were playing and the guns thundering shall get their say, they will change the name of their town by way of public atonement for that scene, and will cart away as an eyesore and a nuisance the column which commemorates where your illustrious relative, George the Fourth, left the last impress of his sainted shoe-leather.

all the Queen's men could not stifle the execrations which would have resounded on your augus ears, if you had given his red beard the hospi tality of your carriage. The ghosts of murdered men would have appeared around you. The missma of Castle infamy would have enveloped you as with a clammy garment. You and he would have been hooted through the festive streets, and all the brass lungs of all the massed bands in your methods. bands in your mother's service would not have drowned that sombre music of a nation's hate. It must have been sorely trying to a despo whose sceptre is the rope to slink, like a whipt process-server, out of the streets of a capita where he has for three years exercised more than a sovereign's sway, backed by myriads of bayo nets, and legions of spies, legal inquisitors, outrage manufacturers, furibund judges, juries to order, and three relays of hangmen. The humiliation and three relays of hangmen. The humiliation would have been still more bitter if he had given your Royal Highness an opportunity of learning for yourself an indelible lesson as to the esteem in which Earl Spencer is held by his Irish lieges. He, therefore, pocketed his feel ings, and made himself scarce by special train, and kicked his heels in idleness at the Castle while his guest was shifting as best he might for himself through the scarlet soldiery that held the subjugated capital in a ring of steel.

Perhaps it struck you that the grand stand of perfuned people at Westlandrow, with not a dudhen in their hats and with accents that would have done credit to an English boarding school, made a tolerably decent show of loyalty and that sixty Town Councillors in red g and cocked hats were not much missed after all. And, without doubt, if the Irish masses went clothed in fine milinery, and spoke with an imitation drawl, and ate raspherry jam, and had a soul for lawn-tennis, you had here a goodly representation of the nation; but, in brusque truth, you could not pick three men off that grand stand who on their merits would be elected Peor-law Guardians by any body of Irishmen in the land, and not one who would not be hooted from any unpacked assembly of his countrymen. Go through the list in the newspaper with Earl Spencer in the confidence of brandy and-water and cigars, and he will tell you that A is a land agent under protection; that B was convi was convicted public robbery by the Land Commission; that C revelled with Francey Hynes' special jury before calling in the hangman; that D of the delicate porcelain officials whom James Ellis French's threatened revelations caused to "bite their lips;" that E's shoulder is itching for a knighthood, and E's wife for a military son-in-law; that F is greengrocer-in-ordinary to the Castle; that G is a Freemason in a fat cushioned snuggery at the Custom-house; that W, X, Y and Z are the riff-raff of Orange lodges, without social status enough to be admitted to a fourth-rate London club, and admitted to a fourth-rate Loudon cans, and with just political intelligence enough to re-establish the Penal Laws and publish a reward for the head of a friar. The cheer of each man of these represents the execrations of ten thousand. The red gowns, on tions of ten thousand. The red gowns, on the contrary, mean the three hundred thousand citizens behind them; and these three hundred thousand stand by with clenched teath, and make no sign. But that is not all. Has your King of Arms warned your Royal Highress that without the keys and express authorisation

but are a mere trespasser and intruder, whom

the City Sword-bearer would be within his right

in thrusting beyond the city bounds without benefit of clergy? That, however, is the case. It was customary until the present visit, for the Chief Magistrate to present the

frown you off, nor civic warriors to hasten your Royal Higness's retreat with a whiff of graps shot, you are still in the position of making bur-shot, you are still in the position of making bur-glarious entry and taking forcible possession of a city that has point blank refused to throw up its portcullis to admit your armed bands. Conceive what would be your feelings if the corporations of London, Manchoster, Bir-rningham, and a dozen other municipalities in England shot their gates in your focal if England shut their gates in your face, if not a single elected representative of native British opinion would touch you with a forty-foot pole, and if you were driven to force your way through their streets at the head of an army and receive the addresses, cheers, and bunting of some foreign nest (say) of dows or Catholics, settled in those cities, and supported there by your bayonets, while the native born millions stood in the background with looks of thunder. This is precisely your predicament in Ireland. You have the power to burst in upon us whether we like or no. So has a police-officer to smash open our dwellings in the dead of night and rifle our most secret drawers without apology. We bow to the policeman's bayonet and to your Royal Highness's force of horse, foot, and royal artillery; but we do not love the midnight invader, nor the soldiery-encircled Stranger the more because we do not make a vain assault upon them.

" But," your Royal Highness will argue, " I passed through streets of prosperous houses, and there were flage flapping merrily wherever I turned my eyes, and there were ever so many people in the streets, and nobody said anything unpleasant, and there were really a respectable number of people who cheered like lunatics." Quite so; the route and the lunatics were stage properties. The lunatics were not as daft as they looked. They were exploiting you as they exploited Sir Stafford Northcote last year-because you are the most serviceable fastrument at hand to revive their drooping faction. You are the Orange lily they wear in their buttonholes to flout their fellow-country. men. If you were coming here with a message of heace for Ireland they would boycott you as as blithely as they did Earl Spencer's levee last year, after he interrupted them in their policy of argument by revolver. If the Nationalists would turn to cheering you, these people would sulk to their lodges and curse you. They shouted not for you but at Mr. Parnell. Didst note how gaudily the Kildars street Club was tricked out? Every gentleman in those bow-windows has a tribe of tonants down the country who loathe all that he loves and leve all that he hates. Every shop from which a pennon waved is the fortress of a foreigner; its gaiety, like the sunlit flippery and gewgaws of your excert, is a badge of conquest, nothing more. English power has not been planted here for seven hundred years without garrisoning a few principal streets of Duhlin with its creatures. Such a blight follows your rank that even in those man to be for a moment bamboozled by the fib that Earl Spencer bundled himself away out of sight, after seeing you landed, in order to be in time to mix you a steaming jorum on your arrival at the Castle. That, in the language of the poet, was only meant for circulation among the Mounted Marines. May it please your Royal Highness, Earl Spencer bolted from the public gaze because all the Queen's horses and all the Queen's men could not stifle the avantal wing. You will find no banners flying nor trumpets sounding there; and could your spies catch what is murmured there, they would tell of the misery that goes to bed supperless while you are waltzing, of the loyalty that comes of knowing that that misery will last as long as your vampire rule, and of the gratitude roused by the remembrance of broken heads, received from your police on the occasion of your last most gracious visitation. The people were enjoined to let you pass without offence, and they did so. Had the word been passed to hoot you they would have only too gladly obeyed the signal. You hold only the grady obeyed the agran. To union your exemption from open manifestations of popular resentment purely on good behavior. Should your friends crow over the people's disciplined forbearance, as if it were acquiescence, your Royal Highness will be grouned without scruple before your departure. You and your irresistible Grenadier Guards and Cornwalls hold in Dublin the position which the Germans held in Paris upon the bleak morning when their pickchaubes streamed up to the Arc de Triomphe through the disarmed and humilated city; with this additional aggravation, that the Germans within our gates fling out their ensigns of repicement and acclaim the foreign conquer-or in our name. Agreed. The Irish people look on with equanimity, wishing you personal-ly no ill, knowing that not a single representa-tive of theirs in Parliament, Corporation, Church, or boardroom gives a color of National assent to the indignity, and feeling that the true character of your welcome could not be better defined than by the gang of unruly Trinity College striplings who swaggered through the streets singing "God Save the Queen" as their fathers decked King William's statue with Orange rib-

> music—a band of Trinity College lads screaming "God Save the Queen!" or an Irish Nation melodiously thundering "God Save Ireland!" n your royal ears. - United Ircland. Panama specials contain the following: French influence is supreme here. The French people boast that the protest from Paris has caused the American troops to leave the city.
>
> A local paper declares the same thing. The
> American barque which was captured by the
> rebles has been retaken by the Afliance and sent to Colon. Rinz and 60 insurgents are alward.

bons. A glance through our supplement to-day will be the all-sufficient antidote to the vapour-

Royal Highness's over-zealousfriends proceed to

take it for granted that because they do not groan you through the streets and because they

et those who wish to cheer you cheer you in

peace. the Irish people forget for one mo-ment the system of plunder, depopulation,

coercion, and degradation of which the foreign pageant in Dublin is the insolent signboard,

then we shall afford your Royal Highness dur-ing your stay an opportunity of contrasting the cheering power of the "loyal minority" with how a hundred thousand pairs of Irish lungs

shout the name of Parnell, and it will enable

you to judge which makes the more memorable

ings of the Orange Press, But should

RETURNED HOME.

LONDON, April 28.—The Prince and Princess of Wales arrived this morning.

THE METROPOLITAN STAKES. LONDON, April 28. -The race for the great Metropolitan stakes at Epsom to-day was won by Althrop, Hermitage 2nd and Criterion

In a church near Gaston, N.C., Sunday night Robt. Moss, colored, became involved in a dis-pute with another negro, who shot and killed him.

#### though there be no longer barbican towers to TROUBLE OVER THE "BOSPHORE EGYPTIEN."

FRANCE WILL HAVE REDRESS.

London, April 22.—It is reported that France will send a fleet at once to Alexandria if Egypt refuses redress for the suppression of the Bosphore Egyptien.

Parts, April 22.—The Journal des Debats states that Gladstone, in avowing the responsibility for the suppression of the Bosphore Enymien, makes it necessary for France to look to England for redress. France will maintain her rights, and does not lack means to enforce them.

ALENANDRIA, April 24.-The French consul-general has informed the Khedive and Nubar Pasha of his instructions to suspend official relations with Egypt. The consul-general has left Cairo to emback for Europe. Paris, April 27 .- France has informed Turkey that the Bosphore Egyptien matter concerns only the government of the Khedive, which, by imperial firman, is made responsible for the internal government of Egypt. It is reported that the French fleet has beordered to rendezvous at the Pireus and wait further orders. This action is taken with reference to the naval demonstration before Alexandria, in the event of Egypt refusing to accede to the demands of France regarding the rehabilitation of the Bosphore Egyptien.

#### BANQUET TO MINISTER KEILEY.

HE EXPLAINS HIS ATTITUDE IN REFERENCE TO THE ITALIAN OCCUPATION

RICHMOND, Va., April 24 .- The compli mentary banquet to night to Mr. Anthony M. Keiley, the United States Minister to Italy, was a grand affair. There were present leading State and city officials, including Governor Cameron and Mayor Carrington, a large number of the most prominent citizens and many leading journalists. The Governor, Mayor and others responded to toasts, and Mr. Keiley acknowledged in cloquent and feeling terms the compliment paid him. In the course of his remarks he said :--"To have been chosen to represent the most powerful Republic on the earth at the Court of a friendly nation would itself be an honor filling to a level fulness an ambition far more exacting than my own. I shall be pardoned if I spend a single moment, since allusion has been made to it. in reference to a matter which otherwise I should deem it due to the proprieties of my position to pass by here, as I have done elsewhere and everywhere, totally unnoticed. I refer, of course, to to the clamor which the champions of free speech and a free press, forsooth, have raised over the position I nd avowed some fourtee years ago on the public question of the exclusion of the Pope from the civil government of Rome, of which he was sovereign. That position was simply a fundamental axiom of public law—that the invasion of the territor of a peaceful neighbor and the subversion of his authority constitute a violation of the rights of that sovereign and a blow at the freedom and equality of the State which, by the common law of nations, are the essential, fundamental and universal attributes of all governments, irrespective of age or size or power. In regard to that position I have no qualification to make. No honor could compensate me for its abandonment; it is true and right, now and always. But another proposition of public law is equally fundamental-that the acquiescence of the people of an invaded State in the change of sovereigns is, so far as the world is concerned, the conclusion of the public question, and must determine thereupon the judgment of all people. I am to-day, as are millions of my countrymen, recognizing with fullest loyalty the authority of a government over my own State, founded on what I considered a gross and bloody violation of public rights, com-mitted against myself and them, but an authority fixed and made unalterably secure in the acquiescence of the people, an acquiescence which concludes the public judgment of the whole world."

#### YOUNG EUGENE KELLY'S BRIDE.

HE WILL WED THE DAUGHTER OF A RICH IRISH-MEXICAN CITIZEN.

NEW LAREDO, April 22.-Eugene Kelly, r., son of the well known Irish banker of New York, passed through this city Saturday on his way to Monterey, where, it is said, he will be married on Wednesday to Senorita Sara Milmo, the famous mexican beauty, daughter of Don Patricio Milmo, a millionaire Irish-Mexican citizen of Monterey.

Eugene Kelly, jr., is the second son of Eugene Kelly, the banker, and is 22 years He was graduated last year at Columbia College Law School, and has an office in Temple Court, his father's building. Mr. Kelly made the acquaintance of his intended wife last winter while she was on a visit to this city. His father said to-day that his marriage is to take place on Thursday next, instead of Wednesday, as stated in the dispatch. Mr. Kelly's oldest brother, John H. Kelly, will be his best man. Don Patricio Milmo, the prospective father-in-law of Mr. Eugene Kelly, Jr., is one of the wealthiest men in Northern Mexico. He is a native of the south of Ireland. His wife belongs to one of the oldest and richest families in Mexico. He is the owner of large estates, and has a banking house at Monterey. Mr. Engene Kelly, Sr., has had business relations

with him for many years. Daniel Milmo, a brother of Patricio, has a oanking-house at Laredo, in which his brother and Mr. Eugene Kelly are interested. Mr. Eugene Kelly, Jr., after his marriage, will make a tour of Europe, and will then settle down to the practice of his profession in this

It is stated the British are putting Bermuda Islands in a complete state of defense,

AN UNHALLOWED UNION.

By M. L. O'Byrne.

CHAPTER XLV .- CONTINUED.

He arrived at Don Antonio's residence just as O'Driscoll had preceded him, anxious and miserable, with a new care weighing upon his heart. His mother, whose health had long been ailing, too hastily apprised of Alphonse's condition, had fallen into one of her swooning fits, and though better when he left her, had to retire to her room, to which he feared she would be some time confined; and then hastily he inquired of the servant about Miss Fitzpatrick. The menial replied that there was no perceptible improvement; that another doctor had been called in, and the two were then with Don Antonio in the drawing-room. Miles and O'Driscoll went now," cried Effie, looking at Maurice, who up, to find Effie and Nelly hanging about the replied:

"There's time enough yet between this cannot be forth, for an opinion upon their own case; and as the two gentlemen entered the draw-ingroom, they followed without ceremony, eager to make known some nondescript symp toms that troubled them to the men of lore. Don Antonio's face, as Miles and O'Driscoll conceived, did not express an air of much satisfaction; nor did the physicians, when questioned as to their hopes of the patient, give very definite opinion. One shrugged his shoulders, and said:

"She has youth on her side and an unim-paired constitution. We hope the best."

The other added: "Whatever the faculty has prescribed in such cases we have adminisbut it was a serious mistake not to have called in advice immediately upon symptoms supervening the swallowing of the bonbons.

"Then you believe it was the combons caused her illness!" said Miles.
"Undoubtedly; I have known many chil-

dren poisoned by eating those noxious compounds of plaster, and arsenic, and other deleterious coloring stuff and ingredients."
"Sir, do you think we'll die?" exclaimed Effie, whose terror broke loose and defied all control. "We ate a lot of them, Nelly and

"I see nothing to indicate such casualty, my dear; but if you wish, I'll order you emetics," smiled Doctor Adrien. "Mean-while, air"—he turned to Don Antonio as he

left the room-"remember, above all things, the patient is to be kept quiet and free from excitement till the feverish symptoms are abated, and we can, after neutralizing the effects of the drug, get up her exhausted strength. They departed; and for the rest of the day

a pin might have been heard to fall in the house. Don Antonio, in his anxiety for Alphonse, merging solicitude for his nephew, deputed Miles and Maurice to find where he had been temveyed, and downat they could in his behalf, while he himself sat down to write to various parties whose interest he hoped might be of avail in the young man's case. Early the following day O'Driscoll, accompanied by Miles, who met him by appointment, hastened to make inquiries about the invalid. Upon being told she passed a rest-less night, but was now a little more composed, as the doctors expected, they went up stairs, and met Effie on the landing, who whispered:

"Lady Alicia's just come; she's in the drawingroom, and wanted to go up to Alphonse, but I told her she couldn't, that Don Antonio and the nurse was with her, and the

doctors coming."
"My dear Maurice," cried the lady, coming to the door as they entered, and her look expressed so much feeling that O'Driscoll, "Well, you are a generous, noble-hearted creature, and I was mistaken in my contrary opinion." "Poor darling Alphonse! Only this morning I heard she was so ill, and came off at once to see her. What do the doctors may! My poor fellow!"

We must wait till we hear what they say to-day. She has had a bad night," Maurice with a choking in his throat. course we hope the best."

"Poor dear, of course you do. Sweet Alphonse !" "It was the bonbons you gave her, Lady

Alicia," swid Miles, "that sickened her." "Sir, what do you mean to insinuate?" screamed Lady Alicia, with brow of thunder, and lightning in her eyes. "Do you dare to say the bonbons contained poison, and that I wilfully conspired against Miss Fitzpatrick's

"I did not use the words poison or life," calmly replied Miles. "I merely said the bonbons sickened her."

"Beware what you say, sir. I am not one to be assailed with impunity; and I have friends powerful and prompt to do my behest and redress my grievance," retorted the lady, with the hissing tone and vindictive aspect of an envenomed snake about to dart its fangs. So terrible was the effect of her speech, and gesture of rage and alarm, that for the first time an awful suspicion, that was almost conviction, flashed into the soul of O'Driscoll, and shuddering he recoiled from the touch of her cold, fishy hand, as one electrified by contact with a torpedo; while, grasping his, she continued, in agitated strain: "Would you believe me capable of it-of anything so base ? O'Byrne, you wick-

"My dear Lady Alicia, compose yourself, cried Maurice, soothingly. "My friend Miles has said nothing absolutely that could be construed into the smallest offence. I might myself be open to the reproof, innocently, of giving sweetmeats to some one

that disagreed."
"But who said the bonbons were poisoned, and that I gave them to her?" said Lady

Alicia, now weeping hysterically upon Maurice's shoulder. The doctor said they were poisoned.

Where did you get them, and have you any "Then the doctor is a liar, and he is in the

plot against me. They came to me from France; I have eaten of them myself. Oh, cruel, cruel Maurice! to hear such a charge and not knock down the traducer; - but I will deal with him."

Suppose they were poisoned; you might not have known it," said Maurice: "You make too much of it."

'Oh, Maurice, you are a dear fellow to try personed; but, if it so happened I would lie down and die at your reer for my ty no unlucky hand in the accident. But is awe-struck horror, a picture of speceniess she so ill? Is she beyond hope? What woe.

She so ill? Is she beyond hope? What woe.

"Where's O'Driscoll?" said Miles, addressdoes the doctor say? I was just going to ask was it fever, for a contagious disorder, when I was interrupted; and I would go up now to see her, but that little girl told me Don Antonio was with her. Won't you tell me how she is? You said she had a bad night?"

"So I heard, Lady Alicia; but she is more tranquil to-day," said Maurice, "and I hope the best

"To be sure; I declare I feel so relieved. What gave her the bad night, do you think? Maybe some one incautiously told her about her brother the priest, and that may have disquieted her, poor thing."
"No. What! do you know anything of him? We have been trying to make him out,

Miles and I," said O'Driscoll, eagerly. 'Oh, don't you know ?-lf not, perhaps I should not tell you?"

"Yes, yes, pray tell us; a murderous cer-tainty is better than torturing suspense."

"He is dead, unhappy man; refused to answer all questions put to him, and died in Beresford's Mews, at Drumcondora, last night; -so Claudius told my uncle. Don't say a word of it to poor Alphonse. Oh, by-the-by, Maurice, I want you to do me a favor; I am going on Monday next to Lady Aldborough's rout, and you know I'd like to look my best. Would you coax dear Alphonse to lend me the pearl suit your mother gave her? I'd prefer a loan of her uncle's diamonds, and if I asked him myself I'm suie he'd oblige me; but his manner is so stiff and unpleasant it repels one; so I must be content with the pearls just for one night. Liffie will take your message and run up and get them for me.

"Alphonse is to be kept quiet, the doctor says, and we couldn't tease her for them

and Monday, Lady Alicia; she cannot be disturbed now. And so they have murdered poor Fitzpatrick?"

"Oh, you know he was a United Irishman; they couldn't help it; the country must be pacified. Of course it is very sad and we are all so sorry; but couldn't Effic run up and get the jewels quietly; Alphonse need know nothing of it, they'll be back before she wants them, and I'd like to see what

dress would best suit them."
"I couldn't do it, Lady Alicia," returned
Maurice, in tone more hard and firm than
ever she had heard from him. "Excuse me if I go; I hear the doctor's carriage. Come, Miles.

"Then I may go," sighed Lady Alicia, "and as I drive through town on my return, I'll call to hear the news. Effie, would you like a drive in the carriage?"
"No, I would not," bluntly responded

Effie, yet rueing the bitter memory of bonbons and emetics.

"Wouldn't you like, dear, to go to see your old friends, the Misses Hodgenses? I'll take you, if you wish, there."

No, thank you, I don't care at all to "see the Miss Hodgenses;" and Effie decamped from the saloon, while Lady Alicia made her

way, unattended, to the hall-door.
"Maurice," said Miles, as they waited in the dining-room the return of the doctor, and saw her step into her chariot, "ayoid that woman; there's a fiend in her eye; woe be-tide the man that shall call her wife," and with a pang at his heart he dashed away a tear that had sprung to his eye, and turned to scan the backs of the books in a glass-case beside him.

Two hours later, Florence Esmond, yielding to the persuasion of her cousin, Ethel Courtney, ordered the jaunting-car, and mournfully apathetic, accompanied her to pay a visit to Alphonse, of whose illness they had not even heard. As they drew up before the house. Ethel uttered an exclamation, and Florence a moment abstracted from her sorrow, fixed a gaze of surprise upon the shroud ed windows.

"Someone is dead; it must be Don Antonio, cried Ethel, They descended from the car and knocked at the door; a servant opened it, and bursting into tears mur-

"She's just gone half an hour, Miss."
"Who?" cried Florence, pushing her way
into the parlor, while Ethel ran up stairs.
"Poor Alphonse," said Miles, dejectedly, coming forward, leading her in by the hand and closing the door. "Poor Alphonse is dead; I'm glad you've come, Florence."

"Alphonse dead!" exclaimed Florence, forgetting every other thought, and fainted way.

## THE EMIGRANTS.

"I am glad you came, dear Florence," were the reiterated words addressed by Miles O'Byrne to Florence Esmond, as, recovered from her brief lapse of consciousness, she sat beside him on the sofa, her hand in his, her eyes bent downward, her countenance expressing contending emotions of dismay and pity for the fate of Alphouse, and reviving hope for her own destiny. "I am glad," he repeated, "to see you once more, for not such as the past would I that our parting

"But must we part, Miles?" she hastily interrupted. "I have given you my love, which shall never be recalled. I have pledged you my faith which it is not in any power save yours to sever. Whate'er may be your lot in life, for weal or woe, I am content and

strong to share with you." "Dear Florence," he returned, deeply moved, "urge no more. I appeal to that self-same love and devotion of yours, and ask would you, could you, noble in every sentiment as you are, ask me to forego my own self-respect, to forfeit my own self-esteem by act so unworthy? You know the undisguised opinions and prejudices of your family. What nope of domestic concord should bless our ill-starred union, could I brook, fiery as I am of soul, the insult, scorn, and contumely of your haughty brothers and their friends I fear not a drawn sword, which not the voice of an angel of peace might bid be sheathed, would rule and ensanguine our house. Yet more, granted I were magnani-mous enough to rise superior to myself and pass by Marmion's hate and Percy's sneer, or poltroon enough to sneak away and hide from their wrath, what manner of mind or heart should animate my nature, to schold, unmoved and unremorseful, Florence, beautiful and good, the star of her sphere, and the cynosure of every eye, dragged down by my hand from the high estate, her birth right, disowned by her brothers, forsaken by her friends, plunged into obscurity, and all for no other guerdon than that of my fatal love, which, without dooming such infliction, may yet and for ever be hers?" He drew from his bosom the ring she had given him, and which was attached by a little chain to his crucifix. "You remember this token, dearest? I am not going to return it, for though while I release you, Florence, from your pledge to ally with my destiny, this little amulet shall ever rest upon my bosom, closing the door of my heart, and guarding, inaccessible to every other object, the empty niche consecrated to its sole idol, my lost Florence." He kissed ber hand and rose quickly, warned by an approaching step at the door; it opened, and Ethol entered with streaming eyes, accompanied by Effie, sobbing as if her heart would break, and Don Antonio, looking like

a statue of solemnity cast in bronze. Silenting M Mahon, who answered, in hollow tone:
"Gone home; just got word that his
mother was found dead, sitting in her bed-

room—disease of the heart. Poor fellow."
"Any commands, sir?" cried a servantman, noiselessly opening the door. "I'm

going through town.
"Commands!" re-echoed Don Antonio, looking perplexed and preoccupied. "Yes; State Church,"

wait :—stay, you are going to give directions to the undertaker; have you got my note? You might as well bid an auctioneer come up with a valuator to take the furniture, and call on Jefferies, the landlord, to come over this evening till I settle about the rent; that will do-go."
"What are you going to do, Don An-

tonio?" who began to think that the old man, crazed by affliction, was issuing incoherent orders, and was not quite cognisant of his

"What am I going to do?" mildly re turned Don Anionio, but with firmness of look and tone that left no doubt of his perfect competency to govern his affairs. am going once again to fly with speed from this land of desolation, where I have sufffered wreck and loss of all that was dear to my bosom—my brave boy Patrick, my murdered Alphonse, and my grandchild, sole offspring of my only daughter, whom in evil hour I beguiled from her widowed father's arms to accompany me on this ill fatad reverse to possible to the state of the st company me on this ill-fated voyage to perish with our vessel on the coast." bis hands and mouned aloud: "For your sakes, Patrick and Alphonse, whose duteous love comforted my soul, and whom I had looked to be the staff of my declining years, I had consented to make again my home in my fatherland, having no other ties to bind me to my foreign associations, my son-in-law having formed for himself other connexions indifferent to me; and now, lo! behold the sequel."

"But Alphonse murdered, you said, Don Antonio?" exclaimed Ethel Courtney, with starting eyes. "What mean you?" "Though the last word my child spoke, with O'Driscoll's hand and mine locked in hers, was: 'Forgive her and let her live to repent,' I will lift my voice and let it resound to the ear of the murderess, whose name, for sake of the promise extorted by our lost one, shall not be spoken. Alphonse died of the poisoned sweets offered by her hand."

Florence and Ethel simultaneously uttered a cry and clasped theirs.
"Yes," said Miles, "in friendship's guise sweetmeats were given to the victim; some,

we have now ascertained, were harmless; some slightly tinctured with deleterious mixture. But one was prepared with distinct ingredient sufficient to accomplish the end, and that one the unsuspecting Alphonse ate."

He hurried forth, overcome by a burst of emotion, and Don Antonio, conducting the stupefied ladies to the hall-door, quietly opened and closed it upon their exit.

On the morning of the third day after their decease, two funeral corteges swept in long mournful procession through the streets of Dublin, and two mortal tenements were committed to return dust to dust, and sleep their long quiet sleep till the trumpet of the angel shall sound the morning call for the dead to fling off their blanket of clay, lift their pillowed head from the tomb, and bound, thrilling with new life, ethereal and vigorous in perennial beauty, into the light of a day whose sun shall never set, and remoulded in flesh not annealed from dust or elements of earth, but in the subtle essence of divinity, resplendent and immortal.

Don Antonio, O'Driscoll, and Miles O'Byrne, having paid the last sad duties to those so dear to them, returned, disconsolate and silent, to the house of Don Antonio, for he had entreated that, as this was his last day in Dublin, and that on the morrow he embarked for South America, trey might spend it together. Upon arriving at the mansion, Miles was surprised to hear that Captain Courtney, Percy Esmond and Miss Esmond, awaited him in the drawing-room.

Come with me, for heaven's sake ; I have not nerve now to meet them alone," said he, addressing his companions. They entered, and before they could observe more than that Florence, Ethe, and Nelly, were grouped apart, Percy Esmond, looking excited and eager, stepped forward, crying :

sure your life till nightfall for a groat. You know the men with whom you have to deal. Secret assassination or judicial murder is all that you have to expect, and that immedi-

"Yes, dear Miles, it is too true. I came myself lest you might too lightly disregarded Percy's admonition," cried Florence, earnest-You must fly at once; it is Florence Esmond exhorts, entreats you. There is no

time to lose."

"Stir up, Miles! look alive!" cried Don
Antonio. "Put your traps together and go on board the emigrant vessel in which I have taken my passage. There are a few berths to be had yet. Take three for yourself, and Effie, and Nelly."

"And one for me, too," chimed in O'Driscoll, gloomily composed, "with accomeda-

coll, gloomily composed, "with accomedation for Tippo Saib and Bourbon. Stay, I'll accompany you to the quay."

"Nonsense! What are you going for ?" cried Percy Esmond compassionately gazing upon the haggard visage of his friend. We are all sorry for you, old fellow : and there's better luck in store for you. After all, a wife far gone in decline, as we hear poor Alphonse was, you would have had but a short lease of; and Lady Alicia, who is dying for love of you, has plumed up again with new hope, and exultingly whispers up and down that now there is no rival to balk her, you are hers for ever."

"She deceives herself!" was the curt rejoinder of the desponding young man, as he took up his hat. "Come on, Miles."

