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VOL. XXXI.—NO. 40.

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, MAY 18, 1881.

PRICE FIVE CENTS

IRELAND

STILL ONWARD.

COERCION 'PLAYED OUT.'

THE LAND BILL AN UTTER FAILURE

London, May 11 .- The Dublin Gazette declares that Dublin Metropolitan police district, including Kingstown, is under the Peace Preservation Act. Belfast and Dungannon have also been proclaimed.

In the House of Commons last night Mr. Parnell questioned Mr. Forster in regard to Mr. Dillon's arrest and incarceration, but Mr. Forster would only read the warrant for Mr. Dillon's arrest. Mr. Parnell was not satisfied, and moved an adjournment of the House stating that if Dillon was kept in prison it would hasten his death. After an irregular debate of three hours, the motion to adjourn was carried.

Mr. Parnell, in writing to a friend, says he does not wish to endanger the Land Bill, but thinks that the Irish party should watch the bill carefully.

DUBLIN, May 11 .- The warrant for the arrest of Brennan has been cancelled. Other events point to a more conciliatory action toward the Land League. It is stated three important arrests of Fenians will be made to-

LONDON. May 11 .- The cancelling of the warrant for Brennan's arrest is thought to be due to Bright's opposition to those already made as a concession for the suppression of the Land League agitation. It is rumored he threatened, if the action of the Government of Ireland was not modified, that he would resign from the Cabinet.

LONDON, May 12 .- The Irish Executive appears to be carrying the povisions of the Arms Act with a vengeance. Among recent seizures is a rusty old cannon kept at the Gap of Dunloe for awakening the echoes for the edification of American and other tourists. The question will be put regarding this sub-

ject to the Irish Chief Secretary.

Archbishop Croke, writing to Parnell, says: "You are chosen the trusted leader, not alone of the 1rish Parliamentary party, but of the second reading of the Land Bill. Its final acceptance or rejection cannot, therefore, arise until after it has been discussed in Committee. Why take a step which, while it can do no good, may split the party, and create the division you deplore?"

The Secretary of the Ballymote Branch of the Land League has been arrested under the Coercion Act.

A bailiff was fatally shot near Loughrea on Wednesday night. Two arrests were made of suspected assassins.

In the House of Commons, yesterday, Mr. Shaw advocated the suspension of evictions, and hoped all the Irish members would unite to prevent the destruction of the Land

Four men, Madden, King, Moran and Wintercal!, were arrested to-day near Castlebar, County Mayo, under the Coercion Act. John Heffernan, a prominent Land Leaguer, was also arrested at Cork.

A report was current at Tuam, Ireland, yesterday, that an emigrant ship which left Galway last week had sunk with all on board.

London, May 13 .- It is stated that owing to Mr. Forster's declarations against amend-ing the Land Bill several Irish members of Parliament, who voted against Mr. Parnell at the recent Home Bule meeting, informed him they now consider themselves bound by the decision of that meeting, and will abstain from voting on the second reading of the

Dublin, May 13 .- The Dublin Gazette announces that six more baronies in the county of Tipperary have been placed under the provisions of the Coercion Act.

The bailiff shot near Loughrea on Wednes-

day died yesterday.
Dolan, Secretary of the Kiltuliagh Land League, has been arrested in connection with

London, May 13 .- The Land Bill makes little progress owing to the anxiety of members of Parliament who know next to nothing about the land question, and who insist on making speeches. Mr. Parnell has not yet spoken, but he will probably do so on Thursday, when a division on the second reading will probably be taken. 'In the meantime the condition of Ireland grows daily more alarming, and resistance to law is becoming more open and desperate.

The Daily Telegraph admits, "That the rod of Coercion has broken in the hand of authority, and the disaffection shows that it has no fear. What is the actual result? The answer lies in the ugly word "Anarchy." The rod is at work and every day brings its batch of defiant outrages." The Pall Mall Gazette, replying to this article, says: "There is one circumstance that ought to stimulate and sustain the public under the burden of the economical intricacies of the Irish Land Bill. That circumstance is to be found in the news that comes from day to day from Ireland itself. The items of this morning will do as well as those of yesterday or tomorrow. A bailiff, on returning from a wake about midnight on Wednesday, was fired at from behind a hedge at Dookendar, Loughres, the ball entering his left side and lodging in house of a man named Clifford, who had been

er de la grande de la compa

County Kerry, and having roused him out of least would accept Laval University, and bed cut off his ears and left him in a state of manfully work towards the development of insensibility. In the course of the same day an educational centre which should be the a violent affray took place at New Pallas be-tween a crowd of some thousand villagers and a large body of police, and all the authority of the officers was needed to prevent the affair from ending in horrible blood-

DUBLIN, May 14 .- Four more arrests under the Coercion Act were made to day at Castle Island. The prisoners were taken to jail at Limerick. On their way the officers in charge were surrounded by crowds of people, who sympathized with the prisoners, but did not offer resistance.

There are rumors that the Fenians are now plotting a blow up by dynamite concealed smong coal in several English fronclads. The Government are taking extraordinary precautions against these plots. The Admiralty Board is having a special sitting today to consider what precautions will best prevent threatened calamities. It has been reported that dynamite bombs coated on the outside to resemble lumps of coal have been found in the bunkers of more than one ironclad, and that others have been discovered

mixed among coal heaps in dock-yards. The cancelling of the warrant for the apprehension of Brennan, Secretary of the Land League, is thought to indicate that the organization is not to be interfered with for the present. Sexton's appointment to succeed Dillon s regarded with satisfaction.

Patrick Doran, Patrick Meehan and John Reddington have been arrested at Maryborough, Queen's County, Ireland, under the Coercion Act.

The landlords, aided by the Property Defence Association and the Orange Emergency provincial. Even had there been no agree-Committee, are making almost superhuman efforts to recover rents. Sheriffs' sales and evictions are of daily occurrence, and each is attended by a demonstration containing all the element of future encounters between the people and the unilitary. The feeling of exasperation against the constabulary is becoming more bitter. Even large bodies are attacked and stoned in a determined manner. Complaints from officers and men are loud and frequent. There is a growing opinion that the people are determined to make the work too hot for the force. The feeling among the detachments in the country districts is one which bodes no good for the people if an outbreak occurs. Even in Dubin soldiers are continually attacked in the streets at night by roughs. The military authorities are making every effort to maintain the force in Ireland at its full strength. The troops concentrated in the large towns

are being distributed among the small towns. It is probable that the Government will faithfully as such. You state that your abstention from voting cannot influence the second reading of the Lord Bill energy the land was an extra the Government will next week propose morning sittings on Tuesdays and Fridays for the purpose of expediting the land Ministry will reject the amendment proposed by the Conservatives for compulsory purchase by the Land Commission of any estate of a landlord requiring it; also for compeneation to landlords, though it is likely the House of Lords will insert them. Regarding compensation for disturbance, it is believed there will be a compromise.

DUBLIN, May 15 .- The Land Bill is now sbandoned to the members at Westminster. all criticism of it on this side having ceased. A good hunt after a process-server or an attack on police barrack has more attraction for the farmers just now than the abstract discussions on questions of fair rent and free sale. The Irish tenant, notwithstanding all his hardships, is passionately fond of a good shindy, and an eviction or a Sheriff's sale has much more excitement about it, with its bands,

banners and processions, than a Land meet-

ing of the unious.

An incident occurred in illustration of this fact. At a recent Coroner's investigation into the cause of the death of Constable Armstrong, who was killed in a fatal affray near Ballaghadareen, the people gathered in large crowds, and, as they all could not get into Court, they took possession of an adjacent outhouse, and, having secured the services of a fiddler, they indulged in dancing to their hearts' content. Occasionally, some one or other of the dancers were called away to give evidence on the inquiry into one of the most horrible tragedies that was ever enacted in Ireland, and in which the people suffered more severely than the police.

Speaking of the Land Bill Mr. Gladstone said the Opposition were playing with edgetools in making Ireland a battle-ground of party. It the Bill was defeated a Conservative Government would have to pass a larger Bill.

LAVAL UNIVERSITY.

To the Editor of THE POST and TRUE WITNESS. There is a permanent and standing scandal which is very offensive to the ears of good Catholics of all nationalities, and which should be abated as soon as possible I refer to the continual bickering against Laval University by a certain portion of the Lower Canadian people and press. I can testify that for over twenty years this dishonorable and unworthy course has been persistently, and even spitefully, followed by men who should know better. Twenty years ago Laval was obliged to go to vast expense to defend her rights and assert her claims at Rome and elsewhere, and ever since the University has had to contend against a never ending series of open and concealed enemies, whose jealousy has limited the usefulness of

the institution and belittled her real worth. Now, there is no use mincing matters; Quebec has been treated most unfairly. Laval was too great an undertaking for a single city or diocese; no one is fool enough to believe that it would ever have arisen on the banks of the St. Lawrence had it not been clearly

nouse of a man named Clifford, who had been Promises and pledges were given to Quebec members seem ready to redouble their efforts censured by the Land League at Killarton, that all sections of the present province at to accomplish its object.

pride and glory, not only of Canada, but even-and the hope was legitimate-or all North America. It is not much to the credit of the occult makers of opinion, that those solemn obligations have been cast lightly aside and a system of guerilla warrare, not only tolerated, but encouraged. Not an open, manly, honest warfare, but a hole-andcorner, whispering opposition; a dropping, here and there, of moral bombs, which kill, not individuals, but what is of greater importance, worthy institutions which have resulted from the holy, patriotic and unselfish devotion of illustrious prelates and states-

Other cities have grown wealthier than Quebec and, perhaps, manifest a greater sympathy with that peculiar condition of things called "modern progress." Whether this be a defect or not I will not stop to discuse; I have my own opinion, however, about the matter. But, one thing is certain, no city on this northern continent has so influenced its destiny for good as grand old Quebec. The beginnings of the Church in North America, from Canada to Louisiana,from the Atlantic to the Pacific,-have been watered with the blood of Quebec missionaries. There is no Church on the continent more worthy of respect and reverence than the illustrious church of Quebec, and nothing could be more fitting than that Quebec should hold, as her right, the Catholic University of the Dominion. A parish standard of intelligence will fail to appreciate this question properly; it belongs to those larger subjects which are essentially national, not ment about the location of the University, a proper consideration for the propriety of things, should have gracefully, aye, and gratefully, yielded to Quebec's claim; but, to oppose, attack, vilify and annoy Laval University after the solemn compact entered into, is not only unjust, it is dishonorable.

COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS AND SUR-GEONS.

At the semi-annual meeting of the Board of Governors of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of the Province of Quebec held lately in the city, Dr. David's resignation as one of the representatives of Bishop's College was accepted, and Dr. R. A. Kennedy unanimously elected in his stead.

On the report of the assessors of the various medical schools being read, some discussion ensued as to the legality of the new By-law limiting their attendance to three days. This limitation was, it was decided, in contravention of the Act, and a notice of motion for another change in this By-law was given by it necessary that the Son of God should die? Dr. Marsden.

A protest was read from Victoria College Medical School, against the Board granting licenses to the graduates of Laval University, Montreal, and it was eventually decided that until the question now before the Court, between these two schools, was decided, the Board would continue to grant licenses to graduates of the schools mentioned in the Medical Act, section 4.

Mr. Lamirande, the prosecuting officer, presented his report for the past six months. A large number of delinquents were compelled to register—several to take out their icenses-being entitled to them, but having failed to take them out. Several convictions had been obtained, and many suits were pend-

It was decided to publish, as often as thought desirable, a calendar of the College, giving all the information required by those interested in the Medical Board.

CHINESE STRIKE IN BRITISH COLUM-BIA.

YALE, B.C., May 16.—A serious riot occurred on Saturday. The Chinese labourers at Yale struck against the tax of 2 per cent. imposed on each man's wages by the Chinese bosses. The strikers entered Yale six hundred strong, armed with crowbars, shovels and pick-axes. They at once attacked Onderdonk's warehouse and stoned the policemen, injuring a number of them severely. They finally left the town threatening to return and burn it. Special policemen are now on duty. All

the Chinese, two thousand in number, employed on the Canada Pacific Railway, have struck.

COLONIZATION.

The feast of St. Isidore was celebrated on Monday with great pomp and solemnity. This saint has been chosen by the Colonization Society as their patron. His Lordship Mgr. Fabre officiated at High Mass with the Vicar-General the Rev. Father Langevin as assistant priest; the Rev. Fathers Brien and Charbonnean acted as deacen and sub-deacon. His Lordship Mgr. Langevin, Bishop of Rimouski, was also present at the ceremonies.

The Mass of the 6th tone, harmonized by Mr. G. Couture, was rendered by a full choir. The singing was very fine, and produced an agreeable effect. The sermon was preached by the Rev. Abbe Caisse, Chaplain of the Hochelaga Convent. He spoke on the work of colonization, and treated his subject both in an interesting and eloquent manner. The collection, which was taken up by the Rev. Father Labelle, the apostle of this patriotic work, proved to be a large and handsome

After Mass there was a meeting of the ex officio directors of the Colonization Society. His Lordship the Bishop of Montreal presided at the meeting, and Mr. Huguet Latour acted as secretary. It was moved by the Rev. Fr. Labelle, seconded by Mr. Coutlee, understood that it was to be the sole Catholic | that the old Board of Directors be re-elected. University of Lower Canada. It should be and that the Rev. Father Lonergan, of St. the Catholic University of the Dominion; it Bridget's parish, be also elected a director. is only the short-sighted, petty and selfish The motion was unanimously adopted. This his lung. He has since died. On the same ambition of individuals that has unfortunately night a party of disguised men visited the localized her influence. in their laudable and patriotic work, and the mighty God has shown us His omnipo of Poland, was in his 88th year, and had for members seem ready to redouble their efforts tence, as when, with an act of His infinite some time been in receipt of a pension from

PALM SUNDAY SERMON The Dublin Freeman reports the following church of St. Saviour, Dominick street, after Vespers on Palm Sunday:-"Mercy and truth came forth to meet each ! other; justice and peace embraced each other." These words, dearly beloved, are found in the prophecy of Isaias. It was the same prophet who spoke other remarkable words. the Almighty God revealed to him the purpose and the design of man's redemption, and he with eager prophetic eye looked into the design of God, there he saw the mysteries of the incarnation of God's Eternal Son; and there he beheld, wondering, the vision of all the humiliation, and sorrows, and pain, and ignominy, and death, which the Lord God of Heaven in His sacred humanitywas to undergo for our love and for our redemption; and he was admiring this, and he saw in this the revelation of all the highest attributes of God. when he exclaimed in his admiring wonder, Mercy and truth have gone forth to meet each other, O Lord! with Thee; justice and peace have kissed each other in Thee." But when the Almighty God turned to him and said, "That which thou hast seen thou shalt reveal and preach unto men," oh! then, my the dying victim upon the cross. Once before, beloved, the affrighted prophet shrank back from the task before him, and he cried unto the Lord, "O God! and if I speak this word who will believe my report?-who will believe me when I tell them that Thou, O Infinite and Eternal God! wast wiped out as one dead!-who will believe my report that thou art wiped out from the name and roll of the land of the living?" That which the prophet was afraid to announce because of the awfulness of its mystery-that, my beloved brethren, we know to have taken place upon this earth. Our fathers in the faith saw it with their eyes and and believed it; and we, seeing through the same eyes of faith with which they looked, we also can say with St. John, that beloved disciple, that we have touched Him with our hands, and seen Him with our eyes, and heard Him with our ears-the Word, the Eternal God made man, made flesh, and formed in habit as a man-living, suffering, and dying in the midst of His people. As Christian men we admit that it was necessary that the Son of God should suffer and die; for if the insisted, and clamored for the sacrifice, the better Isaac was laid upon the altar, man's debt to Me save through the sufferings and the death of an Infinite Victim," then was But the great difficulty that presents itself to our minds is-even though it was necessary, was it possible, was it fitting, was it consonant with the fitness of things, that the Lord God should thus humble Himself and die? Oh! consider, dearly beloved, how He died. They first took Him and scourged Him; from head to foot they scourged Him. Strong athletic arms took those heavy scourges in their hand, and down, with all the force of their brutal manhood, fell their heavy blows upon the unprotected, naked form of Him who

was bound to the pillar at His side. They did not reckon the number of stripes they gave Him; they scourged Him until they seemed to have lashed all humanity and life out of Him; and when tired they withdrew, and their comrades came (for the Evangelist tells us that they brought a whole cohort or regiment around Him) and with fresh and redoubled energies they laid on the blows again, and they seemed to be striking a corpse, for he hung out from the pillar, and all sensibility was lost; He could only bleed; He seemed to have lost the faculity of pain. Yes, this was God—this the Almighty and Eternal God. Was it fitting -does it not seem too extraordinary and seem to surpass all belief-that God would have submitted to this? Why, my dearly beloved, remember that no citizen, no common tradesman, no man having ordinary municinal or civic rights, could be accurged. Any man who could say, "I am a citizen, I am a free man," it was against the law to lay one stripe upon. Scourging and crucifying were modes of suffering and death that were reserved for the slaves. If a free man com-

mitted the greatest crime, if he committed a thousand murders, all he had to do was to assert his freedom, and that moment his body was secured from the scourge and from crucifixion. It was only slaves, men who had no rights, men who were the vilest of the vile, that were submitted to the disgraceful indignity of the scourge and of crucifixion. And, oh! this was the fate, this was the death reserved for my Lord-for the God who made Heaven and earth-for the God who, in His infinite mercy, left the bright, inexpressible light of His eternal throne, and came down from heaven, and men found no better treatment for Him than to scourge Him as a slave and crucify Him as the vilest of mankind. Was this right? - was this reasonable? The mind refuses almost to believe it; and yet, ohl my beloved brethren, it was right and reasonable—it was the grandest sermon that ever the Son of God preached-it was the grandest manifestation that ever even God God made of His own infinite attributes of omnipotence, of divine justice, of triumphant mercy, and of abounding love. It was the grandest triumph of the omnipotence of God that God ever accomplished. I grant you dearly beloved, that from the beginning of the world and in the beginning of the world Almighty God asserted His omnipotence. Why, the

very creation itself was an act of omnipotence.

Then, when the sons of men grew exceed-

heaven, and from the very sent of their glory hurled them do walinto the verydepths of hell. But God only had to contend with the mere powers of nature that were obedient to His commands, for they were His own creatures. God commands the nothingness, and nothingness obeyed Him in creation. God commanded the clouds in heaven, and the hidden springs of sermon, preached by Father Burke in the obeyed Rim in the Deluge. God commanded the creatures of His own hand to depart from Him, and never appear before Him again, and the angels went down to hell. But on the Hill of Calvary, on Good Friday, oh! dearly beloved, the Eternal Father has at last found, in His omnipotence, an an-tagonist worthy of Himself, for it was God against God. It was God the Father putting His own Divine Son to death, the Divine Son equal to Himself in power, in omnipotence, in holiness, in glory; and under the up-lifted hand of the Father's just anger, the omnipotent Son of God bowed a lowly and thorn-crowned head, and said, " Father, into Thy hands I commend my spirit." He died under the stroke of His Father's power. Where, I ask, could God so proclaim His own omnipotence as in the slaying of His own co-eternal and co-omnipotent son? and yet, dearly beloved, it must have been an infinite grief to the Father's heart. Oh! surely it was with infinite reluct-

ance that the Eternal Father, moved by the necessity of His own infinite justice, raised His hand to strike with the last fatal stroke and ages before, that same Eternal Father and God spoke to an earthly father, and said to him-" Abraham, take thy son, whom thou lovest so well-thine own cherished Isaac. Bring him up to the mountain that I will point out to thee and sacrifice him, and kill him there with thine own hand, And Abraham, with breaking heart and streaming eyes, took the boy Isaac and brought him up to the mountain, and laid him upon the altar, and drew forth the sword, and whilst his very heart within him was wrung, even to breaking, with sorrow he raised his arm to smite and slay his own child But the heart of the Heavenly Father relented. Even God could not stand so terrible a trial of obedience, and a kindly angel came and said, "Stay thy hand. Thy faith has sufficed. Thy child's life is safe." And when the hour of trial came-a triel to the Eternal Father as well as to His co-eternal child-when the hour of trial came, and justice-that fierce and stern atthe nails were driven into his hands and feet, the thorns had already sunk into His brows, He lifted His bleeding eyes, He raised a languid, trembling voice to Heaven-"Oh! my Father, art Thou going to do this thing to Oh! angel of mercy, wilt thou not me ?" stay a Father's hand? No; it was the hour of the omnipotence of justice, and no kindly voice was there to plead, no strong arm to withhold the stroke that fell so heavily from the Father's hand upon the thorn-crowned"

defenceless head of Jesus Christ. Oh! the awful justice before the awful omnipotence of Almighty God! Yet who will say that although this dreadful mystery was accomplished through omnipotence overcoming omnipotence, through life eternal putlife eternal to death-who ting say that it was not still the grandest triumph of the mercy of the Father of Mercy? Oh! men, listen to me! Oh! men, who are so cruel to vourselves-oh! my fellow-men, who are crowding this holy place to-night, and who are so cruel to yourselves -will you, for God's sake, have mercy upon yourselves, seeing that the Father broke His heart through commiseration while He smote and the Eternal Son bowed down and died whilst He was smitten, and all through mercy and love for you? Will you have a little love for yourselves and a little mercy upon yourselves? Hear me-Is there a man here to-night in mortal sip, who has deeply offended God, and who knows it: who has been away for months and months from confession, and to the taste of whose soul and of whose lips the Holy Communion is a strange and long-forgotten thing? Is there a man bere tonight who, knowing that the sin is on his soul, will refuse me? On the very knees of my soul, as a fellow-man and a fellow-sinner, limplore him to put it away and to wash that dear soul of his white again in the blood of the Lamb of God in penance. My brothers, listen to me: this is a beautiful church, that is a grand altar there lighted up, I am in my habit: there was many a day and many a year for centuries that your fathers and mine on Palm Sunday night had no church to go to, no altar to kneel to, no Dominican friar in habit to listen to, no pulpit to support the preacher. When they were driven into the holes and corners of the earth, even there-without a help, without a word had decided to postpone further considera--they fixed their thoughts and their hearts upon the crucified Jesus, and they went at the peril of their lives to find the priest where he lay hid here and there, and to purify their souls for love of the blood of the Lamb of God. Will you nor do the same Will you not avail yourselves of thing? your privileges? Oh, in the name of God, come within the next few days that, when

The death is announced at Ipswich of Major Jagnkewicz, who served under Napoleon in the disastrous Russian campaign and ing'y great, God put forth His omnipotence also fought on his side at the battle of Wateragain, and He floeded the whole world in the loo. During the Crimean war he supported universal deluge in which the whole human the formation of a Polish contingent who aided race, with the exception of eight souls, were the Tarks. Major Janckewicz, who is said to destroyed. And over and over again Al- have been closely related to the Royal Family power, He drove the rebel angels from the British Guvernment.

Good Friday comes, you may be justified and

fitted to approach and to kiss the feet of the

crucified Lord, that His spirit may be upon

you, that His blood may cleanse you, and that

His redemption may not have been accom-

plished for you in vain.

LAYS OF THE LAND LEAGUE.

LET THE LANDLORDS GO.

So they tell us in their Land Bill what they 'vo' told us oft before,
That our numbers are too many in the island' of our birth
And they loover can be happy till a half a million more
Of the Irish race are scattered o'er the surface of the carth;
They would ship us off like convicts to some burning tropic cilme—
'They would send us off to perish 'midst Arctic frost and snow;
But as God made this our country, and we're guilty of no crime,
We will stay at home in Ireland—let the land-bords go.

lords go.

IT. There is room enough in freignd for her hardy sons of toll, only let us own the product of the labor of our

hands; We shall turn the bog and moorland into rick

We shall turn the bog and moorland into rich and ferillo soit—
We shall fashton farms and gardens from the barron slobs and sands.
But the idlers are not wanted—they who live on what we earn.
They who riot on our substance, while they mock our want and woe;
So we tell our foreign rulers, what 'tis time for them to learn—
That we'll keep our hold on freland—let the landlords go.

landlords go. III.

Why should we quit our country, our bright and

beauteons isle.

With all its tender memories and all its ancient fame.

Why should we give it over to a faction mean and yile

mean and vile

As a pasture for their cattle and a cover for their game?

We say to all who talk of it they spend their breath in vain,

To all their emigration schemes we plainly answer, No;

Tis here we have a right to be, and here we shall remain

shall remain. men must fly from Ireland, let the

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

THE LAND BILL

LONDON, MAY 10 .- Mr. Bradla ugh to-day again advanced to the Bar to be sworn in. The Speaker ordered him to withdraw, but he refused. The Sergeant-at-Arms then, at the Speaker's request, approached and touched Mr. Bradlaugh on the shoulder, but he still refused to withdraw,

Sir S. Northcote moved that he be removed until he promised not to further disturb the proceedings.

statutory right to come to the Bar of the Houso. Mr. Labouchers said he would like to know

the real meaning of Sir S. Northcote's resolution.

The motion was carried, and Mr. Bradlaugh left the House.

Mr. Gladstone said India was represented at the Monetary Conference after America and France had accepted the terms under which she was willing to be represented, but that she would not thereby be committed to any resolution taken; but all proposals would have favorable consideration, with a view to re-establishing the value of silver.

Sir S. Northcote's motion in the House today was that the Speaker exclude Mr. Bradlaugh from the precincts until he promised not further to disturb the proceedings. The motion was carried without division.

LONDON, May 13. - In the House of Lords. Earl Middleton asked whether the Government was disposed to take any steps for the better protection of peaceful subjects in Ireland?

Earl Spencer, Lord President of the Council. said the Government regretted that its hopes of the result of recent legislation for the maintenance of order in Irelaud were not realized. Seventy-two persons are in custody under the Protection Act. The large increase in ejectments might account for the increase of outrages. The Government is determined to carry out the law vigorously and leave nothing undone to ensure peace and order.

The subject of the new Parliamentary Oaths Bill came up. Mr. Henry Labouchere asked the Government if they intended to expedite the bill, or to suffer it to be postponed till such a late day in the session that its passage would prove impossible. Lord Randolph Churchill (Conservative) spoke in violent terms against the promised bill, and Sir Wilfred Lawson (Liberal) made one of his humorous speeches in its favor. Somewhat to the disappointment of the Radicals, Mr. Gladstone then stated that upon consulta-tion with his colleagues in the Cabinet he tion of the Oaths Bill till the Irish Land Bill. had been disposed of. This announcement. was received with cheers from strictly administration benches, and with expressions of disapprobation from members below the gang.

way.
In the House of Commons last evening, during the discussion on the Land bill, Mr. Shaw said he thought, with the amendmen ts, the bill should pass this session. Mitch ell Henry severely attacked the Land Les gue, and charged them with creating immora lity. The debate was then adjourned.

LONDON, May 17 .- In the House of Commens last night Mr. Gladstone made a great speech on the Land Bill. He said that he thought that the measure had been well received in Ireland, and replied to all objections against the bill. He warned the House not to reject it, and also said that the House of Lords had better let it pass speedily, without amendment. He announced that no principle would be yielded, that the Government would have no less liberal bill, and that the existence of the Ministry was placed on the measure. At the conclusion of Mr. Gladstone's speech there were loud cheers.

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CORRESPONDENCE.

AN OFFICER AND A GENTLEMAN. To the Editor of THE POST and TRUE WITHESS: SIR :- I observe in your issue of the 4th inst. an article under the above heading justly commenting in scathing terms upon the unmanly and Iude conduct of a certain Lieutenant Keating, a Catholic officer in temporary command of a regiment at Birr, who, in consequence of some remarks made by a Catholic Priest on the land agitation, ordered the men under his command to leave the Church before the close of the service. When reading your remarks my remembrance went back to a few years agowhen serving in a volunteer regiment during the Fenian raid. Our Company was stationed first at St. Valentine and afterwards at Cornwall under a Protestant Captain. But Sir, mark the difference in his conduct to that of Lieutenat Keating, a socalled Catholic. Every Sunday while at St. Valentine our Catholic members were ordered to parade for Divine service, and although we might have been sent in charge of a Sergeant, our Captain marched to church with us and there reverently worshipped the Great Father of All, and I am quite sure that the Rev. Father Perrault of St. Valentine and Rev. Father O'Connor of Cornwall will long remember with pleasure our liberal-minded Protestant Captain. And Sir, although strict disciplinarian he was careful of our comforts and was frequently to be heard addressing his men as follows:— " My men, in addition to your duty to your country, do not forget your duty to parents, wives or little ones at home, so save all you can and send it to them." So that by the example and precept of a liberal-minded Protestant officer the duty of his Catholic men was rendered agreeable, and their families made comfortable during their absence. This officer, to his honor be it said, is our wellknown and highly respected citizen, H. H.

A CATHOLIC MEMBER OF THE COMPANY.

Geddes, late Captain commanding No. 7 Com-

pany, Hochelega Light Infantry (now 6th

THE UNIVERSITY QUESTION. To the Editor of THE POST and TRUE WITNESS.

Sir. It is no secret that His Lordship Bishop Bourget, up to the very date of his resignation, had constantly, and with all that energy which was one of his chief characterlstics, labored to obtain for his Episcopal See a University, and that his efforts met with constant, and unfortunately successful, opposition from the authorities of the Laval University, Quebec. Yet, the University of Quebec was founded with the destined understanding that Laval was not to be a Provincial Institution, but that other cities should have similar facilities for the spread of higher education. On the 27th April. 1852. His Lordship the Archbishop of Quebec wrote to His Lordship the Bishop of Montreal in the following terms :--

"The Seminary of Quebec does not desire to grasp the monoply of higher education, and its only intention is to obtain the commencement of a University in obsining now, privileges, which later can be obtained by other institutions.

In 1859 the Bishop of Montreal was again endeavoring to secure a University. The Rector of the Laval University opposed the application on the ground of inexpediency for the time being, and on the 4th June, 1859, he wrote to His Lordship the Archbishop of Quebec a letter in which he made the following declaration :- "But the establishment of a University, which at this date would be premature, will before many years become useful, and even necessary, especially as we have no intention to make of our institution the centre of a great number of students, le ren-

dezvous d'une jeunesse bien pour breuse. Wo know too well what those great assemblies of young people have ever been, to wish that the students at our medical and legal faculties should ever be more than one hundred. A little patience, therefore, and the turn of Montreal will come, not only without inconvenience to any one, but for the greater advantage of all."