" Hoity toity! was there ever such a complication of cross purposes and refractory spirits?" exclaimed Captain Courtney, now throwing himself into the melee. "A young lady in decline dies, and emigration on a large scale must be the sequel! Don Antonio takes ship for the western hemisphere; Miles O'Byrne must fly for his life for some word dropped in folly on a spiteful woman's ear: and O'Driscollmust cut and run because Cupid threatens with his bow and dart. Can't you all settle down like sensible men, and think it over. If O'Driscoll doesn't choose to surrender himself thrall to Lady Alicia, to my own knowledge there's twenty other ladies won't say him nay; and, as for you, Miles, all you need do to get out of scrape is to go to church, marry Florence, tack yourself to the winning party (the Government), go in for a good appointment, and snap your fingers at the mongrel tribe who, having no root in the land by right of ancestry, as you and I have, would sell the clay that covers their father's bones for less than its weight in dross, and stake their reversion of heaven at the gaming-table. Be wise, man you have precedent in your kinsman, George Byrne, of Cabinteely, a prudent, sensible man; who, sooner than see his fine estate sequestered for a quibble, comformed to the

"And threw up the Apostolic one," laugh

ed Miles, scornfully.
"Let me say on.—Showed himself one day in church at Monkstown, where the event so notable you may see blazoned on marble——"
"Testifying to the edification of his ex-

ample," sneered Miles.
"To the triumph, sir, of our having made a convert of such notability; unlike his son Robert, who, shouldered up, no doubt, by his friends—Grattan, Connolly of Castle town, and his kinsmen, Blackney of Balleil-lon, Wyse of The Manor, and the Devereuxes —rather than consult his own interest, and vote for the Union. I can tell you, Government made him handsome offers through Castlereagh for his support of the measure

"The destruction of his country." "No, sir, the good of the country. Well, he stubbornly refused, as you know, as the world knows, all terms.' Was this why the pikes were hidden in

his demesne of Cabinteely ?" "I know nothing about that transaction. The Sham Squire, who knew of Byrne's dis-affection to the Union, and that he was hence in no favor with the Government, very likely thought it a good opportunity to help the Government to get rid of him."

"Then we should have Higgins and o., under Castlereagh's patronage, lording it in the last remnant left of our ancient heritage, but for the influential interposition of Judge Day, with the Viceroy, and his disclosure of the villainy.

"Well, to what end?" Bob Byrne, who might have defied them, and his head higher than the best, held just giving the tips of his fingers to the Government's outstretched hand, dashed the whole thing, and flies like a hunted have to pine an exiled man in Buenos Ayres, with his wife and three little girls. Come, Miles, my good fellow, have more common sense; change your tactics, and steer with the wind that blows, for the Union will be carried with or without you. Dame Fortune is just now disposed to be amicable in your regard; catch her by the skirt, come in along with your friends to the Castle, where pensions and peerages are at discount for votes, and any amount of patronage you go in for. Why do you shake your head and laugh ?"

"I can't help but laugh to think of the entourage of patented nobility with which our ancient pedigree should be confounded- incumbent clouds spouted drenching raincertainly not such as can boast in heraldic page to honor well won in field of chivalry. Some I could name, you know them yourself peers and peeresses, save the mark !—with whom I would prefer to have no association." "Pish !-hang it, what a cynic you are. Then here's my hand, and the hand of Florence Esmond, together, and Percy smil-

by proxy on the transaction. Come."
"Don't tempt me beyond my strength to a gulf I see yawning beneath my feet," said Miles, with a wrung bosom. "I am not prepared to pay the cost at which the treasure may be mine. Oh! Florence, Florence." He broke down and sobbed.

ing fair approbation for himself and Marmion

There was a loud knock at the front-door "'Tis Major Sirr and an officer!" cried Effie in alarm, as she peered out under a corner of the blind. "What brings him now!" "Fly, Miles! oh, fly!" cried Florence. They clasped in last farewell.

"Get out by the coach-house," said Don Antonio, hastening to warn the servants. "Go on board at once, and I'll follow by and

by with the children."
"Take your berth, Miles, under an assum ed name, as so shall I also," whispered O'Driscoll, as they made off together. " We are in a hunter's net, and it behoves us to move with caution."

So down to the quay they passed, unobstructed, while Major Sirr, seated at wine with Don Antonio and the visitors, blandly asking for Miles O'Byrne, of whom he want-"Miles, we had been to your lodgings to ed to make inquiries concerning a boy who | youd reach of helping hands; and being aid frenzy impelled you to impeach Lady formed by Captain Courtney that he had just inanimate form he had just rescued from a Alicia Luttrell with poisoning Miss Fitz- taken the coach to Wexford with a friend patrick? I can tell you, you are in jeopardy. but that he intended to ask him Carhampton has taken it up; Colandisk is to dine on his return in a day or in consultation how to dispose of you this morning without giving you opportunity to defend yourself, or to repeat what they term your libellous slander and defamation of Lady Alicia. What will you do? Unless you fly at once, within this house is a consultation how to dispose of you this would confer much pleasure on all parties: to which proposal the Major graciously assented, nothing in doubt of killing two birds with one stone; then added: "I suppose he will you do? Unless you fly at once, within this house of you this would confer much pleasure on all parties: pikemen the day before yesterday on the Hill of Tara by the troops. Desperate villains! We are cutting them down now pretty fast.

It was in the season of the vernal spring time, then the ministers of evil and Ate personated by Castlercagh, let slip their hordes of furies over a peaceful and smiling land. It is now advancing late in autumn and where are the many rustic hamlets and thatched cots, that had nestled once in sequestered bowers, and peeped at from gorge and glen on the mountain or by the river side, clustered in humble group, upon the open sward, basking in tranquil repose, or lay scattered amid wild upland regions, the voice of whose many waters, dashing in cascades to the valley, or murmuring and purling through pebbly channels, the loud howling of the storm cannot drown? It is night, and where are the sheiling roofs, and the glimmer of the hearth-light through the pane that once, like an oasis in the desert, met the belated wanderer's eye? Hark! what cry of lamentation, what voice of wailing thrills upon the startled car, and stirs the calm pulsation of nerve and vein to a deeper heartthrob? How awfully from the drear solitude ascends the choral dirge, ever wilder and louder, ringing through the reverberating arch of the firmament, as though bursting neart-strings had given forth their last three of anguish, with the passionate rush of a spirit just severed from their clasp! Hark! what phantomlike shapes glide by the half shrouded moonbeams, along the highways, and by devious routes; while others yet hover and linger, unwilling to depart, round the dismantled wrecks, and upon the site of ruined homesteads. Alas! that lament of mourning is their farewell to the land they shall inhabit no more, and to the graves of their kindred with whose dust theirs shall

not commingle.

Upon the deck of one of the many fine vessels that lined the Dublin quay is congregated a vast swarm of the children of the Western Isle, departing to seek in unknown and distant clime a home denied them on their own soil, and the bread which robbery and oppression should there not wrench from the hard hand of honest toil, to pamper idle iniquity. Foremost and conspicuous among the self-expetriated emigrant pioneers stand Miles O'Byrne, Maurice O'Driscoll, Don Antonio MacMahon, European and Nelly; and amid the crowd ...... the shore stood Capt. Courtney, Percy Esmond, and Florence, holding in her hand, pressed to her lip, the golden crucifix which enclosed a tress of the raven hair, the last relic and momento of him who bore away with him her heart, and with whom she had, in that last

wild, hurried adieu, parted for ever.

No tear bedewed her eye, but her cheek wore that hue which tells of life un-hinged from mould transmuted to marble,

and done with mortal care; while he, stead-

fast, silent, with thoughts he dare not utter,

mournfully upon the severed idol of his knightly devotion, with feelings that must pollution, and honor and chivalry stood expire unknown and be buried out of sight proudly aloof from the ignoble revels of dein his borom. The red sunset glow is streaming upon the still, deep river, and empurpling the shades of eve, as they fall upon the vessel, with its heavy weight, sways from side to side; the sails swell to the with wailing from the shore, is responded to by a heartrending cry from the deck; a for sundered ties of human affections, which rising in the open sky, shines upon the blue expanse of the deep, and upon the emigrant ship steering gallantly on her way, far, far upon her course, every sail inflated with favoring winds, and the briny gales of the shoreless realm fanning cheeks over the immeasurable ruin of all his hopes and fortunes, sat apart, gazing listless upon the foamy track cut by their progress through the billows; while Miles O'Byrne, no less dejected by the stroke that had cast into eclipse mast with folded arms, hearing from O'Hart and Mooney the blacksmith—who had contrived to escape and smuggle themselves among the emigrants-accounts of various disasters befallen their friends; but he was chiefly interested in learning the fate of Ned Burke, who, having been taken prisoner along with Johnny Doyle in Dublin, were condemned by Major Sirr to receive each a hundred lashes, and be sent on board two separate transport vessels which had sailed for America the week before with gangs of prisoners, to be pressed into the war England was then waging with America; and of Kitty Burke, whom they had met making her way from Wicklow, where she had been confined for a talk and comment. time with a wound in her leg, received in the

Meanwhile, day after day, the crowded emigrant ship held her steady course; night set upon the waves; sunrise illumined the Atlantic; and then came a change over the horizon. Skies lowered above, and from black, floods, and swept the breath of the equinox, engulfing the vessel in the abyss of mountain billows, and shaking every timber of the fragile thing, as it quaked in the tornado's grasp of wrath. Nelly and Effie, terrified, kept near Don Antonio, whose own many troubles, bravely stemmed and crushed down, had not hindered him from manifest ing towards them a paternal interest, and even courting their confidence; while in many a social moment he listened attentively to their prattle, and learned from them with profound sympathy and secret surmise, allied to pain, the history of the banshee, and all the troubles of which she had been the dread forerunner. Now close by his side they crouched, within sight of the land their destined goal, and beheld a fine frigate in the offing, struggling to make the port; when lo! the close-reefed togallant mast gave way beneath a shock of the tempest; the vesse lurched, floundered, and a death-shriek rose from the black abyssof the raging deep, strewn with human forms, gasping and struggling for life. Oh, for an arm to aid! Swiftly the Amphitrite's boats are out and manned. Miles and Maurice strain every nerve; their comrades ply the oar with vigorous stroke; but long ere they reached the scene of disaster, buffeted by waves and winds, almost every soul had gone down. The foremost boat picked up two or three, one faintly struggling form floated towards theirs, then sunk. Miles leaped over, caught him by the hair, himself narrowly escaping being swept be

last action.

### CHAPTER XLVII.

CASTLEREAGH ACHIEVES HIS END, AND ENDS HIS CARRER.

Triumphant over the herculean stand of Grattan, and the small cohort of magnanimous patriots who had fought by his side to oppose and resist the abolition of their country's independence, despite the rivers of blood shed by the gallant nation to preserve its freedom, coercion, bribery, corruption and falsehood-base tools of the minions of Castlereagh and the Government carried the day. Ireland's liberty was violently wrested from her grasp; the royal charter of the Irish nation, guaranteed by the British Legislature shortly before and confirmed by the words, the signature, and the great seal of the monarch, was cancelled, and the constitution of the country was voted away by paid British nobles, Orange gentry, and

clerks and hirelings employed and smuggled into Parliament for the occasion. "Upon the evening of the last year of the Act which was to transfer an ancient and respectable nation, crowned with an aureole of more than four thousand years of traditionary and historic fame and untarnished honor, to the condition of a tributary province, dependent upon the questionable honor of England for justice, the Houses of Parliament were closely invested by the military, no demonstration of popular feeling was permitted. A British regiment, near the entrance, patrolled through the Ionic colounades. The galleries were crowded, but not by those who had been accustomed to witness the eloquence, and to animate the debates of the assembly. A monotonous and melancholy murmur ran through the benches. Scarcely a word was exchanged among the members At length the expected moment arrived. The order for the third reading of the bill for the Legislative Union between Great Britain and Ireland was moved by Lord Castlereagh, 'Unvaried, tame, cold-blooded, the words seemed frozen as they issued from his lips; and, as if a simple citizen of the word, he seemed to have no sensation on the subject, at that moment he had no country, no God but his ambition. He resumed his seat; confused murmurs ran through the house: it was visibly affected. Every character in a moment seemed involuntarily rushing to its index, some pale, some flushed, some agitated. Several members withdrew before the question could be repeated, and an awful momentary silence succeeded their de-The Speaker rose slowly from his chair, held up the bill, looked steadily round him on the hast agony of the expiring

aves have i. .. with subdued voice, for an instant he stood statue-like, then flung the bill upon the table, and sank into his chair, exhausted and

Parliamen!

indignant." The last meeting of the Parliament in College Green was held on Saturday, October 2nd, 1800; and in proportion as there was humiliation and mourning among the patriot few for their nation's downfall from glory's high pinnacle, and for its usurped right of selflegislation, so was there joy, and gratulation, and banqueting, in the high places of power, pale with agony too bitter for tears, gazed for victory achieved, what though the blood-

stained laurel wreath had been draggled in proudly aloof from the ignoble revels of degraded slaves? Chief of the pandemonium, he whose brow glistens beneath the glare of a coronet-yet why is his cheek pale? and the scene. Amid the songs of the mariners his eye, why does it gleam with a charnel and the alternate hush and murmur of the light, in whose phosphoric glitter there is surging multitude, the anchor is weighed; neither soul nor mirth? Has the cup not been filled to the brim for which he stipulatfrom side to side; the sails swell to the ed? Has the guerdon of his labor, weighed light breeze; a deafening cheer, blended in the scale of his ambition been found fraudulently short of measure. He has achieved his end and aims. At the alter of ambition cry of woe and farewell, from riven bosoms, two most ill-assorted hands have been joined in bands of unhallowed union; over hecanought can repress, swells and rings awfully tombs of mangled dead, and thousands and evermore solemnly on the ear. Morn, of ravaged homes, and through floods of widows' and orphans' tears, he has stepped lightly, to make Erin and Albion one. Great Britain applauds his loyal zeal; minions, was themselves following his steps have risen from obscurity to notoriety and opulace on gales of the shoreless realm fanning cheeks their country's wreck, extol his genius and humid with tears, and bosoms yet heaving render abject homage at his footstool. Why with convulsive threes from that wrench of the heart and the hand from all that was dear to life. Maurice O'Driscoll, aching with the secret care? Who can tell? Paroxysms, in over the immeasurable missoul, brooding of incoherent gaiety burst through the gloom like wildfires shooting and glimmering in desolate marshes, as though the spirit from time to time made spasmodic effort to hurl off a load that oppressed, or break from a chain all his future life, stood leaning against the mast with folded arms, hearing from O'Hart a galvanised body, these unspontaneous expressions, designed to cloak the perturbations of a mind ill at ease, deceived no one. The observer might construe as he pleased of the cause, but to all it was apparent that the Marquis of Londonderry once Castlereagh-was an unhappy man, oppressed with care thought some, preyed upon by illness deemed others. And 40 time wore on, and brought no change, and the unsolved mystery ceased to surprise, people became accustomed to his altered mood, and other subjects of wonder and items of interest began to fill up the routine of daily business and afford theme for

#### ( To be continued. )

My friend, look here! you know how weak and nervous your wife is, and you know that Carter's Iron Pills will relieve her, now why not be fair about it and buy her a box ? tts New York State has 11,000 hotels.

\* \* \* \* Premature decline of manly powers, nervous debility and kindred diseases, radically cured. Consultation free. Book three (3ct.) stamps. Address, confidentially, World's Medical Dispensary Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

There are 10,000 policemen in London.

Clergymen, Singers and Public Speakers, will find Robinson's Phosphorized Emulsion of the greatest benefit to them, where there is any tendency to weak. ness of the throat or Bronchial tubes, as it soothes the irritated membrane, gives full tone and vigor to the unfeebled constitution.

The aristocratic sport in Australia is kangaroo hunting.

In this country the degrees of heat and cold are not only various in the different sea. sons of the year, but often change from one extreme to the other in a few hours, and as these changes cannot fail to increase or dimi nish the perspiration, they must of course af fect the health. Nothing so suddenly obstructs the perspiration as sudden transitions from heat to cold. Heat rarifies the blood, quickens the circulation and increases the perspiration, but when these are suddenly checked the consequences must be bad. The most common cause of disease is obstructed perspiration, or what commonly goes by the name of catching cold. In such cases use Bickle's Anti-Consumptive Syrup.

A strong, well-fed camel will carry 560 pounds, including two persons.

Young Men!-Read This.

THE VOLTAIC BELT Co... of Marshall Mich., offer to send their celebrated ELECTRO-VOLTAIO BELT and other ELECTRIC APPLIAN-CES on trial for thirty days, to men (young or old) afflicted with nervous debility, loss of vitality and manhood, and all kindred troubles. Also for rheumatism, neuralgia, paralysis, and many other diseases. Complete restoration to health, vigor, and manhood guaranteed. No risk is incurred as thirty days trial is allowed. Write them at once for illustrated pamphlet free.

There are in Italy 4,800,000 lemon trees, which produce 1,260,000,000 lemons annually.

Itching Piles—Symptoms and Cure The symptoms are moisture, ike perspira-tion, intense itching, increased by scratching, very distressing, particularly at night, seems as if pin-worms were crawling in and about the ectum; the private parts are sometimes affected. If allowed to continue very serious results may follow. "SWAYNE'S OINTMENT" is a pleasant, sure cure. Also for Tetter, Itch, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Erysipelas, Barbers' Itch, Blotches, all scaly, crusty Skin Diseases. Box by mail 50 cents; three for \$1.25. Address, DR. SWAYNE & SON, Philadelphia, Pa Sold by Druggists. 7 G

The United States is the only civilized country in the world, declares a former superintendent of schools in Boston, where teachers to not hold their position by permanent tenure.

When you are troubled with diaziness, your appetite all gone, and you feel bad generally, take a few doses of Dr. Henry Baxter's Mandrake Bitters, and you will be surprised at the improvement in your feelings. Every bottle warranted to give satisfaction.

Said a noted man of 60 years, "My mother gave me Downs' Elixir for coughs and colds when I was a boy.

Rheumatism is quickly cured by using Arnica & Oil Liniment.

"Gone to oven" is the correct expression for the retirement of the Russian peasant at night, since he has no bed, but sleeps on the op of the oven.

Sixteen thousand eighthundred and twentyfive families in Boston were provided with free soup during the past winter.

A late invention is an ankle corset designed as a brace while roller skating.

EPPS'S COCOA-GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful preparation of the fine properties of well selected Occoa, Mr. the has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavored beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping our selves well fortified with pure blood and properly nourished frame."—Civil Service Gazette. Made simply with boiling water ormilk. Sold on y in packets and tins, (4th and 1th) by grocers, tabelled, "James Erps & Co., Homeopathic shemists, London Eng a

bemists, London, Eng a

Carl Bull rich

## WAR PROSPFCTS.

SIR PETER LUMSDEN DENIES KOMA-ROFF'S ACCOUNT OF THE PENDJEH AFFAIR.

Gladsione's pacific talk in the Bouse-Will England evacuate the Soudan?—The complications becoming more serious-liew the credit will be disposed of.

LONDON, April 21.—In the House of Lords this afternoon Earl Granville said the operations in Egypt have been such that they could not be abandoned. The government had adhered to their pledges regarding the defence of Egypt. They had met all demands of the Indian government which were entirely covered by provisions at home. England desired to remain on the most friendly terms with all foreign countries. The contemplated increase in the strength of the army and navy would not in the slightest degree diminish the strangest desire entertained by the government for a peaceable and honorable settlement of the dispute with Russia. Lord Granville also stated that Indian troops would be used to hold the Soudan and the British troops there be kept in reserve as an army corps to be called on in an emergency for service in India or elsewhere. Earl Morley, under secretary for war, announced that the whole of the first-class of the army reserves have been netified that they are liable to be summoned for service at very short notice. The government had no intention at present of summoning the militia

THE VOTE OF CREDIT.

In moving the vote of credit, which amounts to eleven million pounds, Mr. Gladstone explained that £4,500,000 was for the Soudan, £750,000 would be devoted to the Suakim-Berber railway, £400,000 to the Nile, or Wady Halfa railway, £450,-000 to the naval charges in connection with the removal of troops from the Soudan, the balance to be used to defray military charges in connection with the Sou-Mr. Gladstone said "The government feel it is necessary to hold all the resources of the empire, including the forces in the Soudan, available for instant use wherever required. The credit does not include any provision for further offensive operations or military preparations for an early march on Khartoum. The government rely upon the patriotism of the house, but our intentions have been and are now based upon a strong desire that every pacific means should be used to obtain a just and honorable settlement of whatever controversies England might be involved in." He then stated that although the Suakim-Berber railway had been commenced any considerable extension of it would have to be suspended. It would be necessary to hold Suakim and one or two places in the vicinity for health considerations until some permanent arrangement was effected. The Suakim-Berher railway was merely a work of military necessity. The Nile railway, however, would be completed apart from military reasons. In regard to interior steps in the Soudan, the government reserved entire liberty of action subject to the judgment of parliament. Of the credit of 16,500,000 for special preparations outside the Soudan, £4,000,000 would be devoted to the army, and £2,500,000 will provide for India's wants, enable the Government to mobilize a complete army corps with the troops released from the Soudan and provide torpedoes and guns for the navy. Sir Stafford Northcote regretted the postponement of the debate on the budget, but felt it was inevitble, in view of the gravity of the situation. lle thought the Government was not dealing with the Soudan question in a satisfactory manner, and would refuse to vote the Soudan credit asked without further statement. The credit was adopted without division. .

### THE PUBLIC FEELING.

The lobby was excited over Mr. Gladstone's statement in the House of Commons, which is considered to mean the evacuation of the Soudan. His repeated references to the necessity of holding troops in the Soudan in readiness for service whenever wanted indicates that England is on the verge of war. Such words by a responsible minister, it is thought, will soon make peace impossible. It is believed Sir Peter Lumsden's despatch is certain to influence the British war feeling to an alarming degree. Despite the fact that a credit of eleven millions means an increase of sixpence in the income tax, the bulk of the conservatives and liberal members will vote

for the credit cheorfully.

The Marquis of Salisbury in a speech at Wrexham, Wales, this evening said :—"Our hold upon India has been rudely shaken the past five years. Unless we emphatically re-assert our position against Russia the Indian empire will crumble away.

### ENGLAND'S LAST WORD,

The News says :- "We must not yet assume that the Russians will not allow peace. Our last word has doubtless been spoken, but we have not yet seen whether Russia will recognize its fairness and reason. Gladstone's speech told the House of Commons that England must be prepared to hear without surprise or excitement that the controversy was closed."

The Daily Telegraph says if Gladstone shall be obliged to break off negotiations with Russia, the country will uphold his policy as that of a statesman whose character is itself a guarantee that every honorable resource of reason and good will has been exhausted before the sword was drawn.

### THE PIRST RESERVES.

The war office has issued a notice calling out the first-class of the army reserves, comprising fifteen regiments, for immediate and permanent service. The other classes of the reserves have been notified that they will probably be called out at an early date. Quetta garrison has been permanently in-creased to the strength of a full division and been placed under command of the general of the Bengal army. The defences of all the Indian harbors have been completed.

### GENERAL LUMSDEN'S MESSAGE.

Sir Peter Lumsden's reply to the govern-ment's enquiry as to the correctness of Gen. Komaroff's report of the encounter between the Russians and Afghans reads :- General Komaroff's account of the attack on Pendjeh s considered incorrect.

Gen. Komeroff says :- "On the 25th March one detachment approached Tash-Kepri (Pul-I-Khisti) on our bank of the Kushk river.' Lumsden says:—"Komaroff's claim to either bank of the Kushk is untenable. The left bank has always been held by the Afghans, and was never subject to Russian occupation. On the 25th February the Russians located au outpost of 25 Turcomans at Kizil-Tepe mound, a mile north of Pul-I-Khisti, and about a mile from the nearest point on the Kushk river and the Kushk's junction with the Murghab river. This had always remained the extreme limit of the Russian advance within their line of videttes. The Russian cavalry detachment alluded to did advance against Pul-I-Khisti on March 25th, but retired before reaching there, when warned by the Afghan commander, at they

and been on February 20th. entrenchment occupied by Afghans near vice if required.

the bridge. I reply that this position was occupied by the Afghans previous to Komaroff's advance and previous to the agreement of

Thirdly—Komaroff says: "In order to avoid a conflict, I placed my troops five versts from the Afghan position." In reply I can only refer to the main body, as the Russian troops were in Kizil Teps, a mile arom the Afghan position, and Russian videttes were considerably in advance of that point.

Fourthly-Komaroff says: "When the Afghans were convinced we had no intention of attacking them, they began to come daily attitude, it says, is also a sufficient causus nearer our camp." I reply that far from the belli.

Afghans being convinced of Komaroff's inno PRESSING ENGLAND TO GIVE IN. cent intention, his continued irritating daily attempts to provoke hostility convinced the Aighans that the Russians were determined to provoke a conflict, and induced them to adopt what appeared to be a military necessity in extending their defensive positions.

Fifthly-Komaroff states that on the 27th of Merch the Afghans sent against one com-pany charged with covering a reconnaissance, three companies with cannon and cavalry. In reply I say the reconnaissance in force itself meant a hostile intention. A Russian company meant 250 men, more than equivalent to the three Afghan companies, which aggregated 225 men. On the 27th two bodies of Russians simultaneously advanced The Russian infantry penetrated the right flank of the Afghan position on the right bank of the Murghab. Col. Olikhanofi only retired when intercepted by the Afghans. The cavalry was four miles in rear of the Afghan position. The Russian infantry only retired when the Afghan commander drew up three companies, warning the Russian officer that if he advanced further he would be fired upon. Komaroff's chief of staff, at an interview on the 29th, called Olikhanoff's advance merely a pleasure trip, but was in-formed that the Afghan commander viewed it in a most serious light.

Sixthly-Komaroff states that the arro gance and audacity of the Afghans increased by degrees. I reply that it may be even so, but, if so, it was entirely caused by Russian actions. The Afghans did their utmost to avoid a collision. It is solely owing to their patience and forbearance during two months of incessant irritation that peace was preserved so long. The Aighan commander's courteous reply of March 29th to Komaroff's ultimatum proves his wish to the last to avoid

Seventhly-Komaroff says, on the 28th the Afghans occupied a height commanding the left flank of the Russian camp and began to throw up entrenchments there, to establish a post of cavalry behind the Russian line and placed a picket within a gun shot distant. I reply that the Afghan commander did on the 28th, after a hostile reconnaisance on the 27th, place a post of observation on the hills on the right bank of the Murghab river, for the purpose of giving notice of any fresh Russian advance, but the post was withdrawn the next

Eighthly-Komaroff says that on the 29th he sent to the Afghan commander an energetic summons, etc., and received an answer that by the advice of the English he refused to retire across the Kushk river. In reply I may state that the fact itself is reported to me to be totally incorrect. Nowhere in the Afghan commander's reply is there any such statement. On the contrary the wording is distinct thus :- " I have duly received your letter regarding the withdrawal of certain pickets. As I had received orders from the government at Herat to consult Captain Yate, I showed him your letter. Captain Yate afterwards had an interview with Col. Zakschewski and informed me of the conversation which ensued. Be it known to ye, I must loyally obey the orders I have received from His Highness the Ameer. I can in no wise act contrary to the orders of my sovereign. Of course in matters of detail, such as alterations in the position of advanced pickets and videttes, I am prapared to arrange with you, with a view to the avoidance of any risk of conflict."

Ninthly-Komaroff says he again address ed a private letter couched in friendly terms. In reply I say :- The letter in question was never seen by any officer of the commission, but Captain Delashoe was told that the letter had been received a few hours before the Russian attack on the 30th.

Tenthly-Komaroff states: "On the 30th, to support my demands, I marched with my detachment against the Afghan position, counting still on a pacific result, but an artillery fire and cavalry attack compelled me to accept a combat." In reply I say : "The Russians advanced to attack the Afghan position, and of course the Afghans were obliged to defend themselves. Certainly the engagement was not commenced by the artillery fire, as Komaroff states, as the infantry fire was heard continuing several minutes before the first gun."

LONDON, April 21 .- A cabinet council has been summoned to day to further consider the

Afghan question. ENGLAND AND RUSSIA.

VIENNA, April 21 .- The Politische correspondent states that the real points of difficulty between England and Russia are the bridges between Pul-I-Khisti and Ak Tapa, which command Herat, and which Russia insists upon retaining.

WHAT RUSSIA SAYS.

St. Petersburg, April 21.—It is rumored that Ayoub Khan was arrested at Teheran by the order of Russia, and will be kept at her disposal. The Journal, of St. Petersbourg, insists that the accounts of the battle made by Komaroff and Lumsden agree.

The Gazette says that the occupation of Pendjeh was a good answer to the impudent seizure of Port Hamiston by England. The Novoe Vremya says that the war cloud

advancing. LUMSDEN'S ANSWER.

LONDON, April 21.—Gladstone, in the Com-

mone this afternoon, announced that the Government had received Lumsden's answer to the Government's inquiries of the 10th. The message, said Gladstone, shows how seriously Lumsden is at issue with Komaroff. We cannot enter into details or state the effect of this difference in a few words, the whole matter will be laid on the table early

RUSSIA DEFIANT.

LONDON, April 21.—It is stated Russia now declines to enter into a distinct and definite obligation to on no account advance beyond the Afghan boundary, which shall be settled on by the boundary commission.

RUSSIA TO FORTIFY HERAT.

WARSAW, April 21 .- The Tagblatt says it is the intention of Russia to capture and fortify Herat. The damage that would thus be done to India would far exceed the losses that the commerce of Russia would sustain by the blockade of her ports.

WAR CREDIT.

LONDON, April 21.—The Government has asked for credit of \$55,000,000 for army and navy.

TO BE IN READINESS.