We cannot understand, after these declarations, the persistency of the Laval authorities in wishing to establish a branch at Montreal. Their appeal to England to that effect has been unsuccessful, and they have been told that they had no such right. Having failed by ordinary legal means, they now address themselves to the Legislature for a right which it was never intended to give to them, which they disclaimed themselves and which the majority of our citizens refuse to grant them. This practice of demanding special powers from Parliament when the ordinary law refuses it, is a reprehensible practice and should be stopped. Every little company, every small corporation or municipality, not excluding great ones like Montreal, the very moment they are thwarted in any of their desires, rush off to Parliament like little children to their mother, to be allowed to do this, or that or the other thing, and our Statutes have become a perfect labyrinth of confusion, inconsistency and absurdity, in which neither lawyer or layman can find sense or principle. The Laval University was established for definite purposes, with definite

powers, and on its own showing with very

modest pretentions. It was never intended to become a Provincial Institution; it can never become a Provincial Institution. Were it to establish a branch at Montreal, that branch would soon become more important than the University itself, unless the authorities prevented such a consummation; this they would certainly endeavor to accomplish, for it would never do for them to allow the tail to lead the head. A branch at Montreal, if properly conducted, if giving to students proper facilities for study, would certainly see upon its rolls a more numerous body of students than Quebec can ever hope to count upon; the ises and revenues derived from such students would be greater; if those fees and revenues were justly distributed for the benefit of Montreal, and if this city obtained its fair share of other revenues our branch would soon surpass its parent. The professorships would be more numerous, and the lectures likewise better attended, hence also the fees would be greater and the Professors would be entitled to more remuneration than their Quebec confreres: receiving more remuncration they would see that it would be in their interest, as it would be in accordance with their pride to devote more care, greater study and better preparation to their lectures; as a consequence these lectures would naturally be superior to those given at Quebec, and would see Laval in the humiliating position of being a oreator less important that its creature, a parent inferior to its offspring, inferior in the attendance of its students, inferior in the number of its proof its

fessorships, inferior in the excellence of its lectures. Let the gentlemen of Laval reflect upon the prospects before them, and let our people beware lest their rivals, to prevent such a discomfiture, should use untair means to check our advance and crush out our legitimate ambition.

Montreal, May 13, 1881.

BULL BUN RUSSELL.

To the Editor of THE POST and TRUE WITNESS. Sm,-As Bull Run Russell has come to town it may be in order to throw a farthing

rush light on his past career.

He arrived in New York in 1861 and was nvited to dine on St. Patrick's eve by the Knights of St. Patrick at the Astor House,

When "Our Native Land" was toasted one of the members said, " Mr. Russell, you are an Irishman," he got up, in reply, and in-formed us that he was an " Englishman born in Ireland." The New York Herald published it next day, and American people could not perceive how an Englishman could be born in Ireland. Irishmen know that Ireland produces, feeds and educates too many of that class.

Mr. Russeil remained in Ireland until the age of 16, when he went to London and got a position on the London Times, in whose

service he came to New York. Would some of your readers inform me of the process an Irishman must go through to become an Englishman?

Mr. Russell was the first to run from the battle of Bull Run, and first to arrive in Washington, where he wrote his reports and did his utmost to defame the character of Captain Thomas Francis Meagher, by stating that he showed the white feather. A baser falsebood never was uttered. As a matter of course it was proved that Meagher was most reckless and led his men to the mouth of the enemies' guns, and that his horse's hoofs were on the parapets.

Russell knew what would please his employers and bring him into royal favor. Had Colonel Corcoran and Meagher obeyed orders and paraded the 69th Irish regiment,

in honor of the Prince of Wales, Mr. Russell would have written a very different report.
The New York Herald christened him
Bull Run." When his false reports become known, he, like Anthony Froude, had to leave Washington and the States, while Thomas Francis Meagher was made a General for his gallantry, and finally Governor of Montana

Yours truly, AN AMERICAN CITIZEN. Montreal, May 10, 1881.

Hair is plentifully supplied to all men by bountiful nature, but through the neglect, which rarely attends our other gifts, it is allowed to decay and lose its lustre; in fact it turns grey. Art, however, supplies a remedy, as will be found by a few weeks use of Luby's Hair Renewer. Sold by chemists, 50 cents a bottle.

THE MONETARY CONFERENCE

At the fourth meeting of the Monetary Conference to-day Signor Luzzati, one of the Italian delegates, replying to the arguments of M. Pirmizi in favor of monometallism, made a telling speech, in which, after stoutly disputing that gentleman's assertion with regard to gold monometallism, he said that Prince Bismarck now seemed inclined to abandon his gold theory. He paid an eloquent tribute to the greatness of the American nation, and declared that it would be long before the current of gold would set back to Europe, for the needs of the United States and their enormous development of industry and trade would necessitate an immense increase in the gold circulation. He argued that silver accumulated in the great European and American banks, not because the people disliked that metal, but simply because there was an enforced preference for gold owing to the Legislatures of the great commercial nations having made it the sole international money. On Thursday M. Cernuschi and one of the American delegates will probably address the Conference on the same side as Signor Luzzati.

" WOMEN NEVER THINK."

If the crabbed this sentiment could but witness the intense thought, deep study and thorough investigation of women in determining the best medicines to keep their families well, and would note their sagacity and wisdom in selecting Hop Bitters as the best, and demonstrating it by keeping their families in perpetual health, at a mere nominal expense, he would be forced to acknowledge that such sentiments are baseless and false .- Picaveine.

LAND REFORM IN RUSSIA.

Sr. Petersburg, May 10 .- The Ukase relative to peasants' rents, the terms of which have been settled, is expected to be issued in a few days. Melikoff and Dabasa have been the midnight hour booming solemnly through its principal promoters. The experience of the quiet town, was ushering in the eternal twenty years has shown that the payments imposed upon the peasants for land received at the time of the emancipation of the serfs brought much more benefit to the landed proprietors than to the peasants.

In many cases these payments amount to more than the whole income capable of being had been his mania from the first to escape. derived from the land. The Ukase will decree that the proprietors and peasants may come to voluntary agreement for the complete trans for of ownership to the peasants until January 1st, 1883, when the period obligatory to the transfer will begin. In the meantime the room, and the consummation of his purpose. annual payment will be reduced forthwith to a rate which the peasants are able to pay, and assistance will be afforded them to redeem to take a nop, and it was the cry of fire, their holding s The Government will and its dull roar around, that awoke her. assume the payment of 9,000,000 roubles an- | Bewildered by sleep and fear, she lost all nually to indemnify the proprietors for reduced payments received from the peasants, which will be taken from the accumulated profits of the State Bank, now amounting to about one hundred million roubles.

Neither the Syndicate, the Scott Act, or the Irish question causes half the sensational comment, that is caused by the popularity of Burdock Blood Bitters. This great emedy is marvellous in its success in curing | calm beyond all telling; she walked alone Chronic diseases when other medicines have from Scarswood; she had heard every word of failed. It is the best Blood Purifying Tonic A specific and Liver Invigorator known. for all diseases of Blood, Liver and Kidneys. Sample Bottles 10 cents. 40 - 2

Five hundred acres of land around Yorktown have been purchased by the committee | dash after ; she saw the red light in the sky, association formed to celebrate the centennial anniversary of Lord Cornwallis surrender. The land will be beautifully laid off as a parade and camp ground for the French and American soldiers. The new buildings will strange man had said; be erected near the site of the village. Vir. "Lady Cecil Clive in giula is anticipating a lively celebration of her name is Katherine Harman. The childthis anniversary.

The Standard's Newcastle, Natal, despatch says the question of punishment for acts contrary to civilized warfare was the first subject ! which came before the Royal Commission. It has been decided to exclude representaives of the press from the sittings of the Com-

The proprietor of Burdock Blood he spoke of had been the nurse-and the Bitters challenges the world to produce the nurse had given Lord Ruysland her own record of a medicine that has achieved a more child. If so, then Mrs. Harman must be her wonderful success or better credentials, in so mother. The thread of thought broke here. short a period of time as has this great Blood | She arranged the primroses in a different fa-Purifier and System Renovator. Its cures are shion, twisting a blade of grass about the

EVENING CHANT.

BY ADELAIDS A. PROCTOR. Strew before our Lady's picture—
Roses—finshing like the sky,
Where the lingering western cloudlets
Watch the lingering daylight die.

Violets steeped in dreamy odors. Humble as the Mother mild, Blue as were her eyes when watching O'er her sleeping Child.

Strew white Lilles, pure and spotless, Bending on their stalks of green, Bending down with tender pity,— Like our Holy Queen.

Let the flowers spend their fragrance On our Lady's own dear shrine. While we claim her gracious helping Near her Son Divine.

Strew before our Lady's picture Gentle flowers, fair and sweet, Hope, and Fear, and Joy, and Sorrow, Place, too at her feet.

Hark! the Angelus is ringing.— Ringing through the fading light, In the heart of every blossom Leave a prayer to-night.

All night long will Mary listen.
While our pleadings fond and deep,
On their scented breath are rising For us—while we sleep.

Scarcely through the starry silence
Shall one trembling petal stir,
While they breathe their own sweet fragrance And our prayer-to her.

Peace to every heart that loves her!
All her children shall be blessed;
While she prays and watches for us.
We will trust and rest.

Next week will be commenced in THE POST the Serial "Charlie most charming Stories ever published and written by one of the purest and most charming of authors.

REDMOND O'DONNELL

LE CHASSEUR d'AFRIQUE.

PART II.

CHAPTER XXVII .- CONTINUED.

He laid her on the ground senseless, bleeding. As he did so, a mighty shout arose, then died away in a low moan of horror. Far up on the leads of the blazing building, far beyond all human aid, appeared a wild figure—the figure of a young man—with dark streaming hair, white face, and black, maniac eyes. It was Gaston Dantree.

The flames shot lurid and crimson up around him, higher than his head. His wild, mad cries of exultation rang shrilly out-his laughter curdled the blood of the listeners. "Ha! ha" they heard him shout. "I told her I'd do it, and I've done it. Here's fire, and I'm tree, I'm free!"

The red flames, the black smoke, hid him trom their view; then with a dreadful roar the fire leaped up higher than ever and the roof fell in with a crash. The strongest, the hardest there, turned away and covered their eyes, sick with horror.

Six years before, Gaston Dantree had shuddered with vague nameless fear as he first looked on Bracken Hollow. That presentiment was fulfilled-strangely-terribly. For five years Bracken Hollow had been his prison |-this fearful August evening it was his grave!

CHAPTER XXVIII.

"NOT I, BUT FATE, HAD DEALT THIS BLOW." TWELVE! by the steeple of Castleford High street; twelve! by the loud-voiced clock of the Scarswood stables. In the intense, sultry silence of the August night, the sharp ic strokes came even into that upper chamber of the Silver Rose, where, upon the big, curtained, old-fashioned four-poster in which Mrs. Vavasor and Rose O'Donnell had both slept. Harriet Harman lay dving.

Dying! No earthly aid could reach her now. The blow of the heavy, iron-studded door had done its work. Doctor Graves went into learned medical details of the injury done the brain, and out of that obscure detail one terrible fact stood clear-she was dying! Katherine had spared her, and in that very hour death had sealed her for his own. Her life of sin, of plotting, of all evil and wrong-doing was rapidly drawing to a close;

night for her. A smouldering heap of charred and burning ruins was all that remained of Bracken Hollow. To-morrow, among the debris, search would be instituted for the bones of the wretched victim of his own insanity. It Dozens of times he had attempted to fire the house, and old Hannah's constant vigilance had baffleed him. Busied with the care of Mrs. Harman, he had been overlooked that day, and the result was his escape from his The house was enveloped in flames before Hannah was aware. She had lain down presence of mind, forgot her two charges, and rushed forth. What she had done with the key of her latest prisoner's room she could not recollect; the breaking in and fall of the

door did the rest. They were all at the Silver Rose-Henry Otis, old Hannah, Lord Ruysland, and-Lady Cecil Clive. She had glided in among them an hour before-a gray ashen palor on her face, a deep strange horror in her eyes, but Henry Otis's Interview with the earl; she had neither fainted nor fallen; she had only sat down on a primrose knoll, feeling stunned and stupid. In that state she saw Otis mount the groom's horse and dash away like a madman; she had heard her father call his, and and knew in a vague dreamy sort of way, that it was a fire. And then her mind, without any volition of her own, went back and repeated over and over the strange words this

"Lady Cecil Clive is not your daughterren were changed at nurse--your daughter was Katherine Dangerfield.'

"Katherine Dangerfield!" She repeated the name vaguely, pulling the primroses and mechanically arranging them in a bouquet. She felt no pain-no terror-no disbeliefonly that stunned numbress. And still her mind persistently took up the tale and repeated it. "Not Lord Ruysland's daughter -whose, then, was she? This Mrs. Harman guilty, lost woman, and she she not Lord it; but since it must come, I am thankful I creditable daughter from first to last. And

The flowers dropped from her fingers, she started to her feet with a low, wailing cry. No mere merciful apathy, no more stupor of mind. Clear as the crimson light yonder in the twilight sky the whole truth burst upon her. She was not Lord Ruysland's daughter shown to the world-no peeress of England, but the child of a guilty, designing servant Woman.

She staggered as she stood, and grasped the branch of a tree. Her hands flew up and covered her face—one heart-broken sob broke from her. She was very proud-sweet, gentle, gracious, all womanly she was, but even that sweet graciousness arose out of her pride. The daughter of a " belted earl " can afford to wear a smile for all less-favored mortals. She had been intensely proud of the name and rank she bore-of the noble line of ancestry stretching back to the Norman William; every stone, every tree around dear, old, ivied Clive Court, she loved like living things. Her very pride had made her accept what had galled that pride most-the formal offer of Sir Arthur Tregenna. He bore a name as old, nay older, than her own; the come here. If-I mean since she is Tregenna's had been barons and warriors in the reign of Edward the Confessor-the old glory of the house of Ruysland would be restored by this alliance. Had the man she loved asked her to be his wife, to go with him and share his poverty and obscurity—the chances are, loving him with a desperate, passionate love as she did, she might still have refused him. And now!

Her hands dropped from before her faceshe stood cold, and white, and still. It was Stuart and his Sister," one of the the righteous punishment of such pride as hers, such selfishness—such an outrage on all that was hest and most womanly within her. Of all the men the world held, she loved but one; handsomer, nobler, more talented, had asked her to be their wife, but her heart had been like a stone to all. Redmond O'Donnell she had loved from the first. Redmond O'-Donnell she would love until she died, and with heart full to overflowing with that passionate love she had yet been ready to become the wife of another man. That man's pride of birth and station was equal to her own-what could he say to this?

"Fire-fire!" The servants were echoing the cry and rushing to the highest points, where they could see it best. It was nothing to her; she drew back behind the tree, and stood looking blankly, blindly before her. The child of a servant! a usurper! The world seemed rocking under her feet-the trees swimming round. Why had she not died before the truth was told? The night fell-the dew with it; she still stood there, heedless. She heard with preternatural distinctness the loud contending voices of the servants announcing the whereabouts of the fire. 'The servants! It came to her that she should be one of them-that her birthright had been the servants' hall not the drawing-room. Strangely enough she had never thought of doubting—she had seen Henry Otis' face-heard his voice, and felt, she knew not how, that he had told the truth.

Presently came a messenger rushing breathless from the town, full of the exciting news. Bracken Hollow was burned to the ground; a man, nobody knew who-burned to death with it, and a woman killed. They had taken the woman to the Silver Rose; she was not quite dead yet, it seemed, and my loid had gone after her, and was there now The woman's name had leaked out somehow it was Mrs. Harman.

Mrs. Harman! Her mother! It flashed upon her what Mr. Otis had said-Mrs. Harman had been imprisoned at Bracken Hollow to confess the truth, and now lay dying at the Silver Rose. Her mother! Guilty or notlost, wretched, abandoned—still her mother. She started up-all stupor, all pride gone forever. She walked to the house-ran up to her own room-threw off her light muslin and costly laces, replaced them by a dress of dark gray, a summer shawl and hat. Then five minutes after was walking rapidly toward the town. She had told no one, Ginevra was absorbed in her own troubles, and there was no time for explanations. An hour before midnight she reached the Silver Rose.

A crowd of the town people were still gathered excitedly before it. A man burned to death-a woman killed-Bracken Hollow in ashes—not often was Castleford so exercised as this. And the dying woman must be somebody of importance, since my lord himself refused to leave the inn until her fate was one way or other decided.

They fell back wondering and respectful as Lady Cecil Clive drew near. Were they asleep or awake? Lord Ruysland's only daughter, alone and on foot, in Castleford at this heur. She passed through them allner seeing them—seeing nothing, it seemed. The soft hazel eyes had a blind, sightless, sleep-waking sort of stare-ber face was all drawn and white. In the passage she came face to face with the landlord. The dark, solemn eyes looked at him.

" Lord Ruysland is here," the pale lips said take me to him." The man drew back a step-that nameless

comething in her colorless face terrified him. "Take me to him," she repeated, "at

He bowed low and led the way. Who was the dying woman upstairs, that Lord Ruysland and his daughter should trouble themselves like this? He had not seen her faceprobably he would not have recalled it if he had. His lordship was not in the sick chamber, but in the little parlor adjoining-the little parlor, where, one other night, six years before, Sir John Dangerfield's adopted daughter had waited to see Mrs. Vavasor. He was walking very slowly and softly up and down his brow kult with a reflective frown-one white, slender hand thrust inside his coat. He looked up, and saw, without warning of any sort, Cecil. He absolutely recoiled—the Hollow. sight of her, at that hour, in this place, and wearing that face, so startled him that for a second's time, he had doubted if it were not lence and summer beauty reigned. The fishher wraith. "Queenie!" he gasped.

"Yes, papa-Queenie." She came forward and stood before him. "I was in the fragrant heads in the sultry heat. The stone grounds," she continued, with perfect abruptness, "very near you, when Mr. Otis came silver, the leaves of the copper beaches were and told you his story. I heard it all. It is blood-red rubies, and long lances of light true, I suppose, papa?"

He stood silent-speechless -- looking at her in wonder and doubt. "It is true, I suppose?" she repeated.
"What is true?"

"That I am not your daughter—that Ka-therine Daugerfield was. That I am the daughter of the woman dying in that room." caresses, but he was fond of the girl he had at every turn, like a black-robed ghost. He believed his daughter—he was fond of her was walking up and down as Lady Cecil had had sinned. She had plotted and worked for still. Her beauty and her elegance hed gratified his pride; her gentle, tender, winning ful frown on his brow, the same exasperated ways had won his heart-or, at least as much | thought still uppermost. heart as that noble lord had to win. He took

her in his arms now and kissed her. " My dear," he said very gently, "I hope you know me well enough to be sure that, whether it is true or false, you will still be

guilty, lost woman, and she—she not Lord II; but since it mass of the say blood tells. Why need that officious, and they say blood tells. Why need that officious, and they say blood tells. Why need that officious, and meddlesome Otts, go raking up the unalmost too stunned to realize it yet."

"It is perfectly true, then?"

"Well-yes, Queenie-I am afraid it is." his shoulder and lay there.

"My poor little Queenle," he said tenderly "It is hard on you. Confound Otis! Why the devil couldn't he keep the nefarious story to himself? I was satisfied-where ignorance is bliss 'tis folly to be wise. TOT! are the only daughter I want, and the other poor girl is dead—can't do her any good now. But remember, Queenie, whatever comes with it, I look upon you still as my daughter-all the Otises and Harmans on earth shall not separate you and me. As Sir Arthur Tregenna's wife we can afford to despise their malice."

She shivered slightly at the sound of that name—then she lifted her head and drew herself away from him.

"Papa," she said, "you know why I have my mother—I must see her. Oh, papa, I must! She has done a terrible wrong, but she is dying, and—" the agony within her broke into a wailing sob here-"I can't believe it-I can't unless I hear it from her own lips. Take me to her, papa-please."

"I doubt it she will ever speak to any one in this world again, still the doctors say she may. Graves and Otis are with her. I'll ask them if thev'll admit vou."

He tapped at the door. The pale face of Henry Otis looked out. As his eyes fell on, the tall, slender, elegant figure of the young lady, even he shrank.

" My daughter is here," the earl said coldly. "She knows all, She wishes to see Mrs. Harman to hear, if it be possible for Mrs Harman to speak-confirmation of your story from her lips. I think even you will allow, Mr. Otis this is no more than her right."

"It is her right," Henry Otis said calmly. He bowed to the queenly form, the lovely face, and held the door wide for her to pass.
"You, too, my lord," he said. "She is dy-

ing, but she is conscious, and she has spoken. I must beg," he looked at lady Cecil, "that you will be very quiet. A moment's excitement would be fatal."

She bowed her head and glided to the bedshe looked down upon the dying face. Even one hand-his watch in the other. Lord Ruysland followed and stood beside his daughter. Henry Otis bent over her and spoke. "Mrs. Harman, Lord Ruysland is here,

can you speak to him?" .. The eyelids fluttered-lifted-the great dark eyes looked up out of the rigid face, and fixed at once upon the earl's.

"Harriet," he said, and at the sound of the old name the dying face lit. "You know me do you not?"

"Yes," very faintly the word came: "mv lord, I-know you. I am sorry-" the whieper died away.

He bent close above her.

"Listen, Harriet speak it you can-teil the truth now. Is Henry Otis' story true? Was it your child-your own-you gave me twenty years ago, or mine?"

"It was mine-I will swear it-if you like. I kept yours. I hated my lady. I swore revenge. She parted me from Lionel! Lionel! Her face lit again-the old love of her youth | tion-and gone into the world alone and uncame back! The old love! mighty beyond all earthly passion, mighty to break prison nage the ear to endure in the very throes of death. Lord Ruysland bent closer and took her

hand. "Look, Harriet" he said: "look at this face beside me. It is the child you gave me—thaf I love. Tell me again, as God hears and will judge you, is she yours or mine?"

The dark eyes turned upon the lovely youthful face. She sank on her knees, and came very near that dying face. "She is-mine-as God hears and will udge me-mine, Katherine Harman. Yours gave to Sir John Dangerfield, Her grave is in Castleford churchyard, and I saw her-

saw her—two nights ago." Lord Ruysland looked at Henry Otis. "She saw Helen Herncastle," Henry Otis

answered, with rigidly compressed lips. "I did you great wrong," the dying lips whispered again-the dying eyes turning once more to the earl. The sight of her child seemed to wake no emotion whatever in her. "I hated my lady-I swore revengeand I took it. I kept her child. She parted me from Lionel. He loved me-Lionel! Lionel !

The faintly whispering voice died away—she never spoke again. Lady Cecil's face lay buried in her hands-on the others dead silence fell. The eyes closed, a spasm shook her from head to foot. "Lionel," the lips cil fall listlessly, and sat "lost in memay's seemed to form once, then there was a moment's quiet, a strong shiver, and with it the last flicker of the lamp went out. And death

stood in the midst of them. "Come away my darling," the earl whispered tenderly in Lady Cecil's ear.

Two sightless eyes look up to him, blind with dumb misery-then with a gasp the tension that had held her up so long gave way. She fell back fainting in his arms.

The blinds were closed—a solemn hush lay over the house. In the parlor of the Silver Rose two coffins stood on tressels. In one the body of Farriet Harman lay-in the other. what they had found in the ruins of Bracken

It was late on the afternoon of the following day. Over Scarswood Park summer sipond and fountains flashed like jewels in the sunshine turfy lanes, emerald green-white, pink, and crimson August roses nodded their terraces-the great urns were burnished like went shining in amid the waving greenery of fern. The peacock strutted unadmired in the sun, bees boomed, grasshoppers chirped, but might be, injured beyond all reparation she no living thing was to be seen around the grand old mansion. Everywhere, white, and

without, Sabbath silence religned. The Earl of Ruysland was alone in the solitude and splendor of the drawing-rooms, his been breathed against the women of his race; reflection in the many mirrors meeting him should be be the first to blot their escutch-He was a man ordinarily very chary of reflection in the many mirrors meeting him found him last night—the same thought— revenge. She had heen an actress. She had

"Why the deuce couldn't Otis have minded his business and let things alone? From all I have heard of the other one," he resumed, "I was much hetter off without her. She was neither handsome nor amiable; she was pasthe marvels of the age. Sample Bottles 10 stems. Then like a flash memory pinioned the same to me—the daughter I love and am sionate, headstrong, wilfull disobedient,

pleasant truth? The other is dead-it can't benefit her. Cecil is alive, and it will make her wretched all the rest of her life, poor child. and what what will Sir Arthur say? One No mere merciful apathy, no more stupon mind. Clear as the crimson light yonder in the twilight sky the whole trath burst upon her. She was not Lord Ruysland's daughter her. She was a usurper, and as such about to be had felt yet pleaced her as she heard his quiet had felt yet pleaced her had felt yet pleaced her had felt yet pleaced her had her had felt yet pleaced her had felt yet pleaced her had her had her any case. Egad! I didn't know how fond I was of her before! It's a very unpleasent bu. siness from first to last, and I could see Otis at the bottom of the bottomless pit with plea. sure. It must be hushed up—at any price, it must be hushed up-for my sake, for my late wife's, for poor Queenie's, for Sir Arthur's, The Devil take Otis! what was the fool'smo. tive, I wonder? What—what if that diam. lical Miss Herncastle has had something to do with this too? On my life, she has! Was there ever an infernal piece of mischief let loose on the earth yet, without the women being the instigator? I believe, he struck bis hands together—" it is Miss Herncastle's handiwork from first to last. Well, Soames, what now!"

" The post, my lord-letters for your lordship."

The bowing Soames placed a silver salver, on which half a dozen letters were arranged, before his lordship, and backed from the room.

There were one or two for Lady Cecil-one from Sir Arthur Tregenna—two for Lady Dangerfield and two for himself. The first of these letters was on business from his solici. tor, the other in a hand that was new to him. He broke it open. It was lengthy. He glance ed at the name—" Redmond O'Donnell."

" Now what does O'Donnell mean, by making me wade through twelve closely written pages!" his lordship said in an aggrieved tone. "How little consideration some people have for the feelings of their fellow-beings! I'll look over it at least, I suppose."

He adjusted his eye-glass, smoothed out the pages, and glanced through them. "Miss Herncastle "_ " Katherine Dangerfield "_ what did it mean? Everywhere these two names!

His lassitude vanished. He began at the beginning, and slowly and carefully read the letter through. His face changed as it had not changed when Otis first broke to him the news that his daughter was not his daughter. Goodness above! what was this? Katherine Dangerfield not dead! Katherine Dangerfield and Miss Herncastle one and the same! side. In the dim light of the shaded lamp Katherine Dangerfield his daughter! Miss Herncastle, whom he had hunted down, whom to her inexperienced eyes the dread seal of he had employed a detective to track, whom death lay there—the faint breathing was not he had driven from Scarswood like a felon audible, the eyes were closed-the fingers Katherine Dangerfield and Miss Herncastle moved a little, plucking at the sheet. Op- one! He turned sick. He laid down the letposite stood Dr. Graves holding her pulse in ter-a creeping feeling of faintness upon him -and waited. The soft breeze of the summer's evening blew in his face. A carafe of ice-water stood on a table. He drank a glass, took a turn about the room, sat down suddenly and read the letter over again.

It was plainly there-all the proofs, one after another; no doubting—no disputing now. She had not died; Otis knew it and had not told him this. He recalled the picture of Lionel Cardanell in the possession of the governess, her interest in the story, the strong likeness to his dead wife that had struck him the first time he saw her. The ghost and the resemblance to Katherine Dangerfield were explained now. A wig and dyed eyebrows were all the disguises she had assumed. What a bold game she had played And Tregenna had fallen in love with her, and he had separated them-forced him to propose to Harriet Harman's daughter. His daughter lived-had relented at the eleventh hour-had burned the confession-returned Sir Peter his money—renounced her retribuaided to fight the bitter battle of life.

For once in his life, cynicism, philosophy, oltairism fell from the Earl o for once all the creeds of his training and his order were powerless to belp him from this. Had Redmond O'Donnell ever asked for revenge-had he seen him then-even he might have been amply satisfied. He covered his eyes with his hand-struck to the very soul. "Oh, God!" he cried, "this is the hardest to bear of all !"

CHAPTER XXIX.

HOW IT ENDED.

IT was a brilliant April day. That never-to-be-forgotten August, and all the bright summer, the yellow autumn, the chill gray winter months bad worn away. March had howled and blustered through the leafless trees of Scarswood Park, and now April, soft and sunny, smiling and showering, was here, clothing all the land in living

green.

The bright afternoon was at its brightest, as Lady Cecil Clive took her seat in a rustic chair, under the King's Oak, her sketch-book in her lap, the flickering lines of yellow light slanting on her uncovered head. Pearl and Pansy played at hide-and-seek along the terraces and through the trees. Lady Dangerfield, in the drawing-room, played waltzes on the piano; and Lady Cecil let book and pen-

mazes." Eight months had passed and gone since that August day when Sir Arthur Tregenna had stood by her side at yonder sunny boudoir window and asked her to be his wife. Eight months since, in the hotel parlor, he had pleaded for ker to marry him-pleaded while all his heart was another's-pleaded, and in vain.

how differently.

He had gone abroad, and resumed his wandering life. Before going, however, he had called upon Katherine—a most unsatisfactory and embarrassing meeting for both. Why he had gone he could hardly have told; some spirit in his feet"-some spirit in his heart. He went because he could not leave England for years without seeing her. There was very little to say on either side—a mutual restraint held them—the interview had been silent and short. He looked into the paic, grave, thoughtful face, into the sad, large eyes, and knew, more strongly than he had ever known it before, that this woman, of all the women on earth, was the only one he ever had or ever would love.

And knowing it he had left her. Was it not wisest? Earl Ruysland's daughter she might be, but also, she had been an adventuress none the less. He was very proudproud of his old lineage, his spotless name, his unstained descent. No whisper had ever eon? She had suffered greatly, but also she been at the very altar, the bride of a worthless wretch. She had stooped to play upon superstitious Sir Peter's fears, to play the ghost She had acted a lie, acted a doubly deceitful part, gone in male attire to the masquerade, personated Frankland, and separated man and wife. And last, and worst of all in this dark

and deadly summing up of crime, she had 40.2 her thoughts. Her mether! Her mother, a proud of. I wish you need never have heard | Cecil is none of those things; she has been a palmed herself off again, of course in male, at

They had met but once since then, and then

and skill of a Homburg gambler, won from the baronet his money.

All this she had done. He might be in love, but he was not blind—he summed up the love put a mercilessly against her. True, at widence to repair the elevels but can any reparation or atoneand atoms; wash out guilt on earth? She had ment ever in her wrong-doing; but been grown as this was no wife for him. and he furned his back resolutely upon Eng-And no land her, and went wandering over the world, striving to forget.

World, Switches would not come. "How But loss our control to love or not to love? He could not banish her memory, or the love which she had inspired him, from his heart. The pale, wistful face, the dark, sad eyes followed him, haunted him, wherever he went. And just three months after his departure, there came to Miss Dangerfield a letparture, postmarked Constantineple, pouring forth all his doubts, all his scruples, all his love-

all confession. He could not be happy without her—would she be his wife? Her answer was a refusal. "I would indeed be unworthy the great compliment you pay me," she wrote, "if I ac-

cepted your generous offer. My life has gone wrong from first to last; all the years that are to come will be too few for atonement. Sir Arthur Tregenna's wife must be above redisgraced it by marrying me. It is utterly But the knowledge that I once won a heart so true, so noble, will brighten all my

He had written to her again and she had answered, gently, but with unflinching reso-Again he wrote, again she replied and the correspondence went on between them. During that winter long letters from every city in Europe came to the little cottage of Henry Otis. And so-they hardly knew how-they grew to understand one an. other as they might never have done else She learned as the months went by, to look for the coming of those pleasent white wing. ed messengers as gleams of sunshine in her sobet, drab colored life. As for him-how eagerly Sir Arthur Tregonna received and welcomed the replies, only Sir Arthur Tregenna knew.

For the rest, she had already atoned in great measure for the evils of the past. Her letter to Sir Peter, her humility, her forgive. ness, had somehow made its way even to his shrivelled, icy heart. The unutterable relief of knowing she was not dead, that the ghost was no ghost, of receiving intact all his money back, was so great, that he was ready to promise anything, do anything. She asked but one boon; that he would forgive and take back his wife. The blame of the maskeb ball was all hers-hers alone. Lady Dangerfield would never have gone but for her urging. He read it, his dried-up little hears softening wonderfully for the time. He finished it, he ordered his charger, he rode forth to Scars. wood and his wife. What that conjugal meeting was like the world is not destined to very dignified, and my lady, hysterical. frightened, ready to eat humble pie to any extent, resigned the reins of power at once and forever. The calumet of peace was smoked -a treaty of peace issued on sundry conditions. One was that the town house was to be leased; no more London seasons, no more a box at both houses; Scarswood and her husband were to be brightened by her presence all the year round. And Jaspar Frank. land was never to come down again. Indeed the less company the Park saw, Sir Peter signified, the better its its sovereign lord and master would like it.

Lord Ruysland had gone abroad. There was always a little money to be picked up at Baden for the purpose. And the great Cor-Baden-Baden and Homburg; living was nish baronet was his son-in-law at last. cheap. To Baden and .lomburg the noble carl went, and entered the list of "Birds of Miss Herncastle, resigned.

"You will want a governess for Pearl and Pansy, you say, Ginevra," she said quietly, the day preceding her fether's departure. Take me.

"Queenie!" my lady cried. "You?"

The discovery of Queenie's parentage had made no change in Ginevra's affections. If there was one true, pure womanly feeling in her hard, worldly selfish heart, it was for La Reine Blanche. "Yes_I," Lady Cecil answered steadily.

"I ought to be capable—papa, at least spared no expense on my education. I have been like the lilies of the field long enough-I have toiled not, neither have I spun. The time has come for both. Papa is penniless, an earl and a pauper; every rood of land he once owned is mortgaged past all redemption.

What would you have me do? Live on your and Sir Peter's bounty? I shrink miserably from the thought of going out among strangers, and yet, if you refuse, there is no alternative. I love the children, they me, and I will conscientiously do my best for them. As I have neither testimoniate references," smiling a little sadly, "I shall not demand a very high salary. If you must engage some one, I should prefer your engaging me. Consult Sir Peter, and let me know." "But Queenie-good Heaven! what will

Sir Arthur-" "Sir Arthur has nothing whatever to do with me or my actions from henceforth. thought I had explained all that already. My mind is made up. I shall earn my own living somehow. Oh, Ginevra, when we think of her, of what she ought to be, of all 1 have been forced to usurp, need I blush to work?"

The result was, that Lady Cecil Clive was engaged as governess to Lady Dangerfield's

"Only remember, Queenie, I won't have the world know it," Ginovra said; "it is enough for our gessiping neighbors, that you have taken a whim to instruct Pansy and Pearl. I am unspeakably glad you are going to remain. I should die." Drearily this. "Yes, Queenie, shut up alone in a dismal country house, year in, year out, with Sir Peter Dangerfield." So it was settled, and the new life begun. The mouths went by, slowly and heavily enough, but they went and the Earl of Ruys. land's daughter was fairly carning her own

" In London, Katherine was busy too. She had as many music pupils as she could attend, and she worked indefatigably. Her home in the Otis cottage was a peaceful—a Pleasant one-no mother could have loved her more tenderly than Mrs. Otis, no brother half so well, as Henry Otis. She had her foreign letters, too, growing strangely precious, and as winter warmed into spring there was a sudden and most unlooked for visit

from their writer. "In the spring a young man's fancy lightly turns to thoughts of love." Well not quite that, perhaps—Sir Arthur's thoughts turned latter. lightly upon few things-least of all that. A great longing to see her, to hear her, had come upon him far off in Africa. All one white Eastern night he lay awake watching the yellow stars through the opening of his

ire, as Gaston Daniree, and with the coolness started for England. All the rest—his jourdream, until the reality came, and he was standing in the little cottage parlor, holding her hand, and looking into the sweet, gravely thoughtful eyes. Was she growing beautiful he wondered, was it only the blindness and glamor of love, or-and this was most likely-was it the serene sweetness of an altered life shining through the deep gray

Again he pleaded-again she refused. "It cannot be-it cannot! Oh, believe it, and forget me? It is impossible that I after

all that is past, can ever marry."
"Always the past!" he cried, bitterly Does all your suffering, all your wrongs, all your amusement, go for nothing? If I can forget the past, Katherine, surely you may."

You forget it now. In the years to come you may be forced to remember it. And, as your wife, I don't think I could bear that." "Am I a scoundrel in your eyes?" he cried out, a passion in his voice very new there, "that, having won you for my wife, I should

ever give you cause to repent it?"
"I did not mean that. I think nothing of you but what is generous and noble. If you epented I know well I should never see it. if you could help it. But I think I should see it for all that. She who was once Helen

Herncastle, can never be Lady Tregenna." He turned away from her-such keen disproach. No one in the future shall lift the appointment, such bitter pain, written in his face, that her heart relented. She liked him so much-so much that she began to wonder impossible, Sir Arthur, that I can be your if the liking were not loving. It was hardly possible such noble, disinterested, enduring love as his should not beget love.

"Ob, forgive me," she penitently cried, "if I have wounded you! Indeed I did not mean it! I do like you; but it is for your good, your happiness, I speak. Cannot you see

"I can see nothing but that without you my life will all go wrong-will be utterly miserable. Katherine, I love you! What more can I say? Love me in return, and be my wife!

He held out his arms. For a moment she stood irresolute—longing, yet dreading to go, "Come to me!" he pleaded-"my bride!

shall never come between us! Come, and make the happiness of my life!" And then, as he enfolded her, and her head fell on his shoulder, Katherine knew that

my wife! Forget the past has ever been-it

peace had found her out at last. She told him all her story-every detail of her life, painting what was dark in its darkest colors. He should never marry her -- not knowing the worst. Among the rest, of that

strange fancy for Redmond O'Donnell. "I don't pretend to understand it," she said. It may have been part of the fatality that has been at work from the first to care for the two men, of all men, who could never care for me-Gaston Dantree and Redmond O'Donnell. The first was but a foolish girl's fool- of Minister to Brazil. She says she is personish admiration for a handsome face; the last -ah! well, it might have ripened into love, but it is gone now-gone forever. I would never give you or any man on earth my hand, know Sir Peter was relenting but dignified, if my heart might not go with it. You do me great honor, Sir Arthur Tregenna, in asking me to be your wife; and as you trust me, so you will find me --- your loving and faith-

ful wife to the end." Three weeks later, in the lovely April weather, Sir Arthur Tregenna, Bart, and Miss Katherine Dangerfield, were quietly married in London. Married from Henry Otia' cottage, in a quiet church in the neighborhood. There was but one bridesmaid Lady Cecil Clive. And in her white robes, her gossamer veil, her bridal blossoms, the sweet, tender, tremulous happiness of her face, Katherine was lovely. Lord Ruysland gave away the bride. He had come express from Baden-

There was a breakfast at the cottage, and Mrs. Otis cried a great deal. If Henry Otis

Mrs. otis cried a great deal. If Henry Otis

Mrs. otis cried a great deal. If Henry Otis

Great Northern Telegraph Company of Copenprey." For Cecil, her home was still at felt, in his heart of hearts, like keeping her Scarswood—in the capacity of governess, vice | company, no one there discovered it. Ha bore it with philosophy, but then he had vowed to get the better of his ill stared passion, and he was a man, whether to himself or the warehouses of Jewish merchants at Kieff

others, to keep his word. Immediately after the ceremony, the "happy pair," (words of bitter satire often-words true in the highest sense here,) started for a prolonged Continental tour. Lord Ruysland went back to Germany. Lady Cecil returned to Scarswood, to my lady's dreary wailings, to Sir Peter's prosy companionship, to the weary toil of training the obstreperous twins in the rudiments of English, French, music and drawing. Toil, dreary beyond all telling, but bravely, thoroughly, and cheerfully done. If Redmond O'Donnell's bronzed, sombre face and stern blue eyes came back to her from over the sea a hundred times a day, his name

never once passed her lips. She sits, this April afternoon, under the hoary oak, her hands playing listlessly with her pencils, the tender blue of sky, the sunlit loveliness of both unseen. She sits thinking —who is far away in the past—so far that she wakes at last with a start. Thinking is profitless work, and presently, with a long, tired sigh, she takes up her pencils and Bristol board and begins to work. But thought follows her even here-the landscape she would sketch grows blurred before her eyes, and it is a face she draws a face every expression, every outline of which is graven on her heart.

(To be Continued.)

A SPECK OF WAR.

NEWGASTLE, Natal, May 13 .- There has been a battle near Lichtenburg between the Caffre Chiefs Montesia and Mocaba. The latter, who is a friend of the Boers, and who was defeated with heavy loss, says his adversary was assisted by 60 Europeans. It is reported that the Boers are preparing to assist Mocaba. A Biltish officer will warn both parties to abstain from hostilities.

THE "TIMES" ON THE FRENCH POLICY IN TUNIS.

LONDON, May 13 .- The Times says the conclusion of the Ministerial statement relative to Tunis, made in the French Chambers yesterday, will be received throughout Europe with unmixed amasement. Every political section in England agrees that the reasons for the expedition advanced by the French Minister of Foreign Affairs are the merest pretexts, and the real reasons which the latter part of his circular reveals are unworthy of any State that professes to be guided in international relations by the ordinary rules of morality. It would be idle to pretend that the action of France will not somewhat weaken the sympathy of friendship enter-

tained towards her by England. Tunis, May 13 .- The French troops have arrived at Manoub, near Tunis, to-day. Gen. Breard informed the French Consul-General here to hold himself at the disposal of the

Parts, May 13 -- All the journals approve of the Ministorial statement relative to Tunisian affairs.

Plaisted, the carsman, has accepted an encent and thinking of her. Next [morning he | gagement in a Variety theatre in Toronto.

TELEGRAMS CONDENSED

WEDNESDAY, MAY 11TH. A lady, Dr. Susan A. Edson, is President Garfield's family physician.

The liabilities of W. & G. Schroeder, of London, are placed at £500,000. Rumours are current of Mr. Gladstone's in-

tention to retire from public life. Bismarck is said to be greatly annoyed at

he rejection of the Exemption tax bill. Mr. Chenery, the editor of the London Times, is on a visit to Ireland for the first

Reports have reached Vienna from the Russian frontier of a bloody outbreak against the Jews.

The Princess Stephanie of Belgium was married yesterday to Crown Prince Rudolph | garia. of Austria.

A dozen captains of steamships have been indicted in New York for carrying more pas-

sengers than allowed by law. A Vienna telegram says the present undecided policy of the Russian Czar is attributed

to the influence of the Czarina. An Ottawa despatch says there is an increase in the revenue of canals for the year 1880 over 1879 of \$17,517.30.

It is rumored that Mr. Mackintosh, Mayor of Ottawa, will offer himself as a candidate for Parliamentary honors in the county of Russell.

A Roum-el-Souk despatch says the evacuation of the important position of Sidi Abdallah by the Tunisians and its occupation by the French, virtually decides the campaign.

The cable construction steamer "Faraday," which has set out to lay the shore ends of the new cable, has passed the Lizard, going north-

At Toronto, the Grand Trunk Railwry freight hands and checkers struck yesterday at noon. The reply to their demands was not satisfactory. An official telegram announces the estab-

ishment, by the Compagnie Transatlantique, of a steamer service between Marseilles, Bizerta and Tunis. R. A. Proctor, the astronomer and lecturer. was married to Mrs. Sarah D. Conway, a niece

of the Confederate General Jeff. Thompson, at

St. Joseph, Mo., last Tuesday. The Czar and Czarina have entertained at Gratschina the Turkish and Persian Envoys Extraordinary sent to congratulate the Czar on his accession to the throne.

One of the wealthiest settlers in Australia s Jem Mace, the noted champion of the prize ring, who landed in Melbourne two years ago with \$50. He has made a fortune by speculating in mining stocks.

Mrs. Belva A. Lockwood, attorney-at-law, of Washington, is an applicant for the post ally acquainted with Dom Pedro and the Empress, and has no doubt of her ability to fill the office satisfactorily.

THURSDAY, MAY 12th.

The Hudson Bay Company have decided to start a new town on the opposite side of the river from the village of Mattawan.

The anti-Jewish movement in Russia is attributed to purely social reasons, and threatens to assume disastrous proportions.

Prince Alexander of Bulgaria has found it necessary to suspend the constitution thus placing unlimited power in his own hands. Great Britain has notified France that it

would be extremely displeasing to her to see a European power in possession of Biserta Harbor. In the New York State Assembly yesterday

the Bill which allows women to vote was lost, 50 for to 55 against, not a constitutional majority.

hagen for a line from Shanghai to Tientsin-1,000 miles. The Austrian Consul at Kieff reports that

and other places in Southern Russia have been since the 8th a prey to pillage. The newspapers praise the tone and matter

of Mr. Gladstone's speech in the House of Commons on moving a memorial in Westminister Abbey to Lord Beaconsfield. Catharine Marshall, the Scotch fasting girl

who had eaten nothing since the beginning of the year, has commenced taking food, having been threatened with confinement in a lunatic asylum. Mr. A. Choquet, of Montreal, is in Ottawa

on business with the Department of the Interior in regard to the proposed transfer of the Oka Indians. He represents the Seminary authorities of Two Mountains.

The suit brought by the Liverpool, New York & Philadelphia Steamship Company to recover \$1,000,000 paid to the U. S. Commissioner of Emigration as head money on steerage passengers, has been dissmissed.

In the House of Commons, yesterday, the second reading of the Bill permitting clergymen to sit in the House was defeated by vote of 110 to 101. A letter was read from

Bradlaugh protesting against his expulsion. An extensive bush fire occurred in Templeton township, Ottawa county, on Tuesday afternoon, destroying considerable cordwood as well as fencing. The losers by the fire are

Messrs. Laurin, Dougherty, Hogan and Clarke. A letter from Rome states that the police has discovered a plot to assassinate the King of Italy. The suspected mandatory is an Italian, who recently arrived in Rome accompanied by a member of the International

Society. The plaintiff in the actions for penalties against Bradlaugh intends to apply for leave to sign judgment and issue execution with the object of bankrupting Bradlaugh. The latter will resist pending the decision of the House of Lords.

Mother Joseph, of the Loretto Convent, Toronto, died yesterday. She has relatives in Montreal and was a daughter of Captain McNamars, of Toronto. She met with an accident five years ago, and has been paralyzed ever since.

An Athens despatch says the Christian inhabitants in Macedonia revolted against the exactions of tax gatherers, the result being a series of encounters, with numerous losses on both sides, at latest accounts the Christians having the best of it.

FRIDAY-MAY, 13. A cotton factory is to be established at Halifax.

Latest advices from Candahar report all quiet there. Mobs in the South of Russia are attacking

students as well as Jews. Durban despatches say the outlook in the Transvaal is growing worse.

Attacks upon the Jewish population in Southern Russia still continue. In the Chamber of Deputies last night, M. Julis Fiery disclaimed any intention of an-

nexing Tunis, but declared that France demanded lasting pledges from the Bey.

A Toronto despatch intimates that Vice-Chancellor Blake has resigned.

Western railway contractors are endeavoring to obtain laborers in Quebec. The Boers and natives have commenced hostilities on the Western board.

It is stated that Alexander will shortly proclaim Bulgaria in a state of seige.

The Czar has issued a manifesto to the Russian nation of a very autocratic tone. it is stated that the French are advancing along the railway on the city of Tunis. A Liverpool despatch says J. K. Emmet,

the actor, has been placed in a lunatic asylum. St. Petersburg papers are forbidden to write anything against the Prince of Bul-

Rev. Abbe Blais has been appointed Chaplain to the Quebec Gaol, to succeed the late Mgr. Cazeau. The English Government are said to be de-

voting considerable attention to the Fenian movement in Ireland. The steamship European hauled into the

Grand Trunk Depot at Levis yesterday, and began taking on cattle. Stauley Matthews was confirmed by the

Senate yesterday as Judge of the Supreme Court of the United States. Major Hawdon is determined to be the Tory

nomineo for East Durham in the forthcoming election for the Legislature. It is thought that Sir Leonard Tilley will be acting-Premier during the absence of Sir

John Macdonald from the country. The Porte has asked Bulgaria for the reasons for the issue of the Prince's proclamation

creating a Provisional Government. The Standard's Paris correspondent mentions a rumor of the approaching resignation

of General Farre, Minister of War. A serious disturbance, the fighting lasting three days, is reported between the Russians

and Mussulman population at Baku. The increase of duties on British exports of textile fabrics to France, under the new

tariff, is from forty to sixty per cent. The Bulgarian coup detat has created quite

a sensation in Berlin and Vienna, especially as General Ernroth is a Russian officer. The Bey has telegraphed to Lord Granville requesting that England should take mea-

sures to make Franco declare her intentions. It is expected that the l'arliamentary Oaths Bill will not come on in the House of Commons until after the Whitsuntide

The asserted movement of the Greek eastern army corps for the frontier has been commenced in deference to existing excite-

latter persist in his refusal to negotiate terms. Sir Stafford Northcote's resolution,

adopted yesterday, prevents Mr. Bradlaugh from making any further efforts within the House. Mr. McShane has chartered, from Carbray,

Routh & Co., all the cattle space of the steamships Humber and Colombo on their first out-The name fixed upon by the new tug

steamer amalgamation is the Quebec & Levis Tow-Boat Company. Mr. Chabot has been named manager. In the House of Commons yesterday, the Bill protecting newspapers from wanton ac-

functions, was read a second time. At the Knaresborough Parliamentary election, yesterday, to fill the vacancy caused by ing). unseating of Thompson (Liberal), Collins

(Conservative) was elected. The Irish electors voted for the Conservatives.

Dublin Nation of the 30th April:

The protracted inquiry into the

SATURDAY-MAY 14. The Czar has accepted Melikoff's resigna-

tion. Two cases of sunstroke occurred in Toronto yesterday. Bishop Sweeney, of New Brunswick, will

return from Europe next month. British Minister Thornton has notified Blaine that he has accepted the Russian Mission.

The Duke of Athole has arrived at Liverpool to embark for New York en route to The second and third grade policemen in

Coronto have threatened to strike if their pay

is not increased. A Berlin despatch says that the opening of the Electric Railway to Lichtenfield, Prussia is fixed for to-day.

Midhat Pasha has arrived at Constantinople. from Smyrna, to give explanations concerning the death of Abdul Aziz.

Hon. John N. Ingersoll, the veteran Michigan journalist and politician, died at Corunna yesterday, aged 64 years.

The President of Mexico yesterday signed the railway contract with General Grant. Work is to be commenced immediately. Mr. Henry Yates Thompson, proprietor of

the Pall Mall Gazette, has accepted the Liberal candidacy for the Parliamentary vacancy for Preston. The President nominated Chas. Henry, of

Columbia, vice Fred. Douglass, nominated Recorder of Deeds. The German Federal Council is unanimously in favour of quadrennial Parliaments.

There is little doubt that the law will be al-

tered in that sense. The water was let into the new Welland canal yesterday for a distance of two miles. The canal is expected to be open throughout by the month of July.

Great excitement was caused at Eric, Pa., yesterday, on account of a lion attacking the proprietor of a circus, who sat on the lion's cage during the procession.

"A" Battery Royal School of Gunnery,

was inspected yesterday by the Governor-General, the Duke of Sutherland, Sir Henry Green and other notabilities. Postmaster-General James has issued an order, directing that sample copies of new publications cannot be mailed in quantitles

until submitted for the ruling for the Depart-Mr. Edward Little, of the Quebec Chronicle office, Treasurer of the Union, has been elected delegate at the North American Typographical Union, to be held in Toronto next

In the New York Assembly, yesterday Miller offered a resolution, referring to the arrest, by the authorities of Great Britain, of Boyton, an exhaldier of the Union army, and asking Blaine to request for him a speedy trial or release.

A revolution is said to be impending in the terms of the treaty, is not carried out.

LATEST IRISH NEWS.

MR. JOHN DILLON, M.P., IN ARMAGH. On Saturday, says the Ulster Framiner, a county meeting of the tenant-farmers of Armagh, convened under the auspices of the local branch of the Land League, was held in a field on the Killilea Road, near Armagh. Jeremiah Stringer, the police shorthand writer, was present on the platform under the protection of a head-constable of constabluary. The meeting was keld shortly after two o'clock, and there were between three and four thousand people assembled. On the platform were Messrs. John Dillon, M.P.; Timothy Harrington, Trales, &c.

Mr. John Clarke Adams, a Protestant gen tleman, occupied the chair. Mr. Dillon, M.P., in his speech explained

the principals and policy of the Land League.

There is nothing illegal, he said, nothing un-

constitutional, or anything that will bring you within the lines of the law in it, and if they only adopt it they can get jusdesert and a waste, the landlord will soon cease from exacting rackrents. Hitherto if they put him out of the farm they got additional rent from somebody else, but by this policy they will be so much the poorer (hear, hear). Now I come to the second principle of the Irish National Land League, and it is one about which you are not in a position to know the practice of as yet. That policy is this. The tenantry on each estate should gather together and enter into a solomu agreement and pledge to each other to offer certain terms to the landloid, and not to go back upoa each other, and not betray each other, but stick to each other like honest men, and resist to the very last any attempt to make individuals pay (cheers). If the tenantry of Armagh were united as the tenantry of Tipperary they would simply say to their landlords in Armagh to-morrow, "Here is a fair rent for my holding. Take it, or I will pay you nothing '(cheers). And I hope to see the learned this lesson, and will have learned to and tell them that this is a Catholic movement to put Protestants against it-("It is a lie")—learn to know that these mon are the agents of the landlords, and, as that Orangemen of Brookeborough, said, the time them like carriage wheels. (Great cheering.) magistrates (cheers). After criticising the measure is passed the tenants on any estate in Ulster will find themselves in a much worse position than they were before, for the laudlord will put their whole affairs into the the only hope of the farmers of Ulster is, as of the Irish National Land League, to enlist in the movement; and then you, the farmers tions for libel in the exercise of their public of Armagh, will find it just as easy to protect yourselves from rackrenting as we have found it to be in Tipperary (prolonged cheer-

We extract the following items from the

the two victims of the process-serving affray at Ballaghadereen has ended in a verdict of wilful murder against the process-server and the policemen who were escorting him. On Saturday the inquest was resumed, and on Monday evening it concluded. The most important evidence was that offered by Sub-constable Hayes, who, it will be remembered, was severely wounded on the occasion of the conflict. He stated that all the women wanted on the fatal day was that Broder, the process-server, should go back. Up to the time Armstrong fired be had not been struck with a stone, and

and Bryan Flannery. It remains now to be seen what effect the authorities will give to this verdict. A story comes from Newcastle West, in Limerick, which, if true, and two correspondents of the Freeman vouch for its accuracy, reveals a piece of wanton police rowdyism which is rarely equalled in any country outrecently been winning for themselves an uneviable notoriety by their ridiculous conduct ous character. It seems that on Saturday last a large body of the police were place on duty at the railway station to guard against Ohio, to be U. S. Marshal for the District of any rescue that might be attempted of some prisoners who were returning from Abboyfeale to Limerick. This duty discharged, they were returning to the barracks, when some boys were recently arrested in Newcastle. Without any provocation beyond this, it is stated that the police charged through the town, behaving in the most reckless and brutal fashion. Using the butt-end of their they met. One old man was knocked down and beaten until he was nearly senseless. A young man in delicate health was brutally beaten, and, for some time, his life was considered to be in danger. We trust the Irish party in Parliament will attend to this matter, and, if possible, have these Newcastle policemen heavily punished, if their conduct has really been such as is described.

An honest medicine is the noblest work of man, and there is no remedy that is more justly moritorious in "curing the ills that flesh is helr to" than Burdock Blood Bitters, The great Blood Purifier and System Renovator. It cures Liver Complaint Dyspepsia, Scrofula, Kidney Complaints, and all troubles arising from impure blood, constipated bowels or disordered secretions and the best Nervine and Tonic in the world.

Georgo Sumner, who was very intimate with the Disraeli family before Benjamin became great, in a lecture on him which he delivered earliest steps in life was derived from his ac-Greece. The army threatens to revolt if the complished eldest sister, who laughed him chers of antiquity, it has nothing whatever to cession of territory by Turkey, according to out of many of his youthful eccentricities, do with the etymology of the word Turcoand showed him the way to safer paths.

The secretary is all

SCOTCH NEWS.

At the close of the quarter rading with March last there were 2 557 may us in the criminal departments of none - - s in Scotland. In the previous year, at the same date, the number was 3,034.

The census returns for the whole islands and mainland of Orkney were supplied on 19th April. The population is 31,217; in 1871 it stood at 31,241. The population of the burgh and parish of Kirkwall at St. Ola is 4,777. In 1871 it stood at 4,259

The Free Synod of Glasgow and Ayr have petitioned the House of Commons against the opium trade now carried on between India and China, as being opposed to the precepts of the Gospel and to the morality of even Chinese heathen. The petition has been sent to Dr. Cameron for presentation.

A shocking and deliterate suicide occurred on Monday, 18th April, on the Decside section of the Great North of Scotland Railway, tice no matter whether there is a Land near Banchory Station, Aberdeen. A man, Bill passed or not (cheers). When it apparently a tramp, descended the embankbecomes known that no farmer will take a ment, and, without hesitation, knelt down on farm from which another has been evicted, the road and placed his neck on the rail 20 and that the farm will be vacant, to which yards in front of an engine. The driver took no man will go, and that it will become a off the steam and applied the brakes, but before the train stopped, it had passed over the man's shoulders, killing him instantaneously.

On 20th April there was organised in the Vale of Leven a Highlanders' Association, having for its object the cultivation of social intercourse among resident Highlanders, the preserving the traditions, poetry, and music of the Highlands, the encouragement of Celtic education in schools, and the advocating of such changes in the land laws as shall prevent the extirpation of Highlanders from their untive country. The number of members en-rolled was 60. Mr. Peter Weir, merchant, Alexandria, is president, and Mr. D. Macdonald, secretary.

LINDSAY AND TOTAL ABSTINENCE.

At the league hall re-union, Liverpool England, the Rev. Father Nugent made the following statement, as reported in the Catholic Temes of April 14th: "I have receivday when the tenantry of Armagh will have ed a communication from a very old friend of mine and of yours, Father Stafford, of know that the men who go amongst them | Lindsay, Canada, inclosing the official list of convictions before the magistrates for the quarter ending 8th March, in which the name of a single Catholic of his parish was not to be found. And while the Catholics of the honorable and truthful man, the head of the county of Victoria numbered six thousand out of a general population of 43,000, only has gone by with the landlords of Ulster whon three of them had been convicted of any they can keep the Orangemen whirling after offence, and even those three were up for offences arising out of liquor, namely, selling I tell you that the disputes between Orange- liquor without a license. He thought they men and Catholics in Ulster have been should send to Father Stafford, across the maintained by the landlords and magis- ocean, the congratulations of the Leaguetrates of Ulster lost the people might that great organization-and should rejoice There appears a probability that France agree, for they know that those who with him who had been so successful in his will take steps to depose the Bey should the see the Orango farmer and the Catho-crusade against drink." Mr. Peter O'Leary, lic farmer united in one organisation who, like l'ather Nugent, is known in Lindwill see the downfall of landlordism and land say, spoke as follows: - Allusion has been made to Father Stafford. Last year he (Mr. Land Bill, Mr. Dillon concluded-If this O'Leary) had the pleasure of seeing Father Stafford at his house in Lindsay, and he could corroborate every word that had been said regarding his success in the cause of temperance. He was truly a temperance hands of their lawyers, who will take as apostle and his people in Lindsay were much out of their tenants as the bill will amongst the most prosperous and the most allow. I say to you that you have intelligent from the Atlantic to the Pacific got very little to expect from this bill, and ocean, simply because they abstained from drink. Many of them went out there in it has been in the past, to carry on the work | poverty at a time when famine raged in Ireland and poor people left her shores in thouall the farmers, both Catholic and Protestant, sands. Many of them had to go into the wild woods, axe in hand, to found themselves settlements and homes. In the neighbourhood of Lindsay hundreds did it, and now they and their sons are respectable citizens owing to the solviety and industry practiced by them." It will be remembered that Father Nugent visited Lindsay a couple of The protracted inquiry into the death of years ago on his American tour. Father Nugent is a distinguished social reformer, whose efforts have been rewarded with great success in Liverpool and in other parts of Great Britain, and his methods have been followed in various parts of the world with the most satisfactory results. He advocates total abstinence as the only safe and sure

> Extensive preparations are being made at Madrid for the celebration of the bicentenary of Calderon next month. Don Pedro Calderon de la Barca was born in 1601. Hbiographer, Don Juan de Vera Tassis Villarroel, says that as far as he saw, no stones were thrown until he wept before he was born-a fact which he after Armstrong had fired. After half an states he had from Calderon's sister, a nun in hour's deliberation the jury found that James | the Royal Convent of St. Clare Toledo. Cal-Broder, Robert Armstrong, Michael Donnelly, Patrick McNaughton, and Walter Hayes did deron was entered at the University of Salamanca at the age of 14. Here he studied for feloniously kill and murder Joseph Corcoran five years. At the age of eighteen he had begun to write plays, some of which were received with great favor at the Spanish theatres. He entered the military service at the age of 25, and served first in the Milanese, and afterwar s in the Flemish field of wac. Ten years of his life were thus spent. An order from Philip IV. recalled the poet to court, for the purpose of writing a drama for a palace side Ireland. The police of Newcastle have festival. The King bestowed on him the habit or Santiago, and excused him from his military duties. But, loath to leave the army. in arresting little boys for whistling. But Calderon obtained a commission in the their latest performance is of a far more sericompany of the Duke of Olivarez whom he followed to Catalonia. Here he remained til the peace, when he reappeared at court. Philip sent for him to colebrate the festivals that occurred on his marriage with Maria Anna of Austria. This was in the year 1650. Two years later Calderon quitted the military career, and, having been ordainschoolboys followed them whistling the tune ed, became a priest. He was made chaplain of "Harvey Duff," for doing which two little of a royal chapel at Toledo by the King; but, dissatisfied with the poet's distance from court the latter soon afterward's bestoed upon him a royal chaplincy and called him to Madrid. Calderon now wrote a play for each celeboration of the King's birthday, not only for Madrifles, they savagely attacked every person rid, but for Toledo, Seville, and Granada. The poet died on the 28th of May, 1681, at the age of 80, and left the congregation of St Peter heir to all he possessed. Calderon, who wrote 111 temporal dramas, in addition to other works, never collected or published his plays.

remedy against the evils of intemperance.