LONDON, April 21.-In the House of Lords this afternoon, Granville stated that the Government had come to the conclusion that the position of affairs justified putting the army ad been on February 20th. and navy and the whole of the auxiliary forces. Secondly—Komaroff states that he found in a condition of immediate readiness for ser-

TORPEDO BOATS. MADRID, April 21.—England has offered to buy several torpedo boats from Spain.

CLOSING OF THE DARDENELLES. St. Petersburg, April 21.-France has oined the other powers in insisting that the Porte shall close the Dardanelles in the event

WILL ENGLAND SURRENDER. Moscow, April 21 .- The Gazette says unless England surrenders the occupation of l'ort Hamilton war is inevitable. Dufferin's

PRESSING ENGLAND TO GIVE IN.
LONDON, April 21.—The Standard believes the object of the constant communications between France and Russia has been to create the greatest pressure against England to succumo to Russia's demands,

A ROAD TO HERAT. TIRPUL, April 21. - The Russians are com pelling the Sarikhs to build the military road through Pendjeh district to Herat.

ANOTHER RUSSIAN ADVANCE. New York, April 21. - The Herald's Brussels correspondent was shown a cipher despatch last evening from St. Petersburg announcing a fresh advance of Russian forces and a rumor of disturbances among the northern Hindostanees against the British.

Paris, April 23.-It is rumored a powerful Russian squadron has been ordered to cruisc off Italy to overawe the Italian government in its suspected work of secretly preparing to ussist England.

LONDON, April 23 -In the Commons, to day, Gladstone said the government were engaged in a correspondence of extreme gravity with Russia It was impossible to make now a complete statement of the nature of that correspondence. Ne partial statement would be given without the greatest risk of creating misapprehension.

St. Petersburg, April 22.-The Czar has ent numerous crosses of St. George to Gen. Komeroff for distribution among his bravest soldiers and has asked for the names of the officers who distinguished themselves at Pendjeh. The whole Russian press is clamoring for the seizure of Herat by Russia The official account of the Pendjeh battle, printed in the Tiflis Kurkas, begins: "In accordance with orders previously given a Russian detachment marched to Dashkepe. Many English residents at St. Petersburg are preparing to leave the country.

## FROM THE FRONT.

Continued on Fifth Page.

INSPECTOR DICKENS-MELGUND'S 18 MILE CHASE AFTER THE REBELS-OTTER'S FLYING COLUMN IN THE HOS-TILE COUNTRY-BATTLEFORD BAR-RACKS IN DANGER.

THE FROG LAKE MASSACRE.

Winniped, April 21.—A Clarke's Crossing telegram says:—Lord Melgund says he has received information that the reported Frog Lake massacre is a canard. He does not know what to believe, as the first despatch, giving an ac-count of the massacre, came from Mr. Dickens, commander of the mounted police at Fort Pitt. The Hudson's Bay commissioner received another despatch to-day, via Battleford, which seems to set at rest the Frog Lake atrocity, as it confirmed the first report of the butchery. RETURNED FROM EDMONTON.

A telegram from Clarke's Crossing this after-noon announces the return of S. L. Bedson, transport officer, from a visit invanite to Prince Albert. He was accompanied by Chief Prince Albert. He was accompanied by Chief Factor Macdonald, of Fort Qu'Appelle. They had a rough trip, having travelled over 300 miles since last Monday, 100 miles being made on Sunday. They report Crozier's force all well. He has 175 police and about 80 volunteers. The latter are badly armed, and the pickets have only clubs. Scouts reported that they saw 300 mounted Indians passing towards Riel's camp. Provisions are running short.

RIEL'S CAMP.

Mr. McIntosh, of the McIntosh settlement, Arr. McIndsin, of the McIndsin settlement, north of the Crossing, came to camp yesterday. He has frequently visited Riel's camp at Batoche's Crossing, and says that he has not more than 200 half-breeds there, and only a few Indians, but small bands are scattered through the country. Provisions are running short with the rebels, who are eating cattle obtained from settlers near Prince Albert. He believes that Riel is anaware of the advance or proximity of the troops. He tells the half-breeds that only a small force of police is coming, that the government is sending a commission, and that all will be settled satisfactorily

### A CONTRADICTION.

Toronto, April 21.—Color-Sergeant Hill, of the York Rangers, who returned yesterday from the North-West invalided, denies em-phatically the statements made by Sergeant Nelson, of the Grenadiers, in the interview published in an evening paper yesterday as to the inhuman treatment of Col. O'Brien in removing the uniform from Bugle Major White, and leaving him lying helpless and almost naked in his tent. Hill says it is a tissue of the based on the same of the based of the ba

DEPARTURE OF COL. WHITEREAD.

Lieus. Col. Whitehead left by the C. P. R. train last evening en route for the North-West to take a position on General Middleton's staff. to take a position on treneral resonance.

Using to some mistake as to the train by which

the train but few members of the "Vics" he was to leave but few members of the "Vics" were present to say farewell to their old colonel, the majority of the regiment with their fine band having by mistake gone to Bonaventure depot. However, there were be-tween thirty and forty gentlemen present to bid him farewell. Colonel Crawford, the present commander of the Vics, delivered a farewell address, which was responded to in fitting terms by Col. Whitehead. Col. Whitehead will spend to-day in Ottawa, and leave to-night direct for WINNIPEG, Man., April 22, midnight. -A

despatch just received from Batteford announces the arrival there to day of five policemen by the river from Fort Pitt. They report one policeman killed and several wounded before they left. The rest of the force with the settlers sought refuge with some friendly Indians. Further particulars are anxiously waited. Big Bear is said to have been at the head of the Indians who attacked the fort.

CLARKE'S CROSSING, N.W.T., April 22. News from Battleford says the Fort Pitt police, 21 in number, had a fight on Wedneslay last with about three hundred Indians of Big Bear's and Little Poplar's bands. One policeman, D. L. Cowan, son of Wm. Cowan, of Ottawa, was killed, and oue, L. Ansley, of Halifax, wounded, but will recover. Four Indians were killed. The Indians then ran away. McLean of the Hudson's Bay company and his family left Fort Pitt the day before the battle. He had a parley with the Indians. They said they only wanted to kill the police.

MRS. GOWANLOCK ALIVE.

Later-The police who arrived at Battleford this evening report Mrs. Gowanlock, previously reported killed, to be alive and with Mrs. Delaney, a prisoner of the Indians.

A STATEMENT IN PARLIAMENT. OTTAWA, April 22.-Before the orders of the day were called in the house of commons, this afternoon, Sir John Maodonald rose and said: I may state that there is too much out, and the number of the rebels unknown.

reason to fear that the rumors which have and being eighteen miles from camp, disreached us about the disaster at Fort Pitt are cretion was the better part of valor, true. But they are not fully confirmed. and orderd the men to retire. The firing of They come from Battleford; they are vague the rebels was poor. The chase was viewed in their nature. I do not think therefore it by Riel's scouts from the opposite bank. would be well, from considerations of the Both columns were under marching orders feelings of those who are interested in the to start from Clarke's Crossing at various people there, to speak more specifically, because all the reports are rumored, as But they have come from various Col. Ottter's flying column is now well unsources, and therefore one must believe a calamity has occurred there, to what extent I am not able yet to inform the house. The same is being exercised, as they have entered moment we receive any information it will be the hostile Cree country. T. Davis, a Prince laid before the house.

- About 10 o'clock Sir John rose and said: 1

have to announce the receipt of the following telegram from Battleford. It is dated to-day "Fort Pitt policemen under Dickens ar-

rived by river at Battleford this morning; up one killed, one wounded, previous to leaving; to Mr. McLean, I may say, is the Indian agent. Mr. Blake asked, "How do you interpret that?" and Sir John replied: "I can-

not tell: I simply read you what information I have received." THE COST OF THE RISING,

OTTAWA, April 22. - In the House of Commons to night Hon. Mr. Caron said he regretted to say that the finance minister was very ill. In his absence he would, therefore, move that the Speaker leave the chair and that the House form itself into committee of supply for the purpose of considering the message from His Excellency with reference to the \$700,000 to meet the expenses of the North-West trouble. He was perfectly certain that under the present circumstances he could count upon hon, gentlemen opposite helping in the passage of this vote. The sum was necessary, because the amount of money placed at the disposal of the department of militia had been exhausted. The amount would be divided as follows:—For the pay and subsistence of 4,000 troops at an average of \$1.50 per day, for sixty days, \$360,000; transport, \$300,000; supplies and camp

ntensils, \$40,000.

Hon. Mr. Blake said he would not oppose the vote, but would agree to its passage on the understanding that an account in detail would be given afterwards.

Mr. Langelier-1s it proposed to give the volunteers sufficient pay to cover the wants of their families during their absence? If their services are to be continued for any length of time the government should provide them with the means with which to support their families during their absence, lion. Mr. Caron-The action of the department of militia is controlled altogether by the law. The statute says what the pay of a volunteer in the public service is. Outside of that we cannot go without special authority. We have, however, provided that any portion of the pay of the men can be paid over to their families, provided we get the

proper authority from the men so to pay it.

Mr. Langelier said he did not bring any that it was to blame. His idea rather was to suggest that the families should be supported during the absence of the volunteers. Hon. Mr. Caron said the present vote did

not contemplate any additional pay. It was intended simply to meet the requirement he had already mention to the house. Mr. Gault stated that the people of Montreal had come nobly to the front to provide for the families of the absent volunteers, and they did this, not as a charity, but as a duty, for they owed it to the volunteers who had

gone to the front to put down the rebellion to see that their families did not suffer. The ladies of Montreal had banded together and had sent forward not only necessaries but luxuries for the volunteers. In fact, everything that could be done for them was being done. The resolution was concurred in.

WINNIPEG, April 22. News from the West has been interrupted again on account of the wires either being cut or down between Humboldt and Clarke's Crossing. Public anxiety is therefore strained both as regards the fugitives from Fort Pitt and the intended movements of Gen. Middleton against Riel. It is expected the Gen. Middleton against Riel. It is expected the wires will be repaired again to day. Terrible disagreeable weather has prevailed for the last three days, heavy rain and bleak winds has made it exceedingly uncomfortable for the camping out of troops. It has had the effect, however, of clearing the ice out of the rivers both in the province and the North-West and the consequent rise in the water will facilitate navigation so very essential in the West for transport service. The troops now in the city and awaiting orders to proceed to the front consist of the Winnipeg troop of cavalry, 65 officers and men, under Capt. Knight; Governor Gene-ral's Body Guard, Toronto, 70 officers and men, under Col. Denison; the Quebec Cavalry School, 65 officers and men, under Col. Turnbull: Seventh Fusiliers, London, 300 officers and men, under Col. Williams; Ninth Battalion Rifles, Quebec, 250 officers and men, under Col. Amyot, M.P.; the Halifax Battalion, 350 officers and men, under Col. Bremner. The latter just arrived this morning after a most arduous and fatiguing trip. A reception is to be accorded them in Selkirk hall by their former friends from Nova Scotia.

The Intelligence Corps, 50 strong, consisting principally of surveyors who have worked in the North-West, have arrived at Swift Current. and will join Gen. Middleton by boat on the Saskatchewan river at Clark's Crossing. are under the command of J. S. Dennis, in They are armed with Winchester rifles and revolvers and are mounted on native ponies. The City Council has called a meeting tonoon for the purpose of inaugurating a benevolent fund in this city for assisting the families of volunteers now doing service at the front. It is now stated on authority that on occount of the number of teams that have been engaged in military transportation service and the taking of farmers from their farms, means a loss in yield of the wheat crop of the province for this year of at least 2,000,000 bushels. There is much grumbling. The farmers, however, claim that they can make more money by hiring their teams to the militia authorities than if they stayed at home and cultivated their farms, considering the prices they obtained last year for their wheat.

The Government have received confirmation of the murder of the mounted policemen at Fort Pitt and the fall of that place. The names, however, are not given. WINNIPEC, April 23. - The news this morn-

ing tends to confirm the report of the arrival from Fort Pitt of five mounted policemen. In the fight between Big Bear and Inspector Dickens, the latter lost one man killed and one wounded. The Indians were 100 strong, and the police numbered 20. McLean, chief officer of the Hudson's Bay Company, and other occupants of the post, took refuge in a friendly Indian camp. The name of the police-man killed is Constable Cowan. Four Indians were killed in the encounter. The details of the affair are not yet received. A despatch from Clarke's Crossing last night announces that Lord Melgund went out with five scouts yesterday morning to make a reconneis-sance, and when three miles out saw two scouts on horseback, one Indian and a half-breed, armed with rifles. They chased the rebels 15 miles and ran them into a bluff covered with timber when seven others opened fire. The scouts fired seven shots in return, wounding the Indians. The scouts were most anxious to go in and fight it out, but Melgund thought, as the horses were played

a. m. to-day, supplies and forage being near enough to be available to-night.

der way for Battleford. He expected to reach Eagle Hills last night and great vigil-Albert storekeeper, who has just arrived, reports everything well except a shortage of flour. He also says that C. Newitt, reported killed, is not killed, but is doing well. Ho was shot in the calf of the leg and was supposed to be dead, but an Indian coming rived by river at Battleford this morning; up and finding not dead attempted one killed, one wounded, previous to leaving; to kill him by striking him on the all the settlers with McLean gone into Indian head with his gun. He saved the blow with his hand, but had three fingers broken in doing so. The wounded are doing well and are all able to walk around the barracks. The report of Newitt's killing au Indian by bayonetting is true. Nolin, one of Riel's councillors, is now a prisoner in Prince Albert. Volunteers and English half-breeds were anxious to go and fight Riel, but Col. Irvine would not allow them on account of the Indians who are gathering north of them. Davis arrived by Carrot river district and evaded the Newitt was saved by a breed, who was friendly. rehels. French Davis also reports that seven half breeds were known to have been killed, and expects there are many more killed and wounded, as Riel

sent to Prince Albert for Dr. Breeds, and admits that shells from cannon killed a great many horses. Orders have arrived from General Middleton calling to the front the 7th Fusiliers of London, Governor-General's Body Guard and the Quebec and Winnipeg cavalry. A special train with the troops leaves for the west this

morning. Winning, April 23.-A man named Smart, while on guard at Battleford barracks last night, was shot and killed by the Indians. It is greatly feared an attack will be made on the barracks before Otter's column can reach there. He is said to be within 75 miles of the place. Telegraphic communication has again been interrupted north of Touchwood Hills this morning.

The Frog Lake Priests Burned to Death-Fort Qu'Appelle Indians Declare Them-

selves Loyal. OTTAWA, April 23. - In the House of Commons this afternoon Mr. Blake asked: Is i true that Gen. Middleton's instructions are to the effect reported by the Toronto Mail's correspondent in its issue of the 20th inst., on the authority of a statement made to that correspondent by Gen. Middleton himself, as follows: "That the general's only instructions were to quell the rebellion and to hang the murderers and responsible headmen, and these orders he will carry out." To this lion. Mr. Caron replied; I beg to state that complaint against the department in saying the general's orders are to vindicate the law and to put down armed resistance to it. The other portion of the question seems so ridiculous that I do not consider it necessary to be noticed.

THE FORT QU'APPELLE INDIANS.

Sir John Macdonald said :- Before the orders of the day are called, I may say that I am instructed to read a telegram from the Indians at Fort Oa'Appelle, which is sent through the Indian agent there :-

FORT QU'APPELLE, April 22. To the Right Hon, Sir John Macdonald

Ottaica: Indians want this read in Parliament by

ALLAN McDonald, Agent.

Pasqua and Muskowpeling are speaking to you now through their counsellor. We have good thoughts in our hearts from the time Governor Morris made the treaty with us; have kept our promises. Surprised to see soldiers coming here; don't know reason why; only look to treaty obligations and our work on reserves. Don't think anything disloyal of us, it hurts us; we depend on promise made by Great Mother to us, because of our keeping faith. Hope when trouble is ended that she will extend more help to us on our reserves to make better living than before, and hope that our agent will have more power to help us; expect Great Mother will see to that; two winters ago to bacco was sent to us; we did not listen; now more tobacco is sent; we will not listen Governor Dewdney told us no matter if war was around our reserves we should not fight we would not be molested. We hold on to that: we would not be called to fight; we want peace. I try all I can to keep peace and explain everything : I want the Great Mother

to be kind and good to us. We witness:—
A. McDonald, Indian Agent.
WM. E. O'BRIEN, Lt.-Col. GEO. DREWER, Interpreter. T. W. JACKSON, M.N.W. Council. Pasqua, Chief. MUSKOWPELING, Chief.

CHAS, ASHAM, Head Counsellor.

Send answer.

THE QUEBEC BATTALION.

Hon. Mr. Caron yesterday received the following despatch from Col. Amyot, of the 9th Battalion, Quebec, dated Winnipeg, April 23rd:—"The weather being unusually bad, we have been put into barracks. My men generally are well. The authorities are doing their best for us, and have been doing so all the time. Do not believe statements to the contrary in hostile press. Are awaiting orders to proceed further. We are all

THE MARTYRED PRIESTS.

The Frog Lake massacre is fully confirmed by the Fort Pitt garrison, which has reached Battleford. They state that the priests were beaten to death and burned. The Indians are very blood thirsty. They burned all the buildings at Frog Lake. After service at the church they shot ten of the helpless whites. Scouts at Battleford report a large trail indi-cating that Moosomin's band is in communication with Poundmaker.

Continued on Eighth Page.

My friend, look here! you know how weak and nervous your wife is, and you know that Carter's Iron Pills will relieve her, now why not be fair about it and buy her a box? tts Attorney-General Garland is declared to be teetotaller.

FREEMAN'S WORM Powders destroy and remove worms without injury to adult or infant.

Three Spanish coins, bearing the date 1799, were recently dug up by a farmer in Baldwin County, Ga. DR. LOW'S PLEASANT Worm

Syrup—An agreeable, safe and ef-fectual remedy to remove all kinds of worms. At a recent election for town officers in

Smithtown, L.L., there were five Smiths on the Ropublican ticket. ANA THING OF BEAUTY. The most brilliant shades possible on all fabrics are made by the Dymond Dyes. Unequalled for brilliancy and durability. 100. At all lruggists. Send 2c. for 32 Sample Colors. Vells & Richardson Co., Montreal, P.Q.

THE DANGERS OF BLOOD POISONING. Since the death of President Garfield, there eems to have been an increase in the num-

ber of recorded cases of blood poisoning. A few weeks ago the Key, Noah Schenck. D.D., of Brooklyn, had an operation performed on his foot, inflammation set in and death ensued. If a man be in good health, a wound heals rapidly; if the blood is corrupt, it is slow to heal. Impure blood irritates and inflames the whole system. It follows then, if the blood purifying organs are deranged—since every particle of blood courses through these organs over one hundred times an hour -in a very short time the blood poison must destroy all vitality.

In the winter season Nature demands heatmaking food; in the spring she sets up a cooling process; and, to accomplish this, she ordains that the change from winter to summer shall be gradual; if her laws were never violated, this provision would be sufficient; they are violated, therefore, we must furnish her help in this spring house-cleaning time; otherwise the seeds of disease remain within

Blood is made in the stomach; it is purified by the skin, lungs, liver and kidneys. During a long, cold winter, the liver and kidneys are overpowered; the consequence is that in spring these organs are postrated; the prostration is indicated by extremely dull, heavy feelings and a weariness which seems to go to the bone ; headaches, furred tongue, lack of appetite, itching and discolored skin, mental irritability, depression of spirits, neuralgic pains convulsions, chills and fever, malaria

These little irregularities of feeling are Nature's warnings; if neglected, disease may get the upper hand. If you introduce into the blood a little kidney and liver poison, you can artificially produce the above symptoms : it follows, therefore, that to remove them, vitality must be restored to those blood purifying organs. If they cannot perform their work no amount of medicine taken for other organs can have any permanent effect in the

Brigadier General D. H. Bruce, business manager of the Syracuse (N.Y.) Journal in 1883, found that he was not coming through the spring in good form; he was not sick, but only out of condition ; to the timely use of a few bottles of Warner's safe cure, however, he attributed recovery of constitutional tone, and undoubtedly warded off some chronic disorder. This preparation is not a cure allit claims to restore the blood-purifying organs to natural vitality; by so doing, it not only cures, but prevents blood corruption and disease. If you doubt its power, ask your friends; millions have heard of it, hundreds

of thousands have used it and commend it. The ill feelings of spring time are caused by a more or less poisoned condition of the blood; a condition which grows worse by neglect, and finally may send one to the grave.

One day a young physician discovered on his nose what turned out to be a malignant ulceration; the blood virus attacked his brain and killed him. A prominent merchant of apparently average health died suddenly the other day; an examination showed that one kidney,

entirely decayed, had poisoned the blood terribly! Had this condition been recognized in time, he might have lived to the full ' three score and ten." Every day we neglect to take such precautions as are herein indicated, we may be said to drive a nail into our coffin. The blood is poisoned every day; if it is not

evitable. Every Mussulman who makes a pilgrimage to Mecca is honored during the remainder of his life by the title of Hadji.

purified every day, untimely death is in-

Obstructions of the Stomach, Liver and Bowels, are promptly removed by National Pills.

CAN DEAFNESS BE CURED! Mr. John Clark, of Milldridge, Ont., declares it can, and that Hagyard's Yellow Oil is the remedy that cured him. It is also a specific for all inflammation and nain.

While preparing a chicken for the table a few days ago, a citizen of Monmouth County, N.J., found a rusty pin stuck in the center of its heart.

### DECAY OF THE BONES.

with some thirty other symptoms, mark the progress of that terrible disease known as cuturrh. It advances from stage to stage of fearful annoyances, and if neglected, is certain to end in general debility, and possibly in consumption or insanity. Dr. Sage's Catarrh Romedy will cure it at any stage. This medicine has been long before the public, and thousands have been restored to health by its never-failing virtues.

The first steel steamship ever built in San Francisco was launched there last week.

WELL TO REMEMBER. A stitch in time saves nine. Serious re sults often follow a neglect of constinated bowels and bad blood. Burdock Blood Bitters regulate and purify the stomach, bowels liver, kidneys and the blood. Take it in time.

Mammoth, Cal., once a flourishing and populous mining camp, is now without a soul vithin its extensive limits.

### A GREAT MISTAKE.

It is a great mistake to suppose that dyspepsia can't be cured, but must be endured, and life made gloomy and miserable thereby. Alexander Burns, of Cobourg, was cured after suffering fifteen years. Burdock Blood Bitters cured him.

Edwin Booth has been investigating spiritualism in Philadelphia.

THE SECRET OUT.

The secret of success of Burdock Blood Bitters is that it acts upon the bowels, the liver, the kidneys, the skin and the blood; removing obstructions and imparting health

Telegraph wires have to be renewed every five or seven years. The Western Union Telegraph Company exchange about one thousand tons of old wire for new every year.

A GOOD TEST. For over sixteen years G. M. Everest, of Forest, has sold Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam, and its sales are steadily increasing. It cures coughs, colds and all lung complaints;

is pleasant to take and always reliable. An experiment for saving the eyes during reading consists of printing dark blue letters on pale green paper. The effect is said to be very restful.

WATERLOU NEWS.
Walter Linton, of Waterloo, writes that Hagyard's Yellow Oil has done great good in his family, his wife being oured of Collouse lumps that other medicines failed to remove, he also states that a neighbor was promptly relieved of Rheumatism by the

THE TRUE WITNESS'

IS PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY

The Bost Printing & Publishing Co. AT THEIR OFFICES:

761 CRAIG ST., Montreal, Canada.

TO ADVERTISERS.

A limited number of advertisements of approved character will be inserted in "THE TRUE WITNESS" at 150 per line (agate), first insertion, 10c per line each subsequent insertion. Special Notices 20c per line. Special race for contracts on application. Advertisements for Teachers, Information Wanted, &c., 50c per insertion (not to exceed 10 lines). Ordinary notices of Births, Deaths and Marriages 50c each insertion.

The large and increasing circulation of "THE TRUE WITNESS" makes it the ver best advertising medium in Canada

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscribers in the country should always give the same of their Post Office. Those who remove should give the name of the old as well as the new Post Office.

Remittances can be safely made by Registered Letter Post Office Order. All remittances will be acknow-ledged by changing the date on the address label at-sached to paper. Subscribers will see by date on the address label when their subscription expires.

Sample copies sent free on application

Parties wishing to become subscribers can do so through any responsible news agent, when there is none of our local agents in their locality. Address all

The Post Printing & Publishing Co.

OF NO DISCOUNT FROM THE REGU LAR SUBSCRIPTION PRICE OF \$1.50 PRR ANNUM WILL BE ALLOWED IN ANY CASE EXCEPT WHEN PAYMENT IS MADE ABSOLUTELY IN ADVANCE, OR WITHIN 30 DAYS OF COMMENCEMENT OF

WHDNESDAY ......APRIL 29, 1885

#### TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

We have sent out a large number of bills to subscribers in arrears, and up to date the returns have not been as large as they should be. As a newspaper, no more than any other business, can be run on an empty treasury, we earnestly trust that all our patrons receiving these bills will make it a point to pay off their indebtedness to THE TRUE WITNESS without delay. THE TRUE WITNESS is an exceedingly cheap paper, the subscription price (when paid in advance) being only one dollar. The amount due by each one is, accordingly, very small; but the aggregate of these trifling sums reaches a figure far up in the thousands. And these thousands are absolutely required to give each reader a bright, | American says there is no intention to renew live, instructive and entertaining newspaper such as THE TRUE WITNESS is to-day. We say so, without any boasting, to which our readers will readily admit we are not very largely given. THE TRUE WITNESS stands on its merits, and these entitle it to the first place in the ranks of Catholic journalism in Canada. This distinction it has achieved through the aid of the Montreal DAILY POST, the only Irish Catholic daily in America. We have succeeded in furnishing to our people a paper that is creditable to them as well as to ourselves; we are engaged in fighting their battles, and it is only right and fair that we should meet with their generous cooperation. This co-operation can be rendered doubly effective by each subscriber settling his or her indebtedness and by each one securing a new reader and subscriber for the paper. In that way the usefulness of THE TRUE WITNESS will be increased and the public will be sure to receive greater benefits from its prosperity and progress.

MR. JUSTICE JOHNSON, in commenting on the verdict rendered by a jury in the case of the Canada Shipping Company against the Toronto Mail for libel, delivered himself of an original and witty remark. The libel was a most damaging one to the company, but the jury's verdict, which was in its favor. awarded only the small sum of \$25 damages. The worthy Judge concluded, from the insignificance of the award, that the verdict could only be interpreted as a declaration by the jury of their opinion that the newspapers of the country were so conducted as to make it a matter of indifference what they said as to a person or corporation, nobody being influenced against the attacked by these efforts of the press. "The fact is," said His Honor, "that the press in this country has sunk so "low that nobody cares what it says, and it "doesn't make a bit of difference what its "opinions are." Is the Judge right?

Marquis of Ripon and Lord Rosebery are the | policies in force at the close of 1884 is 6,086, two hot favorites for the succession to Earl Spencer as Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. It | 900.71. The cash income also shows a gratifyinsported that the Marquis of Ripon would he the more acceptable to the Irish people on account of his religion, which, however, torms a disability to his taking the office, and would have to be removed by act of Parliament. This | ing a net gain during the year of no less a idea of Ireland being reduced to silence and sum than \$118,956.21. These figures speak of being willing to accept an intolerable situa. tion, if the Vicercy was only a Catholic is an | and prove beyond question that the Ontario altogether mistaken one. Ireland, a Catholic is not only a vigorous and procountry, choses a protestant to be her leader. | gressive company, but that the man-The Irish people will not and do not allow a man's religion to interfere or obstruct the of able, prudent and experienced men. We destiny, expending their young vigor in sublegitimate advance of the national cause have, therefore, great pleasure to repeat duing barbarism, and spreading wherever But to-day the despatches indicate that Mr. Speaking on this subject, the London our recommendation of last year to any they go the ideas and the implements of Gladstone has almost definitely done with ness but Castle officials and parasites, and Jeff Davis.

Universe remarks that some of the political quacks, who are always ready to prescribe their nostrums for the cure of Irish discontent, Catholic Lord-Lieutenant. If the Marquis of Ripon were to be made Viceroy nature would smile, the pigs grow fat, and the potatoes wax round and mealy. Before a Catholic could be installed in Dublin Castle an Act of Parliament repealing a remnant of the penal persecutions should have to be passed, that is to say, removing the disability which hinders a man of our creed from holding the position That Act should be passed, and must be passed whenever Irishmen choose to demand it. But that a Catholic viceroy would pacify Ireland is the purest balderdash. The Church is more independent there in literal actuality than in most ostensibly Catholic countries of the Continent. And the grievances against which the Ireland of the present protests are not so much religious as national, practical, and worldly.

MR. GLADSTONE brought up the subject of the vote of credit for fifty-five million dollars, and, in a powerful and warlike speech, asked the House to vote the entire sum en bloc. It was at first thought that half of this vote of credit would go towards paying off the expenses of the Soudan campaign; but the Premier surprised the House by explaining that the Government did not intend to dewote any portion of the money for Soudan purposes, but would reserve discretion to apply the whole vote for "purposes of special preparations," which, in other terms, means for war with Russia. The entire credit was voted without debate. Evidently the struggle is going to assume wide proportions and will be a costly item in the Budget. To meet this first war credit, the income tax, which is essentially a war tax, will receive an accession of about sixpence in the pound. This tax at the present moment is only sixpence in the pound, but to meet the revenue deficit it is expected Right Hon. Hugh Childers, Chancellor of the Exchequer, when he brings down his budget, will ask for twopence, bringing the rate up to eightpence, which, with the extra sixpence for war purposes, will make the total tax one shilling and twopence. This was only equalled once (in 1855, Russian war period), since 1843, and only surpassed once since the same date, in 1857 (Indian mutiny), when the tax was one shilling and fourpence. During Earl Beaconsfield's second Administration in the years 1875 and 1876, the tax found its lowest mark. being only two pence in the pound. Evidently, if an Anglo-Russian war takes place, Great Britain is not going to be a cheap country to live in for some years to come.