The Persian correspondent of the Londo Daily News writes of the Turcoman tribes: "Up to forty or fifty years ago, when firearms were almost unknown among the Nomads, the Derguez and Attock warriors had iron helmets with sliding nose guard, and wore shirts of chain mail. These defensive arms were very efficacious against light curved cimeters and such projectiles as arrows. With the general introduction of firearm 8 the helmet and mail ceased to be worn. Sults can now be bought here for very little. I saw one the other day, helmet and all sold for 25 francs. One sees also the curious stone rings formerly worn on the left thumb by the Turcoman archer horsemen, to save it from the rebound of the howstring. Tir is the Persian for an arrow, and coman a bow; and though the here, said that the direction imparted to his union of the two sounds very like the present name of the descendants of the famous ar-

madada Maring Property

maa."

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> JNO. P. WHELAN, Managing Director.

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, MAY 18.

CATHOLIC CALENDAR

For May, 1881. THURSDAY, 19. - St. Peter Celestine, Pope and Confessor. FRIDAY, 20 .- St. Bernardine of Sienna, Con-

SATURDAY, 21.—St. Hermenegild, Martyr. SUNDAY, 22 .- Fifth Sunday after Easter. St. John Nepomucen, Martyr. Less. Wisdom v. 1-5; Gosp. Matt. x. 26-32; Last Gosp.

John xvi. 22-30.

Monday, 23 .- SS. Soter and Caius, Popes and Martyss (April 22). Rogation Day. Cons. Bp. Kain, Wheeling, 1875. TUESDAY, 24 .- Our Lady, Help of Christians.

Rogation Day. Cons. Bp. McCloskey, Louisville, 1868. WEDNESDAY, 25 .- St. Gregory VII., Pope and Contessor. Vigil of the Ascension. Rogation Day. First Ordination in the United States, 1793. Abp. Odin, New Orleans, died, 1870.

THE Quebec Branch of the Land League is in weekly receipt of considerable sums of money. Montreal should look to its pres-

Another cause for anxiety has arisen for New York. The extension of the Canadian canal system was bad enough as being the means of allowing Montreal to compete with Gotham for the grain trade of the West, but now New Orleans is discovered to be drawing the volume of trade down the Mississippi.

THE cable despatch announcing a split among the Irish National Party has no foundation, as we learn by mail. The Nation says that Mr. A. M. Sullivan is still to the fore, a true follower of Parnell-and it seems to us the Nation should know. The only ground for the canard was that Mr. Sullivan refused to attend a Land League meeting in England of which Bradlaugh was chairman,

THE report that Vice-Chancellor Blake has resigned his position as such is confirmed, and we understand that the cause of his resignation is that Mr. Boyd was promoted over his head. We have no objection to the retirement of the Vice-Chancellor; he will have now more time at his disposal in which to abuse his Catholic fellow-countrymen, and the minds of the people generally will rest easier, feeling that a man will take his place who will not entertain religious scruples which might prevent him administering jus-

THE American Senate-if the grand assault of Saturday's Montreal Witness does not prevent them-will soon, in all likelihood, instruct the Secretary of State to demand Boyton's trial or release, as he is an American citizen. Edward O'Meagher Condon, one of the five men sentenced to death at Manchester in November, 1867, and who first used the famous words "God Save Ireland" in the dock, had his sentence commuted, and was ultimately released on the soft representation of the American Minister, and Boyton will, doubt, be also released.

MR. KEVANE, one of the Kilmainham victime of the philanthrophic Mr. Foster, can speak no language but his own, which is-Inish. Not one of the other sixty prisoners allows murderers a chance to escape which can speak that language, and hence we can realize the position of poor Kevane. The if the victim is poor or of bad or doubtinl unfortunate man is growing crazy, which is character. It is easy enough to kill such a not wonderful, and yet Mr. Gladstone gushes over Beaconsfield. What hypocrites are men; what knaves are statesmen. Beaconsfield, for mere purposes of Imperialism degraded England as a country has never been degraded before-Gladstone said so himself. Kevane did nothing but ask that he and his wife be Coroners' inquests are not held. We are permitted to live in their native land by the | aware that, as a general rule, Coroners are not

say, what hypocrites are men, what knaves are statesmen.

THE rumor is affoat that the Marquis of Lorne is about to resign the Governor-Generalship of Canada, and that Sir John A. Macdonald will be offered the position. It is to be hoped that the rumor is true. It is time that a Canadian should obtain the first position in his own country; not that we do not believe the Marquis is a good Governor-General. It is true he does not possess the blarney of Lord Dufferin, and does not ask the newspapers to puff his cratory or his knowledge of Greek, but the Marquis is just as good a Governor-General, all the same, as ever reigned in Ottawa. He is not meddlesome, which is a point in his favor.

No matter what may be thought of the French invasion of Tunis, whether as regards its morality or justice, it must be admitted that in both a military and diplomatic sense the invaders have achieved a most brilliant success. They have occupied all the important places with trifling loss. They have added to French prestige, they have at length made Tunis a French dependency. and all this without giving the powers reasons for interfering. It is very true that, unlike the British in their wars with the Boers and Zulus, the French were comparatively near at hand with overwhelming naval and military forces, but yet do they deserve credit for the masterly strategy they displayed in every direction, whether as against their enemies proper, or against their covert enemies, the English, Turks and Italians.

WHATEVER Mr. James Anthony Froude does to please the public does not result in pleasing it. He always gots worsted. In his crusade of the period against the Irish he was severely mauled by Father Tom Burke, John Mitchell, Mr. Prendergast and Professor Lecky, who showed the world what an untruthful man was the historian. He was Carlyle's son-in-law, and to him was assigned the task of editing and publishing the correspondence of the Chelsea sage-Carlyle received a good deal of adulation in his last years, some of it from people who scarcely understood his language, and when he died a nation mourned. But the nation suddenly wiped its eyes and howled when it saw some of the correspondence published by James Anthony. It was very sarcastic and very abusive, and was not even patriotic. And now Mr. Froude is almost as unpopular as his dead father-in-law, and all because of lack of discretion.

THE Marquis of Salisbury has succeeded Lord Beaconsfield as leader of the English Tory party. The selection is the best that could be made, for he is undoubtedly the ablest man in the party. He is famous for his powers of sarcasm, which he uses almost indiscriminately on friend and foe alike. He is not popular, but he is powerful and he is feared. He attacked Disraeli in his fiercest style when that statesman brought forward his Franchise bill in 1867, and if reports are correct the two Conservative leaders never cottoned to each other. During the debate on the Irish Church bill Salisbury,-then Lord Robert Cecil-compared Mr. Gladstone to a pettifogging attorney, which so incensed moderate Conservatives that they suggested some kind of an apology. This is the apology he made: "In my speech of yesterday I compared the leader of the Government to a pettifogging attorney. It has been suggested to me that this was wrong, and I now hasten to apologise-" At this stage Mr. Gladstone rose as if to deprecate the apology or to accept it gracefully, his pallid countenance beaming with good nature, but he was a little too soon, for Salisbury concluded-" I hasten to apologize to the pettifogging attorney, as, the comparison did him a gross wrong." Gladstone sank back, in his face a quiet scorn. The Marquis is related to most of the territorial aristocracy of England which is another excellent reason why the Tories should elect him their chief.

MR. LABERGE, in the Quebec House, vesterday, moved for a return of Coroner's inquests held last year, which motion originated somewhat of a discussion. Mr. Laberge understood from Dame Rumor that a great many bogus inquests had been held by Coroners for the sake of obtaining fees, which was denied by the Hon. Mr. Lynch, who, however, admitted that a few such had come under his notice, the holders of which would not be paid; and he also intimated that the amount paid in connection with inquests would this year be surprisingly small. So far, so good, but this is one of the matters in which there can be too much economy practised. We never liked the Coroners Bill passed by the late Government, thinking, as we did, that by careful supervision over, and immediate dismissal of, Coroners trying to defraud, the Government would check the evil complained of, which is bogus inquests. According to the provisions of the new Coroners' Bill an affidavit that an inquest is necessary in the interests of Justice must be made before a Coroner can legally summon a jury. This they did not possess before, especially person-about whom no one cares over much for the train to pass over. It is found afterwards, taken to its home or the morgue, and justice is hushed to sleep. There are a hundred other ways of baffling the law when sweat of their brows and yet behold Kevane is selected from the most brilliant class of man. Death, however, is not the worst lot that Tunis, or from the most unlooked for direcmured in a prison, while this Gladstone | kind, but then a man that makes a good elec- | could befal an emigrant—far from it. Who | tion.

should be protected in every possible way. It is better to spend a thousand dollars than to let a murderer escape. If the Government take a little trouble they will find departments in which a few thousand dellars can be more usefully saved than in that of Mr. Lynch, who has charge of Coroners.

THE contrast between Russia and England in their respective dealings with the people is remarkable, and shows strongly in favor of the former. It takes a series of famines and insurrections to move England to do justice in a miserably small way, whereas, Russia does it wholesale and spontaneously. The late Czar emancipated the seris by a stroke of his pen and gave them the lands they cultivated upon payments by instalment. The present Czar finds those payments oppressive and issues an ukase forbidding them, at the same time advancing money from the public treasury, at the rate of 9,000,000 rubles annually, to enable the peasantry to meet their engagements, or as the despatch says:-- "Annual payments will be reduced forthwith to a rate which peasants are able to pay, and assistance will be offered them to redeem their holdings." After the first of January, 1883, the people will become real bona fide proprietors of the land, the tillers of the soil will become the owners of the soil let the present landlords prate as they may. What a vast difference between the Russian and the British land policy; and yet England is at the head of civilization and Russia is at the bottom, according to English writers. We do not like autocrats, but considering all the circumstances we would not object to see such an one as Alexander III. ruling Ireland for a few years. There are enough despots round Dublin now, but they are small and pitiful creatures, powerful only for oppression.

Ir may not be known to some of our readers that Lord Beaconsfield fought as a volunteer in the Turkish army against the gallant Albanians fifty years ago, and that he was thanked by the Sultan for his spirited conduct as a "Frank gentleman" at the battle of Monastir or Bitoglia. This conduct on the part of young Disraeli was entirely consistent, as he was always and ever for the strong, or Imperial side of international politics, just as Lord Byron, a real aristocrat was for the then Democratic or weaker side, and fought against the miserable had lived in his own proper country of Palesa rebel and essayed to found an Israelitish Kingdom. It is a great pity he did not; he Post, it was said that it was not known the preservation of a Church which he must have detested. The entry we refer to says :-"Child's name, Benjamin; father, Isaac; mother, Marie; surname, D'Israeli; day in the week of child's birth. Friday; Jewish date, 19th Tebat, 5565; Christian era, 21st December, 1804; circumcised by D. A.

TREATMENT OF EMIGRANTS.

De Castro."

A cable despatch contradicts the statement conveyed in the article of Miss Charlotte O'Brien, which appeared in the Nineteenth Century magazine, but, we dare say, if a cable existed in 1849-50 it would also have contradicted the horrible and truthful newspaper reports which so shocked humanity in those years in treating of the ship fever and the condition of the ships, which, as a church dignitary remarked, "vomited of frontier, unite against the common enemy, Irish immigrants on these shores." The cable has capitalist sympathies—the immigrants are laborers flying from oppression. But whether Miss O'Brien's statement is true or talse-and the would will believe it truethere are hundreds of thousands, are millions, of people on this continent, of divers nationalties, whose experiences on board immigrant ships are of the bitterest. It has been well time they would govern their subjects well said by Caledonia's immortal bard that "man's inhumanity to man makes countless thousands mourn," and none are in a better position to realize the truth and the torce of this than those who have come to this continent from Europe as deck passengers. If money is to be made the steamship companies are not particular as to how it is made, and although | ened, which, following a succession of others, we believe it would be now impossible to means discontent and disaffection. The even the best regulated steamships does not exhibit a sight that is pleasant, either to the I reland is disaffected to the core, and if a moral or physical eyes of the philanthropist. | chance offered itself, would plunge into re-One would suppose that a Government and a bellion. Of that there can be no doubt. Excountry which look with such intense Africa, which profess so much humanitarian- province which England is bound to prestow a thought upon the emigrants who leave the protection policy of the former. their shores, and would make arrangements Italy is also enraged against France for their health and safety. But no, they so is Turkey and it may be, those two Powers, wanted to get rid of them. So long as they especially if England evinces sympathy, will were relieved of their presence they were rush into war, nay, for that matter, England content, and their great leading journal said | may anticipate them. Turkey is once more gleefully, as it saw them depart, "the Celts and then place the body on a railroad track are gone, gone with a vengeance. The bones publican cries are heard in Spain and Portubare and white on the track of ships at the bottom of the Atlantic, which, if the Government had done its duty, or if soi disant philanthropists were not real humbugs, would find a resting place in a consecrated graveyard,

man that we speak of wants the nation to | tioneering agent cannot be devoid of all in- | can tell how many innocent Irish girls were build a statue to Beaconsfield! Again, we telligence or astuteness, and, at any rate, life driven to destruction during the voyage from Liverpool to New York? When two thousand people are crowded into a space intended for one thousand, sexual decency is lost, and with it the jewel, which amidst all the misfortunes of Ireland, illuminates her dark history, the chastity of her women, and with it another jewel, their faith. It is not meet that we should go into particulars on such a delicate subject, but we may mention that in 1851 the Catholic chaplain of the Limerick Union Workhouse drew the attention of the Board of Guardians to the treatment to which females had been subjected in the voyage across the Atlantic which actually drew tears from some of the

members. We have dwelt upon the moral side of the question because it is the most important, but the treatment steerage passengers experienced and still experience in a degree, as regards physical comtorts, is almost as shameful, especially in times of an exodus. Bad provisions and a scanty share at that are served out, and if they complain there is no redress, they are simply taughed at. A few of the more intelligent of them may report to the American authorities, who make a note of it, and there the matter ends. Miss Char- American friends are so well aware of that lotte O'Brien has rendered a service to humanity in drawing attention to this cruel wrong inflicted upon emigrants. Her article will shame the Government into action and other deficiencies, or in other words, they be at the same time a caution to the people are striving to make a long road so pleasant themselves.

THE STATE OF EUROPE.

If a general war does not break out in Europe this summer then all the gloomy indications that present themselves at present are thoroughly unreliable. A black, heavy cloud hangs threateningly over the great Christian continent which may possibly drift away towards the horizon, but will probably break with a thunderclap of war which will deluge the nations with blood instead of rain. cloud, so menacing and so ominous for peace is bigger than a man's hand, it obscures the whole canopy, and there is neither a break or a streak of light discoverable in it. At the best of times Europe is a military camp in which parade the generals and the soldiers panting for glory and promotion; like hounds they are held in leash by such masters as Bismarck and Alexander, who have nothing to do but "cry havoc and let slip the dogs of war," and to! the terrific struggle begins which will Turks on behalf of Greece. It Beaconsfield end God only knows where. But it is not alone the great armed camp which is ready. tine, the chances are that he would have been | The bayonet bristling camp is rendered as necessary by the silent but formidable forces of social democracy as by the jealousies was altogether out of place as the adviser of and ambition of the powers, and in social a constitutional sovereign. In the obituary democracy we include Communists of France notice of his death, which appeared in The Internationalists of Italy, Russian Nihilists and Spanish Intransigentes, the whole wave whether he was born in 1804 or 1805, but of democracy in fact which is preparing to the doubt is now cleared up by an entry in | move with irresistible force, and cause the the Spanish and Portuguese Jewish Syna- great revolution of 1789 to look insignificant gogue, as well as his religious opinions, which in history. It is all very well to celebrate "the barriers that prevent unrestricted comwere, in so far as he had any, monotheistic and | royal marriages in Germany and Austria with | a munication between the West and the East. Jewish, natheless his frightful enthusiasm for such extraordinary pomp and show of | "It rests with ourselves to say whether she military power and immense wealth, but, while the royalties were congratulating one another, and the aristocracies and their retainers rent the air with their welkins, the leaders of the democratic movement looked on with gloomy faces and sombre fires in Lindo, 26th Tebat, 5565; attested by D. T. their eyes, which boded no good either to royalty or aristocracy. We can easily suppose that the Berliners and the Viennese said during the last year's and the late festivities, " rejoice, ye great ones of the earth, marry and give in marriage while you may, and insult us with your manifestations, but assuredly your time is coming, destruction awaits you

all, the revolution will swallow you up." It is said "whom the gods wish to destroy they first make mad." If the Kings of Europe were wise they would, instead of lusting after increase of power and extension and, above all, preserve peace in their respective kingdoms, knowing that it is to a general war the social Democracy look forward for the realization of their hopes. But that would be giving the Kings credit for wisdom they do not possess. If the Kings had been wise in 1789 the revolution would not have taken place; if they were wise at any and earn their love instead of their hate. But they are only poor, mortal men after all,

and must submit to inevitable destiny. Wherever we turn our glance these troubles are brewing for the near fature. This morning's cablegrams show a plentiful crop of them. In England a bad harvest is threatenact the scenes of the years we refer to, still | manufacturing North is idle. One conit is well known that the between decks of stituency, at least, has twice returned a pronounced atheist and enemy of the throne; treme bitterness has arisen between France anxiety to the moral welfare of the natives of and England over the seizure of a Turkish ism, which print so many Bibles, would be serve in its integrity, as well as over massing forces on the Greek frontier. Revolcano. Austria and Germany are, it would seem, in least danger of war or revolution, but still well informed men of affairs predict it is in those countries domestic broils will begin. The magazine is there, it is the spark which is to ignite it which is wanting, and

FREE CANALS.

In his speech, delivered at the Langevin

Banquet in Quebec, Sir Leonard Tilley, sneak

ing of the future of Canada, said the Govern-

ment had reduced the tolls on the canals of the St. Lawrence and Welland, and would reduce them still further as the opportunity presented itself, in order to give Canada a chance to compete with the United States for the trade of the North-West. We hope the day may come when the canals will be entirely free. The construction of the canals has cost this country enormous sums of money, but it is not money thrown away, it is, on the contrary, money well invested, and will in the future, in the opinion of many, be more conducive to Canada's prosperity than the great Pacific Railroad, the advantages of which are problematical, but the burden of which is pretty tangible. The American papers-and chiefly those of the State of New York, led by the New York Herald-are alacmed at the advantage our canal system gives us in securing the trade of the North-West, and making Montreal, instead of New York, the entrepot between San Francisco and Liverpool. The route from Chicago to Liverpool by the St. Lawrence is several hundred miles shorter than any other, and this our enterprising they are making extraordinary exertions to create facilities of transport, much superior to what we have, in order to make up for their as to appear short to travellers. If they succeed in this it will be our own fault, we have the great advantage, and, except we throw obstacles in the way of trade, it must come this way. Trade finds its level as well as water, and in this age of speed and breathless pushing ahead business men will seek the shortest line, no matter who suffers or who gains. The New York Herald says :-"The recent action of the Canadian author-

ities in reducing the tolls on the Welland and St. Lawrence canals shows a vigorous determination upon the part of the Dominion Government to compete with us for a share of the Western carrying trade. Under the present rates the revenue of these waterways is barely sufficient to pay the expenses of collection and repairs, so that the proposed reduction, it is estimated, will involve an annual deficit of over one "hundred thousand dollars. To a country "so poor as Canada and so deeply in debt "this is no insignificant sum, and the sacriafice on her part is greater than if we on "our side should consent to lose ten times that amount. There are, however, in her opinion corresponding benei fits and advantages to be begained in the way of building up her trade, and she has resolved to make the experiment. The adoption of this new policy is of course the "answer to the recent action of the State "Legislature in the matter of western bound " freights. Canada evidently means to keep " pace with us in canal questions, and if pos-" sible to outstrip us in the line of removing "shall win or not. Our position will never " be secure until the Erie Canal is made en-" tirely free, and it is the part of wise legisla-"tion to hasten that end as much as pos

The New York Commercial Bulletin, a paper which is an authority on railways and canals, seems to take a more gloomy view of matters than the Herald, and says no matter how free they make their canals, and no matter how they improve them, the Canadian route will still be superior, and Americans will have to pay toll for the transport of their produce through them. We hope so; it is nothing but right; the Americans are fortunate, but they cannot have everything.

THE JEWS.

It is singular, to say the least of it, that in the most democratic country in the world, of peopling our North-West?" and in the most despotic (though the terms are by no means antithetical) the Jews should be subjected to porsecution of different degrees of severity. Our readers will remem. ber the ostracism put in force against the Jews by the proprietors of the Manhattan Beach Hotel the year before last, and the warm newspaper discussion that followed. It is true that no violence was offered them, but it was persecution all the same. In Germany also we hear of anti-Jewish crusades, but it is from Russia that the most alarming accounts have been received. In several districts of that country the peasantry have risen against the Hebrews, pillaged their houses in some instances, burned them in others, and in a number of places murdered the inmates. Considering the ferocity displayed, we may judge what would happen if the Nihilists gained the upper hand and inaugurated a revolution. The massacres attending the French revolution would be child's play in comparison. The cause of the hatred manifested towards the Jews lies on the surface. They are usurers and money-lenders, and they make fortunes rapidly. They are advancing to a position when they will own the wealth of the world, and not only that, but the control which such wealth confers over its destinies. This is a valid cause for jealousy and hatred among an ignorant peasantry, who dislike the religion of the Jews as much as they do their character as money-lenders. But the Jews can hardly be blamed for of Irishmen, women and children are strewn | gal, while as for Russia she is on the edge of a | their peculiar avocation. They were persecuted for centuries in all the countries of Europe, debarred from public office and social advancement, and, consequently, forced into money-making ways. They are now having their revenge, for, though the peasantry may use violence towards them, tenant would undertake to cultivate them the great rulers dare not, for fear that properly,

they would not lend them the million necessary to carry on their wars. fact that Jews occupy such prominent positions in the world of politics proves con clusively that they are fit for something better than making money. The Spanish Costelar is said to be a Jew at heart, like the late Lord Beaconsfield; Gambetta is also of Jewish bleed and thought, while a great many of the leading politicians of Europe are descended from the tribes. They are essen. tially an intellectual people, and although noisey in their language at hotels, and too fond of displaying their diamond rings and heary watch guards it must be admitted that a good many Christians would do the same if they had the chance.

THE DUKE OF SUTHERLAND

His Grace who is now travelling in this country and the States, especially the States, owns in the English County of Salop, 17,495 acres, in Staffordshire, 12,744; in the North Riding of York, 1,853; and in Sutherland (Scotland), 1,176,454 acres, which for tear our readers may think we have made a mix take in figures we shall write one million, on hundred and seventy-six thousand for hundred and fifty-four acres! Let imagine tor a moment any single manor ing such a tremendous amount of land inthe broad Dominion of Canada with its alms limitless space, and then concentrate our thoughts upon poor little Scotland, then take a journey across the Atlantic and follow this man who owns more than the twentieth part of the whole country. We would like to know how many brave Highlanders and Low. landers have been driven from Scotland in order to make this Duke so great a land owner We would like to know how many a gallagt Fraser and Ross, how many a brave McKenzie and McDonald, whose fathers and -God wotthemselves as well, lost their blood in order that this bloated aristocrat should own overs million acres of land, mostly deer-parks and pheasant preserves. Just imagine what an immense fraction of this globe that means. more than fifteen hundred square miles, while a Scotch or an Irish cottier has to slave almost from the cradle to the grave to pay him his rack rents. And recollect it is not the surface only which he owns, where the deer run, and the streams flow, he owns deep into the bowels of the earth four thousand miles down until he meets the claims of the New Zealander, passing hell and other warm places. Is it not monstrous? Should there be absolute property in land?

The Montreal correspondent of the Toronto Globe interviewed the Duke while he was in Montreal. This correspondent has an ere to business, keen, clever fellow that he is, and if intended to show with what contempt his Grace views this poor Canadian dependency he could not have drawn him out to better purpose. Here are a few of the questions and answers amongst others:-

"You are not going to the Canadian North-West, then?'

"No. We will go down the Mississippi and then through to San Francisco." "Have you done any rapid travelling since

"Yes; we came through from Yew York very lively. Mr. Vanderbilt was good enough to carry us as far as Albany in his saloon. We left New York at nine and arrived here at half-past six."

"What do you think of the country over which you have travelled?"

" We have gone too fast to see it thoroughly. but have been delighted thus far. We have been at Philadelphia, Baltimore, Richmond, Harper's Ferry, and Harrisburg. We saw s lot of excellent farming-splendid, highclass farming-in that country."

"Your party has been invited to attend Sir Hugh Allan's banquet. Will you be there? "No; we leave for Quebec to-morrow

where we will be the guests of Lord Lorne. We will visit Niagara Falls, Ottawa, and other points of interest." "Will you pardon me if I ask whether the

rumor is true that you are interested in our North-West lands, or in the Canada Pacific? "There is nothing in any such story. We are interested in neither land nor railways." " Have you heard much talk in Britain o Canadian immigration; I mean with a view

I noticed from the press that there is a great deal more emigration this year than usual to the United States, but I have not heard of specially Canadian immigration."

It might be supposed that His Grace would have regard for Canada as one of the dependencies of his Order, but no, he ignores it altogether, and mentions American cities and places and Vanderbilts. Vanderbilt is a Duke in his own way, you know, just as rich as this Sutherland, and a fellow feeling makes us kind. Immigration to Canada! What does he know about it? Dine with Sir Hugh Allan! No, thank you! Sir Hugh may be an aristocrat in the eyes of Hon-Thomas Ryan, or L. S. Huntington or Fred Perry or James Stewart, but he is only a small fry in the estimation of the Duke.

"Will you visit Toronto?" asked the 16porter. "Yes," answered His Grace, "I shall sleep there one night, but I shall visit the Marquis of Lorne." Of course, the Marquis will most likely be a Duke, but see how the man despises Canada all through.

The Toronto Mail, so badly beaten of late by the Globe, is very angry because the correspondent interviewed the Duke, and, worse still, "pumped him." The idea of a common journalist fellow pumping a Duke is simply disgusting to the Mail, whose London correspondent at one time could not write a letter without telling the Mail's readers that semebody or other took off his hat to him and said "Your honor." Great Jupiter! how democracy is marching on, and looking millions of acres in the face!

A leading Lincolnshire (England) paper contained the other day advertisements fifty-seven farms to let. In many counties there are farms which would be let on lease, with no rent for the first year or two, and at a greatly reduced rate afterward, provided the

LETTER FROM URANUS.

ADVENTURES OF MYLES O'REGAN.

MR. EDITOR,-Poor old Becky! he is not such a bad fellow after all. As you may imagine I gave him a severe thrashing in the imagine which I reported in my last letter, but scume which I represent the protection and we are like brothers he forgets is all now, and we are like brothers once more, only that I, in my quality of the best fighter, am the bigger or fighting brother. Hels more of an Englishman than a Jew. A Hell Jew never forgives, no never, until he beats you in a bargain, but once you thrash an heary on, and he entertains for you a profound respect everafter. Be superior to him in wealth, facial configuration, learning, intellect, honesty—but excuse me, that is imne views you with contempt, but, trash the hold Englishman put his optics in mourning, swell his lip, tap his claret, bulge bread basket, and he is your humble servant to command. These, I admit, are vulgar terms for an inhabitant of Uranus to apply, but if I spoke in polite language you would not understand me.
The latest addition to our planet is Carlyle, and he does not understand me. But to return to Beaconsfield. He sidled round to me next day and said : " Dear O'Regan, let us be friends; we have both been in the wrong, you were too impulsive, and I—I—well, I was too weak. But let us forgive and forget, shake cars."

You must understand, Mr. Editor, that here we are half eye and half ear-that is to ssy, the senses of sound and vision cover our bodies,-or, what shall I say, our beings. We, therefore, shook ears, and made it up; but, nevertheless, knowing Disraeli's treacherous character, I kept my eye upon him. We talked of divers matters; the state of Europe; the upstart Carlyle, and a thousand other things, which proved him to be a man of varied information.

"Look here, Becky," said I, "will you answer me a few questions about matters eub-Uranury?"

"With pleasure, if I am capable." "Thank you; then I would know what you meant, when in Dirtians, by abstract

loyalty?" "I really don't understand you; you must

speak in plainer language."
"Well, I'll try; what I would ask is this:

Why did you when in Parliament and in fame speak so often about devotion to her majesty. loyalty to the crown, allegiance to the throne, the King's army, the Queen's navy and such

"Pardon me; it is not rubbish, but strong common sense. I commenced my carreer as a Radical and flouted at royalty and aristocracy. Now, how did you think I would have ended if I had not changed and gone in for loyalty in the abstract?"

"Faith I don't know, except it might have been in the penitentiary, and even so it would be all the same now."

"You are right, but how was I to know that. I wanted to to get along according to my lights and you must confess I succeeded admirably."

"You did-go on." "Well, I saw that the State was composed of a pyramid of bricks, of which the King was the summit or apex, the aristocracy came next, then the snobocracy, then the shodocracy, and next the democracy, which indeed comprised the vast majority of brick. I observed that the higher the brick was in the pyramid the lighter were its labors and the higher was its remuneration. I observed also that the more one talked about loyalty to the top, or specimen brick, the better he got along, and hence I shouted loyalty, loyalty from the rising of the sun to the setting of the moon. The millions of bricks which formed the base and lower parts of the pyramid took me for a great man and a lover of order, and I was promoted step by step, tier by tier, until I got close to the top." And now that you have left

the pyramid what will happen?" "It is hard to say. The cry of loyalty is about played out. There is no more chivalry,

the bricks are becoming discontented, the lower ones especially, and it may be that they will upset the pyramid and act upon the square.

Tell me seriously what is your opinion of the land question?"

"Why, that the people own the land, that the tillers of the soil should be the owners of

You astonish me, how do you make that

"Simply in this way. Originally the land was given to the people, but after awhile and at intervals strong men came along in union and disposed the multitude and made them slaves. In my opinion, no man should hold absolute possession of land, unless he showed his title from the Great Creator Himself to Whom it all belongs. Look tor instance at my friend, the Duke of Sutherland now travelling in that country called Canada, a country so thoroughly detested by my order on account of its want of landlordism. The dear duke owns-or says he owns-1,200,000 acres of land or more than 180 square miles, and not only that, but it is his four thousand miles away down to the bowels of the earth He can, for the law allows him, clear off from the surface of this land every human being, as he has from parts of It already. Think you that is right?"

"No, hardly." "But let us proceed. The land—as I have remarked, is his down to the point where the Newzealander puts in his claim at the antipodes to co with what he pleases. Now we read in the Old Testament that the ground opened and swallowed several evil-doers into hell, from which we infer that hell is in the centre of the earth. Is that not so?"

"I think so; proceed." "It follows then that the Duke is propriefor of a part of hell according to the law. Isn't that absurd?"

"Come dear Dizzy you are always extreme. You have gone from abstract loyalty to the infernal regions. Let us go back to loyalty. Loyalty in the abstract is a tremendous fraud. It is good to be loyal to the State you help to govern, to the laws you help to make, but loyalty to a person is played out. Let us throw our ears over our eyes and sleep."

Yours, etc.,
Myles O'Regan.

Lord Dunmore is decidedly that "homme universel," of whose existence somewhere in some remote corner of the globe Jean Jacques Rousseau felt perfectly convinced. In the full summer and early autumn he may be seen careering in wild exuberance of spirits over the grassy plains of Montana, in charge of his countless thousands of beeves, all branded with his cipher. Should you chance to light | gion. on him then, you would find a bluff and cheery individual, clothed in stout buckskin, seated on a high Mexican saddle, and wielding the cattledriver's whip high above his head, in true Mexican tashion. In late autumn and early winter you will find him busily engaged in superintending his potteries of returns to aristocratic life, and gives his co- | Holy Table, and the reception by them by the the end was beneficir. To the national cause, which the young are especially subject.

lebrated concerts at Aberdeen House. No fewer than eight members of the royal family were present at the last. He employs La Berre to direct, but intrusts the orchestral leadership to none but himself; and no one who beholds him in full dress, wielding his delicate baton, can realize the picture of the Mexican whip and lasso, or that of the potter's wheel

City and Suburban News.

The sum of \$1,000 was realized from the admission fees charged for entrance to the steamer Parisian on Friday and Saturday last. THE members of the Catholic Union held their annual pilgrimage Sunday morning, tellect, nonces, the strength, and to Our Lady of Lourdes, in the Jesuits Church.

> Ar the close of the polling at St. Henri in regard to the \$10,000 bonus to the Merchants Manufacturing Co., on last Saturday, 193 were in favor of granting it, and 7 against it. The proprietors in St. Cunegonde will vote on a \$5,000 bonus to the same company to-morrow.

IT is proposed that the Corporation shall vote \$500 each to the two city bands for the purpose of having them play in the public squares, and that the citizens shall subscribe \$1,000. The band of the 65th is seriously thinking to open a garden on St. Denis street, illuminate it by electric light, and charge a small admission tee to the concerts.

AT HOCHELAGA last evening three individuals amused themselves by tearing down tences and building fires with the material along the river side. They were detected by the police and arrested; when brought before the Justice of the Peace they were each fined \$2 and costs. In their possession were found about a dozen of meerschaum cigar-holders which were confiscated, and are now in the Hochelaga police station.

MR. A. C. STONEGRAVE, the successor of Mr. Wm. B. Viall, in the position of General Canadian Passenger Agent of the Central Vermont Railroad, entered upon his duties in this city yesterday. Mr. Stonegrave has been a conductor between St. Albans and this city for the past fourteen years, and by his pleas-ing manners, and gentlemanly conduct, has made himself hosts of friends among the travelling public. The Central Vermont Railway managers have to be congratulated on the judgment they have shown in promoting such a worthy servant.

THE annual meeting of the Montreal Yacht Club was held in the Club House at Longueuil on Saturday evening the 14th instant. The following gentlemen were elected officebearers for the season of 1831 :- Commodore. Dr. Brewster, (re-elected); Vice-Commodore, Angus J. McIntosh, (re-elected); Secretary W. H. Stauley; Treasurer, Walter Jones Measurer, A. H. Holmes. Committee-Messrs. Atkin, Tracey, Glassford, Whitney and Roy. The subscription fee was raised to \$5 per annum. Eight new members were elected, and Captains Duval and Williams of the Longueuil Ferry Company elected honorary members.

It will be interesting to many citizens of Montreal to learn that Messrs. Roderick W. Clarke and J. G. Warnock have purchased a grocery business in Ottawa and will conduct it under the name and firm of Warnock & Clarke. Both young gentlemen formerly belonged to Montreal. Mr. Clarke was employed for a long time by the late firm of Dufresne & McGarity, Notre Dame street and Mr. Warnock is the son of Mr. James Warnock, baker. Both Messrs. Clarke and Warnock are well known in Ottawa and having made many friends during their residence in that city, and having a large business experience, there can be no doubt but that they will succeed in their enterprise.

PILGRIMAGE TO ST. ANNE DE BEAUPRE.

At a special meeting of the St. Patrick's Total Abstinence and Benefit Society, the Rev. Director, Father Kiernan, announced that their Rev. Pastor had kindly consented to entrust his annual pilgrimage to the renowned and miraculous shrine of St. Ann de Beaupre to their zeal and wisdom. He did not deem it necessary to insist on the importance of every member identifying bimself with its success, for knowing, as he did, the high-spirited and appreciative men of whom the Society is formed, he felt certain that every one would exert himself to his utmost, both to make this year's Pilgrimage as devotional and satisfactory as it had been on past occasions, and also to show publicly that the Temperance Society is grateful for the many signal marks they have received, especially for this one they now receive, of their esteemed and revered Pastor's confidence.

THE TOLL-GATE NUISANCE.

The current of feeling against the toll-gate nuisance is swelling rapidly, and promises to of the Land League. Mr. Carroll sat down find vent at several indignation meetings, amidst loud applause. which will take place on Sunday next in the parishes of Pointe aux Trembles, Longue Pointe, and at Hochelaga. The conduct of speak, delivered a short address, in which he the turnpike road trustees is in bad odour in congratulated the ladies upon the manner in these localities, and condemnatory resolu-tions of their action will be proposed at the League, and upon the success which had atmeetings. The municipality of Hochelaga, especially complains of the unfair treatment | he was then unprepared to furnish anything it receives from the trustees. The Hon. Mr. Beaubien, M.P.P., has been invited to be present at the Longue Pointe meeting, Mr. A. Desjardins, M. P., at the Pointe aux Trembles meeting, and Mr. J. B. Rolland at the Hochelaga meeting. The resolutions adopted will be transmitted to the Government, at the pleasure of the audience. (Applause).

Onebec. All these municipalities, it is, moreMr. John P. Whelan, being called upon Quebec. All these municipalities, it is, moreover, added, are not represented in the commission, although they consider that in justice they should be.

BEAUTIFUL CEREMONIES. FIRST COMMUNION DAY IN ST. ANN'S AND ST.

PATRICK'S CHURCHES. A glad and eventful day for a large number of our little boys and girls dawned upon address. The agitation in which the their wakeful eyes and throbbing hearts this Irish people all over the world were now morning. Their happy expectations and burning desires are about to be realized and to become a bright epoch in their lives, for object which its promoters had in view comto-day is that of their First Communion by which they enter into the most intimate communication with their God and are bound to

ties. From an early hour this morning children attired in the spotless white or in the staid the remarkable unity upon this question costume of black could be seen wending of land tenure which prevailed among their way to either St. Patrick's or St. Ann's Church, in both of which parishes they were to perform this momentous act of their reli-

In either church the scene was as solemn and impressive as it was heautiful, and one upon which the eye could dwell with fond recollection. The churches were crowded with the relatives and friends of the children. The general appearance of the youthful comdevotion, or the other filled with admiration and hope.

In St. Ann's Church there were over one hundred and fifty communicants under the care and direction of the Rev. Father Fahey. This afternoon His Lordship Mgr. Fabre will attend and confer upon them the Sacrament of Confirmation.

In St. Patrick's Church the number of the boys and girls who made their First Communion was about two hundred. Their reverential demeanor and tender devotion were in touching harmony with the ceremonies. They were under the charge and direction of the Rev. M. Callaghan, who ascended the pulpit and delivered a brief and pious instruction on the all important act which they were about to cerform. At the conclusion, His Lordship the Bishop

of Montreal, assisted by the Rev. Fathers Dowd and Toupin, came on to the Sanctuary, and after a few preliminary ceremonies proceeded to confer the Sacrament of Confirmation upon the youthful aspirants to the Holy Table. After the ceremony was concluded his Lordship officiated at Mass ed with that a nation has ever lost or regained and gave Holy Communion to their liberties but by resort to physical force. the children. During the celebration of the Mass St. Cecilia's choir of St. Patrick's Academy, under the able musical direction of Sister Soulanges, rendered a beautiful Hymn one time in the history of Ireland (and to the Sacred Heart. They also sang, with fine and impressive effect, the hymn, "The repealed) it was an offence made punishable Eve of Communion" and the Magnificat. The with death and forfeiture of estates for an boys of St. Patrick's choir also executed " ierusalem," by Gounod, the solo of which was well sung by Master P. McCastrey.

CONFIRMATION.

A large number of the children of St. Bridget's parish received their first Holy Communion in St. Bridget's Church on the morning of the 12th May instant, and were confirmed in the afternoon of the same day in the same Church by His Lordship Bishop Fabre. It was a magnificent sight to behold these children all assembled in Church. The females, in the garb of a minature bride, wearing white muslin with a long lace veil, white boots, &c., and the males, as a general overpoweringly assert itself. The best rule, clothed in a suit of spot ess black with criterion of the state of civilization in any white gloves and a piece of white silk ribbon on the left arm. The parents of the children the parisbioners, who manifested deep interest | women. This was an indubitable fact, and in the ceremonies.

special thanks at the hands of the parents and guardians of the communicants for his incessant labors and zeal in the due preparation of the children for this holy sacrament.

LADIES' LAND LEAGUE.

The Montreal Branch of the Irish National Land League is rapidly increasing in num- of a woman, they forget to mention that that bers, is improving in the spirit of enthusiasm fault was fully redeemed by their heroic displayed by its fair members, and is in reconduct at the siege of Limerick. After ceipt of gradually increasing encouragement from representatives of the sterner sex. A had the flower of his army before the devoted Hall, which was largely attended. Miss the Irish, had made great breaches in the Annie Osborne Davis, the President, occulied walls, he assailed them with a column of six the chair.

After the minutes of the last meeting had been read and adopted, the very attractive programme which had been prepared was opened by the Misses O'Leary, who sung a duett in a style which drew forth cordial ex-Miss Davis recited several pieces in her usual lish and Dutch soldiers, and for three hours effective manner, and the pleasure of her maintained an unequal conflict with the beaudience was testified in unmistakeable seigers until the column was broken and alfashion. Miss Eayes rendered the "Seven most annihilated. Macaulay attributes the acres. In Fermanagh, the original hotbed of ages of Womanhood" with such marked effect defeat of the English on that occasion to the Orangeism, the men who were wont to dock and was rewarded with general applause. Mr. in which bravery and self-sacrificing devotion J. J. Rafter recited "Grattan's Speech" in a to country equal to this bas been recorded. fact that they are going in for a full share of the or Earl Hawarden. sions of approval from his audience. A very pleasing event was the presentation to Miss gossa in Spain. The historics of Ire-Davis (Mrs. Patterson) of a handsome tribute land and Spain were comparatively from an English lady present. The act was

greeted with loud applause. Mr. P. CARROLL, President of the Montreal branch of the Land League, then addressed the assemblage. He said he was very glad to said about the influence of women in shapsee so large a gathering of ladies on that occiong the events of history, but as it was then casion, for their presence showed that they were among those who wished to see Ireland free and contented. Referring to the question of emigration, the landlords, he argued, were better fitted to cultivate the wilds of Manitoba or the Western States than the poor peasant who was landed in a strange country without the means which would enable him to build a home or stock farm. He contended that in Ireland as in other countries, the man who had tilled the soil should reap the benefit, and not the man who had neither sown or reaped. He concluded by giving the ladies some sound advice as to the management of their branch

Mr. W. E. MULLIN followed, and after expressing his surprise at being called upon to speak, delivered a short address, in which he which they had organized their branch of the tended the organization. He regretted that for the entertainment of those present, but being himself a member of the Land League, and in thorough sympathy with all branches of that organization, he would be happy at all future occasions to contribute something to the evening's programme, and, he hoped, to

arose and delivered an address well calculated to arouse a spirit of enthusiasm and patriotism among the ladies composing his audience He anticipated that his remarks would neither be connected nor eloquent as he had not been allowed time for preparation, and he trusted that under those circumstances he would be excused for any errors in his delivery or any faults in the substance of bi engaged had aroused the sympathy and interest of all honest and fair-minded men, as the mended itself to all humanitarians, and 68pecially on account of the moderation and reason which had guided its every step. If Him by the most mysterious and closest of there was one fact more than another, spart from the justice of their demands, which gave hope of success in the immediate future, it was the Irish people of all creeds and classes. The Orangeman of the North was as deeply interested in the issue as the Catholic of the South, and, again, for the first time in a century, they were able to meet on a common platform. The mis-named Liberal Government of England, in the interests of the landlords, decreed that order should precede reform, passed the Coercion Bill, the true nature of which it was attempted to conceal from the world by the title of "Protection to

Most High. The spectator could hardly tell | The Ladies of Ireland, foreseeing that their which was the happier-the child or the husbands, brothers or fathers might at any mother. The one wrapt in sweet and pious moment be cast into prison on the slightest er on no pretext at all, prepared to throw themselves into the breach formed by the forced withdrawal of the manhood of the country from the cause. Thus was the organization of the Ladies' Land League commenced. When the energy displayed by Gladstone and his colleagues, in pushing through these oppressive measures was contrasted with their tardiness in their action with reform measures, it was impossible to look other than with distrust upon any measure emanating from that source. The passing of the Arms' Act he looked upon as the expression by the English Government of a very favorable opinion of the Irish people. It was a very high encomium upon the determination and valor of the Irish, for they recognized the fact that if refused those blessings of reform which they now were endeavoring to secure by constitutional agitation they would fall back upon the only means then left for their regeneration, viz: recourse to arms on the first occasion that presented itself. There was no instance in ancient or modern times that he was acquainted with that nation has ever lost or regained There could be no doubt but that the Land League had prevented a recurrence of similar scenes to those witnessed in 1847-48. At Englishman to intermarry with the Irish; but in spite of this cruel law the charms of the Irishwoman proved irresistible, and the forbidden marriages did take place. The result was that English who intermarried with the Irish became more Irish than the Irish themselves, and among the most sturdy and persistent opponents to English misrule in Ireland. This fact proved how powerful and how deep was the love of country implanted in the Celtic heart, for it was natural for the stronger to absorb the weaker. Where such a characteristic exists amongst a people it was only a question of time when the indestructibility of nationality would overpoweringly assert itself. The best country was the position occupied by its women. The higher the state of civilization were also in attendance, as were hundreds of the higher the position occupied by the t argued well for the civilization of Ireland, The Rev. Father Simon Lonergan deserves | although she may be poverty-stricken, that her women are now, as at all periods in its history, contributing a full share to the amelioration of the country; and it was an unquestioned fact that some of the most important events in the history of the world have been brought about by the influence exercised by women, in war as well as in peace. While some were ungallant enough to refer to the fact that Ireland has lost her liberty through the frailty William, who was an able commander, and meeting was held Friday night in St. Patrick's city, the last stronghold in the possession of thousand men, having in reserve a force of eight thousand. They forced their way into the city, and for a time drove everything betore them, and had it not been for the vigorons attack made upon them by the women of Limerick, who hurled stones and every obpressions of approval from those present, tainable missile upon the heads of the Eng-

can compare with it but the stege of Saraanalagous, inasmuch as both countries had lost their independence through similar causes, as women had figured prominently in both cases. A great deal more might be late in the evening he would close his remarks by appealing to the ladies to get all their sisters and lady friends to come forward and join the Land League, and if their brothers, fathers, husbands or sweethearts were not members of the League, and refused to join, he urged them to adopt the plan of boycotting. Mr. J. P. Whelan concluded his address by thanking those present for the patient hearing they had given him, and promised at some future occasion to go more fully into the great question that now occupied the attention of the world, and the Irish people especially.

(Applause). The following motions were put and carried :--Moved by Mrs. LANE, seconded by Miss O' LEARY, "that the Secretary write to the gentlemen's branch of the Land League to request them to allow the Ladies' Land League to meet in their rooms every second

Sunday afternoon.'
Moved by Miss HAYES, seconded by Mrs. FARRELL, "that the thanks of the Ladies' League be, and is hereby, tendered to the gentlemen who assisted in making their meeting a success."

DAVITT FUND.

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	THE POST	550	00
d,	A few friends of the cause, Ottawa	3	00
a	Henry J. Stafford	5	00
- 3.	w. c	1	00
	John Curran	5	00
r	Father Graham	5.	00
n.	James Kelly	1.	00
n d	Francis Curran, Teacher, Charlotte-		
-	town, P.E.I	1.	00
y	A Friend	3	00
y 6	J. C. Hanley, Read, Ont	ī.	00
	James Farrell	1.	00
₩.	Archie Stewart	1.	00
ъ Ө	Daniel Byrn	1.	00
	St Gabriel Branch of the Land League.	10.	00
۱- ا	DI GUDZIO DI LAO DANG ZONGANI	-4.	
L			

The Grand Trunk Boating Club have elected the following officers for 1881:-Mr Joseph Hickson, Honorary President; Messrs L J Seargeant, W J Spicer, H Wallis, E P Hannaford, Honorary Vice-Presidents; James Anthony, President; D Wright, Vice-President; J Lewis, Tressurer; Charles Michael, Secretary; R Peak, W McLean, A Turnbull, W Moffatt, Thos Moffatt, J Ogilvie, R Thompson, committee. It is the intention of the club to send representatives to all the leading regattas in the States and Canada.

Among the pains and aches cured with marvellous rapidity by Dr. Thomas' Educatric Oil, is ear-ache. The young are especially subject to it, and the desirability of this Oil as a family remedy is enhanced by the fact Dunmore, where he sends forth vessels of marvelous beauty, all designed by his own hand. In the late winter and early spring he distributed the disarmament of the returns to aristocratic life, and gives his or ret

THE LAND QUESTION ON THE OLD SOD

AS SEEN BY A BROOKLYNITE.

(Correspondence of the Brooklyn Eagle.) With the Nihilists successful coup against the Czar came the railroading of an extra supply of Land League farmers into the cells of Kilmainham Jail. Monster demonstrations in behalf of Land Reform laws are being held in most every city, town and hamlet in Ireland, and in the leading cities and towns of England and Scotland. From the Lord Lieut. down to the last acquisition in the shape of a raw recruit to the Royal Irish Constabulary, sorrow seems to cast its shadow over the face of all, when the taking off of the late Emperor of all the Russias, Holy Father of the Orthodox Greek Church, master of 80,000,000 subjects, and Jailor-in-Chief of Siberia-is mentioned. Another grave trouble comes up in connection with that body of Irishmen who are more generally found foremost in the ranks of those who swear by the English constitution, Protestant ascendancy and the Hanoverian dynasty. The loyal Orangemen of the purple order are beginning to show their loyalty rather toward the cause of the people, of which here in Ulster they form a large portion, than toward the small body of rapacious landlords who have been for ages living on the substance of the whole tenantry -Catholic, Episcopalian and Presbyterian alike.

The extreme partizan has almost disappeared in Belfast, Lurgan and Coleraine; indeed, the bitter party feeling which took possession of the people of the black North in days gone by, is nowhere to be met with in any one of the nine counties of this province. It seems by common accord that the Catholic party has consented to let the name of King William rost in the pages of history, and the Orangemen are content to permit the Pope to insist on sending him to

A MORE COMFORTABLE REGION. In other words, the whole people of Ulster are beginning to ask each other by what right does the Marquis of Donegal hold 45,344 acres, covering four cities, yielding a rental of over \$250,000? Or why should Lord Lurgan hold 15,920 acres of city sites turning him in annually \$134,000, while thousands of emigrants are leaving the County Armagh in search of farm hands every year? The small farmers of Cavan, who, by the way, are almost as poorly of as the people of Mayo, are seeking for a reason why the Earl of Lounsborough should be in full possession of 15,499 acres, including three cities, yielding him and his tamily over \$100,000, while Cavan crops and cattle breeding are on the decline rather than on the increase?

The famino of 1880 has made the people of Donegal think more than once, if it would not be proper to ask the Duke of Abercorn, by what charter he holds 69,749 acres, extending over five cities and giving him a money tribute of more than \$250,000? And that this enormous sum may be paid, many and many a time the cow has to be driven from the poor man's cottage, and the pig from the widow's lot. Even in Down the half fed linen weavers, who have to make seventy-four yards of linen for \$2.50, taking two full weeks to accomplish the task, have taken it into their heads to dispute the claims put forth by the Earl of Dufferin to draw \$188,000 from 17,000 that an encore was demanded. In response heroism displayed by the Limerick women, themselves and parade through the streets of the young lady recited another fine selection and there is no event in classical antiquity | Inniskillen and Irvingstown seem to have come to the sober conclusion to announce the very able manner, and elicited hearty expres- And there is no event in modern history that benefits likely to spring from a course that will compel the lord lieutenant of the county, the Earl of Erne, to show good cause why he should continue to absent himself from the county, and at the same time draw rents to the amount of \$125,000 from 40,000 acres and four city sites. In Londonderry the Catholics suspended the St. Patrick's day demoustration, as it was given out by the liberal minded Orangemen that instead of holding their annual celebration, steps should be taken toward the getting up of friendly land league clubs; and as your correspondent was informed by a Mr. Samuel Jackson, a prominent member of a Derry lodge, it is among the probabilities that the claims of Sir H. H. Bruce to force thousands to the emigrant ships and almshouses, who would be much better employed on the 16,261 acres that neither he nor his ancestors ever paid as much as a single penny for, will be disputed. This tract of land, if properly used, might, from its proximity to the harbor of Moville, be made, within fifty years, as valuable as the land on which the city of Glasgow stands to-

In Monaghan, where landlordism has been felt almost to crush out the spirit of the people-in fact, in this county where a population of 110,000 have to support 5,102 paupers, by a poor rate of \$18,000—the leading question seems to be, What service does the Earl of Dartray or his family render to the people of Monaghan, or what right, except that of confiscation of a people's heritage, can this ultra-Briton put forth to sustain a claim to 29,317 acres, including three cities, which net him the snug sum of at least \$154,000? But let us get through with this stupendous

PLUNDER SHEET OF ULSTER,

or, at least, that part of it which is stained with the names of nine alien (county) lord lieutenants. The men of Tyrone have spoken to Tyrone, where, less than three centuries ago, English laws were as much respected as if they had been issued from the tembs of the Pharaohs,-Tyrone, which spoke out through her volunteers in the church of Dungannen, in 1782-in this very town of Dungannon, which, like other parts of the county. has felt the blight of emigration, several Land League clubs have sprung into existence, and, in them, Catholics and Protestants fraternizo as brothers.

Apart from the fact that the Earl of Chalambert is a lineal descendant of a famous leader of the Eighty-second Volunteers, still the democratic sentiment of the people is against a system that permits one man to be the absolute master of 26,591 acres, taking in three cities, and footing up on rent day more than \$140,000. Be it remembered that those counties mentioned are the model counties in Ireland, counties which Whig and Tory speakers are never done holding up as models of perfection.

From what I have seen and heard since coming to this side of the Atlantic, I have no hesitation in saying that the reign of the land monopolists is almost at an end. Notwithstanding the virtual suspension of that palladium of the British subject, the Habeas Corpus Act, more than 2,000,000 of them have attended Land League meetings since the week came in.

much to say that no matter what kind of lard | lays.

bill may be given the Irish people, Scotland will make such a demand, which again will be followed up by the landless agricultural tenants of England, as will make Gladstone think that the spirit of democracy has traveled three thousand miles eastward much earlier than he thought by about fifty years. Statesmen and politicians may say what they like, but the day is now at hand when the true rights of man must be respected.

ROUND THE WORLD.

Bishop Cleary was installed at Kingston, esterday.

The express train conductors on the Intercolonial intend to petition for an increase of

It is reported that a Jew was thrown into the flames of a burning house by the people of Tartovo, Russia.

The Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh will spend the greater part of the summer and autumn in Germany, at Coburg.

Hugh Murray, a native of Ireland, and one of the oldest settlers in Brechin, Ont., died

very suddenly yesterday, while at breakfast. The friends of the Government claim that the Irish Land Bill will have a majority of 110 on its second reading in the House of

Commons. Lord Rowton will shortly be appointed to a post near Her Majesty, and will in course of time become the Queen's private secretary.

Mr. Labouchere intends to introduce a Bill of indemnity in the House of Commons to protect Mr. Bradlaugh against the suit for penalties.

The Porte has published a decree ordering an examination into the scheme for financial reforms proposed by the Turkish Ambassador to England,

Building operations in Buffalo are generilly suspended by the strike of the bricklayers and stonemasons, who demand three dollars per day.

The Nihilists have answered the manifesto remain in the Vatican, and therefore will not of the Czar by a proclamation saying they insist on sending him to confident of victory.

> The statement that the Marquis of Lorne would resign the Governor-Generalship of Canada on his return from the North-West is denied on official authority.

> Prince Alexander of Bulgaria threatens to resign his crown on account of the behavior of his Ministers and the impossibility of fulfilling his mission with success. The London correspondent of the Edinburgh

> Scotsman asserts, on high authority, that the Government attach no importance to the disquieting rumors from the Transvaal. The colossal statue of the Madonna, 28 feet in height, which Mr. Robitaille intends plac-

> ing on Cape Trinity, 1,500 feet above the

River Saguenay, is now on exhibition. At Ludlow, Mass., a singular disease has broken out among the cattle, several of which have died. The lungs were found to be dark-honeycombed and "water-fountain" in

the brain.

As a recognition of the celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of his accession to the throne the Duke of Brunswick has granted \$2,500 out of his private purse to the poor of his capital.

The entries for the O'Leary International Belt contest, which begins on the 23rd inst., at the Madison Square Garden, includes George Littlewood, of Sheffield, Eng., Vint and others.

A London despatch says Mr. Gladstone will probably accept a Peerage and a seat in the House of Lords after the passage of the Land Bill. It is said his title will be Earl Oxford Lieut. Samuel A. Cherry, of the Fifth

Cavalry, and escort, while scouting for road-

agents near Niobrara, Nebraska, came upon them suddenly, when a fight ensued and Lieut Chorry was killed. John Renforth, brother of James Renforth. ex-champion of England, in a handicap race lately on the Tyne, with many competitors,

won easily. He is only 22 years of age, and never rowed in a regatta before. In a recent performance of "Gli Ugonotti" at Covent Garden, London, no less than four artists were Poles, namely, Sembrich, whose

real name is Kochauska, Mile. de Reszke,

Edward de Rezke and Mierzowinski. A London correspondent hears that it is probable the Riband of the Garter placed at the disposal of Her Majesty by the death of Lord Beaconsfield will, on the recommendation of Mr. Gladstone, be conferred upon the Duke of St. Albans.

Rapid progress is being made in the restoration of the ancient Abbey Church of Minster, in Sheppy, England, which is said to be the oldest sacred building but one in the kingdom, and it is expected that the work will be completed next month.

Tunis owes much of its old reputation to the manufacture of the skull-caps worn by Orientals, for which it was once famous. At former period it was almost the only place a which these caps were manufactured. In the last century 50,000 persons were employed in Tunis in making skull-caps, and 3,000 bales of Spanish wool were annually used in the manufacture. The Duke of Sutherland is President of the

Queen's Tapestry Works at Windsor, and takes great interest in them. They have turned cut some exquisite specimens of new Gobelins. His mother, who was Mistress of the Robes to the Queen during the early part of her reign, was regarded as her guardian up to her marriage, and the present Duke and Duchers are on teams of close intimacy with

Mr. Chenery, the editor of the London Times is on a visit to Lord O'Hagan at his seat, Woodlands. This is the first time he has set foot in Ireland. Barnes, the predecessor of Delane, was an irishman, but Delane never set foot in Ireland; neither did Lord Beaconsfield or Mr. Gladstone take even that trouble until a year since, though within a few hour's journey, and undertaking to legislate for its people.

A certain dean, passing one day through the streets of Oxford, met several undergraduates, who passed him without removing their caps. The dean called one of them, and said, "Do you know me?" "No, sir." "How long have you been at college?" "Eight days, sir." Oh very well," said the dean, continuing his walk, "puppies, I remember, den't open their eyes till the ninth day."

The central station for the carrier pigeons kept by the German Government for use in the event of war, is at Cologne, in a disused monastery. The keeper and office are located on the ground floor, and above is a huge pigeon cote. The birds are kept in training by being sent on regular journeys, short in winter. They are all reared as Cologne, and then despatched to Mayence, Strasburg, and Metz. The central station is connected with Berlin by intermediate reTHE WAR IN NORTH AFBICA.

AT THE CLOSE PROXIMITY OF THE FRENCH.

its chief object was to overcome and crush

the Mutselman malcontents who are known

to be fermenting trouble in the Algerian Pro-

A despatch to the Gaulois this morning

states that telegraphic communication was

cut yesterday near Medfelbab, Ali Bri's head-

quarters. It is suspected Ali Bri had a band

The Ministerial statement, which is to be

turn things are taking in Tunis begins to

alarm the people, and serious diplomatic dif-

ficulties are anticipated. The leading articles

of the Paris papers have for the last two days

fairly reflected the nervous and uncertain

state of public opinion. It is generally felt

that the war, if by any stretch of courtesy it

can be called a war, ought to be brought to

an end without delay. The sympathies of

Europe, Italy alone excepted, were at the out-

set with France. They would at once cease

to be so if the French occupied Tunis.

No large body of Kroumirs has yet been discovered. The correspondent

of the Figuro telegraphed late to-night from

Lacalle that the bodies of two French soldiers,

horribly mutilated, have been picked up out-

side of the camp at Elmana. Of course the

Kroumirs are credited with the atrocity. The

Figuro correspondent somewhat naively

waxes indignant at the enemey's cowardice

and barbarity. He is apparently of opinion,

like many of his countrymen, that it was the

duty of the Kroumirs to await the onset of

Panis, May 12.—According to a Galatz tele-

No confirmation of the report of the Bey's

The same journal calls attention to-day to

a serious inaccuracy in the summary of the

Bey's circular to the Caids, telegraphed to the

French papers. There is no mention of

Germany or Italy in the circular, although

they are referred to as the "friendly powers."

The Tunisian tribes were, it appears, induced

to give up their intended resistance to the

French occupation of Mateur by Mr. Smith,

The Ministerial declaration read in the

Chamber to-day, was loudly applauded, and

has made an excellent impression. The em-

phasis with which M. Jules Ferry declares

that the quarrel concerned only France and

General Breard was expected to reach the

Bardo to-day, unless the Bey proves much

more stubborn than he is likely to be. It is

Mohammed Elsadon and his henchman,

Mustapha, are depicted by the correspondent

of the Temps in a telegram published to-night

as horror struck by their proximity to the

French. Mustapha is said to spend hours at

a time in consultation with a wizard trying to

not thought the troops will enter Tunis.

the Boy was much remarked.

an English resident, whom they consulted.

the French army and submit quietly to ex-

vinces.

in the matter.

REVIEW OF BOOKS MAGAZINES, &c.

Says the New York Sun, in its obituary notice of Lord Beaconsfield: "In 'Lothair' and Eadymion, while we detect the propensity of an Oriental mind to theatric posturing and gorgeous coloring, we cannot but acknowledge that the picture, viewed as a transcript of society and of the arts by which the forces are controlled, attests the hand of one whose knowledge bears the stamp of conquest and authority, whose commerce with mankind has been prolonged, multiform and masterful."

THE COMPANION VOLUME TO THE REVISED NEW TESTAMENT.