THE Philadelphia Ameircan writes rather disdainfully of Canada in the matter of the fisheries question, which it considers to be the one problem that gives Canadians a share in the high politics of the world. Our contemporary feels nettled over the prospect of having American fishermen excluded from the fat fishing grounds in and around the Gulf of St. Lawrence after the 1st of July next, when the Washington treaty will expire. The the fishery clauses on a basis that would give Canadians a guinea a pound for all the fish the Americans would take, and then admit Canadian fish free of duty into United States ports. Our contemporary reminds us that the Government at Washington have another power than Canada to deal with in any further negotiations, and says :-"Canada has no more power to shut us out of the Gulf of St. Lawrence than out of Bristol Bay. The Gulf of St. Lawrence is British water, not Canadian. Our rights to fish in it will be settled in London, and not in Ottawa. And the concessions made to us, -as in the settlement of the Fortune Bay outrages,-will be determined by the consideration of how much England desires at that moment to keep us in good humor. And unless all the signs of the political weather are delusive, England will have much need for our good will both before and on to an European Empire and enjoy the facilities furnished by its military and diplomatic system, and then strut about with the airs of an independent country. She may cut "the silken rein" as soon us she likes, and we will deal with her as a nation. But so long as she wears it, she is to us merely an outlying province of the British Empire, and our dealings with her interests are but a part of our diplomatic relations with that Empire." This is hard on Canada, but it is only what it must expect as long as it continues in the role of a menial appendage.

THE ONTARIO MUTUAL LIFE ASSUR-

ANCE COMPANY. From the annual report just published w are pleased to find that this popular life company has experienced another year of great prosperity, having issued 1820 new policies in 1884 for \$2,423,200. As compared with the previous year this shows an increase of 282 in the number of policies and \$378,600 According to a special cable despatch, the | in the amount assured. The total number of covering assurances for the sum of \$7,835 .ing growth, having increased from \$199,182.60 in 1883 to \$250,939.68 in 1884, while the assets of the company have advanced from \$533,-705.55 in 1883 to \$652,661.68 in 1884, showfor themselves with "no uncertain sound," agement of its affairs is in the hands

of our readers who may need insurance on their lives, that they cannot do better than this advance, and scheming and fighting to give the Ontario a share of their business, benow say that the one thing the country wants is ing satisfied that the company is sound in ridiculously sweeping back the tide with her every respect, its development healthy, its plans of assurance attractive, and its dealing with its members liberal. The Ontario, we have reason to believe, is in every way worthy of public patronage.

GRENADIER NELSON AND THE SIXTY-FIFTH.

OUTSIDE of the massacres, the most painful and disgusting feature of the North-West campaign is undoubtedly the monstrous charges against the gallant 65th of Montreal, which were published by the Toronto News and alleged to have been made by Sergeant Nelson of the Grenadiers. The charges, on their face, are iniquitous lies, and the conduct of the News in giving them currency is reprehensible in the extreme. It has managed to get up a sensation, but at the expense of the national honor dignity. Sergeant Nelson's whole tirade is nothing but an expression of bitter hatred of a brave and honorable race. His allusion to the 65th as "infernal Frenchmen" betrays the sentiments which filled his cowardly breast and moved his lying tongue. Some of the doings which he attributes to the officers and men of the battalion would dishonor even the meanest brutes of the animal creation and are unmentionable to polite ears. They are described by this Genadier Nelson as a "mutinous," "reckless," disorderly," 'drunken," "filthy," "thieving" gang. The Minister of Militia should make it his immediate and imperative duty to punish and brand the atrocious calumnistor of the 65th and his no less vile accomplice, the Toronto News. Itsgallant commander, Col. Ouimet, has written an open letter, in which he expresses his amazement at the scandalous and undeserved attack upon his regiment. He testifies to the fortitude and cheerfulness with which both officers and men bore the hardships of the journey, and says that he did not receive a single complaint, nor did he witness or hear even a trivial instance of misconduct. Col. Onimet repels the charges with indignation, and demands that the Militia Department take immediate and official action in respect of them.

#### AMERICAN SYMPATHY.

The N. Y. Herald has a rather remarkable article dealing with the question, on which side will the United States throw its sympathies in case of a war between Great Britain and Russia? A few American journals urge that "blood is thicker than water and a community of language and literature calls for a community of feeling." They call for American sympathy with England. But the Herald answers that in doing so they mistake the real feelings of Americans, and bluntly avers that to it this cry about American sympathy with England seen.s "unmitigated bosh and rot." Our contemporary sees no instance in history where England has ever been notorious for her friendly and unselfish spirit towards other nations, but finds her spending her substance in vain endeavors to check the progress of younger nations.

The Herald considers that dussia is only fulfilling its role in pushing eastward and southeastward through Asia, owing to the momentum of its population and the inevitable operation of natural causes. Just as from the same causes, it adds, we of the United States have moved westward, and having reached the Pacific will for the next century or two extend ourselves northward and southward until we cover the North American continent from Panama to the Pole."

This is rather a plain hint as to what is to become of the Dominion in the near future. A good many people were under the impression that the Union was not in need of Cana. dian territory and did not want it, but here is a rather startling insinuation of Ameriafter the first day of July. Canada cannot can designs with regard to Canada's deseat her cake and have it. She cannot hang tiny. The Herald concludes as follows :-"But there are facts in the case which are open to everybody. It is a fact that the extension of Russia across a large part of Asia has been and is an unmixed benefit to modern civilization. She has acted. and is acting, as a pioneer in Asia as we have been the pioneers in North America. Wherever she has set her foot the seeds of civilization have been sown and have had a chance to sprout. Moreover, that Russia shall continue to expand is inevitable. If Eugland were able to stop her southerly and southeasterly expansion, that would only force her to press upon Central Europe. If the English could drive Russia back across the Asiatic steppes, would she not thereby precipitate the Northern Giant upon Germany, Austria, France; and make real that dolorous presage of Napoleon's that n a century all Europe might be Cossack? Finally, it would not be strange if Americans should have a warm feeling toward Russia. This is easily explained. Russia and the United States are the two young, vigorous, growing and expanding nations in Christendom; and the young think and feel alike. France, Germany and England are old and past their vigor. Germany, hemmed in on all sides, strives vainly to set up an artificial and sterile colonial system, based not on the enterprise of her people, which reaches out in other directions, but upon government plans, money and fleets. France impoverishes her people by expeditions to Tonquin. England spends her substance in vain endeavors to check the progress of younger nations. Russia and the United States alone march onward, peacefully fulfilling their

civilization. England, crying out against pacific explanations of the situation, and that obstruct it, is like old Dame Partington broom."

PECULIARITIES OF THE NEW FRAN-CHISE BILL.

The Dominion Franchise Bill, which is now before the House, is destined to meet with considerable opposition. This bill, no more than any other, is not perfect. It contains provisions which are quite debatable, and others that are exceedingly objectionable. The clauses wearn, with the qualifications a matter of appreciation. The proposal to drag women, and unprotected females at that, into the vortex of politics, is more gallant than wise or desirable. Female suffrage is sentimental rot of the worst description. It is not demanded by any respectable or large portion of the fair sex. It would be out of place in a sober franchise bill for this young Dominion. Then there is the establishment of the revising barrister, who will be supreme and infallible in his sway over the Canadian electorate. It shall be his business to prepare the voters' lists, and from these lists there is to be no appeal. He will have to decide the value of the property, and upon his decision depends the qualification of the voter, again without appeal. This supreme and infallible official is to hold office during good behaviour, and can only be removed for cause, so that to his supremacy and infallibility must be joined the attribute of immutability. Parliament will have to be very careful how it deals with that clause of the bill concerning the duties of this important personage. Finally, a consideration of importance is that regarding the expenses it will be necessary to incur in giving the bill effect. There has been some mention of the cost running up to about \$200,000 a year. The country evidently cannot afford to toy with such figures. Every preclution will have to be taken by Parliament against making the people pay too dearly for the right of the franchise. The basis of the new franchise bill is as follows :-

It is proposed that voters in cities, towns and incorporated villages shall have the same qualifications. Every one who is twenty-one years old and is a British subject, and not otherwise disqualified, shall have a vote if he is the owner of real property to the value of

Everyone who is a tenant in a city or town under a lease shall have a vote if his lease is at the annual rental of not less than

Every occupant of real property other than owner or tenant, of the value of \$300, shall

Residents of such cities or towns deriving an income of not less than \$400 annually from some trade, calling, office or profession, or investment or charge on real property, shall have a vote.

Sons of property holders, not otherwise junlified, who reside upon such property, when the value of the property is sufficiently large to qualify such son or sons, shall have a

In the counties, it is proposed that every person who is the owner of real property ithin any such electoral district of the value of \$150, or is tenant under lease of not less than a year, at an annual rental of not less than \$20 in money or in kind, shall have a

Occupants of property other than as owners or tenants of the value of \$150 can exercise the franchise.

As in the cities so in the country districts. anyone who derives an income of not less than \$400, and is a resident a year, shall have

Farmers' sons, not otherwise enfranchised, who are residents and have been so continu ally on their paternal acres, shall have a vote if the farm be of sufficient value that if divided among them they would be qualified under

Sons of owners of property, other than farmers, and resident thereon, when the property is of sufficient value to qualify them, shall have a vote.

Fishermen, the owners of real property and boats and tackle, which together are of the

value of \$150, shall also have a vote. By these provisions the basis of suffrage will be somewhat broadened in a few of the provinces, while in others it will be narrowed. This is to be regretted, for we believe the broader the franchise the better for the country. Citizenship, residence and intelligence should be the only requisite qualifications to enjoy the rights of the franchise, Some people talk about the possession of real estate being necessary to prove a man has a stake in the welfare of the country. Nothing more flimsy and untenable than that! Who to-day are the very back-bone and defence of the Confederation but young men, the majority of whom own neither real estate nor pay rent, and whose incomes are not up to the required standard And still this is the class of people who are disfranchised for the insulting reason that they have no stake in the country's welfare represented in so many dollars and cents. A citizen suffrage does more honor and renders more benefit to a country than a money

ON THE VERGE OF WAR. THERE has been any general disappointment over the text and tone of Mr. Gladstone's daily statements in the House of Commons concerning the Anglo-Russian dispute over the Afghan frontier. Every one expected that the Premier would state the immediate intentions of the Government, instead of finding excuses for delay and peace. parleys while Russia was pushing her troops forward with teverish haste and capturing advantageous positions in the Afghan territory.

while seeming to show a weak and shuffling hand, he has all along been preparing for the momentous struggle which is either to settle the fate of the Empire or to put a damper on Muscovite ambition for some time to come. The charger and extent of these war preparations may squessed at when the immense credit which Mr. Gladstone has asked for is taken into consideration. His statement on the floor of the House, that the government feel it is necessary to hold all the resources of the Empire, including the forces in the Soudan, available for instant use whenever required, based on property and income are is a positive indication that England is on the verge of war. This declaration of the Premier narrows the controversy between London and St. Petersburg and leaves but little room for anything but a formal notice from one to the other that powder and shot must take the place of speech and pen in the settlement of the quarrel. A declaration of war will be in order before the lapse of forty eight hours, if Russia does not give some sign of receding from her position or of abandoning her pretersions in some way.

> HOW A CONTEMPORARY VIEWS THE SITUATION.

Our esteemed contemporary the Daily Witness entertains some queer notions and says some funny things about the role England plays in the world's history, contrasted with that of Russia. It says, for instance, that the question between the two great empires ol the world is not who shall rule in India, but whether the Saxon or the Slav shall be the promoter or retarder of human progress As far as promoting or retarding the progress of humanity is concerned, we think there is not much preference to be accorded either of the should joyously strew flowers on their path moted human progress in countries with which she has had to deal? The only progress that the natives ever made was to get rid of their wealth and liberties, to be handed over to the Britishinvader. What human progress did she promote in Ireland, or even Scotland? What human progress did we have here in Canada until the patriots of '37 and '38 pulled the country out of the bonds of misgovernment and of national despair? Where is the human progress noticeable among the Egyptians. who are bled to the death by English capitalists? When did human progress begin to take a start in the United States? Not while under British protection.

What human progress has she promoted in India? No later than last year the British promoters of human progress kicked up a devil of a row because it was suggested that natives might be fit and proper persons to fill judical positions in their own country. Russia can show no such record of having retarded human progress so persistently and so universally. The Witness is consequently somewhat out in its calculations regarding the object and the motives of the present struggle between the two empires. It is decidly comical to hear the Witness gravely assert that "England is not a brute force, but a moral force." There is, however, some truth in the assertion, but then we must distinguish. It is quite true that England is a good deal of a moral force when she has a bigger bully than herself to deal with. She does not commence the "slugging" until all peace preliminaries are considered and all peaceful solutions of the question are exhausted. She only stands up against an antagonist equal to herself when she must. On the other hand, let her antagonist be inferior in strength, and all the moral force vanishes. What moral force characterizes her relations with Ireland? What was the force that suddenly drove the British fleet against Alexandria two years Arabi was not as strong as Komaroff, and moral force was at a discount. England is a brute force every time she comes in contact with a weaker power, and the Daily Witness cannot change the fact by a simple assertion to the contrary,

### "THE CHARITY OF SILENCE."

Just as we said -the stories sent over the cable, describing the reception of the Prince of Wales in Ireland were, from the first, colored beyond measure. The reports were cooked and manufactured by English scribes and by thoroughly anti-Irish press agencies. Seldom have the wires been made to carry such a mass of falsehood and misrepresentation as is concentrated in the despatches relating to the Royal visit. The object of this stupid and unprofitable scheme was to make the outside world believe that Ireland was "loyal" to England and satisfied with English rule. But the scheme will prove as flat a failure as the royal visit itself. The truth was caged for ten days, but the Irish papers were neither suppressed nor muzzled, and the relation of the facts has at last come by mail. The visit of the Prince, as we have frequently pointed out was especially inopportune under the auspices of Earl Spencer, who is odious to the Irish people, and at a period when a coercion code suppresses the liberties of the nation. And above all was the visit undesirable from the fact that it would be made use of by the two English parties to misrepresent the opinions of the second the let N people. Thus the project of a driven was encosing between cordiality towards the heir to the Throne and attachment to the cause of Irish nationality. To a people who want freedom and a just government there could be no hesitation as to a choice. Ireland made it wisely and well. Never in the long history of kings was royalty boycotted with such national unanimity and gazed at in such respectful silence by a nation as the Prince of Wales has been by Ireland. None were in attendance to pay court to His Royal High.

ascendancy factionists. The heart and bulk of the nation were present neither in person nor in spirit.

The people's representatives, religious, political and municipal, declined with stern dig. nity to mingle with royalty in the polluted chambers of Spencer's castle. The day the Prince reached Dublin, United Ireland, the organ of the National party, presented the Prince with a gigantic bouquet of representative Irish opinions of his visit, which were in striking contrast with the addresses drawn up by the limited Orange and Freemason lodges. That enterprising journal had sent circulars to the parliamentary representatives, to the bishops and clergy, to every mayor, Chairman of Town Commissioners or Chairman of Poor Law Boards, to influential private citizens, to societies, and to each of the 800 branches of the National League throughout the country, representing about 20,000 mem. bers, to ascertain what was thought of the Prince and his visit. The result was the most remarkable assemblage of individual and corporate opinions ever collected in a single paper. United Ireland published 36 long and closely printed columns of brief and pointed expressions of the popular mind, and want of space and time prevented it from publish. ing as many more. It was equal to a plebis. cite of the whole population, and their ver dict, given without the slightest preconcert, was that the Prince of Wales deserved nothing better from the Irish people than their ailence. Speaking for the bishops and clergy of Ireland, Archbishop Croke sent the following in answer to the circular :--

"Were the Prince and Princess of Wales coming amongst us to restore our constitutional rights; to demolish Dublin Castle; to put an end to Orange ascendancy and freemason's rule; and, above all, to inaugurate an Irish Parliament in College Green, we name. But coming, as we are regretfully forced to think they do, on no such ennobling or beneficent mission, and, indeed, for no clearly defined or useful purpose whatever, they can reasonably expect nothing from the oppressed people of Ireland but a dignified reserve and 'the charity of their silence.'" + T. W. CROKE, Archbishop of Cashel.

Speaking in the name of all Ireland, Mr. Parnell wrote that in view of the maladministration of affairs and of the despotic use of power of Earl Spencer, he failed to see upon what ground it can be claimed from any lover of constitutional government that the Prince is entitled to a reception from the independent and patriotic people of Ireland, or to any recognition save from the garrison of officials, land owners and place-hunters, who fatten upon the poverty and misfortunes of the country." Through the whole spiritual and civil hierarchies the same sentiments were expressed, and thus by journalistic enterprise was it made plain to the Prince that the high jinks of funkeydom were not the voice of the nation, and that the bitter recollections of coercion rule, of want and oppression and of forced emigration. were not to be blotted out by a Royal show and progress through the land, nor to be compensated by a princely smile or by the wearing of a green bonnet.

In its editorial comments upon the reception to the Prince of Wales, the Dublin Freeman says, "the reception was remark-" able, not for its enthusiasm, but for the absence of any demonstration of disapproval. The people properly so called, "either remained away or looked on it silence; and the scene would not have failed to impress the Prince as lacking greatly the warmth with which he was welcomed in '68. The loud and hearty huzza of the crowd, the hearty roar which the Prince would be glad to recognize as testilying the satisfaction of his subjects with the existing state of affairs- was nowhere heard. Useless would it be to seek to disguise this fact, it is the ' simple naked truth."

The Freeman concludes that it will be all the better for the Prince himself, and perhaps all the better for the future relations of the two countries if he realises the stern facts of the situation, and understands that nothing can convert Ireland from what she is to-day a source of weakness and danger to the empire--into what she might be--an element of strength and safety -but the concession .0 the Irish people of the full right to manage their own affairs.

CATARRII.-A new treatment has been dis covered whereby this hitherto incurable disease s eradicated in from one to three applications, no matter whether standing one year or forty years. Descriptive pamphlets sent free on receipt of stamp. A. H. DIXON & SON, 305 King street west, Toronto, Ganada.

RESOLUTIONS OF CONDOLENCE. At a meeting of the Quebec Branch Irish Na-tional League, held in St. Patrick's Hall on the

19th inst., the following resolutions were carried unanimously:—

Moved by Mr. J. C. Knine, seconded by Mr. Chas. McCarron—Whereas the hand of Divine Providence has removed from our midst our late

nomber, Mr. Francis McLaughlin, be it

Resolved,—That we deeply deplore the death
of Mr. McLaughlin as a great loss to the Quebec Branch of the Irish National League, and

to the cause of Irish nationality.

That the Secretary be instructed to convey to the family of the deceased our sincere sympathy in their bereavement, and that copies of the above be inserted in THE MONTREAL POST, Irish Canadian, Savannah News and the loca

J. GALLAGHER, Secretary.

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

THE CHURCH IN PRUSSIA.

BERLIN, April 23 .- The lower part of the Prussian Landtag to-day rejected by 182 to 123 the proposal to repeal the law stopping the temporalities of the Catholic clergy. The motion to exempt from punishment priests who say mass and administer sacraments without authority was rejected by 169 to 127.

JEFF DAVIS' PARDON.

WASHINGTON, April 22 .- Col. Horn, editor of the Meridian Mercury, has forwarded an appli-cation to President Cleveland for the pardon of

#### (Continued from Third Page.) THE AFGHAN CRISIS.

GLADSTONE'S SIGNIFICANT SPEECH ON THE AFGHAN QUESTION.

Antilities to be Avoided if Possible, but England's Honor to be Maintained-While Segotiations Continue He Declares there is Abundant Cause for War Preparations -The Credit of £11,000,000 Voted-Reported Defeat of the Russians.

Grand Duke Alexis has asked the Czar, in the event of war, to place him in command of the Baltic fleet. The Baltic fleet now consists of 215 vessels, of which 33 are ironclad, and 109 torpedo boats, ready for active service in ten days. Russia's naval officers look with the greatest delight to a brush with England. If England tries to blockade the Baltic the Russian fleet will sail out and fight her in open sea.

St. PETERSBURG, April 25. - The Czar yesterday passed four hours with Gen. Obel Obrutscheff, chief of the staff, and several engineer officers, studying the war mars of the Afghan frontier. Obrutscheff regards war as inevitable and urges immediate mobilization, and that not a moment should be lost in pushing on to Herat and Candahar. Obrutscheff's increasing influence over the Czar is believed to be significant. He said to the Czar: "Now is the moment for Russia to strike. Lumsden's retreat has utterly destroyed England's prestige among the Afghans, who, I can assure your Majesty, are ready to revolt against the Ameer. Besides, Persia is pre-pared, secretly, to help us and to do so the pared, secrety, to moment we strike the first blow; all these sdvantages will be lost by delay." The Czar replied: "You are too hasty, general, Russia's manifest destiny is too strong to be wrecked by any human agency, but it is still hoped war may be avoided. But, come what will, I never shall consent to give up Penjdeh nor Zulfiker Pass." The Czar is convinced that the improvised cruisers of Alabama type, and the vigorous application of torpedo warfare, will transfer England's monopoly of the carrying trade to other nations.

Gen. Gourko, governor general of Poland, has been ordered by the Czar to prepare an immediate detailed plan of the campaign in Afghanistan. It is believed Gourko, in the event of war, will be placed in supreme com-There are 70,000 Russian troops in Poland :

30,000 are under orders for an immediate movement to Odessa. This proves that Russia has no cause to fear hostility from

NEW YORK, April 26, -A cable letter from London, dated last night, says: To night the situation appears to be very serious. It looks as if Russia desires war and as if England would be compelled to accept. Su-perstitions folks who believe in omens, point to the circumstance of Gladstone appearing in the theatre box the night the news came about Gordon's death as signifying the juxta" position of pleasure and catastrophe and symbolizing fate mocking over the end of British prestige in Africa, and to the fact that an American actress was dining with him at the time of the explosion in the Admiralty building as representing revelry colliding with devastation and signifying destiny enjoying the fa'l of England on the sea. common people of England seem to believe there will be war, but are not enthusiastic about it. It is said Mr. Gladstone does not believe in war unless it is absolutely necessary. He doesn't think a diplomatic insult or a brush against prestige is sufficient cause for war. His enemies say he would have allowed the Soudan to slip away rather than light for it, but for Gordon, and that he don't to fight he will fight to win and the whole cost of a war with Russia. But if he decides cople will be with him, believing that when he appeals to the sword it is the last appeal of an Englishman of almost limitless resource. The uncertainty of the situation has fairly stagnated financial operations. The Nyectator says the persistence with which Russian papers urge the scizure of Herat is evidence that they have been inspired for the carpose of preparing the Russian public mind lead the house would not delay its for the event. The Spectator believes the schure of Herat has already been ordered by the Car and declares British troops will be powerless to prevent its capture and that its | ment, where as he believed one heart and a security depends entirely on the courage of the Aushans. The Economist says it looks as if the remainder of Europe would remain quiet during the struggle if war occurred, and that war would end in two years through the exhaustion of Russia and fear of her statesmen that it might end in a state of anarchy

throughout their empire. Russia is taking every possible precaution to prevent England securing any secret service within the ther's dominions in the event of war and all foreigners are prohibited from serving on any itussian railroad. It is said reports of reset agents commissioned to ap a pro-Russian sentiment through-bat Bulgaria and Macedonia have starmed the Russian government con-cerning the influence Gladstone's name ex--reises over the people in all the Bulgarian and Macedonian provinces formerly under Turkish rule. The revival by the Moscow thus the of the question of the cession of that portion of Russian Poland bounded on the east by the river Vistula and including the capital of Warsaw to Germany is looked on come quarters it is thought this has been agreed on secretly with Bismarck as a price of active German aid in suppressing a possible Polish revolt, or against England herself. other powers in the event of war, have organized a movement to influence the cabinet to undertake the issuing of war risks on shipping at rates that would prevent this. It is estimated that there will be a deficit in this year's budget after the issue of the war credit amounting to sixty-five million dollars. Vanity Fair does not believe Russia England will come to blows speech must dispel the illusion. over the Afghan question. This paper boldly declares the whole squabble is fictitious and insincere, and got up, no doubt, to cover up a retreat from the Soudan. Russia is hurriedly fortifying Kieff; it is stated that there are 30,000 Russians there now. LONDON, April 27 .- In the House of Com-

mons to day Mr. Gladstone read a telegram from Gen. Lumsden stating that Stephen, a of the boundary commission, had

a London with maps of the disputad and: also a detailed statement of all the circumstances attedding the Pendjeh affair. The telegram said that Gen. Lumsden would forward to Lord Granville a statement showing the actual position of affairs as they now stand. The government members of the house received this news with evident satisfaction, Mr. Ritchie (conservative) asked if the government proposed to suspend negotiations with Russia until after the arrival of the despatches, and Mr. Gladstone replied "No."

A SIGNIPICANT SPEECH. Mr. Gladstone, bringing up the subject of the vote of credit on the army and navy account, asked the house to vote the entire

£11,000,000 en bloc. He hoped the motion in which to pack and remove the archives of to divide the credit would not be pressed. The government would not devote any portion of the money for particular purposes for use in the Soudan, but would reserve discretion to apply the money taken for the Soudan Cronstadt. Seven million roubles has been account for purposes of special preparations. The proposal to separate the Soudan credit from the credit for special preparations was the 1st of May. It is expected that the rejected by a vote of 229 against 186. Mr. Ameer's forces number 50,000 men and sixty Gourley (Radical) asked whether the government would endeavor to have the dispute with Russia referred for arbitrament to the United States, to which Mr. Gladstone an swered: "The government are quite sensible of their heavy responsibility to maintain the honor and good faith of the country on the one hand, and, on the other, to use every means consistent with that honor to avoid war. I can give no more particular renly than this." The utterance was accepted as significant, and received with cries of "Hear, hear." The house then went into committee of supply, and Mr. Gladstone explained the object of the vote of credit. The Premier's speech indicated that he was suffering much from hoarseness. The entire credit, till, 000,000, was voted without debate, after one of the most powerful and telling speeches ever delivered by Mr. Gladstone. The Premier declared the Government considered it necessary to have the entire resources of the empire well in hand for use and application wherever required. Events since the fall of Khartoum have shown that the Mahdi's power has collapsed. England's possession of Khartoum would not put a stop to the slave trade, and therefore it would be useless to shed blood and treasure in the Sondan. In regard to the smallness of the special vote, he reminded the house that it was the largest asked since the Crimean war. The case, he said, relates primarily to India. In order to fully appreciate the amount entailed, it is requisite to know the extent of the measures being taken in India. The case is not one of war, actual, or perhaps proximate. He did not feel called upon to define the degree of danger, but he would say in regard to the sad contingency of an outbreak of war or rupture of relations with Russia, that her Majesty's government had striven to conduct the diplomatic controversy in such a way that, if it unhappily ended in a violent rupture, they might be able to challenge the verdict of civilized mankind, whether or not they had done all that men could do, and had used every just and honorable effort to prevent the plunging of two such countries into bloodshed and despair. (Cheers.) The question before the committee, he said, was simple and narrow, although important. Negotiations continue, but to give parliament partial information only would mislead them. The government submitted its case upon facts, which the whole world is acquainted. There exists abundant cause for war preparations which are being carried on. (Cheers). The starting point was the obligation to the Ameer, which should be fulfilled in no stinted manner. (Loud cheers.) The covenant with Russia of March 16th was one which England hoped and believed would be recognized as one of the most sacred ever made two great nations, and if any deviation occurred there should be jealous rivalry between the two nations to sift to the bottom all that remained in suspense. A bloody engagement occurred on March 30th, showing that one or both failed to fulfil the covenant. England considered it the duty of both countries to ascertain how that calamity occurred. He would not anticipate that the British were right; he felt perfect confidence in the British officers, but would not assume that they might not have been misled. He would not say the government possessed all the facts in the case. They possessed facts which created an impression adverse to some of those formed by the other party to the covenant, but they would not deviate from the strictest principles of justice by anticipating anything of the ultimate issue consider the Indian relations to be worth the of the fair inquiry they are desirous of prosecuting. The cause of the collision is, perhaps, doubtful, but it is certain the Russians were the attacking party, and that the Alghans suffered in life, spirit and repute.

Knowing that a blow had been struck at the credit and authority of our ally, we are unable to close the book and say we will not look into it any more. We must do our best to have right done in the matter. Therefore there is cause for war preparations. assent, which would only tend to propagate there and elsewhere the opinion that there

was some indecision in the mind of parliasole purpose animated them. He believed while reserving absolute liberty to judge of the conduct of the government and to visit them with its consequences, they would go forward to meet the demand of justice and the call of honor, and only subject to justice and honor, to labor for the purpose of peace. At the conclusion of the speech the house

sation. THE OPINION IN THE LORDIES

proke out in foud and prolonged cheering.

Gladstone's words created a profound sen-

o-night is that Gladstone's speech indicates that war is inevitable. The Post says :-The fact that the war credit was voted withoutany one venturing a reply to Mr. Gladstone is unprecedented in this or any other country. Gladstone's language is too signilicant to require comment. The attack upon Pendjeh must either be justified or atoned for." The Telegraph cannot believe that such a spectacle as the decision of the house will be lost upon Russia. The government has no information that the Czar is going to Moscow. The conservatives intendas a strong bid for German support. In ed to move the adjournment of the credit debate, but seeing the effect of Gladstone's speech, refrained. Lord Churchill, on entering the house later, was surprised to find the vote had been agreed to. The News ex-British merchants, fearing a transfer of the presses a strong hope that matters have ocean carrying trade to the United States or not reached the war point. The Standard says Gladstone's speech was manifestly intended to convey more than he thought it would be well to say. The Standard thinks Russia declines to admit the conduct of her ollicers in question. The Times says if Russia's policy is founded upon a belief that England will submit to any exactions rather than a rupture of relations, Gladstone's

A RUSSIAN DEFEAT.

BRUSSELS, April 27.—The Independence Belge publishes, under reserve, but from an excellent source, a report of a fresh battle between the Russians and Afghans, in which the former were defeated and retired, having met with heavy losses.

LONDON, April 27 .- A St. Petersburg correspondent says: "I am informed on good authority of another ongagement on the Afghan frontier. Of 1,700 Russians who cagaged the Afghans, nearly all were killed."

AUSTRALIA TO THE FRONT AGAIN. LONDON, April 28.—The government of New South Wales has offered England the Australian contingent now in the Soudan for service in India. The admiralty has ordered all able seamen to be enrolled in the Koyal

EXCITEMENT IN ST. PETERSBURG. Sr. Petersburg, April 28.—The present state of suspense is almost intolerable. People here show the utmost impatience to hear the

the senate and collections of the museum, The coast of Finland is being rapidly fortified. The first division of the Russian army has been secretly mobilized and ordered to defend sent to Central Asia. A decision as to peace or war is expected to morrow or, at latest, by

ENGLAND SUBMITS THE PENDJEH AFFAIR TO ARBITRATION.

LONDON, April 27, .- The News says :- Notwithstanding the peace rumors the situation unchanged. The Standard confirms the statement that Granville has reiterated the demand upon Russia for a military inquiry on the spot where the battle of Pendjeh occurrcd. The Times St. Petersburg despatch says : -The English proposals arrived on Friday. England proposes to submit the Pendjeh affair to arbitration. It is believed the proposals are most reasonable and equitable and show that Gladstone most earnestly desires peace regardless of public opinion. If the proposals are rejected it will show Russia is determined upon war. France has warned Turkey to maintain

her neutrality in the event of war. A Persian paper says a treaty has been in existence since 1878 entitling Russia to send troops through Persia.

St. PETERSBURG, April 27.-Torpedo fleets for the defence of Finland Gulf and the Baltic coasts consisting of 50 boats each under Admiral's Noriffoff and Korniloff, Vice-Admiral Scomiloff, from Cronstadt, and General Hagemeister, Helaingfors, have arrived to confer with the military authorities. Generals Lafaroff and Kol have gone to Caucasus. Trials of sub-marine electric light are in active progress at Cronstadt. In the event of war the Russian Imperial guard will proceed to the Northern provinces of Russia bordering on the Baltic to the number of 60,000 men and 144 guns. Emigration from Russian Finiand has increased to an immense extent. Men fear they will be drafted into the Russian army. The wildest speculation has prevailed during the past week on the St. Petersburg bourse. Reckless operators have made or lost fortunes in 48 hours. The feeling among financiers is gaining ground that Russia can obtain all she wants in Central

Asia without going to war. STOCKHOLM, April 27 .- England has or dered 362 Nordenfeldt guns and Mitrailleuses from a firm, work is going on night and day to execute the order.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 27 .- Large orders for torpedoes have been sent to France by the Turkish government in addition to the orders given at home.

VARNA, April 27 .- Austria has warned the Porte she will consider her treaties with Turkey nil if the Porte allows the belligerents to force the Dardanelles. Turkish sympathy with England is becoming more pro-nounced even at the palace, although it is considered prudent to maintain an attitude of reserve. Notwithstanding the recommendations of the powers respecting the clos-ing of the Dardanelles not the slightest step has been taken to increase the power to the l'orte to guard the strait.

BERLIN, April 27.—The report that Germany has been asked to arbitrate between England and Russia is unfounded.

SIMLA, April 27 .- If Russia takes Herat India will send one division only to Candahar, reserving the remainder of the troops for service elsewhere. The presence of the army at Candahar would probably encourage Afghans to adopt guerilla war fare to check Russia sending flying columns to Helmund river. The Indian army is in urgent need of field guns. The Duke of Connaught will command the division of Quetta.

LONDON, April 27.—Reuter's despatch from St. Petersburg says war between Russia and England is now regarded as inevitable. The Czar leaves to day for Moscow, and from that city he will issue a manifesto or declaration war, if such extreme measures should beome necessary. Russian bonds have declined from 88 to 853.

STOCKHOLM, April 27. - Agriculture in many places is at a standstill. Farmers are expected to be called upon for compulsory military service to enforce neutrality on Swedan.

LONDON, April 25. -The Russian port of Vlodivostock has been closed to commerce. Simila, April 27 .- Preparations are being argently pressed for the quick despatch of troops to the front.

London, April 27 .- It is asserted the Gov crament has information which proves beyond doubt that Bismarck has been urging Turkey to side with Russia in the event of war.

### THE LATE EDMOND STANTON.

The many friends of the Rev. M. J. Stanton, P.P., Westport, Ontario, and of Mr. E. P. Stanton, Post Office Department, Ottawa, will regret to learn of the death of the father of these gentlemen, Mr. Edmond Stanton, sr. The sad event took place at the family residence, Kilcolgan, Co. Galway, Ireland on Thursday, 26th of March, ult. The deceased gentleman had arrived at the fine old age of 73. During his life he was an extensive landholder, postmaster of the place up to the time of his death, and filled with fidelity and general acceptance several important puolic offices. He was a sterling Irishman, highly estremed by those with whom he came into contact, in business relations, as well as in social intercourse. The family at home and abroad have in this their sad bereavement the prayers and sympathy of their many friends.

At the meeting of the St. Patrick's Literary association, Ottawa, held on the 14th inst., it was moved by Michael Starrs and seconded by F. R. Latchford, "That the association having heard of the severe affliction which has visited Mr. E P. Stanton, its tors and parties interested. vice president, in the death of his father, desires to tender him its condolence and sympathy."

### PARNELL'S HAT.

Among the articles sold at auction at Ottawa last week by the Canadian Express Company was a hat belonging to no less a person than Ireland's favorite son, Mr. C. S. Parnell, M.P. It would appear that during Mr. Parnell's travels in this country some years ago a hat case containing a hat belonging to him got astray and an order was sent by telegraph -the message is in the hat-to forward it to Ottawa, where it reached too late, it is supposed, to overtake Mr. Parnell, and it has remained ever since in the possession of the Express Company. The much envied purchaser and possessor of this interesting souvenir is, through the irony of fate, an Englishman, but, at the same time, one who is able to appreciate the worth of the gulant

A TERRIBLE FIRE

arouses the apprehensions of a whole city. And yet the wild havor of disease startles no one. Sad to re ate, women suffer from year to year with chronic diseases and weaknesses peculiar to their sex, knowing that they are growing worse with every day, and still take no measures for their own relief. Dr. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription" is the result statement of the British Government in par-liament. Cases are being sent to Helsingfors plaints. It is guaranteed to cure.

Vital Questions !!!!

Ask the most eminent physician Of any school, what is the best thing in the world for quieting and allaying all irri-tation of the nerves and curing all forms of nervous complaints, giving natural, childlike refreshing sleep always?

And they will tell you unhesitatingly \* Some form of Hops!!!

CHAPTER I. Ask any or all of the most eminent physi-

cians: "What is the best and only remedy that can be relied on to cure all diseases of the kidneys and urinary organs; such as Bright's direase, diabetes, retention or inability to retain urine, and all the diseases and ailments

peculiar to Women"—
"And they will tell you explicitly and emphatically "Buchu!!!" Ask the same physicians

"What is the most reliable and surest cure liver diseases; constipation, indiges biliousness, malaria, fever, ague, &c., will tell you:

Mandrake! or Dandelion !!!! Hence, when these remedies are combined with others And compounded into Hop Bitters, such a wonderful and mysterious curativo power is developed which is varied in its operations that no disease or ill health can possibly exist or resist its power, and yet it is Harmiess for the most frail woman, weakest invalid

or smallest child to use. CHAPTER II.

"Almost dead or nearly dying"
For years, and given up by physicians, of Bright's and other kidney diseases, liver complaints, severe coughs, called consumption, have been cured.

Women gone nearly crazy !!!!! From agony of neuralgia, nervousness, wakefulness, and various diseases peculiar

o women. People drawn out of shape from excruciating pangs of rheumatism, indiammatory and chronic, or suffering from scotchia.

Erysipelas!

Salt rheum, blood poisoning, dyspepsia, indigestion, and in fact almost all diseases Nature is heir to

Have been cured by Hop Bitters, proof of which Can be tound in every neighborhood in the known world.

Me None genuine without a bunch of green Hops on the white label. Shun all the vile, poisonous stuff with "Hop" or "Hops" in their names.

PARLIAMENT OF CANADA.

THIRD SESSION-FIFTH PARLIAMENT. (From our Special Correspondent.)

OTTAWA, April 22.

Mr. Cameron's (Huron) motion that the resolution declaring that the Liquor License act should be suspended until the Privy Council had pronounced upon it, was concurred in.

Sir John Macdonald then introduced a bill founded on the resolution and entitled "An Act respecting the Liquor License act of 1883

The bill was read a first time. On the motion for the third reading of the

bill to amend and consolidate the Canada civil Mr. Mitchell moved that it be read a second time that day three months. He

thought the measure was based on the model of the English system and was not wanted in this country. Mr. Baker seconded the motion.

Mr. Chapleau said the bill had been founded upon the English principle of giving independence to the civil service. It was a step in tre right direction, because it took away a certain amount of political patronage which had existed heretofore.

After some remarks against the bill by Messrs. Carey, Charlton and Mills,

Sir John Macdonald said that the opposition speeches would lead to the conclusion favor of the English system, by which the ministers had no appointing power. Mr. point his own sceretary. There could be no political favoritism there. In

the neighbouring republic, President ment wall Cleveland owed his election more to the revelt of public feeling against the system prevailing in the American Civil Service and the use of the service in politics. All political street in Griffintown. The celtars in all experience here and in the United States these streets were completely model and the proved that to return to the system of patron employees in many of the wholesale stores age and personal favoritism in the service would be a false step, and he for one would oppose such a course to the last.

Mr. Blake said he was in favor of a good civil service law, but he did not think the water or ice. roposed law would effect the object desired. The house divided on Mr. Mitchell's amendment. Yeas, 67; noes, 112.

Sir R. Cartwright moved an amendment providing that the treasury board be appointed to consider and report on the various curb. Even Chaboillez and Inspector streets changes and promotions affecting the civil service which otherwise would be nominally done by the governor in ecuncil, but practically to a very great extent by the secretary of state. Carried.

Some other amendments were officed and

The bouse adjourned at 12.30.

Offiawa, April 23.

On motion of Hon, Mr. Costigan, the House went into committee on a resolution declaring it expedient to amend the General Inspection Act of 1874. The resolution provided for the appointment of a chief inspector of the articles to which the Act related. The duties of these officers would be to decide disputes between the inspec-It was also proposed to make Victoria and Port Arthur points at which inspection could should be compulsory. It was the intention further to better define the grades of wheat, to authorize the appointment of a board to select standards of grain for the use of inspectors, to provide for the inspection of herrings, gasperaux, alewives and cod, and to authorize the appointment of inspectors of leather and raw hides. The bill would recognize the class of wheat known as Manitoba hard, which would be higher than the standard of Dakota and Minnesota. After some debate the motion passed and Mr. Pope moved the third reading of the bill

respecting infectious and contagious diseases affecting animals.

Mr. Sutherland (Oxford) moved that horses be excepted from the operations of the act. Mr. White (Renfrew) opposed the amend-

may on the ground that horse owners should have the same protection as cattle owners. The amendment was carried on a division. Yeas, 131; nays, 16.

Several unimportant amendments were offered and lost, and the bill was read a third The bill respecting explosions was read

third time, and the House adjourned at 1.30.

Sunday night Adolphe Hess, a farmer living

### A GREAT ICE SHOVE. THE FLOOD.

THE HIGHEST WATER SINCE 1869-THE STREETS IN THE VICINITY OF THE RIVER COVERED WITH TWO FEET OF WATER-GRIFFINTOWN FLOODED FROM CURR TO

At three minutes past six on Sinday night the grest expected shove took place, and very shortly afterwards the gauge in the Harbor Commissioners office registered forty feet eight inches, this being the highest the waters of the river have raised since the year 1869. The flood gradually rising waters of the river have raised since the year 1869. The flood gradually rising all day yesterday, by the afternoon things wore an alarming aspect, and those who suffered most were the residents of Point St. Charles, who were imprisoned in their men collecting it for the last few days. The St. Charles, who were imprisoned in their houses and gazed anxiously at the rising waters, which seemed to be slowly but surely engulting them, withle the stock of provisions and fuel in the houses ran lower and lower, and the stores being all flooded there was no chance of renewing their supplies without a visit to the city, which was next to impossible. In the afternoon the Chief of Police had twelve boats placed at his dis-posal by the Mayor, most of these being utilized in conveying coke to the people who were most in want of it. The windows of the houses were broken and the buildings filled with water up almost to the buildings filled with water up almost to the second storey, while furniture was floating around in all directions. Lamp posts | Vints residence | has been all thought a bridge near Mr were twisted and bent, and, in many cases, hardly reached above the water. In other places, where the land was higher, the tops of the hydrants could be seen the unlucky boat that ran against them had a fair chance of tipping over. Fresn dangers were added by some of the streets being littered with carts and other vehicles whose horses were caught in the first rush of the flood and had to be cut loose. The waggons were left to their fate.

A CHARITABLE MISSION.

A Corporation boat was placed at the disposal of Mrs. P. S. Stevenson, of Guy street, yesterday afternoon, and having at her own personal expense procured a large supply of milk and coffee she proceeded to distribute it among the sufferers at the Point, for which she deserves the highest praise. Starting from the bridge, the boat proceeded up Wellington street amid scenes of desolation and destruction on every side. Turning into Conde street, where the water was some eight feet deep, the trip was continued until Centre street was reached, the scene of the greatest destruction to property. None of the water besieged inhabitants claimed anything from the good lady except those who were really in need of it. After the needs of the people of Centre street had been attended to, a visit was paid to Richardson street, where the poorer classes dwell and the greatest misery prevails. Here whole families, to a dozen or more, were crowded into houses that were considered the most secure from the ravages of the flood, and it was pitiful to see attempt had to be given up,

THE SHOVE.

When the shove took place last night the ice came down with a terrible crash, and piled up to a great height in the centre of the channel, where it again blocked. The water tractor, of Montreal, backed up, and infivementeshad risen 2 ft. 6 timber worth \$1,200. in., and came over the revetment wall in a tion speeches would lead to the conclusion that the members would soon be in power and wanted a clear field of patronage. He opposed the unrestricted system, and was in finished by the interest of the English system, and was in concentrated up side streets for about lifty.

As the water still continues very deep in the Point St. Charles district, The Post has made all arrangements for supplying their subscribers with the callion by means of a bout. yards. The water having gained a sufficient head then burst the jam and the river fell to Gladstone had declared that he could not ap- 39 feet by nine o'clock; from that point it continued to recede steadily until at mid-In night it was several inches telew the revet

Large pools were left in St. Paul, Commissioners, Common, Youville, Foundling and Wellington streets and in nearly every were at work all night removing the goods to upper flats and in some cases pumping out the water. The streets mentioned were atterly impossable in many places either from

the water and been rising steadily all day, and by 7 o' lock Young, Kennedy and several other streets were flooded from curb to north of the square were in a similar con dition. People here were, however, pre-pared, and the damage done was but slight. Some idea of the extent of the flood may be learned from the fact that at Point St. Charles the water was three feet higher yes rejected, the bill being then read a taird dipp d and he was precipitated into the much difficulty by some friends.

CLEARING OF ICE -- DAMAGES BY THE

FLOODS. The great shove of last evening and its subsequent effect on the river has partly relieved the minds of many of the sufferers, and there is now every hope that the worst is over.
At 12, midnight, the hight of the
water was 38 feet one and a half inches,
and the water has been falling gradually until it now stands 37 feet 2 inches. Lookie, out of the upper windows at the Harbor Com missioners' office this morning the sight is grand take place, and to provide that no inspection and as far as one can see above the Victoria Bridge there is a wide open channel, with large quantities of loose ice floating down the stream. quantities of loose ice floating down the stream. It appears that this opening extends as far as the cotton factory, but below this it seems that the ice is very heavily shoved aground on the shoals; however, a block can hardly now take place there. Nobody seems to know whether the Lake St. Francis ice has as yet come down, and many gentlemen this morning were of opinion that a better system of communication relative to the movement of these large bodies of ice at such times should be established with outlying localities and the authorities here. outlying localities and the authorities here. Several of the Harbor Commissioners this morn ing inspected with much interest the little clockwork machine which registers on scaled paper the rise and fall of the river. When the big shove took place last night at three minutes past six the pencil ran atmost perpendicularly up on the paper and marked a rise of two feet eight inches in a second. Opposite the office and in the over is erected a long box in which is the heavy wooden float which is connected by a wire with the recording gauge in the office. Many are the amusing remarks overheard by the offi-cials and made by some of those who, either for

pleasure, curiosity or business, still make the river front their daily promenads. One way this morning, looking at the wire connected with the gauge, called out to a gentle man employed in the draughting office: "Hello, Johnny, you've got a fish, I seed your float a bobbin." Several boats were seen this morning Sunday night Adolphe Hess, a tarmer nying near Condordia, O., quarrelled with his wife. rowing down the open channel, and evidently near Condordia, O., quarrelled with his wife. After beating her head into a shapeless mass he cut off the head of his infant son with an axe usual large amount of them in this immediate vicinity, and the sportsman and pot-hunter will as a captain

now have a fine apportunity of displaying their skill with the shot-gun. There will now be an abundance of wild duck, teal and widgeon in the markets, and the pices will consequently go down. There is an unusually large quantity of enormous blocks of ice piled up all along the whare a most should update ones down these where s, and when the water goes down these will no doubt remain there for some time. will no doubt remain there for some time. To remove them it will take a great number of me, much time and trouble, but should the water keep mo derately high for a short time they might be fluated away. This morning many foolbardy persons are venturing far out on the ice, some almost to the edge of the open channel. No doubt some only thus risk danger for bravado, but many of them are poor people who are collecting large misses of wood which who are collecting large pieces of wood which have been drifted up by the shove. It would be as well for mony of them to know that they damage done to the revetment wall nearly op-posite the Richeheu and Ontario Navigation Company's office is considerable. A regular mountain of ice is here pild up, and the wall for several feet is pushed far over the level. Many of the flags of the sidewalk have been broken in twain as if they were matches, while

others are turned topsy turvey.

Between Hochelaga and Longue Pointe the sudden shove and rise has had a rather disastrous effect. A number of houses along the river have been very hadly damaged by the rising waters, and as the inhabitants had not exactly expected Vian's residence has been almost entirely carried away by the rising waters, thus destroying any further traffic along the road until the bridge is repaired. From the following it will be seen that any further danger of a flood is almost passed.

At Longueuil—The water rose very rapidly yesterday and the market is now surrounded by water. The aqueduct has stopped working. One-half of the village is under water and the bave been obliged to abandon their houses. The water has lowered slightly this morning. Boucherville 22 d is impassable, being covered with about two feet of ice. with about two feet of ice.

At Enprairie the water is receding rapidly, and at Beaubarnois, although very high, remains stationary. The ice is all broken up and going down fast.

At Berthier the river is clear of ice and the water falling very fast, and at Valleyfield it is breaking up fast.

At Sorol the water is very high and the river sentirely cleared of ice. At Quebec the ice bridge is still jammed. It

is believed to be grounded opposite the city. However, the whole key has made its disappearance, and as soon as the jam ice loosens it is expected there will be a great crash, as the barrier holds back about seven or eight miles of may ice and thousands of tons of lumber and timber of all sorts which have been in the river since Sunday. Hundreds of men and boys can be seen on the ice from early morning till lave at night hanling in driftwood, some of them gathering as much as 10 and 12 cords.
At Three Rivers the water fell one foot and

a half since yesterday morning, but the streets in the western part of the city are still all covered with water, The lake ice is passing down rapidly. At 8 a.m. yesterday morning a house and a stable the eagerness with which the relief was sought at Godfroid River were token down by the ice. after. During the afternoon it was learned At Labanden a wooden house was entirely defrom a tesident of Centre street that a poor woman was in a dying state on Burgess street and that she was without the smallest necessaries of life. Three separate attempts were made to reach the dying woman, but without success, as the boat stuck at the railway crossing, and as the hour was late the last attempt had to be given up. 25,000 logs belonging to Messrs, Hall Bros. & Co., of Quebec, Frs. McCaffrew, of Nicolet, and others, were lost. One pur of the St. Maurice bridge was moved down three featured of the desired of the state of the s feet and the bridge was otherwise damaged to the extent of about \$2,000. Mr. O'Brien, con tractor, of Montreal, lost a small raft of round

NOTES.

As the water still continues very deep in the Point St. Charles district, THE Post has made

It may be interesting to our readers to know how things stood on the river (his time last year. On the 11th April (Good Friday) it rain ed in the morning and the ice shoved at 3 p.m. the shove lasting for three hour ; at 6 p.m. that day the channel was quite clear opposito the city, and on the 19th the water was falling fast. On the 22nd the wharves were being charred and sheds put up. The ferry steamer South Eastern arrived in port (first of the season) and on the 28th magnation was open to

## OBITUARY.

THE LATE SISTER ST. MARIUS.

Miss Catherine Clarke, in religion Sister St. Marius, whose death we announced las week, was the eldest daughter of Mr. Patrick Clarke, the well known resident of Cote des Neiges. Two years ago Miss Clarke aban doned the world and entered the Congregation of Notre Dame at Villa Maria. She had just completed her two years of novitiate when failing health rendered it impossible for her to proceed with her profession and her entry into the order was postpened for the purpose of affording her an opportunity to recruit her health. Accordingly about six months ago the novice returned home, where she received the best medical aid and attendance, but all to no avail. She was soon given up by the doctors, and feeling that her end was fast SUBSIDING OF THE WATERS-THE RIVER approximing she expressed a desire to have the great ambition of her life, that of being a professed nun, fulfilled. Accordingly on the 28th of O tober last, Rev. Mother St. Luke, Superior General of the Congregation, Rev. Mother St. Alexis, mistress of the novitiate, and Rev. Father Marechal, parish priest of Notre Dame de Grace, proceeded to the residence of her father to receive her into the order. The ceremony was singularly impressive and solemn. Scretched upon her death bed, but calm, happy, and resigned in the midst of her great suffering, the young voice pronounced the vows, and aided by the rev. mother recoived the Holy Habit, and took the name in religion of Sister St. Marina. A religious reception under such sad circumstances is of rare occurrence in the annals of the congregation, and it was only allowed by a great favor. Miss Glark was so highly esteemed by her superiors that they found up difficulty in granting her this last favor. The funeral obsequies took place at Villa Muria, where the young sister finds her last resting place. Her loss is mourned by a large circle of friends

and relatives. LT.-COL. CAMPBELL.

Lt. Col. Campbell, of St. Hilaire, late com-munder of the Royal Scots, has been appointed to the command of the 4th Battalion of the Gordon Highlanders, with headquarters at Aberdeen. The two regular first battalions are composed of two regular Highland regiments. The third is a Scotch militia regiment, and the fourth, of which Colonel Campbell has been put in command, is a volunteer corps. The whole four battalions are called the Gordon Highlanders, the first bat-talion being the old 92nd Highlanders in which regiment Col. Campbell received his first commission as an ensign from the Royal Military College in 1864. He served with the regiment in India and at home for many years, retiring by the sale of his commission

#### SKILFUL SURGICAL OPERATION.

The American Ambassador at Vienna, Mr. Kasson, has lately forwarded to his Government an interesting account of a remarkable surgical operation lately performed by Professor Billroth, of Vienna, which, wonderful to tell, consisted in the removal of a portion of the human stomach, involving nearly one-third of the organ—and, strange to say, the patient recovered—the only successful operation of the kind ever performed. The disease for which this operation was performed was cancer of the stomach, attended with The disease for which this operation was performed was cancer of the stomach, attended with the following symptoms:—The appetite is quite poor. There is a peculiar indescribable distress in the stomach, a feeling that has been described as a faint "all gone" sensation: a sticky slime collects about the teeth, especially in the morning, accompanied by an unpleasant taste. Food fails to satisfy this peculiar faint sensation; but, on the contrary, it appears to aggravate the fails to satisfy this peculiar faint sensation; but, on the contrary, it appears to aggravate the feeling. The eyes are sunken, tinged with yellow; the hands and feet become cold and sticky—a cold perspiration. The sufferers feel tired all the time, and sleep does not seem to give rest. After a time the patient becomes nervous and irritable, gloomy, his mind filled with evil forebodings. When rising suddenly from a recumbent position there is a dizziness, a whistling sensation, and he is obliged to grasp something firm to keep from falling. The bowels costive, the skin dry and hot at times; the blood becomthis skin dry and hot at times: the blood becom-ing thick and strgmant, and does not circulate properly. After a time the patient spits up food soon after eating, sometimes in a sour and fermented condition, sometimes sweetish to the taste. Oftentimes there is a palpitation of the heart, and the patient fears he may have heart disease. Towards the last the patient is unable to retain any food whatever, as the opening in the intestines becomes closed, or nearly so. Although this disease is indeed alarming, sufferers with the above-named symptoms should not feel nervous, for nine hundred and ninety-nine cases out of a thousand have no cancer, but simply dyspensia, a disease easily removed if treated ply dyspepsia, a disease easily removed it treated in a proper manner. The safest and best remedy for the disease is Seigel's Curative Syrup, a vegetable preparation sold by all chemists and medicine vendors throughout the world, and by the proprietors, A. J. White, (Limited), 17, Farringdon-road, London, E. C. This Syrup strikes at the very foundation of the disease, and drives it work and brough out of the system.

WHO: E NATION IS TINGLING WITH INDIGNATION drives it, root and branch, out of the system. St. Mary street, Peterborough, November 29th, 1881.

Sir, -It gives me great pleasure to inform yo of the benefit I have received from Seigel's Syrup. I have been troubled for years with dyspepsia; but after a few doses of the Syrup, I found relief, and after taking two bottles of it I feel quite

I am, Sir, yours truly, ite. William Brent. September 8th, 1883. Mr. A. J. White.

September 8th, 1883.

Dear Sir,—I find the sale of Seigel's Syrup steadily increasing. All who have tried it speak very highly of its medicinal virtues: one customer describes it as a "Godsend to dyspeptic people." Lalways recommend it with confidence.

Faithfully yours,

(Signed) Vincent A. Wills,

Chemist-Dentist, Merthyr Tydvil.

To Mr. A. J. White,

Seigel's Operating Pills are the best family physic that has ever been discovered. They cleanse the lowels from all irritating substances and leave them in a healthy condition. They come costiveness.

cure costiveness.

Preston, Sept. 21st, 1883. My Dear Sir,-Your Syrup and Pills are still

Dear Sir,—I write to inform you that I have derived great benefit from "Seigel's Syrup. For some years I have suffered from liver complaint, with its many and varied concomitant evils, so that my life was a perpetual misery. Twelve months ago I was induced to try Seigel's Syrup, and although rather sceptical, having tried so many reputed infallible remedies, I determined to give it at least a fair trial. In two or three days I felt considerably better, and now at the end of twelve months (having continued needed) in the reparations for war and of active diplomacy taking it) I am glad to say that I am a different being altogether. It is said of certain pens that they "come as a boon and a blessing to men" and I have no reason to doubt the truthfulness of the statement. I can truly say, however, that Seigel's Syrup has come as a "boon and a blessing" to me. I have recommended it to several fellow-sufferers from this distressing. several fellow-sufferers from this distressing The Standard says the rumor that Russia complaint, and their testimony is quite in accor dance with my own. Gratitude for the benefit I have derived from the excellent preparation prompts me to furnish you with this unsolicited

I am, dear Sir,

Yours very gratefully,

(Signed) Carey B. Berry,

A. J. White, Esq. Baptist Missionary.

Hensingham, Whitehaven, Oct. 16, 1882

Mr. A. J. White.—Dear Sir,—I was for some time afflicted with piles, and was advised to give Mother Seigel's Syrup a trial, which I did. I am how happy to state that it has restored me to complete health.—I remain, yours respectfully, (Signed) John H. Lightfoot.
A. J. WHITE, (Limited), 67 St. James street,

Montreal
For sale by all druggists and by A. J. White (L'd.), 67 St. James street, City.

Texas has 1,000,000 head of cattle belonging to non-residents.

FOR Rough conditions of the Skin, Shampooing the head, Pimples, Eruption and Skin Diseases, use Prof. Low's Sulphur Soap.

Do not delay in getting relief for the little folks. Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator is a pleasant and sure cure. A writer from Fiji asserts that when flocks

cribes to the oil emitted by the birds. Holloway's Corn Cure destroys all kinds of

Corns and Warts, root and branch.

Bread made with sea water is recommended by a German physician as a wonderful remedy against scrofula and disorders resulting from insufficent nourishment.

It is a remarkable fact that Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil is as good for internal as external use. For disease of the lungs and throat, and for rhoumatism, neuralgia, crick in the back, wounds and sores, it is the best known remedy, and much trouble is saved by having it always on hand. Jacob Lockman, Buffalo, says he has been using it for rheumatism. He had such a lame back that he could do nothing; but one bottle entirely cured him.