The following item is going the newspaper is an error. The book, as it will be issued in | ing the dogs round the house bark furiously. America, is a combination of two books, one | Suddenly a dreadful scream from one of the prepared by Dr. Alex. Roberts, of the Eng- servants convinced her that brigands lish Company of Revisers, and the other by a were in the house, and prompted her member of the American Committee, who has to call to her busband, 'Harry been prominently identified with the work Brigands!' with all the facts. The former book is owned prices are to be uniform. The Companion Volume, in its combined shape, will be a history of the revision, and also an exhaustive Boards of Revisers to make the thousands of changes from the old version. It ought always to accompany the Revised Testament, and hence its name, Companion Volume. These works can be had from I. K. Funk, Dey street, New York.

IRISH AFFAIRS.

THE NORTH IN THE AGITATION-NO CONFIDENCE IN THE LAND BILL -MILITARY PRECAUTIONS.

London, May 8 .- The New York Herald's Dublin correspondent says:-

It is impossible to define Mr. Parnell's attitude toward the bill. Undoubtedly he has receded considerably from his first injudicious declaration of approval at Cork'a fortnight ago, and he may yet be found among the most bitter opponents of the bill in the House of Commons. A great deal has been staked on the reception the bill would meet with in the Province of Ulster, where the great tenant right battle was fought only ten years ago. It may be of interest to know that had the bill been put to the vote in the recent Land League Convention not a single representative from the North of Ireland would have approved of it. Every delegate, in fact, was prepared to vote against it, and it is only because they see that they will yet have an opportunity of doing so at the second convention that they refrained from bringing forward at once a vote of condemnation. Not a single meeting in Ulster has passed resolutions expressing full confidence in the bill to redress grievances. On the contrary, the proposed amendments are on the most vital portions, and sufficiently indicate that those most interested regard the bill with suspicion and distrust, feelings intensified by the absence of any distinct declaration of disapproval from the landlord party. Mr. Parnell must cast about in the House of Commons for some means of bringing himself into harmony with the opinion of the country, which is distinctly against the bill, and in favor of going on with the land war. The honorable gentleman cannot afford to split the Land League party. The people are not yet tired of the land war, although they must fight under very much more disadvantageous circumstances than during any period of the past two years of agitation. The time has passed when the name of the Land League uld terrorize a district and cause a brigade of British troops to turn out to defend a "Boycotted" Boycott. The Orange Emergency Committee and the Property Defence Association have done much, in conjunction with the Coercion Act, to allay fear among the farmers and to give confidence to the landlords in dealing with refractory tenants. or the originals. The original landlords in dealing with refractory tenants. The agents of these associations are almost ubiquitous. They turn up at all times and in all places in the most unexpected manner. They serve writs, they execute decrees, they buy up cattle at sheriffs' sales for rent and

try gatherings as the Royal Irish Constabulary. Curiously enough, they have hitherto gularly black, and armed with swords and been allowed to carry out their operations almost unmolested. Not a single serious atghio Katzaro and Nicola Dondonka, wore tempt has been made to injure one of these also a quantity of silver ornaments. Having agents or impede him in the discharge of the entered into negotiations for the ransom, and disagreeable duty he has undertaken. "Boy- forced Mr. Sater to write a letter to the Concotting" in Ireland now is almost a thing of sul-General, they let his wife go, and after a the past. For good or evil the immense sad parting from her husband she made the power wielded by the Land League in the best of her way to Salonica." closing months of last year is slowly parsing away, and the men who decline to follow the popular voice on the Land Bill, no matter who they may be, will find themselves and their praved appetite of the intemperate, but a pure influence passing away with the devices by which the Land League became famous. It is the Secretions. It acts promptly on the Bowels, the Liver, the Blood and the Kidneys, quite evident from some recent movements that the government does not trust the prepurifying and giving tone to the entire sent suspicious calm which has settled down over the country. A large number of waronly 10 Cents, Large Bottles \$1.00. 40-2 rants which were issued for the arrest of persons suspected of "treasonable practices" have not been executed for the all sufficient reason that the men are not forthcoming, and it is well known that many of them have not left the country. The strict military precautions which have been observed during the winter are not relaxed, except to the extent of granting a few days' leave to officers. The order for the recall of the Scots Guards, who are most unrapids, had struck for an increase of wages comfortably housed in Ship Street Barracks, from \$2.00 to \$2.50 per day. And not only was expected fully two months ago, but still do they demand an increase of wages, it does not come, and the colonel was startled a few days ago by a request from the commanding efficer to state the sbortest possible notice on which he could make his battalion ready for removal to Cork. posite Kingstor, arrived at Caughnawaga with The reply was "Twenty-four hours," but I a raft. He found all the Indians on strike am sure the gallant corps would pack up and take steamer for London in twelve. A curious precaution was recently taken. In all the and his pilots, who brought down the raft in the afternoon. Later on French Canadian military barracks and public places large depilots brought down three drams of timber, posits of fine sand, the only extinguisher for Greek fire and petroleum, have been made. these proceedings, assaulted the agent. It is and the Indians to mark their hostility of It has rather a curious effect to see large heaps of sand lying in every convenient scarcely possible that the Indians will benefit by their action, as the business of piloting corner of the soldiers' quarters, banked up by rafts through the rapids is not sufficiently arms, chests and spare baggage. None of the extensive as to make their services imperctively necessary. While acknowledging their right to strike for higher pay, those interested strongly cousure the demand which extra sentries have been removed, and there appears a disposition to increase rather than diminish the vigilance so rigidly enforced during the last seven or eight months. Time desires to exclude white men from acting as will show whether this extreme caution is

purchase tenants' interests in farms.

They are as prominent figures in all coun-

As a houlth renewer Burdock Blood Bittees acts like a charm. In Malaria, Bilious Complaints, Scrofula and all disorders of the Blood, Liver and Kidneys, this great combination of Vegetable medicines proves a certain specific. A few doses regulate the equal. Trial Bottles 10 Cents.

justified or not.

THE GREEK BRIGANDS.

CAPTURE OF THE SUIER FAMILY—A CLASSIC LOT OF CUT-THROATS-A NIGHT OF TERROR.

A despatch from Constantinople announces that the British Consul continues to negotiate with the brigands for the liberation of Mr. Suter without regard to the rumor that he was on board the bark supposed to have been manned by brigands, which was recently sunk by a Turkish gunboat.

The exciting narrative of Mr. Suter's capture is told by Mr. Stuart Glennie in a letter to the London Times, and is a curious commentary on the condition of the new borderland of Turkey and Greece. "On Thursday evening, the 7th of April, at about halfpast ten," says Mr. Glennie, "Mr. and Mrs. rounds: "The Companion Volume to the Suter having retired to their sleeping apart-Revised New Testament is the work published ment, Mr. Suter being already asleep, but by Cassel', Petter, Galpin & Co., they having some of the servants still up in their room, sold an edition to I. K Funk & Co." This Mrs. Suter's attention was attracted by hear-

Mr. Suter then sprang out of from the beginning, and is well acquainted bed, seized his rifle and rushed to the door, which he opened, but seeing the gallery full by the Messra Cassell, the latter owned by us. of armed men instantly tried to close it The Messrs. Cassell and ourselves have again. The brigands pushed it from the agreed to issue the two books as one-they outside, trying to keen it open, but the united printing their edition, and we ours. The efforts of Mr. and Mrs. Suter were successful in shutting and locking it. Thus they stood for a moment in their nightdresses. The knocks then redoubled and blows were explanation of the reasons which led the two struck at the door with an axe. Mr. Suter then went to the window and called to the troops, when the brigands fired a volley from the balcony of the house. This was evidently done to show that they were masters of the situation and that an attack by the soldiers would be perfectly uspless. The soldiers responded with another volley directed at the nouse and the firing became general, the bullets penetrating the walls and passing into the rooms. It was a perfect miracle that no one was killed. Mrs. Suter and her chi'd lay flat on the ground under a thick quilted covering, termination. while Mr. Suter, rifle in hand, stood in readiness to receive the first comer. Seeing, hewgram, published in La Republique Francaise ever, that the door was giving way, Mr. this morning, the Porte, on Monday, gave orders for the despatch of five Turkish iron-Suter pursued the wisest and only course left left to him—threw open the door and welcomed the brigands with 'Kallos oriesti' (welcome) and extendclads to Tunis. The order was only countermanded after a vigorous protest from the French Ambassador. ing his hand bide them enter. He then quietly asked them what they wanted of him. assassination, which was current here yester-They replied, 'Your money or your life.' He day, has so far been received.

replied, "Do what you like with me, but spare my wife and child. 1 implore you frighten her not, for she is enciente, and the result will be fatal to her." One of the number, rougher than the rest, apprached Mrs. Suter, who was at the further end of the room, and, drawing his sword, placed its point to her breast and said, 'Give me your money or I will cut your throat.' Mrs. Suter neither screamed nor fainted, but looking steadily at him said, 'I have only four liras in the house. They are in that box; take them if you wish.' He replied, 'It is a lie; I will kill you.' She responded, you and I believe in the same Christ, and in His name I tell you I have no more money, and (laying bare her

throat) cut my throat if you will; I can do no more. He then said, It is a lie. What Englishman lives without money in his house? We have been told that your household expenses amount to £20 a day; how can you have only four liras in the house?' He again held his sword toward Mrs. Suter and ordered her and her husband to dress themselves and their child and accompany them to the mountain. Poor Mrs. Suter followed these instructions to the best of her ability. Her little girl, a pretty child of four years of age, who had been lying half hidden

go. With much difficulty they put on their

clothes, and, after an arduous march, reached

the top of the mountain. There they found

a grassy platform of considerable size

surrounded by bushes and trees. The

moon had now set and the scene

was illuminated only by the torches of the brigands. The servants were then

prisoners were told to sit down, while the brigands formed a large circle round them,

some sitting and some standing, while others

seemed posted all over the mountain, signal-

ling and whistling to each other. The brig-

ands appeared to be mostly young men, hav-

ing no covering on their heads but their

ample locks, wearing fustanellas or kilts, re-

Burdock Blood Bitters is not a Whiskey

Stimulant or fancy drink to pander to the de-

vegetable life-giving Tonic and regulator of

A NEW PHASE OF THE STRIKE

FEVER.

THE CAUGHNAWAGA INDIANS DEMAND AN IN-

CREASE OF WAGES.

Important news arrived from the village of

Canghnawaga last Wednesday. It was re-

ported that the Indians there, employed dur-

ing the summer in pileting rafts through the

but also that no white men be hereafter

employed in the business which they consider

peculiarly their own. Yesterday the agent

for Messrs. Calvin & Son, Garden Island, op-

with the exception of Chief Joseph Delisle

pilots, and think that a successful termination

would have been more probable had the

strikers sought a union with their " pale-face"

brethren engaged in the same business. Six

more drams were brought through the rapids

The Cape Ministry has received no con-

Wedgesday morning.

Try a Sample Bottle which costs

rifles.

The three captains, Aristidi, Ghior-

reed the future. Tunis, May 13.—The Bey has signed a by a Turkish quilt, with big, wide open blue treaty with France. The French troops will eyes, quietly surveying the scene, now came not enter Tunis. out of her refuge and asked to be dressed to

MEETING OF CITIZENS

A meeting of citizens, to appoint a Citizens' Exhibition Committee for 1881, was held in the Long-Room of the Mechanics' Institute at four o'clock p m. Tuesday week. The attendance was large and influential. On motion of Mr. A. McGibbon, Mayor

Beaudry took the Chair, and Mr. Richard White was appointed Secretary.
Mr. M. H. GAULT, M.P., said that

last year's committee were now prepared to hand over to their successors the handsome sum of \$3,000, which had been left over after all expenses had been paid. Sir Hugh Allan moved that all attractions

be made a special object for consideration. Mr. David Morrice then moved that, with view to carry out the previous resolution,

the following gentlemen be named a committee, to be known as "The Citizens' Exhi- is especially a good way to cook poor pieces bition Committee for 1881:-

Robt Benny, A W Ogilvie, S Greenshields. J Coghlin, M P Ryan, M P, Wm Weir, Hon L Braubien, R P Presontaine, M P P, Peter Redpath, Geo Hague, Andrew Allan, F W Henshaw, P P Martin, J L McLachlan, E K Greene, W R Elmenhorst, Jas A Contlie, A A Trottier, John McLean, (Jno McLean & Co), James Benning, John Crawford, Gilman Cheney, G W Moss, C F Smithers, O McGarvey, H A Nelson, Henry Morgan, J C Mc-Laren, Alex Murray, S H Ewing, J O'Brien, J H Mooney, Wm Donahue, David Morrice, Victor Hudon, Chas S Watson, Jas Mc-Shane, M P P; Jonathan Hodgson, D Macmaster, M P P; W W Ogilvie, Alf Perry, L O Loranger, M P P; John McDougall, Richard White, Thomas White, M P; W D Strond, Hon M Laviolette, J O Turgeon, B Tansey, G R Fabre, G W Stephons, Angus Grant, S C. Stevenson, Thomas Costen, Richard Holland, Alexander Murray, H R Ives, CO Perrault, C J Baird, A Desjardins, M P; LO David, Hon J R Thibaudeau, Thomas Thibadeau, James Stewart, Robt Brown, J Coristine, Richard Thomas, Thomas Robins, E A White head, Jos Gould, John Ritchie, Hugh Graham, Lt-Col Stevenson, A M Perkins, Ald Grenier. Hood, Proctor, Gilman, Wilson, Robert, Hagar, Laurent, Donovan, Allard, Watson, Thomas Wilson, Gauthier, McCord, Kennedy, Thibault, J C Wilson, Beauchamp, Jeannotte, Fairbairn, Armand, Prevest, Farrell, David, Brown Laberge, Mooney, Stephens.

Mr. M. P. RYAN, M. P., suggested that they should have a permanent exhibition for for the Province of Quebec in the city of Montreal.

At this juncture the Secretary read the following letter from Mr. Joseph Hickson:-.Grand Trunk Railway of Canada, General Manager's Office,

MONTREAL, May 9th, 1881. DEAR SIR,—I am very sorry that it is not possible for me to attend the meeting to be held to-morrow. Had it been otherwise I should have had great pleasure in either with an egg. Filtered coffee is very nice for bowels, and as a restorative Tonic it has no firmation of the report that the Basutos have moving or seconding the resolution to which an afterdinner drink, and when taken without 40.2 | refused the award of Sir Hercules Robinson. | you called my attention to day.

The Exhibition held last year in Montreal was a complete success, and I am satisfied if such an Exhibition is held annually, each THE STUBBORN BEY-THE MOHAMEDANS ALARMED year's gathering will prove more successful than preceding ones, and the industrial and PARIS, May 12.—Abdelader, once the bitagricultural interests of the Province will be

terest enemy of France, has just shown her, according to the Figure to-day, a signal proof of the loyal friendship which for many years past he has professed for her. He has sent thereby greatly promoted. In the past the uncertainty as to whether there would be an Exhibition or not, and the still further uncertainty as to where it would the French Government a warning that a be held, if it should be determined to hold most serious insurrection is about to break one at all, has militated greatly against the out in Algeria. Many people who know the country well have maintained all along that success of former efforts. the expedition has a double purpose and that

I sincerely hope that the project of holding an annual Exhibition will be so warmly endorsed by the citizens at the meeting tomorrow as to render success certain. Yours truly,

J. HICKSON.

Mr. Henry Lyman, Montreal. It was moved by Mr. A. W. Ocilvin, seconded by Mr. John J. Arnton, that the following gentlemen be named an intermediary committee between the Uitizens' and made on the re-opening of the Chambers, is awaited here with no little anxiety. The Permanent Committees —A A Trottier, M P Ryan, M P, Hugh Graham, J P Cleghorn, A McGibbon, D Morrice.

Mr. A. McGibbon moved, seconded by Mr. STEWART, that special efforts be made to have distinguished personages visit the city at Exhibition time.

Rev. Mr. Bray would ask that all the newspapers receive an equal share of advertising, so that visitors would know that Montreal had more than one newspaper.

Mr. H. BEAUGRAND informed the Rev. Mr. Bray that all the newspapers gave their advertising free last year.

Rev. Mr. BRAY said he was misunderstood. He referred to the advertising on the grounds. Mr. J. J. ARNTON said that this advertising was given to the highest bidder.

On motion of Sir Hugh Allan, it was resolved that the \$3,000 be left in the hands of Messrs. A. Robertson, H. Lyman and M. H. Gault, as they had taken such good care of it last year.

The meeting then adjourned.

Mr. Francis Eufoe, a veteran of the war of 1812-14, has died at his home in the Township of Elziver, Ont., aged 93 years.

The late Bishop Wilberforce meutions in one of his letters that Mrs. Norton, meeting him at Sir Sterling Maxwell's, afterward her husband, she told him that she once asked the Duke of Wellington to allow her to dedicate to him some military verses. The reply was eminently characteristic: "Very sorry to be obliged to refuse, but have made it a rule to have nothing dedicated to me, and have kept it in every instance, though as Chancellor of the University of Oxford and in other situations much exposed to authors."

A curious document was presented to Prince Bismarck the other afternoon in the shape of anti-Semitic petition, which has been about the empire for signatures for the last six months, and which aims at imposing restric tions on the immigration of Jews into Germany, at excluding them from certain walks of activity altogether, and, and in fact, at undoing much of the legislation of the past in their favor. Silesia, which has been most assiduously worked upon by the anti-Semitics as being the channel through which the westward stream of Jewish immigration mostly pours, has alone contributed a fifth of the total number of signatures, Brandenburg follows 38,000, including 12,000 from Berlin; Westphalia, with 27,000; the Rhine province, with 20,000; while south Germany has made but a poor show of intolerance. Baden, with Hohenzollern, sending only 7,000, and Bayaria 9. 000. The King of Bavaria, it may be remembered, issued an order strictly forbidding Goverument officials to in any way the movement, which had begun to show signs of spreading in his territory. The Catholic district of the empire have, as a rule, refrained from joining in the agitation against the Jews.

HINTS FOR THE HOUSEHOLD.

CALF'S LIVER BRAISED .- Wash and wipe a calt's liver; lard one side of it; cover the bot tom of the braising pan with slices of salt pork, using about a quarter of a pound; cut an onion and half a carrot to small pieces and spread over the pork; lay the liver on this and dredge thickly with salt, pepper, and flower; cover the pan and place where it will cook slowly for half an hour; then add a bouquet of sweet herbs and three pints of stock or water; put the pan in a moderate oven and Cook two hours; baste frequently with the gravy in the pan, and salt, pepper, and flour; about 20 minutes before the liver is done, add one teaspoonful of vinegar and one of lemon juice. Strain the gravy over the liver when it is dished. All kinds of meat can be braised, and it of meat. Braising is a cooking process be Mayor Beaudry, Sir Hugh Allan, John J tween a stewing and baking, and the meat is Arnton, M H Gault, A F Gault, Hugh Mac- made very tender by this process. A piece of kay, A Drummond, S Carsley, Andrew round beefsteak cooked in this way is very delicious. A good time to do it is washing or Hugh McLennau, Alex Buntin, Wm Angus, ironing days, when the oven is not kept very H. R. Molson, J. P. Dawes, A. M. Cassils, R. R. do to braise in. In making the bouquet of Grindley, R. B. Coulson, A. McGibbon, Henry Lyman, H. Beaugrand, G. B. Burland, B. J. will do. hot. Any deep dish that can be covered will

Boiled Coffee .- A small boiled cupful of roasted and ground coffee, one-third of Mocha and two thirds Java; a small egg, shell and all, broken into the pot with the dry coffee. Stir well with a spoon, and pour on three pints of boiling water. Let it boil from five to ten minutes, counting from the time it begins to boil. As soon as it has boiled enough pour in a cupful of cold water, and turn a little of the coffee into a cup to see that the nozzle is not filled with grounds. Turn this back, and let the coffee stand a few minutes to settle, taking care that it dose not boil again. The advantages of boiled coffee has a rich yellow look which is pleasing it also has a peculiar flavor which many people prefer to the flavor gained by any other process. The disadvantages are that the egg coats the dry coffee, and when the hot water is added the coating becomes hard, and a great deal of the best of the coffee remains in the grounds after boiling. Also in boiling much of the fine flavor is lost in the steam that escapes from the pot. The quantity given will make six cups of coffee, The most economical and easiest way of making colfee is by filtering. The French coffee-biggin is valuable for this. It consists of two cylindrical tin vessels one fitting into the other, and the bottom of the upper being a fine strainer. Another course strainer, with a rod running from the centre, is placed upon this. Then the coffee, which is finally ground is put in and another strainer is placed at the top of the rod. The boiling water is porued on and the pot set where it will keep hot, but not boil, until the water is gone through. This will make a clear, strong coffee, with a rich, smooth fluvor. The advantage of the two extra strainers it that the one coming next to the fine strainer prevents the grounds from filling up the fine holes, and so the coffee is clear and more easily made. When milk or cream is aded to filtered coffee it does not turn a rich yellow, as in the case of that boilee

milk and sugar, is said to aid digestion.

"FRITZ" EMMET IN THE LIVERPOOL WORKHOUSE.

LIVERPOOL, May 12.-Mr. Emmet was released to-day. When he was conveyed to the Workhouse Hospital yesterday afternoon in a semi-delirious state he mistook its gloomy corridors for the luxurious splendour of a hotel, and kept crying for drink. He was placed in a room by himself in the lunatic ward, an apartment devoted to the better class of patients being selected. An experienced attendant was told off to see his requirements. About two hours after his admission he became conscious of his whereabouts, and was greatly moved and shame-stricken. Dr. K. Smith, his chief medical attendant at the Washington Hotel, signed the certificate for his removal to the Hospital. This morning Mr. Emmet was much better, and demanded to be released, although Dr. Forbes, the senior House Surgeon, counselled him to remain until to-morrow. He did not feel justified in retaining him, in view of the improvement in Mr. Emmet's condition. Mr. Emmet was therefore liberated, and left the building with his friends. He returned to the Washington Hotel, and this evening took a walk with his manager, Mr. Wilson, and visited the minstrel troupe at St. James Hall. He leaves here to-morrow morning to recuperate at Llandudno, a delightful and popular watering place in the north of Wales. He will be accompanied by his friend, Mr. Allinson, Mr. Wilton, his manager, and Mr. Ready, his stage carpenter.

"I DON'T WANT THAT STUFF."

Is what a lady of Boston said to her husband when he brought home some medicine to cure her of sick headache and neuralgia which had made her miserable for fourteen years. At the first attack thereafter, it was administered to her with such good results that she continued its use until cured, and was so enthusiastic in its praise, that she induced twenty-two of the best families in her circle to adopt it as their regular family medicine. That " stuff" is Hop Bitters .- Standard.

Safes, Vault Doors, &c.

Galt, Ont.

FIRE and BURGLAR PROOF

SAFES

VAULT DOORS

(Awarded First Prize at the late With every facility at command, the most thoroughly reliable work in Safes and Vaults is guaranteed

PRICES LOW!
TERMS OF PAYMENT EASY! Safes on view and for sale at our Warerooms, 29 St. Bonaventure street.

> ALFRED BENN, Agent for Province of Quebec. --CZ 1A---

SAW, PLANING, FLOURING and WOOL WORKING MACHINERY OF ALL KINDS.

29 St. Bonaventure Street.

POND'S EXTRACT.

PAIN DESTROYER and SPECIFIC FOR INFLAMMATION AND HEM-ORRHAGES.

Rheumatism, Neuralgia. No other preparation has cured so many cases of these distressing complaints as the Extract. Our Plaster is invaluable in these diseases, Lumbugge Pains in Back or Side, &c. Our Ointment (50 cents) for use when removal of clothing is incon-venient, is a great help in relieving inflammatory cases.

Hemorrhages. Bledding from the Lungs, Stomach, Nose, or from any cause, is speedily controlled and stopped. Our Nasat syringes (25 cants) and Knhalera. (31.10) are great aids in arresting internal bleeding.

Diphtheria & Sore Throat.
Use the Extract promptly. It is a sure cure. Do.
lay is dangerous.

Catarrh. for this disease, Cold in Headion our "Catarrh Cure," specially prepared
to meet serious cases, contains all the curative
"Operaties of the Extract; our Nami Syringo
hvaluable for use in catarrhal affections, is simple
and unexpensive.

Sores, Ulcers, Wounds, Sprains and Bruises. It is ing, cooling and cleansing. Use our Ointment in connection with the Extract; it will aid in healing, softening and in keeping out the air, Burns and Scalds. For allaying

it is unrivaled, and should be kept in every family ready for use in case of accidents. A dressing of our Ointment will aid in healing and prevent

Inflamed or Sore Eyes.
It can be used without the slightest fear of harm, quieldy allaying all inflammation and soreness without pair. Earache, Toothache and

Faceache. When the Extract is used according to directions, its effect is simply wonderful. Piles, Blind, Bleeding, or Itching-idly caring when other medicines have failed. Pond's Extract Medicated Paper for closet use, is a preventive against Chafing and Piles. Our Clinforent is of great service where the removal of clothing is inconvenient.

For Broken Breast and Sore Nipples. The Extract is so cleanly and effica-clears that mothers who have once used it will never be without it. Our Clutment is the best emollient that can be applied.

Female Complaints. No physician need be called in for the majority of female directed the Arrace be used. Full directions accompany each bottle.

Pond's Extract Has been imitated. The genuine has the words "Pond's Extract" blown in the glass, and our pattern trade-mark on surrounding but wrapper. Now other is genuine. Always insure the parties of barring Pond's Extract. Talk no other perparation. It is never said in bulk, or by measure

Price of Pond's Extract, Tollet ArtiClos and Specialities.

Power extract. The color and S1.77

Power frame. Los Chiera Care. The
Druttere Color of Liver. The
Theodor to the Chief and S1.77

Chief branch Color of Liver. The
Chief branch Color of State Syrings. Los
Chief branch Color by POHO'S EXTRACT CO.

NEW YORK AND LONDON.

NEW YORK AND LONDON. For sale by all Droggists and Fancy Goods Dealers. Orders for \$2 worth, carriage free, on receipt of \$2.21. Orders for \$5 worth, carriage free, on receipt of \$5, if addressed to

No. 14 West Courteenth Street.

Medical.

Whooping - Cough, and all Lung Diseases, when taken in season. People die of consumption simply because of neglect, when the timely use of this remedy would have cured them at once.

Fifty-one years of con. stant use proves the fact that no cough remedy has stood the test like Doirns' Elixir. Price 23 cents and \$1.00 per bottle.
For sale Everywhere.

Dr. Baxter's Mandrake

BITTERS

Will cure Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaints, Indigestion, and all diseases arising from Biliousness. all diseases arising from Biliousness. Price 25 cents per bottle.
For Sale Evarywhere.

HENRY & JOHNSON'S ARNICA AND OIL For Man and Bean.

The most perfect liniment ever compounded. Price 25 cts, and 50 cts.
For Sale Everywhere.

4-ly



Cathartic Pills

Combine the choicest cathartic principles in medicine, in proportions accurately adjusted to secure activity, certainty, and uniformity of effect. They are the result of years of careful study and practical experiences and the second of the periment, and are the most effectual remedy yet discovered for diseases caused by derangement of the stomach, liver, and bowels, which require prompt and effectual treatment. Aver's Pills are specially applicable to this class of diseases. They applicable to this class of diseases. They act directly on the digestive and assimilative processes, and restore regular healthy action. Their extensive use by physicians in their practice, and by all civilized nations, is one of the many proofs of their value as a safe, sure, and perfectly reliable purgative medicine. Being compounded of the concentrated virtues of purely vegetable substances, they are positively free from calomel of any injurious properties, and can be administered to children with perfect safety.

Aven's Pills are an effectual cure for Constipation or Costiveness, Indiges-tion, Dyspepsia, Loss of Appetite, Foul Stomach and Breath, Dizziness, Headache, Loss of Memory, Numbness, Biliousness, Jaundice, Rheumatism, Eruptions and Skin Diseases, Dropsy, Tumors, Worms, Neuralgia, Colic, Gripes, Diarrhea, Dysentery, Gout, Piles, Disorders of the Liver, and all other diseases resulting from a disordered state of the digestive apparatus.

As a Dinner Pill they have no equal.

While gentle in their action, these Pills are the most thorough and searching cathartic that can be employed, and never give pain unless the bowels are inflamed, and then their influence is healing. They stimulate the appetite and digestive organs; they operate to purify and enrich the blood, and impart renewed health and vigor to the whole system.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Practical and Analytical Chemists,

Lowell, Mass. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

LYMAN SONS & CO., MONTREAL, Wholesale Agents.

CARPENTER'S

Is compounded of the best Remedies, proven by an experience of years. Purely Vegetable. Will not harm the most delicate woman or child.

CARPENTER'S HOP BITTERS Cures Liver and Kidney Complaints and all diseases of the Bladder sure and certain.

CARPENTER'S HOP BUTTERS Is the greatest Blood Cleanser in the world; it literally digs up and carries from the systemal Humors, Pimples, Scabs and Blotches.

CARPENTER'S HOP BITTERS Cures Dyspepsia, Sick Headache, Costiveness, Billoneness, Regulates the Howeis and Restores the entire system to a healthy condition.

CARPENTER'S HOP BITTERS

Is not a cheap Rum Drink but is the greatest discovery yet made in medicine.

CARPENTER'S HOP BITTERS Is put up in half-pint bottles, and sold for 25c. PER BOTTLE.

It is sold by Druggists and Storekeepers generally and if they have not got it and have not energy enough to order it, write us and we will tell you where you can get it.

F. M. CARPENTER,

Waterloo, Que.

-THE-

CERTICURE PILLS

Indigestion. Dyspepsia,

BILIOUSNESS

Price 25c. A trial will convince.

Whotesale by New York City. LYMAN BONS & CO. MONTREAL

Plaintiff.

Defendant.

Legal Notices.

CAMADA, PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF JOLIETTE-Superior Court, MELINA TELLIER dite Lafitune, of the parish of St. Liu, in the district of Joliette, wife FABIEN JEANNOTTE dit LaCHAPELLE.

The said FABIEN JEANNOTTE dit LACHA-PELLE,

An action for separation as to property has been instituted in this cause, this day.

CHAS. LABELLE,
IAttorney for Plaintiff.
Joilette, 29th March, 1881.

A BILL WILL BE PRESENT-

DROVINCE OF QUEBEC, District of Montreal, Superior Court. No. 1120. DAME FLAVIE GOUGEON, of the City and District of Montreal, wife of BENJAMIN ETHIER, Mariner, of the same place, duly authorized to appear in judicial preceedings, Plaintiff, vs. the said BENJAMIN ETHIER, Defendant. An action for separation as to property has been instituted in this cause.

ROY & BOUTILLIER,

Attorneys for Plaintiff.

Attorneys for Plaintiff. Montreal, 7th April, 1881. 36 f

CANADA, PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, District of Montreal. Superior Court. DAME MAILIE SUZANNE LOUISE PARENT, of the City of Montreal, said District, wife of BENJAMIN DELIAHAYE, Joweller, of Montreal aforesaid, duly authorized to appear in Judicial proceedings, Plaintiff, vs. BENJAMIN DELIAHAYE, Jeweller, of the same place, Defendant, An action for separation as to property has been instituted in this cause on the first day of April instant.