Brick houses are a long-felt want in Texas, according to the San Antonia Times, which chronicles with joy the fact that preparations are being made at Columbus to erect such buildings.

Do NO VIOLENCE TO THE LIVER and general system by repeated doses of mercury in the shape of calomel and blue pill. Many persons thus dose themselves even without the advice of a physician. The best sub-

## THE WAR CREDIT.

MR. GLADSTONE'S SUDDEN DEMAND FOR MORE-RUSSIA STILL DEFIANT-PRIVA-TEERING AGAINST ENGLISH COMMERCE. LONDON, April 23.—The war scare is revived London, April 23.—The war scare is revived to-night in all its intensity, and has taken a full possession of almost everybody in the United Kingdom. The most patent cause for this revival is the magnitude of the vote of credit asked for by the Government. That Mr. Gladstone would ask for \$55,000,000 on the war account was undreamed of until the demand was actually made in the House of Commons this evening; but even the magnitude of the demand is not the most significant fact connected therewith. What makes it more startling is the fact that the Government suddenly determined to nearly double the demand in co-sequence of the new developments of todenly determined to nearly double the demand in co-sequence of the new developments of today. If the people had been led to expect a demand for \$50,000,000 or \$55,000,000 they might have grambled, but they would not have been astounded when the demand was made, but as a matter of fact they had been almost officially informed that the amount of the vote of credit to be asked for was to be only \$30,000,000.

The inspired Daily News, which is unquestionably the mouthpiece of the Gladstone Ministry, stated that as the amount to be asked for as recently as last Saturday morning. It is firmly believed from this fact, and many corroborating dies, in a palatable and easily digested for cently as last Saturday morning. It is firmly believed from this fact, and many corroborating circumstances, that \$30,000,000 was the official estimate agreed upon by the Cabinet up to a late hour this afternoon, when it was hastily decided that it would be necessary to increase it by no less than \$25,000,000. This is interpreted by the public to mean that the Ministers suddenly found themselves confronted by a new fact which indicated that England's task was to be twice as difficult, and therefore twice to be twice as difficult, and therefore twice as costly as had been expected. The public naturally arrived at the conclusion that it was

ACTUAL WAR AND NOT PREPARATIONS for possible war that was now to be provided

WHOLE NATION IS TINGLING WITH INDIGNATION over Russia's revealed treachery, further despatches have been received from M. I e Giers, the Russian foreign minister, which champion General Komaroff as sturdily as ever and reiterate his charges of Afghan arrogance, backed by British encouragement. It is certain that British submission to Russia's accomplished acts and future demands can alone prevent war. The question is, "Will Great Britain vield?" The question is, "Will Great Britain yield?" The Tories still distrust the firmness of the Gladstone government, but they say that, with or without Mr. Gladstone, Russia must be re-

PRIVATEERING.

It is asserted on what appears to be good authority that in the event of war Russia will employ privateering against Euglish commerce. In former times this was considered legitimate, but the practice is now generally condemned "as liable," to quote the words of Wheaton, "to gross abuses, as tending to encourage a spirit of lawless depredation, and as being in glaring contradiction to the more mitigated modes of warlawless depredation, and as being in glaring contradiction to the more mitigated modes of warfare practised by land." By the Declaration of Paris in 1850, privateering is abolished as far as Europe is concerned, the declaration having been signed by all the powers except Spain. Russia can therefore only i sue letters of marque in contravention of the Paris Declaration, but Russia would likely be as little bound by the declaration as she was in 1870, when she resulted. My Dear Sir, —Your Syrup and Pills are still very popular with my customers, many saying they are the best family medicines possible.

The other day a customer came for two bottles of Syrup and said "Mother Seigel" has saved the life of his wife, and he added, "one of these bottles I am sending fifteen miles away to a friend who is very ill. I have much faith in it."

The sale keeps up wonderfully, in fact, one would fancy almost the people were beginning to breakfast, dine, and sup on Mother Seigel's Syrup, the demand is so constant and the satis faction so great.

I am, dear Sir, yours faithfully.

(Signed) W. Bowker Spanish Town, Jamaica, West Indies, Oct. 24, 1882.

To A. J. White, Esq.

Spanish Town, Jamaica, West Indies, Oct. 24, 1882.

EXPLAIN THE PENDJEH AFFAIR.

preparations for war and of active diplomacy declines to make further enquiry into the Pendjeh affair lacks official confirmation. The premium for marine insurance at Lloyd's has been advanced from 5 to 15 shillings. At Odessa the English merchants are closing out their business and preparing to leave the country, the excitement is increasing and the funds are falling. At St. Petersburg every one is speaking of war as inevitable. It is expected navigation at Cronstadt will be open in ten days.

### A COUP DE THEATRE

London, April 21.—The greatest diversity of opinion prevails respecting the Afghan question. There are those who say that England's honor has been bartered for a temporary peace on the one hand, there are those who say that England is abstaining from war because she feels inadequate to the task required of her, and there is yet another set who say that Mr. Gladstone is playing a deep game and that before long he will surprise not only his opponents, but his friends who have blind faith in him. Those who maintain this last theory refer to the silence of the Opposition leaders as corroborative, a silence, they say, that would not have been of tern and other fowl rest upon the sea the maintained were it not that the Opposition water becomes smooth, an effect which he asapprove of his plans.

### WAR PREPARATIONS.

The most significant fact apparent is that amidst all the peace palaver war preparations are being pushed forward in breathless haste by both England and Russia. With feverish activity Russia is constructing her railway to the Afghan frontier and massing her troops, and England is straining every department to put herself on a war footing. In the face of these preparations the pacific assurances of the Governments amount to little, and the general belief is that back of all the protestations there is a design of a war, and that the two nations are really only standing back and breathing before taking the final leap that must mean almost annihilation to

### GEN. KOMAROFF.

A great deal of interest naturally attaches to Gen. Komaroff, "the hero of Pendjeh," as he is styled in St. Petersburg. Eis biographers, while eloquent as to his military career, are silent as to his social position. The rumor is that he is a natural son of the late Czar Nicholas. He has been represented in despatches emanating from Russian sources as a general whose caution almost amounts to timidity, but those who have served with him, and therefore know him best, say that stitute for such pernicious drugs, and the use of which is never followed by disastrous effects upon the general health, is Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure, which permanently tones the stomach, "regulates the bowels, purifies the blood," and gives a healthful glow to the cheek. ALL FOR FIFTY CENTS,

hosad," The Spirit of the Times, New York, after an exhaustive interview with all leading horsemen, stablemen, sportsmen, drivers and breeders of horses of the country, states that St. Jacobs Oil, the great pain-cure, will do all that is claimed for it in the cure of aches, pains and suffering in man and beast.

The great unanimity with which dairymen of high reputation have adopted, in preference to anything else, the Improved Butter Color made by Wells & Richardson, of Burlington, Vt., is remarkable. It shows that the claims of imitative colors are baseless; wise dairymen will use no other.

Miss Fanny Mills, who lives on a farm near St. Thomas, Pa., has feet eighteen inches long. She is only twenty-two years old.

-Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is a most valuable medicine for ladies of all ages who may be afflicted with any form of disease peculiar to their sex. Her remedies are put up, not only in liquid form, but also in Pills and Lozenges, in which forms

Children grow taller, it is said, during an acute sickness, such as fever, the growth of the bones being stimulated by the febrile

Scott's Emulsion of Pure Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites, is a combination of two most valuable remedies, in a palatable and easily digested form, having great healing and strengthening properties, most valuable in Consumption and wasting diseases.

Mr. George Riddle, of Carroll County, Maryland, has living with him at the present time twenty-two of his daughters.

Neglected Colds, Pain in the Chest, and all diseases of the Lungs, are cured by Allen's Lung Ralsam. - See Adrt.

THE BEST BUTTER COLOR.

A negro in Newberry County, South Carolina, is the father of forty-two children and has 324 grandchildren.

WHAT 30 DAYS DID FOR A MEMPHIS BUTCHER.

Opposite the Miss. and Tenn. depot we found Mr. H. L. Schmidt. He was born and raised in this city as a butcher. At the last drawing of The Louisiana State Lottery he invested \$5 in tickets, receiving five one-fifth the state of these three draw prizes one. tickets, and of these three drew prizes -one No. 84,980, drawing \$5,000.—Memphis (Tenn.) Avalanche, March 24.

The editor of a Vermont journal offers his paper free for six months to every newly married couple in his neighborhood.

Persons of weak constitution derive from Northrop & Lyman's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda a degree of vigor obtainable from no other source, and it has proved itself a most efficient protection to those troubled with a hereditary tendency to consumption. Mr. Bird, Drug-gist, of Westport, says: I knew a man whose case was considered hopeless, and by the use of three bottles of this Emulsion his weight had increased twenty pounds. ASK A PROFESSOR

of any Medical College, what on the whole is the best remedy for kidney difficulties, and his answer will be—the newest and best Duiretic. Ask him, what is the best remedy for a Torpid and other Liver troubles, and he will name the newest and best Alterative known to and used by the Faculty.

Ask him again, what, on the whole, is the safest, surest and best remedy for Stomachic and Bowel complaints, and he will mention the most approved Tonic and Laxative known to the Profession. Kidney Wort is a combination of these scientifically prepared, and never fails to do its work successfully on any of above diseases, come they in single file or in battalion.

Miss Cleveland has not worn her best

Holloway's Ointment and Pills .- Sure Relief.—The weak and enervated suffer severely from nervous affections when storms or elecrrom nervous anections when storms or electric disturbances agitate the atmosphere. Neuralgia, gouty pangs, and flying pains, very distressing to a delicate system, may be readily removed by rubbing this Ointment upon the affected part after it has been fomented with warm water. The Pills, taken occasionally in the doses prescribed by the instructions becaute of the discretion in order or instructions, keep the digestion in order, excite a free flow of healthy bile, and regenerate the impoverished blood with richer materials resulting from thoroughly assimilated foodwanting which, the strongest must inevitably soon sink into feebleness, and the delicate find it difficult to maintain existence. Holloway's Ointment and Pills are infallible remedies.

SMALLPOX.

VALUE OF VACCINATION.

Vaccination, even in those cases in which it is not successful in preventing the dreadful scourge of smallpox, is capable of modifying its deleterious action to so great a degree that deaths very rarely occur in patients who have been previously vaccinated. If persons are not vaccinated nine out of ten who are exposed to the contagion contract the discase, and in a majority of instances in a very severe form-so severe, in fact, that, in round numbers, no less than one-half, or fifty per cent.,

In fact, of the children under five years of age, who are affected with smallpox, more than half perish, the exact percentage of deaths to 100 cases being upward of fifty-six. Males of mature age resist the attacks more successfully, only forty-five dying out of every hundred attacked; while the more temperate lives of women give them a still greater power of resisting the epidemic, only forty out of every 100 patients succumbing to the attack.

But this general average of fifty per cent. is very insignificant, and, taking place under circumstances where the best sanitary precautions prevail, proves how utterly inefficient hygienic arrangements are to lessen the severity or to prevent the extension of the disease. If, on the other hand, we examine into the mortality of the cases that have occurred after vaccination, we shall find a striking difference. Of those that have the mark of efficient vaccination, less than three in 100 of the very few who contract smallpox die of the disease, and of those with imperfect marks less than ten in

Practically speaking, efficient vaccination is to be regarded as a protection from small pox. In the Highgate Hospital, London, Mr. Goude, whose experience extends over nearly half a century, states that with one exception -that of a temporary gardener, who refused to be revaccinated—there has not been a single caseof smallpox among the officials.

When the dreadful character of small-pox

is considered—that it is fatal to one-half the persons attacked by it; that of those who recover many are blind from the disease attacking the eyes; that others are so searcd and pitted that all comeliness is lost—the price paid for securing immunity by vaccination is not to be regarded for an instant. The outbreaks of smallpox which occasion

ally take place are nothing to the former scourges of the disease, when towns and vil-lages were depopulated partly by death and partly by those who fled from the pestilence.

At the present time a foot passenger may walk the streets for days without seeing a face disfigured or sight lost through smallpox. whereas a few decades of years ago they were so common as hardly to attract observation. This immunity from the most fatal of all pes tilences is owing entirely to the practice of vaccination, the good effects of which in millions of instances entirely outweigh the few cases of inconvenience that may have occurred from its practice.

#### LOUIS RIEL'S IRISH BLOOD.

La Vallee d'Ottowa, a French paper published at the capital, has an article showing that Louis Riel is Irish in descent. It says, on the authority of M. l'Abbe Tanguay:

Louis Riel, far from being of French origin.

is of Irish descent by his paternal ancestor, who came to Canada at the end of the seven teenth century. He was named John Baptist, and saw the light first in the parish of St. Peter, city of Limerick, the house of his parents, John Baptist Reel or Riel and Louisa Fountain. In 1704 this Jean Baptist Riel married at He Duna, digress of Montanel Louise Catta and Dupas, diocess of Montreal, Louise Cottu, aged 20, daughter of Francis Cottu and Jeanne Verdon. Of this marriage were born six boys, the eldest of whom, Jean Baptiste, married Louise Frapier. All these children were surnamed "L'Irlande:" and in the deeds one can read Jean Baptiste Riel de l'Irlande, and this name

Jon Baptiste Riel de l'Irlande, and this name passed to their descendants.

The elder, Jean-Baptiste, who was baptiste like 1705 at He Dupas, was the grandfather of Jean-Baptiste, who in 1810 left the parish of Berthier to settle in the North-west. Married to a half-breed woman he had in 1817 a son baptized under the name of Louis at He ala Crosse. This last mentioned, married to Julie de Lagimaudiere, is the father of Louis Riel, head of the insurrection.

the insurrection.

GARRISONING MASSOWAH. CAIRO, April 23.-The remainder of the garrisons of Senheit and Arianbeh have arrived at Massowah. The deserted towns have been occupied by Abyssians.

The stomach of an ostrich is located in its back, between the wings, and the food can be seen moving around inside of its neck to get at this strangely located receptacle.



FREEMAN'S YORM POWDERS.

are pleasant to take. Contain their own Pargative. Is a safe, sure, and effectua professor of worms in Children or Adelia



BILIOUSNESS, DYSPEPSIA, INDIGESTION, JAUNDICE, ERYSIPELÁS,

DIZZINESS, DROPSY, FLUTTERING OF THE HEART. **40 YTICKAN** DRYNESS -

THE STOMACH SALT RHEUM. HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, OF THE SKIN,
And every species of diseases arising from
disordered LIVER, KIDNEYS, STOMACH.
BOWELS OR BLOOD.

T. MILBURN & CO., Proprietors, Toronto-

According to the statement of a Boston editor the old Testament contains 2,728,110 letters.

A VOLCANIC ERUPTION.

pura has 800 men.

and numerous parishioners, on the 13th day dious, of partly octagonal form, and the sanctuary semicircular to central grand altar, tigable parish priest, the Rev. Alexander with the two side altars at transept angles.

McDonnell, aided by the Building Com. A view of these altars is obtained from all

McKinnon, have by their untiring energy will contain the choir, organ, etc., etc., and attention to the various details and with also a considerable number of

church will take its place amongst the finest recently erected ecclesiastical buildings in the Province of Ontario, and will sustain the pre-

would be an ornament not only to the parish breadth at transepts and 67 feet across nave of St. Finnan, but also to the Diocese of and aisles. Height from floor to nave roof,

AMSTERDAM, April 23 .- The Smerou mountain, the largest volcane in Java, is in a state of eraption. A large coffee plantation was destroyed. No loss of life is reported.

not let pass the opportunity of giving a description of this handsome and imposing edi-

cription of this handsome and imposing edi-fice, conjointly with a perspective view photo-graphed by Mr. Heri Larin of Montreal, from a drawing of the architect, Mr. Wm. H. Hodson; the wood engraving by Grip Pub-lishing Company. The structure, which is now fast nearing completion, was dedicat-

ed on Sunday last, the 15th inst., by His Lordship the Right Rev'd Dr. Cleary, Bishop of Kingston, the corner stone having been set with the customary

ceremonies by the Right Rev. Prelate, in

the presence of many clergy of the diocese

mittee:—Messrs. D. A. McDonald, A. D. McPhee, A. Campbell, Angus McDonald, A. McKinnon, A. R. McTavish, W. R. McDonald, Angus Kennedy, C. R. McDonald, John A. Macdonald, and L. W. McKinnon, have by their untiring energy.

management, brought this great work to a successful issue, as we see to day in the beau-

tiful church presented to our view. This new

diction of His Lordship at the laying of the

corner stone, that this magnificent church

R. C. Bruce, druggist, Tara, says :—I have no medicine on my shelves that sells taster or gives better satisfaction than Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil, and the sale is constantly in. creasing, the past year being the largest I have ever had. One of my customers was cured of catarrh by using three bottles. Another was raised out of bed, where he had been laid up for a long time with a lame back, by using two bottles. I have lots of customers who would not be without it over night.

In a for chase in England the exertion killed five horses, and the fox finally fell dead from the same cause in front of the Bicester

THE GREAT PERMANENCY OF MURBAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER gives it a wonderful advantage over nearly all other perfumes; days and weeks after its application the handkerchief or garment exhales a soft, rich fragrance, agreeable, refreshing and healthPANAMA TROUBLES.

Kingston., The style adopted, as stated by the architect, is an adaptation of the Tudor, Fifteenth Century, prevailing in Scotland from the year 1460.

ST. FINNAN'S NEW CHURCH. In this issue of the True Witness we can- The ornamental work is chiefly displayed with additional seats in nave and with

with chiselled cut stone-rock-faced cut stone

-moulded and champered dressings to the

doors and windows, niche work and imposing

pinnacles, ornamented with finals to tower.

There are large truffer openings to the belfry,

eight in number. The interior proportions are

uniform and in keeping with the general de-

sign. Quatrefoil pillars of fine cut stone,

ornamented with carved capitals, moulded

base, tudor arches turned over, divide the

parts of the church. The communion railing

and steps are continuous of O.G. formation,

extending the entire width of church, including transepts. The gallery front runs with slightly curved form from side to side, and

pews in front and at sides. The stair-

and sacristics, two in number, in rear, each 34 x 22 feet. The exterior dimensions of the building are 150 feet in length by 96 feet

nave and aisles. The transepts are commo-

on the front elevation, tower and spire, the standing room the church will contain latter in course of construction. The walls, within its walls 1700 persons. Its acoustic buttresses, pillars, clear story, etc., are faced properties have already been favorably tested

cases to gallery are from side vestibules of Vankleek Hill. Mr. Lacombe, of Montreal, at entrances. Principal entrances at front is now with his mechanics constructing the

bule. There are also entrances to transepts illustration will tend greatly to enhance the and sacristies. two in number, in rear, each effective appearance of the whole structure.

60 feet; tower, 80 feet high, to top of spire James Edmond, of Ottawa. In concluding cross, about 80 feet, or 160 feet over all from this notice we desire to express our acknow-

ASPINWALL, April 23 .- Trouble is imminent in Panama. Aizpura has issued a pro-A school house, in which were 50 children, nunciamento against the Americans. Their was blown down and torn to pieces. One of the pickets have been fired on. One hundred marines have been ordered to reinforce Heyward. Refugees are leaving the city. Aiz-

Mr. A. Fisher, of the Toronto Globe, says "I take great pleasure in recommending Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure to the public. I have suffered with Dyspepsia for some time, and have tried several remedies, without receiving any benefit. Being recommended to do so I used one bottle, and must say that I find the result perfectly satisfactory, not having been troubled with this distressing disease since, and would recommend others similarly afflicted to purchase a bottle at once and try it, as I am satisfied they will receive benefit from

Kangarooing is one of the most interesting sports in Australia, and is one of the most exciting in the world.

A room in Harvard is decorated with the handkerchiefs snatched by the Harvard boys in the Blaine torchlight processions from the ds of the girls on the sidewalks.

pupils was killed and several severely injured. McKinnon's house was blown down and McKinnon badly hurt. The storehouse and post office was demolished. The residences of Cox, Thompson and Williams were demolished. Larkin Gentry's house, some distance from the village, was demolished, and Gentry's wife and child killed. Other serious results are probable. The country was thickly settled in the direction of the cyclone. A MOUNTAIN FIRE.

and found to be very satisfactory. The

materials used in construction are of first

quality and the workmanship in general will

bear thorough inspection, most of the cut

stone being obtained from Montreal and

Ottawa, and mason stone from vicinity quar-

ries, Lochiel and Alexandria. The contrac-

tors for the building, entire, are Messrs.
John R. Chisholm & Son, of Lochiel

the above description testifies to the

success and satisfaction of their work.

They have been ably assisted by their subcontractors, Mr. Lewis Leslen

and Messrs. Perraults, of Montreal, in the

carving and other ornamental and plain cut

stone work. Mr. George Chisholm, roof

construction and general carpenter and joiner

work. F. X. Crevier, of Montreal, slating

and galvanized iron, plain and ornamental.

Plaster work by Messrs. Pichette & Co., of

Montreal; pulpit, altar and railings and gates

by Messrs. Olympe, Mattheson & Son of Mont-real; pews by Messrs. Chency, Dunning & Co.,

spire, which from the design shown by our

It is to be ready for covering with the orna

mental galvanized iron work about the end of

the month. The church is heated by hot air furnaces, latest improvement, put in by Mr.

James Edmond, of Ottawa. In concluding

ledgement to Mr. Hodson, the Architect, for

A CYCLONE'S RAVAGES.

MEXIA, Texas, April 23 .- Prairie Grove

was visited yesterday afternoon by a cyclone.

NEWBURG, April 23.—An extensive fire is burning on the Breakneck Mountains. Numbers of acres have been burned over and a great deal of property destroyed. It looks as if the entire mountain side will be destroyed.

DROWNING ACCIDENT.

Wallstone, N.Y., April 23.—Mrs. Walter
Morley, Mrs. Morrill and a little boy were
drowned in the Chemung river while bathing, near Athens, on Tuesday.

Our Illustrated Catalogue of EVERYTHING FAE CARDEN."

Pull of valuable Cultural Birnetions, containing Three Colored Plates, and embracing everything New and Rare in SERIS and Plants, will be mailed on receipt of stamps to cover postage (Scents). To customers of last season, sent free without application.

PETER HENDERSON & CO.,
35 & 37 Cortlandt Street, NEW YORK.

# Allan Line.



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

1885 - Winter Arrangements - 1885

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

ence can suggest, and nave made the laste time on record.

Vessels. Tonnage. Commanders.

Numidian. 6,100 ... Building.
Parisian. 5,400 Capt W Richardson.
Sardinian. 4,650 Lt W H Smith, R N R.
Polynesian. 4,100 Capt R Brown.
Sarmatian. 3,600 Capt John Graham.
Circassian. 4,000 Capt R H Hughes.
Peruvian. 3,400 Capt Hugh Wylie.
Caspian. 3,200 Lt R Barrett, R N R.
Hanoverian. 4,000 Lt B Thompson, R N R.
Carthagenian. 4,600 Capt A Macnicol.
Siberian. 4,600 Capt R P Moore.
Norwegian. 3,531 Capt J G Stephen.
Hibernian. 3,440 Capt J Barclay.
Austrian. 2,700 Capt J J Ambury.
Nestorian. 2,700 Capt DJ James.
Prussian. 3,000 Capt Alex McDougall.
Scandinavian. 3,000 Capt John Park.
Buenos Ayrean 3,800 Capt J Ames Scott.
Corean. 4,000 Capt C J Menzies.
Grecian. 3,600 Capt G LeGallais.
Manitoban. 3,150 Capt R Carruthers.
Canadian. 2,600 Capt John Kerr. 

The Steamers of the Liverpool Mail Line, asiling from Liverpool every THURSDAY, from Portland and Baltimore alternately, and from Halifax every SATURDAY, calling at Lough Foyle to receive on board and land Mails and Passengers to and from Ireland and Scot-and, are intended to be dispatched, FROM HALIFAX:

| Sarmatian      | .Saturday, Mch. 21 |
|----------------|--------------------|
| Polynesian     | Saturday, 28       |
| Parisian       | Saturday, April 4  |
| Caspian        |                    |
| Sardinian      | .Saturday, " 18    |
| Peruvian       | Saturday, " 25     |
| Circassian     | .Saturday, May 2   |
| At TWO o'clock | P.M.,              |

or on the arrival of the Intercolonial Railway train from the West.

FROM PORTLAND TO LIVERPOOL, VIA HALIFAX. At ONE o'clock P.M

| Ita   | 500 4,500              | 9 Approximation Prizes of do                         | At ONE o'clock P.M.,                         |
|-------|------------------------|--|--|
| 1     | 250 2 250              | 9 do do  | Sarmatian Thursday, Mch. 19                  |
| 1     |                        |  | ParisianThursday, April 2                    |
| 1     | <b>\$265,500</b>       | 1,967 Prizes, amounting to                           | SardinianThursday, "16                       |
| Ba    | should be made only to | Application for rates to club                        | Circassian                                   |
| 1     | w Orleans.             | the office of the Company in N                       | or on the arrival of the Grand Trunk Railway |
| 1     | Every Money Orders     | For further information writ<br>dress. POSTAL NOTES, | train from the West.                         |
| bed   | inary letter. Currency | or New York Exchange in or                           |  |
| Cur   | nd upwards at our ex-  | by Express (all sums of \$5                          | FROM BALTIMORE.                              |
| and   |                        | nense) addressed                                     | PolynesianTuesday, Mch. 24                   |
| Abs   | . A. DAUPHIN,          | BI   | Caspian                                      |
| and   | New Orleans, La.       |  | Peruvian                                     |
| bee   | ., Washington, D.C.    | or M. A. DAUPHIN,                                    | 1 cturian                                    |
|       | able nd address Regis  | Make P.O. Money Orders pay                           | Rats stage from Montreal via Halifax:        |
| Hol   | apic na address riskis | terod Letters to                                     | Cabin  |
| Lor   | CIONAL RANK.           | NEW ORLEANS NA                                       | Cabin  |
| 1 200 | Fore Orlantia To       | NEW OPPEANS NA                                       | (According to accommodation.)                |

Rates of Passage from Montreal vin Portland:

Intermediate \$40
Steernge At lowest rates NEWFOUNDLAND LINE .- The SS. Newfound-

land is intended to perform a Winter Service between Halifax and St. Johns, Nfld., as fol-Connecting with steamships leaving Liver-

pool for Halifax, March 26.
From Halifax—March 24th; April 7.
From St. Johns—March 30; April 13.
The Steamers of the Halifax Mail Line, from Halifax to Liverpoot, via St. John's, Nfld., are intended to be despatched. Rates of Passage between Halifax and St. John's:

Cabin ...... \$20.00 | Intermediate ... \$15.00 Steerage......\$6.00

GLASGOW LINE.—During the season of Winter Navigation a steamer will be despatched fort-nightly from Glasgow for Boston (via Halifax when occasion requires) and fortnightly from Eoston to Glasgow direct as follows :-FROM BOSTON:

 
 Siberian
 about Meh. 28

 Grecian
 " April 8

 Carthagenian
 " " 25
 April 8

The Steamers of the Glasgow, Londonderry and Philadelphia service are intended to be despatched from Philadelphia for Glasgow— FROM PHILADELPHIA:

 Manitoban
 about Mch. 25

 Norwegian
 " April 4

 Nestorian
 " 22

 Manitoban
 " May 6

Through Bills of Lading granted in Liverpool and Glasgow, and at all Continental Forts to all points in the United States and Canada, and from all Stations in Canada and the United States to Liverpool and Glasgow, via Boston, Portland or Halifax.

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

Think Ratiway Co. via Fortiand.
Through Rates and Through Bills of Lading for East-bound traffic can be obtained from any of the Agents of the above named Railways. For Freight, Passage or other information apply to John M. Currie, 21 Quai d'Orleans

apply to John M. Currie, 21 Quai d'Orleans Havre; Alexander Hunter, 4Rue Gluck, Paris; Aug. Schmitz & Co., or Richard Berns, Antwern: Ruys & Co., Rotterdam; C. Hugo, Hambers, Moss & Co., Bordeaux; Fischer & Schmitz, Schwisselkorb, No. 8 Bremen; Character, London; James Scott & Co., Queenstown; Montgomerie & Workman, 17 Grace-church street, London; James & Alex. Allan, 70 Great Clyde street, Glasgow; Allan Brothers, James street, Liverpool; Allans, Rae & Co., Quebec; Allan & Co., 72 Lasalle street, Chicago; H. Bourlier, Toronto; Leve & Alden, 207 Broadway, New York, and 296 Washington street, Boston, or to G. W. Robinson, 1862 St. James street, opposite St. Lawrence Hall.

H. & A. ALLAN,

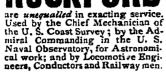
H. & A. ALLAN,

1 India street, Portland,

86 State street, Boston, and

25 Common street, Montreal,

mMarch 10, 1885.





close time and durability are requisites. Sold in principal cities and towns by the COMPANY'S Exclusive Agents (leading jewelers), who give a FULL warranty.

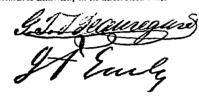
for the purpose. Recommended by Physicians and thousands who have used them. Also THE NEWLY INVENTED EXPANSIBLE HEARING TUBES. Not seen when in use. Send for circular and testimonials free. H. P. K. PECK, 853 BROADWAY, NEW YORK. Beware of base Imitations.

CAPITAL PRIZE, \$75,000 to



Louisiana State Lottery Company.

"We do hereby certify that we supervise the arrange ments for all the Monthly and Semi-Annual Drawings of the Louisiana State Lottery Company, and in per-son manage and control the Drawings themselves, and that the same are conducted with honesty, fairness and in good faith toward all parties, and we authorize the Company to use this certificate, with fac-similes of our simple established in its advertisance."