Professional Cards.

Late of Children's Hospital, New York, and St. Peter's Hospital, Albany, &c. 2004 St. Joseph Street, (over McCale's Drug Store.) 18-G

NOTARY PUBLIC,

Bolls, &c.

CLINTON H. MENEELY BELL CO.,

BUCCESSOR TO

MENEELY & KIMBERLY.

Bell Founders, Troy, N. Y.

DR. KANNON,

N. ROUSSEL,

Z. RENAUD. Attorney for Plaintiff.

C.M.M.D., M.C.P.S.

Huntingdon, P.Q.

a ester en justice.

keeper of the same place, duly, authorized

PPLICATION WILL be made

COMMON SENSE IN MEDICINE.

(Montreal Star, January 5, 1881.) Dr. M. Souvielle, the Parisian physician or. II. Diventor of the Spirometer for the antific treatment of diseases of the lungs cienting and air passages, who recently took up his nd air paneong us, seems to be meeting with excellent success. Already the doctor with excessions of a hundred patients, who has han upon his system a trial and, so far as have given learned, with both satisfaction and Doctor Souvielle makes a deparbenefit the usual methods or treating 110 HOLL THE REAL PROPERTY OF THE CONTENDS that the proper mode of treating them is by dation and absorption, not by pouring inhalation the stomach, and thus upsetting and disarranging one part of the system in the hope of benefitting another. This arguthe hope of being ment certainly has the advantage of being ment certainly has the days the best common sense, which is always the best tod of sense. The doctor certainly has the kind of sense.

bysicians and sufferers to visit him and test instruments free of charge. His office is at 13 Phillips Square, Montreal.

It matters not how often your advisers tell you that diseases such as bronchitis, asthma and catarrh are incurable; read the following

king of his opinions and confidence in his

country for he gives a standing invitation to

notices and judge for yourselves :notices and judge for yourselves:—
MONTREAL, January 13th, 1881,
DEAR DOCTOR,—I have great pleasure in
making public my experience of the beneficial
effects I have derived from the use of your
spironeter and remedies for the cure of
faterth and Bronchitis, which I was afflicted
with for several years; my health is now
moderfully improved since using your
moderfully improved since using your

es. Your truly, C. HILL, Dorchester street, M. Souvielle, 13 Phillips' Square,

MONTBEAL, January 21st, 1881.

MY DEAR SIR.—I am very pleased to bear testimony to your mode of treating throat diseases. My little girl, eleven years of age, has had various attacks of bronchitis. Last fall she had one of those attacks and was confined to the house for some seven or eight weeks. After using one of your Spirometers, with the medicine accompanying it, I am very happy to say that within two weeks after commencing to use the instrument, she was quite better, and has be a very well ever since, now about two menths.

I am, yourstruly, R. L. GAULT. To Dr. M. Souvielle, Montreal.

MONTREAL, January, 1861.

Dr. M. Souviclle Montreal.

DEAR SIR,—I am very pleased to give you this testimony of the benefit I have received from the use of your instrument, the Spirometer, and the remedies accompanying it for my disease. I was three years troubled with catarria in the head, loss of voice and bronchitis, and I am happy to say that I am now quite cured, and have to thank you for it by the use of your spirometer and remedies.

Yours respectfully,

Montreal.

Letters must contain stamp for reply. nstruments and preparations expressed to ny address.

REST AND COMFORT TO THE SUFFERING. "BROWN'S HOUSEHOLD PANACEA" has no equal for relieving pain, both internal and external. It cures Pain in the Side Back or Bowels, Sore Throat, Rheumatism, Toothache, Lumbago and any kind of a Pain or Ache. "It will most surely quicken the Blood and Heal, as its acting power is wonderiul." "Brown's Household Papacca," being acknowledged as the great Pain Reliever, and of double the strength of any other Elixir or Liniment in the world, should be in every family handy for use when wanted, "as it really is the best remody in the world for Cramps in the Stomach, and Pains and Aches of all kinds," and is for sale by all Druggists at 25 cents a bottle. [G26

MOTHERS! MOTHERS!! MOTHERS!!! depend upon it; there is no mistake about it There is not a mother on earth who has ever mother, and relief and health to the child, operating like magic. It is perfectly safe to use in all cases, and pleasant to the taste, and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the Taited States. Sold everywhere at 25 cents [G26

For Bronchial, Asthmatic and Pulmonary Complaints, "Brown's BRONCHIAL TROCHES"

DR. HARVEY'S ANTI-BILIOUS AND PURGATIVE Pals, have been gotten up on Scientific Principles, and any one using them, at especially this season of the year, will find in them the best spring medicine obtainable. CHILDREN WHO PICK THEIR NOSES

are most generally afflicted with worms. How they get into their little stomachs, it may be difficult to know, but it is easy to get them out by using BROWN'S VERMIFUGE COM-FITS or Worm Lozenges. They are pleasant to take: children like them, but the worms IMPORTANT TO MOTHERS. - MRS.

WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, for all diseases with which children are afflicted, is a certain remedy. It alloys all pain, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, sure to re-gulate the lowels, and cures wind colic. Depend upon it, mothers, it will relieve the little sufferer immediately. 34.4

A TERRIBLE THING IS A PAIN IN the small of the back; it may come from disordered kidneys, from a cold or a wrench. But in all cases, BROWN'S HOUSEHOLD PANACEA and Family Liniment, well rabbed in, will afford instantaneous relief, and ultimately remove the cause of the trouble. 34.4

Josh Billings remarks that "Those who are too proud to enquire what a thing kosts when they buy it, are the fust ones to find fault when they come to pay for it."

Too true, too true, Josh; our neighbor is troubled with some derangement of the slomach; it may be biliousness or dyspepsia; he calls in the aid of a doctor. Our neighbor is too proud to ask the probable cost of getting cured, and is treated for days, after which a large bill is sent in, and great growling and grumbling is the result. The doctor's bili need not be paid if Baxter's Mandrake Bitters are used. The result will be great joy and satisfaction.

RECLOWAY'S CINTMENT AND PILLS .- For bad legs, bad breasts, scorbutic and scrofulous sores this is a genuine specific. The grateful and earnest gratitude of thousands who have experienced its unrivalled power over these complaints, and who have been raised from prostrate helplessness and a condition loathsome to themselves and others, renders it quite unnecessary to enlarge in this place upon its extraordinary virtues. The parts silected should be bathed with lukewarm water, and when the pores are thereby opened the Cintment should be well rubbed in, at least twice a day. It is always advisable to take Holloway's Pills in these disorders, as this much assists the Ointment's action. The Pills check the fever, purify the blood, and eject all morbid matter engendered by these

POND'S EXTRACT FOR PAIN .- You seldom see much allusion to it in the public prints, yet its sale has extended to all parts of the world.

Consumption Cared.

An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure for Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh. Asthma, and all throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a desire to re-lieve 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. W. SHERAR, 149 Powers' Block, Rochester, 11-cow-G

WHAT THE SUPERIORESS' OF THE CONVENTS THINK OF THE WEBER PIANOS.

New York Piano Co., Montreal:
GENTLEMEN,—It is with pleasure I announce that I am perfectly satisfied with the Weber (New York) piano which I bought from you. It gives every satisfaction, and I would be happy to have it introduced into all our establishments, as well as to all those who wish to buy a fine piano.

Yours respectfully, SISTER ST. ROMUALD. Superioress Congregation de Notre Dame,

We have used the planes of Mr. A. Weber in this institution for several years, and feel pleasure in recommending them for their fine tone and durability. They give entire satis. faction in every respect.

SISTER MARY ANGELA HUGHES, Superioress Mount St. Vincent Academy, New York.

The Czar and Czarina of Ruseia were received with great enthusiasm by the im. mense multitude who were present at the review of the imperial troops on Wednesday.

For all purposes of a family medicine Hag-vard's Yellow Oil will be found invaluable. Immediate relief will follow its use. It relieves pain, cures chilblains, frostbites, scalds, burns, corns, rheumatism neuralgia, &c., &c. For internal, use it is none the less wonder-One or two doses frequently cure sore throat. It will cure croup in a few minutes. A few bottles has often cured asthma. Colic has been cured in fifteen minutes by a teaspoonful dose. It cures with the utmost rapidity. It is really a wonderful medicine.

THE SNOBOURACY SNUBBED.

The Quebec Telegraph says :- His Excellency the Marquis of Lorne and suite have arrived in town and taken up their residence on the Citadel to await the arrival of H.R. H. the Princess Louise. It is certainly very much to be hoped that His Excellency will be allowed to enjoy that liberty of movement and freedom from impertinent intrusion, during his stay in our midst, which are the right of every private gentleman. If the shoddy snobocracy of this community, who are so fond of rubbing their worthless skirts against the representatives of royalty, will Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with the execuciating pain of cutting teeth? If so, go at once and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately—left the would take it as a great favor. But depend upon it; there is no mistake aboutit only bave the common sense and the components of the common decency to leave the Marquis of Lorne N.Y., and 9 South 13th street, Philadelphia, Pa., cure Rupture in from 30 to 90 days, and will pay \$1,000 for a Rupture they cannot cure. Philadelphia, Pa., cure Rupture in from 30 to 90 days, and will pay \$1,000 for a Rupture they cannot cure. Philadelphia, Pa., cure Rupture in from 30 to 90 days, and will pay \$1,000 for a Rupture they cannot cure. Philadelphia, Pa., cure Rupture in from 30 to 90 days, and will pay \$1,000 for a Rupture they cannot cure. Philadelphia, Pa., cure Rupture in from 30 to 90 days, and will pay \$1,000 for a Rupture they cannot cure. Philadelphia, Pa., cure Rupture in from 30 to 90 days, and will the bone and sinew of Quebec, he would do used it, who will not tell you at once that it well to turn a few hours of his visit to acwill regulate the bowels, and give rest to the count by a tour through our shoe and iron factories in St. Roch's and Levis.

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 application of the fine properties of well selected cocos, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavored beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by manifest remarkable curative properties. 36.2 | the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist any 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 ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."-Civil Service Gazette. Sold only in packets labelled-"JAMES Errs & Co.. Homeopathic Chemists, London, England." Also makers of Epps's Chocolate Essence for afternoon nae.

LOCAL AGENTS WANTED.

WANTED-ACTIVE LOCAL AGENTS in overy CITY, TOWN and VILLAGE in the DOMINION and UNITED STATES to solicitanhacriptions and collect amounts in their respective localities due to the "TRUE WITNESS." To active and trustworthy men a liberal commission will be paid. For further particulars apply to the "TRUE WITNESS" Office, 761 Craig street. Montreal, Canada.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TEACHER WANTED FOR Separate School No. 4, Township of Alfred, holding a third-class certificate in Omario and capable of teaching the French language. Apply to J. R. BROWNRIGG, Sec.-Treasurer, Montebello, Que.

CATARRH & BRONCHITIS!

A lady for many years suffering from the above diseases, having tried many advertised remedies and the most eminent physicians in America and Europe, was at last cured by an old German physician in Berlin. Will send the prescription and necessary instructions on receipt of \$2 by registered letter, or by express C.O.D. Address.

C.O.D. Address,
MRS. H. SYLVESTER,
P. O. Box, 1857, Montreal.

THE CASE OF IRBLAND STATED,

Being a Thorough History of the Land Question.....\$1.00 Cabinet Photographs of Par-

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Imperial Austrian 100fl. Government Bond

ISSUED IN 1864, Which bonds are issued and secured by the Government, and are redeemed in drawings

FOUR TIMES ANNUALLY,

Until each and every bond is crawn with a larger or smaller premium. Every bond must draw a prize, as there are NO BLANKS. The Three Highest Prizes Amount to

> 200,000 Florins, 20,000 Florins, 15,000 Florins,

Any bonds not drawing one of the above prizes must draw a premium of not less than 200 Florins. The next drawing takes place on the let of June, and every bond bought of us on the force the let of June is cuttled to the whole premium that may be drawn thereon on that date.

Out-of-town orders sont in Registration Legislation.

date.
Out-of-town orders sent in Registered Letters, and inclosing \$5, will secure one of these bonds for the next drawing.
For orders, circulars, and any other information educates.

International Banking Co., No. 150 Broadway, New York City.

ESTABLISHED IN 1874. N.B.—In writing, please state that you saw this in the True Witness. this in the TRUE WITNESS.

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

The result chemists.

Stove Polish



For beauty of Polish, Saving Labor, Cleanliness, Durability, and Cheapness, Unequalled. MORSE BROS., Proprietors, Cauton, Muss

Each package of the genuine bears our Trade Mark—a cut of the Rising Sun. Trade Mark Copyrighted in U.S. in 18 Registered in U.S. Patent Office 1872.

Registered in Canada 1879. LYMAN, SONS & CO., Montreal Agents. Æ3" Registered in Great Britain in 1880

Miscellaneous.

\$5 to \$20 per day at home. Samples worth Address STINSON & Co., Portland, Malne. 7-6

\$72 A WEEK. \$12 a day at home easily made. Costly out it free. Address True & Co., Augusta, Maine. 7-G

\$66 a week in your own town. Terms and \$5 outfit free. Address H. HALLETT & Co., Portland. Maine. 7-G NOTICE—The Canada Advertising Agency, No. 29 King St. West, Toronto, W. W. Butcher, Manager, is authorized to receive Advertisements for this Paper.

R. PTURE!

Musical Instruments.

Pianos Anotherbattle on high prices Raging
War on the monopolist renerced.

The See Beatty's latest Newspaper full reply (sent free) before buying Piano or Organ. Readmy latest War Circular. Louest prices ever given Organs
Adress Daniel F. Beaty, Washing-

Marble Working.

ST. LAWRENCE MARBLE WORKS



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Cemetery Work a Specialty. MANTLES

AND PLUMBERS'SLABS, &c. MADE TOORDER.

Dye Works.

TITHE WEALTH OF NATIONS Consists in the individual economy of the people. Therefore all the people of Montreal should have their Dresses, Coats, Pauts, Snawis, Curtains, Table and Pinno Covers. &c., &c., Clenned, or Dyed at the ROYAL DYE WORKS, the place where good work and satisfaction is guaranteed.

ROYAL DYE WORKS, 706 CRAIG STREET. JOHN L. JENSEN, Established 1870.

Church Ornaments.

Serecal Frechon & ci MANUFACTURERS OF CHURCH ORNAMENTS STATUES &c. 252 NOTRE DAME ST. MONTREAL Nov 17, 80.

Undertakers.

CASKETS AND COFFINS.

The Casket and Coffin business formerly conducted by G. W. Drew, has been bought out by the undersigned. A large assortment is now on hand and will be sold at moderate prices. Those brequiring the like will find it to their advantage to call before purchasing elsewhere. Burial Robes and Plates always on hand. Hearses always on hand.

DANIEL SHANKS. Huntingdon, P.Q. Medical.

LUBY'S

A lady, an actress, who took great pride in her magnificent chevelure, found it suddenly turning grey. She was disconsolate, but for tunately found out in time the virtues of a certain remedy which made the Grey Hair disappear as if by magic, and beside served as a rich perfume. The remedy was LUBY'S PARISIAN HAIR RENEWER. Sold by all druggists.

FOR

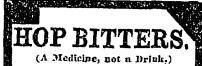
Semiramis, the celebrated Assyrian Queen had hair which was the envy of her subjects: It continued beautiful, flowing and glossy to the end of her life never as much as a grey hair daring to peep through it. It is probable she was acquainted with some remedy afterwards lost; but we have LUBY'S PARISIAN HAIR RENEWER. Sold by all chemists.

THE

On the Montreal Exchange one broker remarked to another: "Why, look, Blank has grey hair!" Blank who is a young man and somewhat of a beau, felt annoyed at the fact of having his grey hairs discovered, but went immediately and procured a bottle of LUBY'S PARISIAN HAIR RENEWER for fifty cents. The result was amazing. It is sold by all

HAIR!

How common and at the same time how painful it is to ee young people prematurely bald or prematurely grey. It is a source of humiliation to those deficient of hair and a source of anxiety to their friends. The question is, how can these things be remedied? We answer by using LUBY'S PARISIAN HAIR RENEWER. Sold by all chemists.



CONTAINS HOPS, BUCHU, MANDRAKE,

DANDELION. ND THE PURKET AND BEST MEDICAL QUALI-TIES OF ALL OTHER BITTERS.

THEY CURE

l Discases of the Stomach, Bowels, Bloudyer, Kidneys, and Urinary Organs, Nervousness, Sleeplessness and especially Female Complaints. \$1000 IN COLD. -

Ill be paid for a case they will not cure or help, or for anything impure or injurious found in them. Ask your druggist for Hop Bitters and try hem before you sleep. Take no Other.

I.C. is an absolute and irresis(lble cure for ness, use of opium, tebacco and narcotics. SEND FOR CIECULAR. PARTY All above sold by druggists, Hop Bitters Mfg. Co., Rochester, N. Y., & Toronto, On

FITS EPILEPSY

FALLING SICKNESS

Permanently Cured-no humbug-by one month's usage of DR. GOULARD'S Celebrated Infallible Fit Powders. To convince brated infatible Fit Powders. To convince sufferers that these powders willdo all we claim for them we will send them by mail, post paid, a free Trial box. As Dr. Goulard is the only physician that has ever made this disease a special study, and as to our knowledge thousands have been permanently cured by the use of these Powders, we will guarantee a permanent cure in every case or retund you all money expended. All sufferers should give these Powders an early trial, and be convinced of their curative powers.

Price, for large box, \$3.00, or 4 boxes for \$10.00, sent by mail to any part of the United States or Canada on receipt of price, or by express, C.O.D. Address,

ASH & ROBBINS, 360 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N.Y.

CONSUMPTION

Positively Cured.

All sufferers from this disease that are anxious to be cured should try DR. KISSNER'S Celebrated Consumptive Powders. These Powders are the only preparation known that will cure Consumption and all diseases of the Throat and Lungs—indeed, so strong is our faith in them, and also to convince you that they are no humbug, we will frward to every sufferer, by man, post paid, a free Trial Box.

We don't want your money until you are perfectly satisfied of their curative powers. If your life is worth saving, don't delay in giving these Powders a 'tial, as they will surely cure you.

Price, for large box, \$3.00, sent to any part of the United States or Canada, by mail on receipt of price. Address,

ASH & ROBBINS, 360 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N.Y. 29 G

HEALTH FOR ALL! HOLLOWAY'S PILLS

This Great Household Medicine Ranks Amongst the Leading Necessaries of Life.

These Famous Pills Parify the BLOOD, and sot most powerfully, yet soothingly, on the Liver, Stomach, Kidneys & Bowels,

Giving tone, energy and vigor to these great MAIN SPRINGS OF LIFE. They are confifidently recommended as a never-failing remedy in all cases where the constitution, from whatever cause, has become impaired or weakened. They are wonderfully efficacious in all ailments incidental to Females of all ages, and, as a GEN-ERAL FAMILY MEDICINE, are unsurpassed.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT

Its Searching and Healing Properties are Known Throughout the World. FOR THE CURE OF

Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Old Wounds, Sores and Ulcers! It is an infallible remedy. If effectually rub-

bed on the Neck and Ohest, as salt into meat, it Oures SORE THROAT, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, and even ASTHMA. For Glandular Swellings, Abscesses, Piles, Fistulas, Gout, Rheumatism, and every kind of SKIN DISEASE, it has never been known to fail.

Both Pills and Cintinent are sold at Professor Holloway's Establishment, 583 Oxford street, London, in boxes and setts, at is. 1jd., 2s. 4s. 8d., ils., 22s, and 33s each, and by all medicine vendors throughout the civilized world.

Baking Powder.

A PPLICATION WILL be made at this Session of the Legislature of the Province of Quebec for an Act to detach from the Cerporation or Municipality of the Town or Village of Hochelaga all that part bounded to the South-East by the River St Lawrence, to the North-East by the Parish of St. Francols of Assisa de Longue Pointe, to the North-West by Cote de la Visitation, and to the South-West by Cote de la Visitation, and to the South-West by lots numbers thirty, thirty-one and thirty-five inclusively, on the official plan and and book of reference of the said Municipality or Village of Bochelaga, and also to detach lots bearing numbers fifty, fifty-three, and seventy-six inclusively, and to form a separate Municipality of all the properties comprised within the aforesaid limits, and for other objects.

QUINN & PURCELL.

Solicitors for Applicants. Absolutely pure; is the best in the world. Try it and be convinced. Patronized by Her Royal Highness Princess Louise. Send 6c in postage stamps for sample, and the "Princess" Baker contains lotters from Princess Louise, recipes, etc., or 30c for a Half-Pound Can; post free, Address: WM. LUNAN & SON, Proprietors, Sorel, Que., Canadia.

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Tees, Costigan & Wilson, 100 St. Peter Street, Montreal.
Wm. Johnson & Co., 77 St. James St., Montreal.
Jas. Pearson, 144 King St. West, Toronto.
F. R. Butcher, St. John, N. B.
W. L. Mackenzie, Winnipeg, Manitoba. 50tf

Fruit.

PEACHES FOR PIES.

In packing our peaches we have a great many perfectly ripe that are rather too soft to use for table fruit, which we put in gallon cans without sugar, expressly for pies. As they are pared, they make very nice Poach Pies. RICHARD & ROBBINS, A BILL WILL BE L'RESENTLED TO THE LEGISLATURE OF THE
Province of Quebec, at its next session, to facilitate the lovying, by assessment, of the sun destined to the payment of the debt already incurred for the building of the Church of the
Parish ST. JEAN BAPTISTE DE MONTREAL,
and, also, of the sum necessary for certain
works in the interior of said Church—the whole
according to a resolution passed at a meeting
of the habitants francs—tenanciers of the said
parish, on the 27th of last February.

A small congignment of above received by h. & R.'s Sole Consignees, and now ready for delivery to the trade.

WM. JOHNSON & CO., 77 St. James Street - - MONTREAL.

Farms For Sale.

A Splendid Farm on the Banks of the

Three acres in breadth and forty acres in depth Good stone house, 42x38 feet, three stories, barns good stabiling for cattle, and two houses for workingmen; a young, thriving orchard, which will be bearing fruit next year.

Terms: One-third Cash and balance to Suit Purchaser.

ALSO AT

Three Miles from Ste. Therese.

Terms Easy. Particulars on applying at 249 Commissioners street, or



SEVERAL VALUABLE FARMS.

Apply to TRUST & LOAN CO. of Canada, 14 St. James Street.

CATHOLIC COLONIZATION

In Minnesota, U.S.

Catholic Colonization Burean, ST. PAUL, Minn., U.S.

315

The Gem of Musical Wonders, THE ORGANINA, the most section.

The Gem of Musical instruments the world has ever seen. It plays mechanically, hundered of the instruments that has ever seen. It plays mechanically, hundered of the instruments that has ever seen. It plays mechanically, hundered of the instruments of the other personal site of the instruments. It is small linear as the instrument which does not the filled an operate it; a small linear as the instrument, which does not the filled management and paper perforated sirly represents the time, and suppose the instrument, which does not the filled management in the instruments of the control of the skilled human hand. The Organina embodies every component part of a regular Cabinet Organina Bellows, keys, valves, swell, and automatic finger action. In line black wainut or elsoutzed cases, gill and nekke triumings, and heavy caved plate-glass panel, showing the action of the automatic fingers, which is very interesting. The Organina has led male all instruments. Price in black wainut cases, only \$12. In chonized, \$13. In solid malogany, \$4.2. Automatic feed roll attentions, and in every way more allowing letter from such light musical mechanical standard musical than a One Hundred following letter from such light musical mechanical standard the standard manufacturers of the Chick—

After having carefully examined the desirable than a One Hundred following more advantages and good qualities than any of this kind of instruments that has ever been brought to my rolled. Trial yours, Geo, H. Chick-entries, fundered on the most popular times are ready for the above instrument; the missic casts but a few cents per time, and lists for years. A reference with ench tone. The Organina is the bindsomers, asvected, mail most intersection of missic goes free with ench tone. The organina is the bindsomers, asvected, mail most intersection. The most beautiful gift of the season. Read the tachtners, \$2.60 extra. The Organia following letter from such high musical mechanical is handsomer and in every way not authority as the Manus incturers of the After having carefully examined the Doffar Frenc Organia manufactured by you, it gives mepleasure to offer my testimony to the tree of the change and good qualities than any of this kind of instruments that has ever been brought form notice. Truly yours, Gro. H. Chieke Riber.

The Organia and the construction of the kind of instruments that has ever been brought form notice. Truly yours, Gro. H. Chieke Riber.

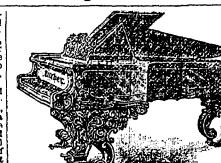
The Organia is the heads of the most popular times are really for the above instrument; the music costs but a few cents per time, and lists for years. A selection of music goes free with each one. The Organia is the handsomest, sweetest, and nost interesting musical instrument yet proinced, and will repay its cost in genuine copyment a hundred told. Order one Batisfaction guaranteel. Agents Wanted. Big money to good canvassers.

esting musical instrument yet promery, and the Big money to good canvassers. Batisfaction guaranteel. Agents Wanted. Big money to good canvassers. L. E. N. PRATTE, 280 Notre Dume, Montreal, P. Q., General Agent.

"All Artists give them the Preference."

"THE FINEST PIANOS IN THE WORLD."

Used in all the Leading Convents of the United States.



NEW YORK PIANO CO.,

THE PRINCESS

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River St. Rose,

GRAND LINE,

A Farm containing seventy acres, twenty-five acres under cultivation, the balance in standing bush; good house and barns.

429 Miguonne. FOR SALE.

AND ALSO City Properties, to be disposed of on very advantageous terms.

and sent free to any address. Address:

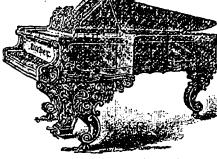
Manufacturer of a superior quality of Bells, Special attention given to CHURCH BELLS. 789 Hustrated Catalogue sente. BUCKEYE BELL FOUNDRY

la of Pure Copper and Tin for Churches, mods, Fire Alarms, Farms, etc. FULLY MIKANTED. Catalogue sent Free. VANDUZEN & TIFT, Cincinnati, Q. 12-G Instrument and Musician Combined.

THE MUSICAL MARVEL.

-New York Herald.

-Centennial Judges.



if As song-bird after song-bird, from the in-timitable Gerster to our two dear Louise Kel-logg, and artist after artistleaves our shores, the last kindly adject from the deck of the parting stemmer is inparting steamer is invariably wasted to Weber."

GENERAL AGENCY FOR CANADA,

N. R.—Advice gratis, at the above address, daily, between the hours of 11 and 4, or by letter last wf; 226 & 228 St. James Street, Montreal.

"There is an extraordinary richness and purity of tone—a capacity of portray feeling, and a wonderful power of expression in the Weber Piano."—ITALO COMI'ANIO, Tenor of H. M.'s Opera.
"The wealth and fashion of the metropolis call it their plano, and not to have a Weber Piano in the drawing - room would argue lack of musical taste or deficiency of the requisite amount of greenbacks."—New York Tribune.
"Weber's Pianos were fashion of the metropolis call it their plano, and not to have a Weber Piano in the drawing - room would argue lack of musical taste or deficiency of the requisite amount of greenbacks."—New York Tribune.

"Weber's Pianos were unquestionably be best on exhibition: the Weber Flano is so pure, prolonged and of such inexhaustible depth. that they sustain the voice in a wonderful degree.

"The tone of the Weber Piano is so pure, prolonged and of such inexhaustible depth. that they sustain the voice in a wonderful degree.

"The tone of the Weber Piano is so pure, prolonged and of such inexhaustible depth. that they sustain the voice in a wonderful degree.

Weber."

"For many years—in fact from the time of the peeriess Parepa Rosa, Nilsson, Patli, Albani, and hundreds of others—Weber has thus been singled out by them all. Partly, no doubt, this is due to his kindness to them, but mainly to that something in the tone, that extraordinary sympathic terms, but consider them in the highest them is the special favorite of world."—Her Majesty's Italian Opera Company.

Company.

THE SUIR.

When the rays of the sunset life's vista o'ershadows.
And heralds are rife in the halls of the west,
Clothed in their mantles of dazzling glory,
They sink 'neath a golden river of rest.
I would sink, like the rays, by a river of

splendour,
A stream, by whose banks I once played young and pure, Where life and its aims is a wearlsome by-gone, Then, leave me to rest by the banks of the

The bells of old Carrick will send their soft over the breast of the river; the waves will keep time, And the rush of their melody only can sooth My dead heart would throb to their answering

chime.
The grass round its banks to me is the greenest,
Each pebble a record would be to me still,
They could tell of the many bright moments there squandered.
On my way to the school at the foot of the hill.

Then lay me to rest, away in old Ireland.
That island of fame, misfortune and pain.
And, perhaps, when the chains of her thraldom
are broken.
I'll hear in my slumbers her war cry again.
'Twill be borne on the river, caught up by each
ripple.

ripple,
Till the harmony swells melodious and pure,
And I'll he riken the sound in my bed by the

streamlet. In Carrick afar, on the banks of the Sair.

GRACE O'BOYLE. Ottawa, May, 1881.

EXECUTION SALES FOR RENT.

HOW THE LAND LEAGUERS GO TO WORK.

The following interesting report is taken from the Freeman's Journal of April 28th. It is only one of hundreds which are reported. and will give an idea of the general policy both of the League and the Emergency Com- laughter). mittee, a body of men acting for the landlords :--

No more stirring spectacle has been witexecutions for rent. The cattle were seized immediately taken out and paraded through land in the district lying between here and Nobber. The tenantry offered the Gov. refused to accept it, and several of the park. tenants have been served with writs. The three tenants against whom judgment has been marked, and whose cattle were this day put up for sale, are Mrs. Bashford, yearly rent, £89; valuation, £66; Mr. J. Phillips, yearly rent, £166; valuation, £102; and Mr. T. McCann, yearly rent, £153; valuation, £114. Each tonaut was sued for a half-year's rent, with costs. The subscribers is not too flattering it may also cattle were seized and lodged in pound four or five days ago, and though some friends of the tenants offered solvent security that the cattle would be forthcoming on the day of the sale, the sheriff refused to allow them to be taker out of the pound Early this morning a large body of police were drafted into the town from different districts of Meath and the surrounding counties. The entire body of police, who were under the command of Mr. Coote, numbered over 200. The Ardee Fife and Drum Band and the Carrackmacross brass band, arrived in the village with large contingents. No less than 6,000 persons were assembled at the sale, including the officers of various branches of the Land League. Mr Harrington, of Tralee, who came to attend the sale on behalf Land League, arrived in town about half-past twelve, and met with a hearty ovation. He was received by Rev Father Monahan, PP; Very Rev Canon Hoey, PP; Rev T Gilse friends to assist us if they believe this journan, CC; Rev J Ward, CC; and four other nal to be worth \$1.50 a year, and we think clergymen, with Mesers J McCarthy, Drogheda League; Mr P Lynch, Nobber branch; J Tevlin, Kells branch; M F Flood, Drumconrath League; J Dogherty, do; J Stein,

M Sullivan, &c. The two bands paraded the village for about an hour waiting the arrival of the sheriff and the emergency men. Shortly after two o'clock two side-cars drove up bearing Mr. J Lowry, Sub-Sheriff; Mr. M'Earce, auctioneer; Mr. Goddart of the Property Defence Association, accompanied by another member of the Society, whose name I failed to ascertain, and enroll themselves under the reduction, they athird, who appeared to be a servant. The have no reason to regret it. For what they lost storm of yelling and hooting which greeted them on their arrival gave them fair promise assisted the introduction into Catholic of a by no means agreeable day's work. The party proceeded immediately to the pound, States of a Catholic paper which would desurrounded by a whole force of police. Only a small portion of the assemblage were admitted to the pound, but the bulk of the people surrounded it on all sides. The auctioneer said he would first put up 1c bullocks, the property of Dr. Phillips, and he would take a bid for them in one lot. Mr. Harrington said he was instructed by the tenant to object first to the cattle being sold in the pound, to which the public had not auctioneer said he would tis for the people to judge would take a bid for them in one lot. Mr. But as we have stated we want our circulation of the public had not access; and secondly, to their being put up in the power of the people to judge but the market is still over-stocked and there is no real strength in it.