Commissioners.

Incorporated in 1868 for 25 years by the Legislature for Educational and Charitable purposes—with a capital of \$1,000,000—to which a reserve fund of over \$550,000 has since been added.

By an overwhelming popular vote its franchise was nade a part of the present State Constitution adopted December 2nd, A.D. 1879.

The only Lettery ever voted on and endorsed by the neonle of any State.

It never scales or postpones. Its Grand Single Number Brawings take LES Grand Single number Brawings take place monthly.

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY TO WIN A FORTUNE. FOURTH GRAND DRAWING, CLASS D, IN THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC, NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY, April 14th, 1885—180th Monthly Drawing.

people of any State.

CAPITAL PRIZE, \$75,000. 100,000 Tickets at Five Bollars each. Fractions, in Fliths in proportion

|                       | L             | ST OF | PRIZ | K8    |            |                  | 1   |
|-----------------------|---------------|-------|------|-------|------------|------------------|-----|
| 1                     | CAPITAL PRI   | ZE    |      |       | <b>.</b>   | . \$75,000       | 1   |
| 1                     |               |       |      |       |            | . <b>25,00</b> 0 | 1   |
| ĩ                     | do do         |       |      |       | <b>.</b>   | . 10,000         | 1   |
| 2                     |               | 000   |      |       |            |                  |     |
| 5                     | do 20         | 000   |      |       | <b></b> .  | . 10,000         | 1   |
| 10                    | do 10         | 000   |      |       |            | 10,000           | •   |
| 20                    |               | 500   |      |       |            | . 10,000         | 1   |
| 100                   |               |       |      |       |            |                  | П   |
| 300                   |               |       |      |       |            |                  | ı   |
| 500                   | go .          |       |      |       |            | 25,000           |     |
| 1,000                 | do            | 25    |      |       |            | - 25,000         | 1   |
| APPROXIMATION PRIZES. |               |       |      |       |            |                  | 1   |
| 9                     | Approximation | Prize | K Of | 8750. | . <b>.</b> | . 6,750          | 1   |
| 9                     | do            | do    |      | 500   |            |                  |     |
| 9                     | ďo            | do    |      |       |            |                  |     |
|                       |               |       |      |       |            | 2005 500         | . 1 |

NEW ORLEANS NATIONAL BANK, 36 4 New Orleans, La.

## STATUTES OF CANADA.

THE Statutes of Canada are for sale at the Queen's Printer's office, here; also separate acts since 1874. Price lists will be sent to any person applying for them. B. CHAMBERLIN, Q. P.

Ottawa, March, 1885.

MEENEELY BELL COMPANY.

The Finest Grade of Church Bel Greatest Experience. Largest Trade. Illustrated Catalogue mailed free

LINTON H. MENEELY BELL COMPANY TROY N. Y

DR. J. L. LEPROHON.

OFFICE AND RESIDENCE

237 ST. ANTOINE STREET.

## JOHNSTON'S Fluid

is the ONLY preparation of the kind which CONTAINS ALL THE

Nutritious Properties of Beef.

29-**t**f

PATENTS I Thos. P. Simpson, Washington, D.C. No pay asked for Patent until obtained. Write for Inventor's Guide.



McSHANE BELL FOUNDRY Manufacture those colebrated Curinus and Brills for Churches, Fire Alarms, Town Clocks, etc. Price List and circular sent free. Eller MicSHANE & CO.

A PERFECTLY RELIABLE ARTICL OF HOUSEHOLD USE

-IS THE-COOK'S FRIEND

BAKING POWDER.

It is a preparation of PURE and HEALTHY ingredients, used for the purpose of RAISING and SHORTENING, calculated to do the BEST WORK at LEAST possible COST.

It contains neither alum, lime, nor other deleterious substance, is so prepared as to mix readily with flour and retain its virtues for a It is a preparation of PURE and HEALTHY ingredients, used for the purpose of RAISING and SHORTENING, calculated to do the BEST WORK at LEAST possible COST.

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

RETAILED EVERYWHERE

None genuine without the trade mark on package.

Northgraves, Parkhill, Ont., comprising Evidences of Christianity and complete answer to Colonel Ingersoll, "Eminently deserving favorable reception and patronage and warm welcome." Letter of Bishop Walsh, London, Out., 424 pages; paper, 75 cents; cloth, \$1.25.

Sent on receipt of pride. 'Active canvassers wanted.'

ong period. package.

### \$500 REWARD!

WE will pay the above reward for any case of Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Sick Headache, Indigestion, Constipation or Costiveness we cannot cure with West's Vegetable Liver Pills, when the directions are strictly complied with. They are purely Vegetable, and never fail to give satisfaction. Sugar Coated. Large boxes, containing 30 Pills, 25 cents. For sale by all Druggists. Beware of counterfeits and initations. The genuine manufactured only by JOHN C. WEST & CO., SI and SS King Street (Fast), Toronto, Ont. Free trial package sent by mail prepaid on receipt of a 3 cent stamp.

GORPULENCY to harmlessly, effectually and rapidly cure obesity without semi-starvation, dietary, etc. European Mail, Oct. 24th, says: "Its effect is not merely to reduce the amount of fat, but by affecting the source of obesity to induce a radical cure of the disease. Mr. R. makes no charge wnatever; any person, rich or poor, can obtain his work gratie, by sending 8 cts. to cover postage to F. C. RUSSELI4, Rsq., Woburn House, Store St., Bedford Sq., London, Eng."

 $\overline{\mathbf{D}^{ ext{R. KANNON}}_{ ext{C.M.M.D., M.C.P.S}}}$ Late of Children's Hospital, New York, and St. Peter's Hospital, Albany, &c., 219 St. Joseph street, opposite Colborne street.

A DVERTISING Contracts made for THIS PAPER, which is kept on file at office of LORD & THOMAS, McCormick Block, Chicago, Ill

HEALTH FOR ALL HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

Great Household Medicine Ranks Amongst the Leading Necessa-ries of Life.

These Famous Pills Purify the BLOOD, and act most powerfully, yet soothingly, on the STOMACH KIDNEYS & BOWELS Gi tone, energy and vigor to these great MAI SPRINGS OF LIFE. They are confidently recommended as a never-failing remedy in cases where the constitution, from what-ever cause, has become impaired or weakened. They are wonderfully efficacious in all ailments incidental to Females of all ages, and, as a General Family Medicine, are unsurpassed.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT

Its Searching and Healing Properties Known Throughout the World.

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

Sores and Uicers:
Sores and Uicers:
It is an infallible remedy. If effectually rubbed on the Neck and Chest, as salt into meat, it dupwards at our extended on the Neck and Chest, as salt into meat, it dupwards at our extended on the Neck and Chest, as salt into meat, it dupwards.

A. DAUPHIN,
New Gricans, La.
Abscesses, Piles, Fistulas, Gout, Rheumatism, and every kind of Skin Disease, it has never been known to fail.

Both rm and Ointment are sold at Professor Holloway's Establishment, 533 Oxford street London, in boxes and pots, at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 6d., 4s. 6d., 11s., 22s. and 33s. each, and by all medicine vendors throughout the civilized world.

N. B.—Advice gratis, at the above address daily between the hours of 1 and 4, or by letter.

266TH EDITION, PRICE ONLY \$1



A Great Medical Work on Manhood, Exhausted Vitality, Nervous and Physica Debility, Premature Decline in Man, Errors of Youth, and the untold miseries resulting from indiscretion or excesses. A book for every man, young, middle-aged and old. It contains man, young, middle-aged and old. It contains 125 prescriptions for all neute and chronic diseases, each one of which is invaluable. So found by the Author, whose experience for 23 years is such as probably never before fell to the lot of any physician, 300 pages, bound in beautiful French muslin, embossed covers, full gilt, guaranteed to be a timer work in every sense—mechanical, literary and professional—than any other work sold in this country for \$2.50, or the money will be refunded in every instance. Price only \$1.09 by mail, post-paid. Illustrative sample 6 cents. Send now. Gold medal awarded the author by the National Medical Association, to the officers of which he refers.

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

will benefit ali.—London Lancet.

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

Address the Peabody Medical Institute, or Dr. W. H. Parker, No. 4, Bulfinch street Boston, Mass., who may be consulted on al. diseases requiring skill and experience Chronic and obstinate diseases that hav baffled the skill of all other phys HEAL iciams a specialty. Such treated success without an instance of failure, THYSELF 34 G



WEST TROY, N. Y., SELL Favorably known to the public shace 1826. Church, Chapel, School, Tire Alarm and other bells: also, Chings and Per

CONSUMPTION



### LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S \* VEGETABLE COMPOUND \*

\* \* \* \* IS A POSITIVE CURE \* \* \* \* For all of those Painful Complaints and \* \* Weaknesses so common to our best \* \* \* \* \* \* FEMALE POPULATION. \* \* \* \*

IT WILL CURE ENTIRELY THE WORST FORM OF FEMALE COMPLAINTS, ALL OVARIAN TROUBLES, IN FLAMMATION AND ULCERATION. FALLING AND DIS-UTERUS IN AN EARLY STAGE OF DEVELOPMENT. THE TENDENCY TO CANCERGUS ILUBORS THEREISCHECKED
VERY SPEEDLLY BY 178 USE. \* It removes Faintness, Flatulence, destinuts all craving for stimulants, and relieves Wear-ness of the Stomach. It cures Bloating, Head-

ACHE, NERVOUS PROSTRATION, GENERAL DEBILITY, DEPRESSION AND INDIGESTION. That feeling of Bearing Down, causing Pain, Weight and Backache, is always fermanently cured by its use.

HRALING OF DISEASE AND THE RELIEF OF PAIN, AND TEAT IT DOES ALL IT CLAIMS TO DO, THOUSANDS OF LAMES CAN GLADLY TESTIFY. \*\* \* \* FOR THE CURE OF KIDNEY COMPLAINTS IN EITHER SEX THIS REMEDY IS UNSURPASSED. \* \* ETHER SEX THIS REMEDY IS UNSURPASSED.

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND is prepared at Lynn, Mass. Price 31. Six bottles for \$3. Sold by all druggists. Sent by mall, postage paid, in form of Pills or Legenges on receipt of price as above. Mrs. Pinkham's "Guide to Health" will be mailed free to any Lady sending stamp. Letters confidentially answered.

No family should be without LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S LIVER PILLS. They cure Constitution, Billousness and Torpidity of the Liver. 25 cents per box. KIDNEY-WORT

WONDERFUL CURES OF KIDNEY DISEASES AND LIVER COMPLAINTS,

Because it sets on the LIVER, BOWELS and KIDSETS at the same time. Because it cleaness the system of the poison-bus humors that develope in Ridney and Uri-nary Diseases, Billousness, Jaundice, Constitu-tion, Piles, or in Racumarism, Neuralgis, Ner-yous Disorders and all Female Complaints.

IT WILL SURELY CURE

CONSTIPATION, PILES.

and RHEUMATISM,
By causing FREE ACTION of all the organs
end functions, thereby CLEANSING the BLOOD

ng the normal power to throw off disease TKOUSANDS CF CASES worst forms of these terrible disease oun glickly relieved, and in a about time PERFECTLY CURED.
PRICE, \$1. MOUTH OR DRY, SOLD BY DRUGGISTS.
DRY CAN be sent by mail.
WELLS, RICHARDSON & Co., Eurlington, Vt.
3 Send stamp for Diary A manage for 1854.

KIONEY-WORK



It is one of the most powerful and permanent perfumes prepared. A single drop will be found sufficient to scent a handkerchief or even a room. It is put up in a new style of glass-stoppered bottles and sold by all performers and druggists.

DAVIS & LAWRENCE CO., (SOLE AGENTS,)

MONTREAL.

MURRAY .. LANMAN'S

FLORIDA WATER TOILET AND BATH.



That Old, Reliable Killer of Pain, That Uid, Kelladie Killer of Paill,
Whether Internal or External,
Perry Davis' Pain Killer should have a
place in every Factory, Machine Shop and
Mill, on every Farm, and in every Household, ready for immediate use, not only for
Accidents, Cats, Braises, etc., but for Bewel
Complaints, such as Diarrhem, Dysentery,
Cholera Infantam, undien Colds, Chills,
Neuralgia, etc., etc., Sold everywhere.
Price, 20c. 25c and 50c per Bottle,
DAVIS & LAWRENCE CO. Limited.
Wholesale Agents, Montreal.

Wholesale Agents, Montreal.



Fits, Nervous Nen algia, Headache, Nervous Prostration caused by the use of alcohol or tobacco, Wakefulness, Mental Depression, Softening of the Brain resulting in insanity and leading to misery, decay and death, Premature Old Age, Barrenness, Loss of power in either sex. Each box contains one month's treatment. \$1.00 a box, or six boxes for \$5.00, sent by mall prepaid on receipt of price.

MEATH'S EPISCOPAL PASTORAL.

BISHOP NULTY'S SIGNIFICANT NOTE OF

WARNING. LONDON, April 22.—The pastoral of Bishop Nulty, of Meath, issued on Saturday, is creating widespread comment in consequence of the frankness and the independent tone in which he alludes to the misfortune of the apparent clashing of obligations toward the country and toward the Holy Sec. The con-ference of Irish bishops at Rome, he hopes, will remove all causes of conflict by determining clearly what Rome expects.

The present excited and suspicious state of public feeling shows that at any moment dan-gerous complicatons and misunderstandings night arise between the Irish nation and the Roman See while the nation is desperately pent on securing all social and political anuliorations to its condition. Any fatal misconception of the objects

might drive Ireland into an attitude of dogged and sullen disobedience. What consequences

might follow (fod only knows.
"It is a very awful fact," proceeds the Bishop, "that great Catholic nations like France, England and Scotland, are practically apostates from the faith. That fact is sur rounded with very salutary, as well as with

very unpleasant warnings. "I do not believe that the Irish nation will ever follow their fatal example; but I do be lieve it would be nothing short of criminal rashness to expose it to danger or temptation of danger. I can find no evidence of Divine promise made to any nation any more than to our own guaranteeing that its faith will in all circumstances be unassailable; neither can I see any solid grounds for believing that there is a special and exceptional providence which would save the Irish multitude any more than Irish individuals from renouncing their allegiance to the Church in a paroxysm or passion, either in retaliation for some imaginable interference with their political freedom, or to avenge an insult or an affront which they might rashly assume had been

offered them by the Holy See."

This pastoral is regarded as a formal warn ing to Rome of what I rish prelate expect and

DISASTROUS WATERSPOUT. GREAT DESTRUCTION OF LIFE AND PRO-

PERTY AT MEDICINE LODGE. MEDICINE LODGE, Kas., April 22. A waterspout or cloud-burst, five to twelve feet high, rolled down the Medicine river yesterday and over the low lands east of the city, carrying death in its wake. Several whole families are known to be drowned. Rescuing parties found men, women and children clinging to trees with nothing but their night clothes to protect them, some without any clothing whatever. Three attempts were made to rescue parties beyond the river, but each boat in curn was swamped. Five bodies have been recovered. James Gibbs, daughter and niece were washed away with their home. Mrs. Harris and daughter, aged eieven years, were MEDICINE LODGE, Kas., April 22. A water niece were washed away with their home. Mrs. Harris and daughter, aged eieven years, were found drowned. G. W. Paddock, his wife and four children are thought to be drowned. Frank Shippeler put his wife and child on the roof of his house. The house went down, he was knocked off by a projecting limb and awam ashore several miles below. The fate of his wife and child is unknown. The waterspout was similar to a fixed reported in the Ninnescahe River last night. Additional particulars state that early on Tuesday morning the flood came down, the streams quickly overflowing the bottom lands ten feet deep. A dozon houses were entirely destroyed and dozen houses were entirely destroyed and many occupants drowned, or saved only by many occupants drowned, or saven only by clinging to the branches of trees. In the camps in the bottoms were ten or fifteen camp waggons filled with families. Not half of these have been found. North of here entire families were drowned, others had miraculous escapes. Vesterday and last night the streams were so high that recommend the communication of the streams. terday and last night the streams were so high that no communication could be had with the east. A relief party was out all night picking up unfortunates. Hundreds of cattle were drowned andmany cropsruined. Hundreds of drad animals also line the banks of Elm creek. Four waggons containing "novers" have not been heard from: it is thought all the occupants perished. No news has been received from the country draw one of the following premiums, as there below here, and it is feared serious loss of life has occurred there. The court house here has been turned into a morgue. Other points in the vicinity were flooded, but no loss of life is reported. Relief measures have been adopted, and several thousand dollars already subscribed

"AND THE PAPER GOES ON."

The New York Freeman's Journal thus umorousty hits a specimen mark : The first rule of the man who writes to editor, to object to anything, seems to be to seek for a sarcastic remark. Having found it, he harls it at the offending editor through the post office. This tendency of the objec-

tors to editorial dicta gives the impression that, among those that write to an editor the "crank" predominates. It would be a mis-take to think so. The ferocious and almost hebitudinous "crauk" who flings adjectives at the editorial head, is generally in private life an amiable and sensible person. He does not dream of calling his friends mames when they differ from him in opinion. He rarely hurls unpleasant epithets even in the bosom of his family; but let him once get a pen in his hand, to address an editor, and he breathes fire .

An editor, in pursuance of his duty, treads on the corns of some person in a remote village. Instantly that person sits down, shakes his ambrosial locks, bends his brows, and takes his pen in hand. Without warning, he deals the awful blow: "Stop my paper?" In his mind, he sees the editor writhing under the weight of his wrath. Because some pet prejudice of his has been ontraged, he deprives himself of a constant friend and instructor. And the paper goes on? A fly has fallen off the wheel and the wheel goes on, but the fly in his little corner says to himself that the wheel cannot possibly go without his assistance.

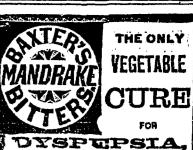
A TERRIBLE PLOT DISCOVERED. Cuteago, April 22 .- Oito Funk, alias John Talbot, the inedical student who created a sen-sation a year ago as the hero of a plot to blow up the public library by means of an infernal machine, was arrested last evening charged with being engaged in another dynamite scheme. Funk was caught digging a ditch upon the Chicago University grounds, and confessed he was preparing to blow up his sweetheart, Jennie Gibson, as she approached the university along the path she always took when going to class. In the path leading to the university were found two "death traps" carefully concealed beneath the surface.

CONSUMPTION CURED. An old physician, retired from practice, hav

ing had placed in his hands by an East Indiinissionary the formula of a simple vegetable remay for the speedy and pormanent cure of consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma and all Throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Netvous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested its mature Old Age, Barrenness, Loss of power in either sex. Each box contains one month's treatment. \$1.00 a box, or six boxes for \$5.00, sent by mail prepaid on receipt of price.

To cure any case. With each order received by us for eix boxes, accompanied with \$5.00, we will send the purchaser our written guarantee to refund the money if the treatment does not effect a cure. Guarantees issued only by JOHN C. WEST & CO., 81 and 83 King Street (East), Toronto, Out.

Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge, to all who desire it, this recipe, in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper, W. A. Noves, 149 Power's Block, Rochester, N. Y.



Loss of appetite, Indigestion, Sour Stomach. Habituai Costiveness,

Sick Headache and Billiousness. Pure 25, per torus Sold by all Druggists.

# LINIMENT.

The Best External Remedy for Rhoumatism, Reuralgia, Cramps, Sprains, Flesh Wounds, Burns and Scalds, Frosted Feet and Ears, and all other Pains and Aches. As a Liniment for Horses it has no equal. One trial will prove its merits. Its effects are in most cases Instantaneous. Every bottle warranted to give satisfaction, Price 25 cts. & 50 cts. per Bottle.

DOWNS' ELIXIR N. H. DOWNS' VEGETABLE BALGAMIO

SOLD EVERYWHERE,

Has stood the test for FIFTY-THREE YEARS, and has proved itself the best remedy known for the cure of Colds, Whooping Coughs and all Lung Diseases in voung or old. Sold Fundamental Cold Fundame Price 25c. and \$1.00 per Bottle.

DOWNS' ELIXIR Sawing <u>Made Easy.</u>



also brilliantly Humburton poster and second Agents Wanted. Bis more made quickly.

MONAROH MF G CO., (A) 806 State St., Chicago, III.

BUCKEYE BELL FOUNDRY. Rells of Pure Copper and Tin for Churches, Schools, Fire Alarms, Farms, etc. FULLY WAILLANTED. Catalogue sout Free. VANDUZEN & TIFT, Cincinnati, O.

WITH FIVE DOLLARS YOU CAN SECURE A WHOLK Imperial Austrian Government Bond.

188UE OF 1861. These bonds are shares in a lean, the interest of which is paid out in premiums three times

yearly. Every bond is entitled to THREE DRAWINGS ANNUALLY. until each and every bond is redeemed with a larger or smaller premium. Every bond MUST

| (* ** *** | ,, ., | 11: 11:11: 10:11/2 | 1111111  | THE PARTY OF THE PARTY |  |
|-----------|-------|--------------------|----------|------------------------|--|
| NO BI     | ANKS. |                    |          |                        |  |
| 'r.minn.s |       | Florins.           | Floring. |                        |  |
|           | (ce   | 150,000            |          | 150,000                |  |
| ::        |       | 20,000             |          | 60,000                 |  |
| ::        | • .   | 10,000             | <b>-</b> | 30,000                 |  |
| ę.        |       | .,000              |          | 30,000                 |  |
| ۴.        |       | 2,000              |          | 12,000                 |  |
| 39        |       | 1,000              |          | 9,000                  |  |
| 1.40      |       | \$514)             |          | 45,1600                |  |
| 7.0       |       | 17041              |          | L Commonweal           |  |

Together 7,900 premiums, amounting to 2.189. 000 Florins. The next Redemption takes place on the FIRST OF JUNE, . And every Bond bought of us on or before the 1st of June until 6 P M. is entitled to the whole premium that may be drawn thereon on that

bonds for the next drawing. Balance payable in monthly instalments. For orders, circulars, any other infermation, address

date. Out of fown orders sent in Registered Letters, and inclusing \$5, will scenre one of these

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CO., 166 I altem St., car, Broadway, New York City. ESTABLISHED IN 1874.

PSTTE which Covernment Bonds are not to be compared with any Lettery whatsoever, as lately cheded by the Court of Appends, and do

pot conflict with any of the laws of the United N.B.—In writing please state that you saw this in the TRUE WITNESS 25-tf



CURE Bick Headache and relieve all the troubles inci-dent to a bilious state of the system, such as Diz-siness, Nanaca, Browsiness, Distress after eating, Pain in the Bide, &c. While their most remark-able success has been shown in curing

Readsche, yet Carter's Little Liver Pills are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, attimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cured Ache they would be almost priceless to those who

The bane of so many lives that here is where we take our great bosst. Our pills cure it while there do not. Carter's Little Liver Pills are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills makes dose. They are arreitly vegetable and do not gripe or purge, but by their gentle action please all who use them. In valent agreement; hydron 1. Sold by druggists everywhere, or sent by mall.

CARTER MEDICINE CO.

e soil eret . den New York Olty. to

Continued from Third Page.

## THE BATTLE BECUN

General Middleton's Advance Surprised by the Rebels.

A BATTLE WHICH LASTED SEVERAL HOURS ENSUES.

The Rebel fire hot and effective—The Rebels finally defeated...The names of the Volunteers killed and wounded—The relief of Buttleford accomplished.

Winnipeg, April 24, 10 p.m.-A despatch has just been received from the West announcing the opening of the fighting of the campaign. Gen. Middleton, with an advance detachment on the right bank of the Saskatchewan, encountered the rebels fifteen miles south of Batoche's Crossing. Two hundred Indians and French half-breeds lav in ambush in a ravine and opened a heavy fire on our troops. The casualties upon the side of the volunteers are pretty large on account of the surprise. Private Ferguson and Sergt. Mackin, sharp-shooters of the 90th Battalion, are known to be killed. Some filty are reported wounded, among the latter are Capt. Clark, of No. 6 company, 90th Battalion. General Middleton had a rifle bullet

fired through his hat. The battle began about nine o'clock this morning and was still in progress about one o'clock. The rebels set fire to the prairie, but a heavy rainstorm put the fire out. The General at once surrounded the ravine, and the hope is expressed that none of the rehela have escaped. A Battery is also reported to have suffered some in both killed and wounded. Further particulars are anxiously awaited.

THE REBEL AMBUSH.

The latest despatch announces that the fight began at 9.15 a.m. The rebels, advanging from a coulee near the river, opened fire upon the scouts led by Major Boulton. The latter returned the fire, when the rebels remounted and retired to their place of ambush. From the ambush they rose each time in firing. General Middleton at once placed the troops in skirmishing order. A Battery could not at first feel the enemy with the guns, so good was their shelter. Eventually, however, the battery got into a better posi-tion and rained a raking fire among them. Two houses in which the rehel reserves were secluded were demolished. The rebels next made a dash and fought the 90th at close quarters, but the severe fire from the left ving forced them to retire. The fight was in Indian style on the part of the rebels, who were always either concealed behind trees or in the bluffs. Their fire was hot and very effective. Capt. Clark, with the sharp shooters, first advanced in skirmishing order after the scouts signalled danger, and closely fol-lowing were the Toronto School of Infantry, the latter taking the right flank. The conflict now became general and terribly severe. The Indians were exceedingly combative and the war-whoop yell could be heard distinctly some distance off. They rallied time and again, keeping up an incessant fire for fully an hour. Subsequently the fire slackened on the part of the enemy, but was again resumed. Shortly after uoon the prairie was set on fire, as a result of the battle, but a heavy rain which set in about noon quenched it.

A party of rebels have been successfully driven from their ambush in the ravine by the hard firing of the volunteers. General Mid-dicton had a close call, being shot through the hat. Capt. Wise, his A.D.C., had his horse

The Tenth Royals came up to the relief from the opposite side of the river, and are doubtless now in conflict.

BATTLEFORD, N.W.T., April 24.—A tremendous storm of rain and hail, accompanied by vivid lightning and loud thunder, is raging now and may intercept telegraphic communi-

THE DEAD AND WOUNDED. The following is a list of casulties reported

at the time of the despatch, but is yet in-

90TH BATTALION.

Killed .-- Private Ferguson, No. 6 company. Sergeant Mackin, No. 6 company. Wounded. - Capt. Clarke, No. 6 company slightly in the arm. Corporal Code, No. 6 company, in both legs. Corporal Lethbridge, No. 3 company, shot through the breast. Corporal Bowden, No. 4 company, slightly in the head. Trivate Jarvis, No. 3 company, slightly wounded. Private J. Canniff, slightly in the neck. Private Hartop, No. 6 company, left arm. Private C. Kemp, No. 6 company, in the groin. Private Glovell, No. 2 company, in the shoulder. Private Matthews, No. 6 company, in the arm. Private Slater, No. 6 company, in the leg.

" A " BATTERY.

Killed .- Gunner Dominilly. Wounded .-Gunner Cook, Gunner Ainsworth, Gunner Moisseau—all these seriously. Sergeant-Major Mawhinney, Gunner Langrell, Gunner Asselin, Gunner Imrif, and Gunner Taylor these slightly.

C. SCHOOL OF INFANTRY.

None killed .- Wounded .- Arthur Watson, through the body and fatally. E. Corries, through the arm. R. Jones, shot in the jaw. R. McDonald, shot through the arm.

WINNIPEG, April 24.—All the relief column, under Col. Otter, has, according to latest despatches, has just entered Battleford at 3.30 p.m. Col. Herchimer, with 30 mounted men, scoured the whole valley of the Battle river in search of Indians and half-breeds, but all have disappeared, having fled across the Saskatchewan to join Big Bear at the approach of the troops. Nothing but forced marches could have enabled the route

to have been covered in so short a time. THE FORT PITT GARRISON.

WINNIPEG, April 24.—Inspector Dickens, of the Fort Pitt mounted police, who with the men under his command arrived at Battleford on Wednesday, gives the following details of the fight at this post:—On the 15th April, Chief Big Bear and his band of Indians approached the fort, and sending a messenger, demanded that arms and ammunition be given him by the police. Inspector Dickens answered that they would never be given. Scouts returning from Frog Lake were at this time passing the fort, and were fired upon by the Indians, who were enraged at the refusal of the police to give them the arms they demanded. An exciting fight followed, one policeman named Cowan being killed and another named Lossby wounded. The latter seeing that he would be unable to fight the Indians single handed, ran for the fort for safety. Loasby washotly pursued but reached Pitt without further injury. The redskins were brought to a stop by the police opening fire on them from the barracks. Four Indians were killed and several wounded, and the rest driven back. The Indians numbered about 250, but, notwithstanding their superior numbers, could not stand before the fire of the policemen. Just before fire commenced chief factor McLean, of the Hudson's

garrison that they would be able to take the fort, and anxious for the safety of the women and children, of whom there was a large number, McLean determined to accept Big Bear's terms. He then left the fort with all the civilians, and they are now with the In: dians. The police, then reduced to 22 men, left in a scow for Battleford, bringing with them all the arms and ammunition in the barracks. Before leaving Fort Pitt the police received word from McLean that the Indians had coal oil and fire arrows prepared, and were ready to fire the fort if the police remained. The conduct of the police was gallant in every respect. On their arrival at Battleford Col. Morris sent the police band to meet them, and they marched into the barracks amid the cheers of the whole population.

The latest news from those who confirm the butchery at Frog Lake state that Mrs. Gowanlock, who was reported killed, is not dead, but a prisoner with Mrs. Delaney, and they are reported to be well treated by the Indians. The massacre took place after mass at the chapel, the Indians first burning the dwellings and then compelling the people to attend church with them, after which they killed them.

WINNIPEG, April 25,-Some further detail were gleaned this morning of the fight with Riel near Batouche. The insurgents had taken the ground at the edge of a deep ravine, from which they poured a deadly fire into the advanc-ing column. When the messenger left the fight was still raging. The houses had been shelled, with casualties to the volunteers of 5 killed and 50 wounded. Another account reports that bloodshed has begun in earnest. The rebels were encountered at a quarter past nine by Major Boulton's scouts, who were in advance of the main body of the right column, about 15 miles from Batouche, on the east side of the river. and the rebels, driven from them, took refuge in the ravine. The Indian ailies of the rebess fought vigorously and in Indian feshion. The whole number in the ravine is estimated at about 300. The artillery, when the courier left, was still shelling the rebels out of ambush. Several Indian ponies have been captured. The rebel loss was not known. The encounter is reported to have lasted four hours, The rebels occupied a strong position on the banks of the ravine and commenced firing, but an immediate volley from the scouts forced them to mount their horses and retreat into the ravine, where they concealed themselves and kept up a smattering fire. The remainder of the troops having come up about moon, the enemy were immediately attacked. The troops ad-vancing in skirmishing order. An attack was made on both flanks simultaneously, but the enemy had selected so strong a position for a hattle ground that the work of dislodging them was extremely difficult. Notwithstanding this the troops advanced steadily. No. 6 Company of the 90th Battalion School of Infantry and A Battery on the right with the other corps on the left flank. The fight was a hot one throughout, the half breeds keeping up an incessant fire from their concealed position in the bush. They were, however, forced to retire before the advance of the left column which advanced rapidly and fighting at clos quarters followed. The half-breeds and their Indian allies lay flat on the ground or hid behind trees and sent their bullets whizzing through the air with deadly effect. The battery failed at first to reach the cover which which the enemy were secreted later on shelled the bluffs with good eff ct. Reinforcements were awaiting the rebels in a couple of houses, but the artillery destroyed them, and they retreated towards the river. They made another stand in a small post in the woods, but did not hold it long, and were soon beyond the reach of the volunteers' bullets.

By 2,30 the attack had been repelled and an by 2.30 the attack had been repelled and an opportunity given for viewing the situation. Lord Melgund crossed the river with the 10th Royals and the Winnipeg Field Battery, but too late to participate in the fight. The troops behaved splendidly but the number of killed and wounded was very large. A lot of ponies were captured, as well as six Indians. The troops on the west side have all been ordered to he east side, to consolidate the force for a east side, to consolidate the force for a

descent upon Batouche. OTTAWA, April 25.—General Middleton telegraphs as follows: From Fish Creek, twenty-five miles north of Clarke's Crossing, N.W.T., April 24th—Have had an affair with the rebels at this spot on the cast bank of the river. My advanced scouts were fired upon from a bluff, but we managed to hold our own until the main body arrived, when I took measures to repel the attack, which was done about 2.30. We have captured a lot of their ponies and have three or four hundred of them, apparently Indians and half-breeds, in the corner of a bluff, who have done a good deal of mischief. Being evidently their best shots, and as I am unwilling to lose more men in trying to take them, I have surrounded the bluff and shall wait until they have ex pended their ammunition to take them. Lord Melgund joined me as soon as he could from the other side with the 10th Regiment and the Winnipeg half battery, but the affair was over. As the most part of the left column is thus across, and as it is a work of difficulty crossing I have ordered the rest to follow and shall march, to morrow, united upon Ba toche. The troops behaved very well in this their first affair. The killed and wounded, I deeply regret to say, are numerous. (Here follows the list of killed.) I don't know what the loss of the enemy was, but I doubt not it was pretty severe, though, from the great advantage of position and mode of fighting it might be well less than ours. shall proceed to-morrow, after burying the dead and sending the wounded back to Clarke's Crossing. By moving on this side I lose the telegraph line, but I shall keep up communication by Clarke's Crossing, if pos sible. I regret very much the wounding of my two A.D.C's. Captain Wise's horse was shot previous to his being wounded.

THE BEBELS' BRAVERY. WINNIPEG, April 26 .- Later news from Clarke's Crossing reports that the fighting of the rebels was of the most tenacious character. Last night, after the battle closed, thirty mounted Indians put in an appearance, jeering at our men, but the moment "A" Battery placed their guns in position to repel the anticipated attack the redskins quickly disappeared into a place of ambush. The rebels are reported to be between Gen. Middleton and Batoche's. During the action all our troops behaved gallantly. There was no flinching in the least, the men obeying every order given like veterans. The place for the fight was well chosen, giving the rebeis great advantage over our men. Approaching the scene of the fight is an open plain nearly a mae in length, ending in a slightly inclined hal running down into the coulee. The bluffs on each side are well wooded. On the north side of the ravine the rebels were entrenched in force, and from thence they poured an effective fire upon the volunteers, while the latter were unable to see their enemy hidden behind trees and rocks, and from their place of ambush picked out our men with considerable accuracy. Even the guns of "A" Battery falled to dislodge them. The rebels in retiring are reported to have gone in the direction of Batoche's Crossing. The troops will have to pass a great part of the distance through wooded country. Gen. Middleton camped last night on the south side of the ravine, about midway between the battlefield and the river.

Sergeant Dalton, of Boulton's troop, a courier Bay company, had a parley with Big Bear, who told him that was intended to kill only the police, and if the civilans would leave the fort they would be safe. Believing that the Indians so much outnumbered the total dead up to date seven. The wounded to total dead up to date seven. The wounded are doing well and will he removed to this are doing well and will be removed to this place as soon as possible. It has been ascertained to-day that the fight on Friday was very much more disastrous to the rebels than at first supposed. Twenty five are known to have been killed, as that number of bodies were counted, amongst whom is said to be Gabriel Dumont, Riel's lieutenant. It is also reported that Riel was in the ravine during the engagement and has returned to Batoches, for reinforcements. Four of our men to day went to the edge of the ravine and captured six horses and twelve head of cattle, without molestation. The cattle subsequently got away. Every preparation has been made for a general assault upon Riel's position to day (Sunday). The guns have been placed commanding the ravine on each side flanked by a line of infantry. With those and the men's desire for a renewal of hostilities, the defeat of the insurgents can only be the matter of a few hours. The next twenty-four hours is expected to be the most decisive of the campaign. The wires are constantly being used in forwarding enquiries about the wounded and congratulatory messages to those who escaped. The steamer Northcote from Swift Current, with supplies, is expected here on Monday.

THE LATEST-ANOTHER DEATH.

CLARKE'S CROSSING, N.W.T., April 26, 5 p.m.—Couriers who left the camp this morning are just in. No fighing occurred to-day. Darcy Baker, of Boulton's troop, died last Lieut. Swinford's death is also renight. ported, but is not confirmed. The supply and other teams arriving last night nearly got in the rebel camp, thinking the troops had proceeded to Batoche. Having discovered the mistake they were approaching our camp from the direction of the enemy's line, and, not hearing the challenge of the sentries, were fired on. Eight shots were discharged without doing further injury than alarming the entire camp on both sides of the river.

THE LIST OF CASUALTIES. The number of killed and wounded has been reported in a press despatch from Winnipeg as twelve and fifty, but this would seem to be an exaggeration, the most authentic accounts placing the killed at seven and the wounded at forty-four or forty-five, the list having been made up on Saturday, when every opportunity for ascertaining their correctness had been given. The list is as follows, and includes the names of those we published on Saturday morning :-

STAPF.

Capt. Wise, wounded in ankle, slightly. Lieut. Doucet, flesh wound in forearm. 90th BATTALION.

A Company-Private Hutchinson, killed in the first charge, shot through the eye; Private S. C. Swan, arm hurt; Private Matthews, left arm broken; Captain Fekler, shot in the arm and hand : Private C. Kemp, shot in the

B Company-Private Wheeler, killed, shot through the heart; Private Swain, slightly wounded in the arm; Private Jervis, two slight wounds; Private Lavel, wound in the Private Johnson, slightly shoulder: wounded.

C Company Lieut. Swinford, wounded in the left temple, dangerous; Private Alex. Ferguson, shot through the heart; Captain Letherby, wounded in breast; Private Code, wounded in leg; Private Chambers, slight wound in neck; Private Canniff, wound in

D Company-Private Ennis, dead, shot through the heart; Corp. Bowden, slightly

F Company-Capt. Clark, wounded in back while moving from one bluff to another. The bullet followed the rib around to the front and was found in his clothes. Private Heslop, arm fractured: Private A. Blackwood, slightly wounded in thigh.

A BATTERY.

Garrison division-Gunner Demannally, killed; Gunner Cook, killed; Gunner Morrison, badly wounded; Gunner Ainsworth, badly wounded; Sergt Major Mawhinney, right arm broken; Gunner Aslin, wounded; Gunner Irvine, wounded in thigh; Gunner Woodman, wounded in shoulder; Gunner Langrell, wounded in arm; Gunner Ouillet, wounded in shoulder; Gunner McGrath, shot in shoulder; Gunner Taylor, shot in back.

Mounted division-Driver Turner, wounded in cheek; Driver Wilson, right arm broken; Driver Harrison, flesh wound in neck. These three men were shot at a distance of a hun-

C COMPANY, INFANTEY COMPANY.

Col.-Sergt. Lumlings, flesh wound in leg; Private R. Jones, arm fractured; Private H. Jones, shot through the jaw; Private R. H. Dunn, bad wound in arm, and hand shot twice; Private Watson, killed.

MAJOR BOULTON'S HORSE.

Capt. Gardner, two slight wounds; Trooper James Longford, two slight wounds; Trooper Perrins, arm broken; Trooper King, two wounds in leg; Trooper Darcy Baker, very serious wound in chest; Trooper Bruce, very serious wound in leg (also reported lung); Sergt. Stewart, slight wounds in the ear and hands.

In addition to the above, Capt. Warsnop, of No. 4 company 90th Battalion (first reported killed) is only wounded, one report say-

ing seriously, the other only slightly. OTTAWA, April 27 .- In the House of Commons this afternoon, Mr. Edgar, referring to the rising in the North-West, said: While the whole country has been excited about the troops under Gen. Middleton, all Canadians. Col. Otter's column from the Saskatchewan to Battleford, and everybody is interested in knowing how the troops have stood that extraordinary strain. I heve no doubt the government have informed themselves of the general health of that column, and I would like to know from the minister what the report is. Hon. Mr. Caron said: It gives me very great pleasure, indeed, in answer to the question, to state that the hon. gentleman has qualified the march of Col. Otter's column as it should be qualified. That march is considered by those who are authorities in such matters-I mean military men--to have been a march deserving of all the encomiums that can be given of that kind. We always knew Col. Otter to be one of the very best men we had in the Canadian service, and in the opportunity which has been afforded him of showing his great value he has not been found wanting. I am happy to state that from the telegram I have received from Battleford I have reason to believe the troops are in the very best possible health and spirits and that they have stood that wonderful march-for it is a wonderful march—in a manner that could not

have been expected from them. THE MEN WITH MIDDLETON.

I received yesterday a cipher telegram from

merely expressing the views and the opinion of the whole country in saying that we all deeply regret the loss we have suffered. They died the deaths of soldiers and Lam sure the country must be proud of the manner in which they have done their duty.

THE NUMBER OF REBELS KILLED SAID TO BE ONLY ABOUT FOUR OR FIVE DU-MONT NOT BELIEVED TO BE KILLED

CLARKE'S CROSSING, April 27 .- Couriers which left Middleton's camp yesterday after-noon arrived here last night. They report no fighting yesterday; everything had been made ready for an attack; guns had been brought to bear on the rebels stronghold in the ravine and the troops formed in line of battle. Previous to the attack commencing, scouts were sent forward to reconnoitre, when it was found that the rebels had abandoned their position and retreated during the night. Gen. Middleton will push on as quickly as possible. He is now of opinion that the battle on Friday was fought in an advance post held by the rebels. Three or four miles further down the river they have a number of rifle pits and low stockades and to these they re-treated, doubtless with the expectation that General Middleton's force would follow. He fathomed their scheme, however, and took the wisest course in retaining satisfied with the possession of the ground when the encounter commenced. About 10 miles from this latter point is Batoche, where it is expected the rebels will make their final stand. It is estimated that their total force consists of 500 half-breeds and nearly as many Indians. The report, said to have been confirmed, that Gabriel Dumont has been killed, is by many discredited, as he was seen riding off the field at the close of the engagement. The report that 25 rebels have been found dead is also thought to be an exaggeration. So far onty four or five of their dead have been seen. Some anxiety is felt for the ateamer Northcote coming down the river with the Gatling guns and supplies. Some of the rebels are known to be in the Moose Woods and it is feared that the steamer may have been attacked at this point. She carried a large escort of the Midland Batbalion. The deaths of our men so far number nine.

The following is list of deaths-90th bat talion-Private Ferguson, Hutchinson, Wheeler and Ennis. "A" battery—Gunners—Demanolly and Cook: Driver Harrison
"C" Infantry School—Private Watson.
Boulton's Horse—D'Arcy Baker.

Capt. Clarke and Lieut.-Swinford and Capt. Lethbridge, of the 90th, were severely wounded, it is feared mortally.

Gunners Ainsworth, Morrison, Woodman, McGrath and Asselin of A Battery were badly wounded, the first named fatally. Trooper Bruce, of Boulton s horse, also received a very serious wound.

Supply and other teams arriving late Saturday night nearly got into the rebel camp, thinking the troops had gone on to Batoche, having discovered the mistake they returned and were approaching Middleton's camp from the direction of the enemy's line, and not hearing the challenge of the sentries were fired upon. Eight shots were discharged without doing further injury than alarming

## DRIFT OF DOMESTIC TRADE.

Weekly Review of Wholesale Markets.

The trade has been dull lately, as usual, prior to the opening of navigation. BOOTS AND SHOES. - The trade has had no alteration. Another order from the military authorities has just been placed. Manufacturers are starting in to make samples for the

coming season.

DAIRY PRODUCE AND PROVISIONS. -Butter has been quiet. Dealers appear anxious to see the last of the old stock and job it off at all prices. A lot of choice Townships realized 16c, and there was a sale of 100 packages inferior at 11c; Western changed hands at 9c to 10c. New cheese has reached the mar ket, and is quoted in a jobbing way at lic to Ilic. Factorymen are said to be offering early part of the season make at 10c. Fresh eggs in cases and barrels have declined considerably since last issue, now quoted at 14 ic to 154c. In provisions we heard of a few lots of pork being sold during the week at about quotations. There was a fair jobbing

demand for cut meats. DRY Goods.-The city retail trade is docidedly brisker. The fine weather is causing more activity in woolens and the sorting trade during the next few weeks promise well. During the past ten days there has been a much better enquiry for articles in the millinery line. Recent letters from travellers speak hopefully. Under the influence of splendid weather, business in the West, they say, is picking up well. A brisk trade is

looked for during the next three weeks.

FLOUR AND GRAIN. —Buyers are extremely slow in meeting the enhanced views of sell ers, and prices are slightly below those formerly quoted. Neither buyers norsellers ap pear inclined to risk chances and deal in large lots. Early in the week round lots of Manitoba Strong Bakers sold at about \$5. Transactions in grain for export have been limited owing to the rapid rise and fall of prices caused by speculation. Sales of Canada Spring wheat are said to have been made at \$1.04, and there were transactions in other kinds of grain at about quotations. The stock of peas has increased, and at last accounts amounted to 161,960 bushels. The supply of wheat is given as 191,332 bushels, while it was 253,121 at the same date last

vear. Furs. -The market keeps dull and weak. I am sure, are filled with admiration at the extraordinary and brilliant march made by prime skins:—Beaver per lb, fall \$2, winter \$2.50, apring \$3; bear, per skin, \$7 to \$10; bear cub, per skin, \$5 to \$7.50; fisher, per skin, \$2 to \$5; fox, red, per skin, 80c; fox, cross, per skin, \$2 to \$3 50; lynx, per skin, \$1.75 to \$2 50; marten, per skin, 60c to 80c; mink, per skin, large dark, 50c; small 25c; muskrat, per skin, fall 5c, winter Sc, spring 12c; otter, per skin, \$6 to \$9; raccoon 25c, 40c and 70c; skunk, per skin 15c, 25c and 50c. Skins not prime 25 to 30 per

HIDES AND TALLOW-The market for hides was quiet and steady at our quotations. A fair business transpired in tallow at about 4c for raw, and 6½c to 7½c for rendered.

IRON AND HARDWARE .- The market in pig iron is firm; little business transpired during the week. A few scattered car lots were placed, and 200 tons of Summerlee sold for \$17. Sales on spot are generally believed to have occurred at \$18 to \$18.50 for Summeriee and Gartsherrie, and \$16 to \$16.50 for Eglinton. Greater activity is expected when the river opens.

GREEN FRUITS, MAPLE PRODUCTS, &c .-Foreign fruits were steady. Valencia oranges, \$7 to \$7.50 per case; Messinas in boxes \$3 to \$3.50. Lemons, \$3.50 to \$4 per box; \$4 to spring grain in the fields, or than to shut them \$4.50 per case; \$6 to \$6 per chest. Pine-up to keep them from trespassing. the Major-General, in which he speaks in the spots \$3 to \$3.50 per dozen; bananas, \$2 to \$2 to \$3.50 per dozen; bananas, \$2 to \$4.50 per bri; wasty stock \$1 to \$2; evapor-like most of the winter, it requires care in beginning to work them. Frequent rests and press of this morning, of the encounter, and press of the winter's rest, if horses have been the battlefield and the troops in their first engagement. He conditions to \$4 per bri; wasty stock \$1 to \$2; evapor-like most of the winter's rest, if horses have been through the first engagement. He conditions to \$4 per bri; wasty stock \$1 to \$2; evapor-like most of the winter's rest, if horses have been through the first engagement. He conditions to \$4 per bri; wasty stock \$1 to \$2; evapor-like most of the winter's rest, if horses have been through the first engagemen the Major-General, in which he speaks in the apples \$3 to \$3.50 per dozen; bananas, \$2 to

# HAVE

Hot and dry skin?
Scalding sensations?
Swelling of the ankles?
Vague feelings of unrest?
Frothy or brick-dust fluids?
Acid stomach? Aching loins? Cramps, growing nervousness? Strange screness of the bowels? Unaccountable languid feelings? Short breath and pleuritic pains? One-side headache? Backache? Frequent attacks of the "blues"? Fluttering and distress of the heart?

Albumen and tube casts in the water? Fittul rheumatic pains and neuralgia? Loss of appetite, flesh strength?

Constitution alternating with looseness of the bowels?

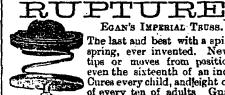
Drowsiness by day, wakefulness at night? Abundant pale, or scanty flow of dark water? Chills and fever? Burning patches

## ofskin? Then YOU HAVE RRIGHT'S DISEASE OF THE KIDNEYS.

The above symptoms are not developed in any order but appear, disappear and reappear until the disease gradually gots a firm grasp on the constitution, the kidney-poisoned blood breaks down the nervous system, and finally pneumonis, diarrhea, bloodlessness, heart disease, apoplexy, paralysis or convulsions ensue and then death is inevitable. This tearful disease is

and then death is inevitable. This fearful disease us not a rare one—it is an every-day disorder, and claims more victims than any other complaint.

It must be treated in time or it will gain the mastery. Don't neglect it. Warner's SAFE Cure has cured thousands of cases of the worst type, and it will oure you it you will use it promptly and as directed. It is the only specific for the universal



DONT

TODAY

EGAN'S IMPERIAL TRUSS. The last and best with a spira spring, ever invented. Never tips or moves from position, even the sixteenth of an inch. Cures every child, and eight out of every ten of adults Guar-Pat'd U.S. June 34.anteed to hold the worst form Pat'd Can. Dec. 34.of hernia, during the hardest work or money refunded. Don't waste money on useless appliances, but send stamp for illus-tated and advanced to the send stamp for illus-

trated circular, contains price list, your neighbor's testimony, and questions to be answered. Call or address, "THE EGAN IMPERIAL TRUSS (OMPANY" ce, 23 Adelaide street East, Toronto, Ont Please mention this paper.

## NEW SPRING CLOTH!

New Spring Black Ottoman Cloths New Spring Brown Ottoman Cloths. New Spring Cardinal Ottoman Cloths. New Spring State Ottoman Cloths. New Spring Myrtle Ottomrn Cloths.

#### NEW JERSEY CLOTHS.

New Spring Black Jersey Cloths, Row Spring Seal Jersey Cloth. New Spring Taboo Jersey Cloth. New Spring Fawn Corsey Cloths. New Sering Navy Jersey Cloth. New Spring Cardinal Jersey Cloth. New Spring Granet Jersey Cloth. New Spring Granet Jersey Cloth

#### NEW MATTELASSE CLOTH.

New Spring Black Mohair Mattelasses. New Spring Black Silk Mattelasses. New Spring Scal Silk Mattelasses. New Sring Fawn Silk Mattelasse.

NEW OTTOMAN CLOTES.

New Silk Ottoman Cloakings. New Silk Broche Ottoman Cloakings. New Silk Broche Cloakings.

· NEW SPRING TWEEDS. New Spring Tweed Wrap Cloths. New Spring Tweed Wrap Cloths. New Spring Tweed Wrap Cloths

At S. CARSLEY'S.

At S. CARSLEY'S.

## MILLINERY!

Put to Stock vesterday Novelties in Ladies' Nisses, and Children's Hats and Bonnets, consisting of

Fancy Braid Hats and Bonnets Satin Braid Hats and Bonnets. Milan-Braid Hats and Bonnets. Pearl Braid Hats and Bonnets.
I oop Braid Hats and Bonnets.
Split Braid Hats and Bonnets.
Chip Braid Hats and Bonnets.
Tape Braid Hats and Bonnets.

All of the above in endiess variety of style, and i Black, White and all the Newest Colorings.

#### FOR THE CHILDREN.

A full line of Leghorn and Rough and Ready Braid Straw Hats; come and see them at S. CARSLEY'S.

Also a complete assortment of

Ostrich Feathers. Fancy Feathers. French Flowers. English Flowers. German Flowers

At S. CARSLEY'S,

#### S. CARSLEY.

1765, 1767, 1769, 1771, 1773, 1775, 1777 Notre Dame Street.

Have you a mind of your own? If an listen to us just a moment. You are If 80. listen to us just a moment.

In not enjoying good health; you have tried internal medicine, and you are not well yet.

Now, why will you not put prejudice aside, and try our treatment? We will send you, on trisl, one of our ELECTRO-MED. Case, one of our ELECTRO-INEDICATED APPLIANCES to sait your
case, provided you agree to pay for it, if it
cures you in one month. If it does not cure you,
it costs you nothing. Is not this a fair offer? it costs you nothing. Is not this a fair offer? Different Appliances to cure Dispressa, Rheu-matism, Liver and Kidney Dispasses, Piles, Lung Dispasses, Asthma, Catarbe, Lame Back, Ague, Debil-DISEASES, ASTHMA, CATARRE, MARK DACA, COUR, DEPORT 177, and many other Diseases. Remember, we do not ask you to buy them, blindly; but merely to try them, at our risk. 125,000 Curres made during 1884, in cases where all other treatments had failed. Paice year low, we have the course of the continuous and blank for

Illustrated book, giving full particulars, and blank for statement of your case, sent tire.

ELECTBIC PAD MTG CO.,

564 State Street. Brooklyn, N. Y.,

MANTED. 2007 ACENTS WANTED. MELECTRICITY & MEDICINE COMBINED.

Be per lb; syrup 65c to 75c per tin.
GROCERIES.—Trade the past week was unusually dull, only small quantities being taken by buyers in all lines. Teas were firm, and offerings continue light. Some of the old crop, said to be not extraordinary quality, is on passage, but stocks will not be large until receipt of the new. Sugars-The market has exhibited more activity. Granulated has sold at 61 to 61c, the outside price being for jobbing lots. Yellows ranged from 41 to 5c. Spices are steady.

LEATHER.-There is a little more demand for heavy upper and sole. Some shipments of buff and splits have been made within the past ten days, although English prices are not satisfactory; the market, however, shows signs of improvement.

LOCAL RETAIL PUBLIC MARKETS. The markets this morning were doing a good business; on the outside the farmers were numerous and the supplies of the choicest kind, The vegetable market was as brisk as usual: lately there has been no change in the prices. Our quotations are: Potatoes perbag 45c to 50c, cabbage 30c to 40c, lettuce 80c to \$1.20, red cab bage 75c, celery 75c to 81, Spanish onions 50c, and raddishes 70c per dozen. New potatoes 83, and raddishes 70c per dozen. New potatoes \$3, carrots 30c, turnips 50c, parsnips 75c, spinach \$1.50, and sweet potatoes \$2.50 per bushel. New cabbage 25c, and horse raddish 10c to 20c each. Parsley 5c to 10c, mint 5c to 10c, rhubarb 20c, and asparagus \$1 per bunch. Tomatoes per box \$1 to \$1.50. In the fruit market business has been quiet, the supply has been your large, and a loss pars be constant. has been very large, and a loss may be expected by some merchants if sales are not made soon. We quote apples \$2.50 to \$4 per brl., Jamaica oranges per brl. \$8 to \$9, Floridas \$6 to \$7.50 per box, valencias \$7 to \$7.50 per case, lemons per case \$6 to \$6.50, per box \$3.50 to \$4, bananas per bunch \$2 to \$6, pineapples 30 to \$6, paralles \$60 to \$6.50 to \$6, pineapples \$6.50 to \$6.50 50c each, and cranberries per gallon 80c to \$1. The meat market remains steady and prices unchanged. In the produce market business has been slow. The fowl and game trade is very brisk but the demand is quite sufficient for the present supply. Prices have not altered any

### PREJUDICE.

It is a remarkable fact that hundreds of people are so wedded to the old ideas that no matter how much merit a new article may possess they will not try it. This is wrong. To those of our readers who recognize the fact that we are living in a progressive age we would call attention to the remarkable offer made by the Electric PAD M'r's. Co., of Brooklyn, N.Y., in an advertisement in this issue of our paper.

The pig is no exception to the rule that all domestic snimals require salt.

A small plot of ground thickly sown with barley as soon as the ground is dry enough will be eaten bare by fowls. It is better to let them have a little piece for themselves than to allow them to run over winter and

# products dull and plentiful. Sugar, Ste to I CURE FITS Se per ib; syrup 65c to 75c per tin.

When I say cure I do not mean merely to stop them for a time and then have them return again. I mean gradical cure. I have made the disease of FITS, EPILEPSY or PALLING SICKNESS a life-long study. I warrant my zemedy to cure the worst cases. Because others have falled is no reason for not now receiving a cure. Soud at once for a treatise and a free Bottle of my infallible remedy. Give Express and Post Office. It costs you nothing for a trial, and I will cure you.

Address Dr. H. G. ROOT, 183 Pearl St., New York.

WHETHER CHOLERA Is coming or not every honseholder should know that cleanliness and disinfection are the greatest preventives. The principal and surest factor for this purpose is

# DREYDOPPEL'S BORAX SOAP, a perfect cleaning, bleaching and purifying scape, making clothes beautifully white and sweet. It should be exclusively used in all departments of a household. DREYDOPPEL'S SOAP is sold in full pound bars only by all wholesale grocers and disticlass retailers.

SKIN DISEASES, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Ringworm, Sores, Pimples, and all Itching Skin Eruptions, are surely cured and prevented by the exclusive use of BEESON'S ARO-quisite beautifier of the complexion and toilet requisite. 25 cents, by druggists or sent by mail. Address WM. DREYDOLPEL, M'I'r, 208 North Front Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Dreydoppel's Disinfecting Powder, 15 cents a large box

## BIRTH.

McGOVERN.-At 14 Mount St. Mary avenue, on Sunday afternoon, the 19th instant, the wife of P. McGovern of a son. 93.2 Monamer.—At No. 90 Shannon street, on Sunday, the 19th inst., the wife of Gustavus Julius McNamee of a daughter. 93.2 O'BRIEN—On Sunday, 19th inst., at 78 William street, Montreal, the wife of Charles O'Brien of a daughter.

#### MARRIED.

SHEA-WILKINSON.—On the 21st inst., at St. Ann's Church, by the Rev. Father Caron, James Shea to Mary, daughter of William Wilkinson, both of this city... Paterson, N.J., and Maccelsfield, Eng., papers please copy. please copy.

DIED.

BRADY.—On the 21st inst., James Brady. aged 58 years.
O'CONNOR,—In this city, on the 24th inst., Denis O'Conner, aged 72 years.
O'MEALEY.—On the 21st of April, Margaret

O'MEALEY,—On the 21st of April, Margaret
O'Flaherty, widow of the late Martin O'Mealey,
of the County of Galway, Ireland, of heart
disease, aged 90 years,
MhLLER—At Roscommon, Michigan, on
the 13th inst., Teresa Butler, wife of William
Henry Miller, and daughter of the late Captain
Simon Butler, of Quebec.
SAMPSON—On the 18th instant, at the age
of 84 years, Robert Sampson, sr., late Master
Armourer of Her Majesty War Department and
over 62 years a resident of Quebec,

over 52 years a resident of Quebec, COGAN.—In St. Gabriel Village, on the 20th

CUGAN.—In St. Gabriel Village, on the 20th inst., Ellen McCarthy, beloved wife of John Cogan, aged 32.

RAHILLY—At Quebec, on 20th inst. Mrs. Bridget Rahilly, aged 34 years.

CURRAN—At St. Gabriel Village on the 21st inst., Annie Amelia, eldest and beloved daughter of the late James Curran.

DIDNIS At Daine St. Charles and the 21st.