NEW YORK, May 17, 1 p.m.—Stocks strong.

R. I., 145; III. C., 142; C B & Q 167; N. Y.

C., 149; L. S., 131; C. S., 78; M. C., 113; but the market is still over-stocked and there is no real strength in it.

Sales are few and far between. Hemitant to object first to the cattle being sold in 1881, and all we can do to encourage our agents and the public generally strength and the public strength and the strength and the public strength and the public strength and t access; and secondly, to their being put up in is to promise them that, if our efforts are one lot. The Sheriff and auctioneer stated seconded by our friends, this paper will be that they would put up the cattle in still flequin enlarged and improved during one lot in each case, whereupon Mr. God- the coming year. dard bid £30 for the first lot, consisting of 15. Mr. Harrington increased the bid by 1s. Mr. Goddard then advanced by £10, and Mr. Harrington by 1s until the lot was struck down for him amid cheers at £90 le, which was less then the amount of execution by £3. Mr. Harrington, to the utter confusion of the | cash; or 10 new names, with the cash, one Sheriff and auctioneer, demanded the immediate delivery of the cattle. A hot scene ensued between him that the sheriff and auctioneer, which lasted for about a quarter of to subscribe for the Taux Witness; also by an hour, a time which the crowd appeared to sending the name of a reliable person who have enjoyed immensely. The confusion was increased upon Mr. "Harrington's refusal to lishers, and sample copies will be sent on appay auctioneer's fees. Mr. M'Enroe insisted | plication.

upon geeting his fees. Mr. Harrington-Get them from the landlord. I'll give you none. You are not legally entitled to them.

Mr. Lowry, sub-sheriff-I beg your pardon,

Mr. Harrington-I beg yours Mr. Sheriff, he is not.

he is.

Mr. M Enroe-I'll put up the cattle again. \$1.00 per annum in advance. Mr. Harrington-I have no objection whatsoever that you should give yourself the

trouble Mr. M'Enroe-l'Il keep the £90 you gave me.

Mr. Harrington indeed you will not, and the sooner you hand it out the better. Mr. M'Enroe-I'll give you a receipt for the payment.

Mr. Harrington—You'll give me the cattle with the receipt (cheers).

After some further consultation the Sheriff ure of which they are mistresses in our besaid he would give the cattle, an announce- half on their husbands, fathers, brothers and which the crowd received with vociferous

cheering.

Sheriff has put them up in one lot and sold them under the value you can sue him for the balance.

The next lot put up was that of Mrs. Bashford. There were 16 head of cattle, but the auctioneer, as if taking advantage of the warning just mentioned, only put up eight. They were bought in by Mr. Harrington for £2 less than the amount of execution, the bidding being similar to the first case.

The third lot put up was seven head of cattle belonging to Mr. McCann, to eatisfy an execution for £86. Mr. Goddard bid £30. Mr. Harringtion advanced by his favorite bid of 1s, and the emergency man having declined to go farther, the lot was struck down to Mr. Harrington at £30 ls, which fell short of the amount of the execution by £65.

Mr. Harrington declined to pay auction-eer's fees in either case, and the sheriff having consented to give up the cattle without requiring fees, a time was mutually arranged to settle accounts. The band, followed by the crowd, then proceeded towards the Land League rooms. Rev. Father Gilsenan, President of the League, addressed the people. He was followed by Mr. Harrington, who spoke at considerable length, and dwelt strongly upon the condition of the County Meath. Father Ward also addressed the people.

At the conclusion of the meeting, Mr. Harrington having received a message from the Sheriff, proceeded to the police barracks to settle accounts with the Sheriff and auctioneer. On his arrival the following animated dia-

logue occurred in front of the barracks :-Sheriff-I will have to get auctioneer's lees from you, Mr. Harrington. Mr. Goddard will take the cattle at the price and pay the

Mr. Harrington-He will not get the Sherift-I'll give him the cattle if you don't

pay the fees. Mr. Harrington Then I charge you with deliberately breaking your word.

Mr. Goddard-I'll give the fees. Mr. Lowry-Mr. Goddard objects on behalf

of the landford. Mr Harrington-Who is he, and what right has he to object? He is not a landlord-he is not even a landlord's relative (cheers and

Mr. McEnroe here put up the cattle again. Mr. Goddard commenced bidding at £90. Mr. Harrington refused to bid, and commenced writing out a notice to the sheriff. nessed in this portion of Meath for a very Tho sheriff said he would give over the cattle long time than was presented here to-day at to Mr. Harrington. The crowd cheered again the sale of three lots of cattle seized on and again at this victory, and the cattle were at the suit of Mr. James Thomas Barlow, of the village with " rack-rent" marked on their Blackrock, Dublin, who owns a large tract of foreheads. Mr. Harrington received a warm ovation at the hands of the people, and he and several of the gentlemen at the sale were ernment valuation as a rent. The landlord entertained at dinner by Mrs. Devin, of Mill-

The TRUE WITNESS has within the past year made an immense stride in circulation and it the testimony of a large number of our claim a stride in general improvement.

This is the age of general improvement and the True Witness will advance with it Newspapers are starting up around us on all sides with more or less pretensions to public favor, some of them die in their tender infancy, some of them die of disease of the heart after a few years, while others, though the fewest in number, grow stronger as they advance in years and root themselves all the more firmly in public esteem, which in fact is their life. However, we may criticise Darwins theory as applied to the species there is no doubt it holds good in newspaper enterprises, it is the fittest which survives. The

may term an established fact. But we want to extend its usefulness and its circulation still further, and we want its they do. We would like to impress upon their memories that the True Witness is without exception the cheapest paper of its class on this continent.

It was formerly two dollars per annum in the country and two dollars and a half in the city, but the present proprietors having taken charge of it in the hardest of times, and knowing that to many poor people a reduction of twenty or twenty-five per cent would mean something and would not only enable the old subscribers to retain it but new ones to one way they gained in another, and they families throughout Canada and the United fend their religion and their rights.

The TRUE WITNESS is too cheap to offer premiums or "chromos" as an inducement to

On receipt of \$1.50, the subscriber will be entitled to receive the TRUE WITNESS for one year.

Any one sending us the names of 5 new subscribers, at one time, with the cash, (\$1.50 each) will receive one copy free and \$1.00 copy free and \$2.50.

will act as agent in their locality for the pub-

We want active intelligent agents throughout Canada and the Northern and Western States of the Union, who can, by serving our interests, serve their own as well and add materially to their income without intertering with their legitimate business.

The TRUE WITNESS will be mailed to clergymen, school teachers and postmasters at Parties getting up clubs are not obliged to

confine themselves to any particular locality, but can work up their quota from different towns or districts; nor is it necessary to send all the names at once. They will fulfil all the conditions by forwarding the names and amounts until the club is completed. We for compleint if the weather soon clears up. have observed that our paper is, if possible, stocks of dairy produce are accumulating, more popular with the ladies than with the and with the advent of slightly lower prices other sex, and we appeal to the ladies, therefore, to use the gentle but irresistible pressons, though for the matter of that we will mand. take subscriptions from themselves and their DRCGS AND CHEMICALS.—Opium and Epsom Mr. Harrington (to the tenant)—I shall sisters and cousins as well. R. te for clubs of salts are easier. Heavy chemicals remain take these fifteen cattle with me, and as the five or more, \$100 per annum in advance.

who have responded so promptly and so cheerfully to our call for amounts due, and request those of them who have not, to follow their example at once.

"POST" PRINTING & PUBLISHING CO. 741 CRAIG ST., MONTREAL, CANADA.

INTERNATIONAL MARITIME LAWS. MADRID, May 15 .- The Government at the request of foreign representatives will limit the power inflicting fines on foreign vessels entering Spanish ports with errors in papers, bills of lading or certificates. The fine will be smaller, but will still be inflicted if vessels arrive without Consular advices, and they do not comply with the rules of the Board of Health in ports. Vessels forced by distress to enter the Spanish Dominion will be excepted from the severities of the new regulations reform, and at the request of the American Government be extended to the Oolonies, as American vessels have been fined and sequestered in Cubs and Manilla.

MRS. W. F. Long, Bethany, Ont., writes :-I was one of the greatest sufferers for about fifteen months with a disease of my ear similar to ulcers, causing entire deafness. I tried everything that could be done throug .: medical skill, but without relief. As a last resort, I tried Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil, and in ten minutes found relief. I continued using it, and in a short time my ear was cured and hearing completely restored. I have used this wonderful healer successfully in cases of inflamation of the lungs, sore throat, coughs and colds, cuts and bruisess, in fact it is our family medicine.

The Board of Directors of the Eastern Dairymen's Association met at Belleville on Saturday, and atter a long discussion it was resolved to hold the next Butter and Cheese Exhibition in connection with the exhibition to 3 60; Coke, IC, \$4 75. Tin sheets, of the Toronto Industrial Association in charcoal best No. 26, \$10 to 11; coke, best No. September next.

UNSPEAKABLE TORTURES are experienced by the neuralgic, and these beset them up on the slightest occasion, particularly when they catch a trifling cold. Until the attack passes off they are racked with pain and rendered sleepless and miserable. Their sufferings are, however, altogether unnecessary, for that pain-soothing specific, Thomas' Eclectric Oil subdues the inflammation and tranquilizes the tortured nerves in an inconceivably short space of time. This inexpensive, economic and effective preparation, which, unlike other oils, loses nothing by evaporation when applied outwardly, is also taken inwardly as a medicine. Used in both ways, it is a superlatively fine remedy for rheumatism, lameness, kidney troubles, piles, coughs, colds, bruises, burns, scalds, corns and other physical ailments. Elderly people who suffer from sore or weak backs, should by all means use it. Sold by all medicine dealers. Prepared only by Northrop & LYMAN, Toronto, Ont.

Finance and Commerce.

TRUE WITNESS OFFICE. TUESDAY, May 17, 1881.

FINANCIAL.

Money on call loaned at 4 per cent, and on time at 5 to 6 per cent. In New York as low as 3 per cent was accepted. Sterling Exchange was quoted at 9g premium, for round amounts of 60-day bills between banks, 91 over the counter. Currency drafts on New York were drawn at par to f premium.

The stock market this a. m. was irregular. Bank of Montreal was 3 per cent lower at 2071 bid, and Merchants 1 weaker at 1231. Commerce was up } at 1541, and Montreal TRUE WITNESS has survived a generation of men all but two years, and it is now what we cent to 62, and Gas 1½ to 140½. City Passenger was steady at 1284.

40 do 208; 50 do 208; 37 do 2073; 50 Commerce 1541; 200 do 1543; 5 Merchants 1231; 20 do 124; 25 Union 97; 25 do 961; 500 to 3 Montreal Telegraph 129; 365 do 1281, 350 30c. do 1283; 425 Gas 140; 75 do 1403; 2 do 141; 6 do 1412; 209 do 141; 200 Richelien 603; 100 do 613; 90 do 62; 55 Dominion Telegraph 99; 2 do 100; 25 Canada Cotton 130; 25 Dundas Cotton 130; \$3,000 Champlain bonds 94.

The stock market closed irregular with Montreal at 2071 bid; Merchants at 124; Montreal Telegraph at 1283; Gas at 1404, and Richelieu at 61.

Afternoon Sales-123 Montreal 2073; 50 do 2071; 75 Ontario 1011; 133 Merchants' 124; 45 Union 96; 125 Montreal Telegraph 1284; 100 do 128; 50 do 1284; 85 do 1284; 75 do 1284; 150 Gas 141; 125 do 1414; 50 do 141]; 75 do, 141; 125 do, 140]; 25 Richelieu, 62; 10 do, 61½; 25 do, 61½; 255 do, 61; 25 do, 60 3; 50 do, 61; 100 Dominion Telegraph, 99; 5 Montreal Cotton, 220; 70 Canada Cotton,

NEW YORK, May 17, 1 p.m.—Stocks strong.

COMMERCIAL.

WEEKLY REVIEW -- WHOLESALE MARKETS.

The city wholesale trade continues seasonably active, and the only complaints come from the owners and avents of vessels, who are anything but cheerful at the demoralized state of the freight market. Several cargoes of grain have been engaged for Liverpool as low as 1s 6d and 1s 3d, but these rates cannot last much longer, as the market is tending upwards in New York in consequence of the arrival of grain barges through the Erie Canal. Receipts of grain at Montreal, though nage in port seeking freight, are increasing, and on Saturday last about 100,-000 bushels changed hands on this market. As the spring fleet at this port and Quebec increases in size rumors of impending ship laborers' strikes are again heard, but it is to be hoped that shipping agents, recognizing the improved state of trade, will avert troubakers', \$5.20 to 5.221; superfine, \$4.80 to 4.85; strong bakers', \$5.50 to 6.15; fine, \$4.35 to 4.40; the improved state of trade, will avert trouble by acceding to all just demands, middlings, \$4.00 to \$4.05; pollurds, \$3.70 to \$3.80; Ontario bags, \$2.50 to 2.60; City Lawrence shall not be attracted to other ports on the Atlantic sea-board. The constant heavy rains in this vicinity while extremely favorable to hay fields and sold in the coutry at 15c. New creamery is pasture lands have delayed field operations, offered here at 20c, and a lot of 200 pkgs is while extremely favorable to hay fields and but farmers state they will have little cause but farmers state they will have little cause hold for shipment to Europe. Eggs are suilfor complaint if the weather soon clears up. ing at 11 to to 12c. Cheese is bid for at 10c Stocks of dairy produce are accumulating, a large business will be done. In the wholesale department hardware and groceries are fairly active, but leather, wool, dry goods, &c., are only meeting with a light irregular de-

dull, but light lines and sundries of all kinds

In conclusion, we thank those of our friends | are in improved demand. Ex-ship large sales are reported in salt soda, alum and soda-ash. Borax, 15c to 17c; sugar of lead, 13c to 14c bichromate of potash, 15c to 16c; sods ash, \$1 60 to \$1.90; cream tartar, ground, 32c to 34c; do, crystal, 29c to 31c; bleaching powder, \$1.60 to \$1.75; alum, \$1.90; flour sulphur, \$2.75 to \$2.87; roll do, \$2.25 to \$2.50; epsom salts, \$1.25 to 1.50; sal soda, \$1.15; saltpetre, \$9.50 to \$10.00 per keg; whiting, 55c to 70c; quinine, \$3.90 to \$4 castor oil, 10c to 11c; opium, \$8.00 to 8.50 bi-carb soda, \$3.30 to 3.50.

Boots and Shoes .- Prices are firm owing to advance in wages, &c., but as long as leather continues cheap there is not much chance of higher prices. A few scattered orders are dropping in from travellers who report country people busy and stocks not much broken. Men's split boots, \$1.75 to 2.25: do split brogans, 90c to \$1.10; do buff congress, \$2 to 2.25; do kip boots, \$2.50 to 3.25; do cowhide boots, 2.50 to \$3; women's split bals, 90c and \$1; do pebble and buff balmorals, \$1.15 to \$1.50; do prunella, 60c to \$1.60; Misses' buff and pebble bals, \$1.00 to 1.20. IRON AND HARDWARE-New consignments of

hardware are being received, and they are wanted, as the market has been well cleared of most descriptions. Remittances are satisfactory, and prices nominally unchanged. The pig iron market is weak and sale have taken place in European and American markets at lower rates. The prospects of a strike in Scotland does not appear to belp the market. Coltness, \$19.50 to 20.50; Langloan, \$19.50 to \$20; Gartsherrie, \$19 to **\$**19.50 19 50; Summerlee, \$19to19 50; Eglinton,\$18 50 to 19; Hematite, \$25 to 27; bars per 100 lbs. Scotch and Staffordshire, \$1 80 to 1 90; ditto best \$2 10 to 2 25; Swedes & Norway, \$4 50 to 475; Lowmoor and Bowling, \$6 to 650; Canada plates, Swansea and Penn, \$3 25 to 350; Hatton, \$315 to 320; Arrow, \$350 26, \$8 to 9; Galvanized Sheots Morewcods Lion, No. 28, 7½c; other brands, 6½ to 7c; Hoops and Bands, \$240 to 250; Sheets, best brands \$2 50 to 2 75, Steel per 1b cast 11 to 13c; Spring per 100 lb \$3 25 to 3 75; Best do \$5 to 6; Tire, \$3 25 to 3 75; Sleigh Shoe, 2 50 to 2 75; Boiler Plates, per 100 lbs., ordinary brands, \$2 50 to 3; Ingot Tin, \$24 to 25 00; Ingot Copper, \$18 to 19; Horse Shoes, 3 75 to 4; Coil Chain, § inch, 425 to 450; Sheet Zinc, 550 to 6; Lead, per 100 lbs, Pig, \$5 to 5 50 . ditto, sheet, 6 to 6 25; ditto, bar, 550 to 6; Canadian Shot, 6 to 650; Cut Nails, per 100 lbs, 10d to 60d, (3 inches and larger) 260; Spikes, pressed, per 112 lbs., 3 50 to 4; Pressed Nails, per 100 lbs., 7 25. GROCERIES .- The late auction sale was well

attended, and 1,000 pkgs. sold at fair prices, better probably than recently at private sale. Nagasaki Japan may be quoted at 25c to 35c: common Japans, 20c to 25c; good common to medium, 27c to 30c; tair to good. 34c to 40; nne to choice, 41 to 52. Young Hyson, first, 48c to 50c; seconds, 38c to 45c; thirds, 30c to 35c; fourths, 25c to 29c. Gunpowder, low grades, 38c to 40c: good to fine, 50c to 60c; finest, 64c to 70c. Congou, fine to finest, 41c to 60c; lower grades, from 20c. Southong, common to choice, 35c to 60c. Sugar.—The market is still decidedly firm. Montreal yellow, 71c to 91c; granulated, 95c to 10c; Grocers A, 91c to 93c; raw sugar 75c. Molasses—Firm and steady. Sales of Rico at 45c to 47c. Barba-does, 50c to 55c; Porto Rico, 45c to 54c. Bright syrup, 70c to 72c; medium, 65c to 68 . Spices quiet. Cloves, 40c to 50c. Black pepper, 13c to 16c; white, 164c to 17c. Fruits are quiet and unchanged Valencia raisins, 81c to 91c; Sultanas, 101c to 111c; Currants, 61c to Sc; Prunes, 62; Malaga figs, 6c to 7c; H. S. almonds, 6c to 7c; S. S. Tarragona, 13c; Walnuts, Bordeaux, 63c to

74c; Filberts, 81. Wool.-The market exhibits a sluggish favorable to their interests as the London Morning Stock Sales. - 50 Montreal 2081; sales opened auspiciously. The market is quiet. Cape, 172c to 182c; Greasy Australian, 22c to 28c; Canada pulled, A super, 34c to 35c; B super, 32c to 33c; and assorted,

> SEEDS.—Clover is quoted at \$4.50 to \$4.80 per bushel. Timothy, \$2.50 to \$2.65 per

Hides are still unsettled at \$7 to \$9.50 for Nos. 1, 2 and 3. Lambskins, 30c to 35c; calfskins, 12c.

Furs.-The usual summer dullness is now being experienced. Muskrats are about the only offering. We quote: Spring Muskrat, 15c to 17c; Winter Muskrat, 10 to 12c; ditto Fall, 8c; kitts, 3c; do spring, 18c; Red Fox, \$1.00 to \$1.40; Cross Fox, \$2 to \$2.50; Lynx \$1 50 to \$2; Marten, \$1.25 to \$1.25 to \$1.50; Ottor, \$6 to \$8; Mink—Prime dark, 75c to \$1.25; Beaver, \$2 50 to \$2.75; Bear, largeprime, \$6 to \$8 ditto small, \$4 to \$5; ditto cubs, \$2 to \$4; Fisher, \$4 to \$6; Skunk, black, 40c to 60c; Raccoon, 40c to 60c.

LEATHER. - In consequence of a firm market for hides in New York holders of sole do 22c to 23c; buffalo sole, No 1, 21c to 23c do No 2, 19 to 21c; hemlock slaughter No 1, 26c to 28c; waxed upper, light and medium. 36c to 42c; splits, large, 22c to 30; do small, 23c to 28c; caliskins, (27 to 36 lbs) 60c to 80c; do, (18 to 26 lbs) 60c to 70c.

Flour in Liverpool was quoted at 9s to 11s; red wheat at 8s 6d to 9s; corn at 5s; barley at 58 3d; oats at 68 2d; pork at 728 6d, and cheese at 68s 6d. Cheese yesterday was worth 69s.

Sales of about 700 bbls. of flour, and 800 to 900 bags were reported to-day. The leading demand was for Ontario bags, which changed hands at \$2.50 and \$2.60, and medium bakers, which realized \$5.35, \$5.40 atill light in comparison with the ocean ton- and \$5.45. Still a fair enquiry for grain is reported. A cargo of 8,000 bushels of No. 1 white wimter wheat sold at about \$1.22, and a cargo of No. 2 Chicago spring at about

Flour, per bbl, Superior extra, \$5.35; extra superfine, \$5.25; fancy, \$5.22}; spring extra, bags (delivered) \$3.05.

Butter, cheese and eggs are all tending in buyers favor. Eastern Townships butter has and 101c, holders asking 11c. Corn-57c in bond.

Oatmeal-Ontario, \$4.60 to \$4.70. Rye-Nominal at \$1.03 to \$1.07. Oats-40c. Peas-91c. Cornmeal—\$3 Butter-New Eastern Townships, 15c to

17c: Morrisburg and district, 14c to 17c.

Barley-Nominal.

Cheese-New, 10c to 11c, according to

Lard-14%c to 15%c for pails. Pork—Heavy Mess, \$19.50 to \$20.50. Hams-Uncovered, 14c.

Bacon—11c to 12c.

Ashes-Pots, \$4.05 to \$4.121 per 100 lbs for

THE CITY RETAIL MARKETS-MAY 17. The city markets were not very well attended to day owing to the inclement weather. Farmers now have little to sell beyond root crops and have moreover lots of field work on hand. Grain was firm and dairy produce easier.

FLOUR, MEAL AND GRAIN .- Flour, per 100 lbs., \$3.00 to \$3.20; Buckwheat flour, \$2.10; Oatmeal, \$2.30; Cornmeal, do, vellow, \$1 50; do, white \$1.60; Bran, \$1.10 per 100 lbs; Barley, per bush, 80c to 90c; Oats, per bag, \$1 : Peas, per bushel, 92c : Buckwheat, per bush, 75c to 80c; Beans, white and yellow, per bush, \$1.60 to \$1.80.

FRUIT.—Apples, per brl, \$2.00 to \$3.00; Lemons, per case, \$5.50; do, per box, \$3.50; Malaga Grapes, per lb., 30c; Malaga Grapes, per keg, \$8.00.

VEGETABLES.—Potatoes, per bag, 60c to 70c; carrots, per bush, 45c; onions, per brl, \$3.50 cabbages, per bbl, \$1; beets, per bush, 300 to 40c; celery, per dozen, 60c to \$1; turnips, per bush, 45c; rhubarb, \$1.75 per doz.

POULTRY AND MEAT .- Dressed Fowls per pair, 60c to 80c; black ducks do, \$1.50 turkeys, 9c to 10c per lb, \$1.80 to \$2.25 geese, \$2 to \$2.25; beef, per lb., 10c to 12c mutton, do, 6c to 10c; lamb, per quarter, 50c to \$1.20; veal, per lb., 10c; pork, 12c; ham, 12c to 14c lard, 14c to 15c; snipe and plover, per doz., \$3; ducks, blue bills, per pair, 90c; quails, \$2.75 per doz.; plover, \$3 per doz.

DAIRY PRODUCE.—Best print butter, 18c to 22c per lb.; best tub butter, 15c to 18c; eggs, in boxes and in baskets, 124c to 14c; Roll butter, first-class, 16c to 20c.

MONTREAL HAY MARKET.

The demand for hay has been fairly active, and sales have occurred at \$12 to \$13 per 100 bundles of 15 lbs each. Best quality is scarce, large shipments to the States having reduced stocks very considerably. Prescott hay of good quality is readily taken at \$13 to \$14 per ton, a large quantity being required for the exportation of live stock. In Boston good to choice Eastern and Canada hay commands \$21 to \$23 per ton.

MONTREAL HORSE MARKET. -- MAY 16. This market has been only moderately active the past week, and next week there will probably be still fewer sales to report, as scarcely any buyers are in town from the United States. On the Corporation market several lots of fine serviceable horses have been sold to the local trade at satisfactory prices. The following dealers were in town since our last report :-

D M Farley, Nashua, N H; A F Andrews; South Paris, Me; D L Sanderson, Worcester C H Henson, Lowell, Mass; A E Austin Meriden, Conn; J Conns, Springfield, Mass H W Adams, Hartford, Conn; Gregory Lynder, Silvery Plains, N Y; S Parsons, Shannon Springs, N Y; M Hicks, Worcester Mass; Z R Folson, Bidderford, Me; D P Beattie, St Paul, Minn; W Nolses, Reddy,

Мазз. Weekly export of horses to the United States:—May 9th—2 horses, \$270; 11 do \$1,443.50; 10 do \$1,250; 50 do \$542. May 10th-1 do \$150. May 11th-17 do \$1,640 9 do \$1,054; 9 do \$1,235; 8 do \$810.50. May 12th-17 do \$1,898; 5 do \$365.50; 16 do \$1,354; 2 do \$175; 20 do \$2,218; 11 do \$1,029; 15 do \$2,202.50; 5 do \$940; 20 do \$1.978; 5 do \$378; 13 do \$1,290; 10 do

ST. GABRIEL CATTLE MARKET-MAY 16. As the season advances the cattle export rade is assuming large proportions. Monday last fully 3,800 head have arrived at Montreal for export to Europe, and there has also arrived, partly for export and partly for the local markets, 670 hogs, 500 sheep, 240 calves, and 70 horses. It is unfortunate that dealers have some cause for complaint of the transport facilities. Messrs Stone & Walters, of Whitby, report the loss of some \$500 on eleven cattle, part of a consignment of eight car loads, as siz cattle, worth \$80 each, died on the cars and had to be sold at \$10 each, and 5 cattle were so badly crippled that they had to be sold to butchers at \$20 to 40 each. Dealers having cattle to-day were :-- M Elliot, Kingston, I load; W Ginkins, St Mary's, do; M Bolson, Pertb, do; N Gailbraith, Sarnia do; S Burnet, Toronto, do; W Hearn, Guelph, do; Burrows & Hopper, Toronto, do; WT Whitton, Belleville, do; Jas Eakins, Port Hope, do; O'Leary & Cameron, Toronto, do; M Laporte, Mildmay, do. Alderman McShane purchased cattle from M. Laporte, Mr. Whitton and several other dealers at 41c to 53c per lb. S Price as agent of a shipper made several large purchases at 4½c to 5½c. Kennedy & Craig ship 250 cattle this week on one steamer and exports will be large as 120 cars of cattle

arrived here since the 14th inst. The principal shippers here are :- Crawford & Co., Toronto; C. Johnson, do; R. Craig, do; A.J. Thompson, Guelph; W.J. McLean, of Seaforth; J. J. McCielland, Paris; George Brown, Toronto and Galt; S. Price, Montreal N. Kennedy, Montreal; and James McShane,

We quote good to choice cattle at 41c to 53c. Hogs are in plentiful supply, and freely offered at 7c live weight. No sales reported

A Sense of Weariness

is often felt by persons who cannot locate any particular disease. If they work it becomes labor; if they walk, they soon tire; mental efforts become a burden, and even joys are dimmed by the shadow of this weakness which is cast over their lives. Recourse is had sometimes to stimulants of a dangerous character. The advice of physicians to refrain from active labor produces no happy results. Why? The system is deblitated and needs to be built up properly. PRRUVIAN SURUP will do this very thing. Like the electric current, it permeates the entire system, and harmonizing with the corporeal functions raises up the enfeebled, brings the color to the cheek again, and hope to the despondent. It does its work promptly and well. Sold by all druggists.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

EXPENDITURE REDUCED

[BY] PURCHASING

YOUR CLOTHING

 ΛT

J. G. KINNEDY & CO.'S, 31 & 33 St. Lawrence St.

MOONEY,—At Ulverton, Que., on the suinst., Bella, daughter of Denis Mooney, aged years, 1 month and 10 days. May she rest i 120 1

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FIRST COMMUNION

FIRST

COMMUNION

CERTIFICATES,

IN FRENCH OR ENGLISH

No. 444—For Girl's : size, 12x18; per doz...... 72c No. 445-For Boy's : size, 12x18; per doz.....

The above have figures of the Sacred Hearts of Jesus, Mary and St. Joseph.

No. 107-Boy's and Girl's: size, 12x18; per doz...... 600 No. 439-For Girl's: size, 9x12; per doz..... No. 439-For Boy's: size, 9x12; per doz.... No. 112-For Girl's: size, 6½x10; per doz..... 20e

No. 111-For Boy's: size,

61x10; per doz.... FIRST COMMUNION SOUVENIRS

Silver Medals for 1st Comnunion, each..... Brass Medals for Confirmation, per doz..... 20c Lace Pictures for 1st Communion, with Dressed Figures, per doz......\$1.12 Lace Pictures for 1st Communion, plain, per doz. 25c & 30c Lace Pictures for 1st Com-

munion, colored, per doz. 600 Prayer Beads from 30c per doz. and upwards, in all sizes and colors. The Great Day, a Souvenir Book for 1st Communion,

cloth 35c Counsels for Holy Communion, by Mgr. DeSegur..... 10c Instruction on Penance and First Communion, by an Irish Priest..... 20e

Instructions for 1st Communicants, by Dr. J. Schmitt..... My 1st Communion..... 75c Life's Happiest Day or the Little 1st Communicant, by the author of Golden Sands, cloth, red edges... 90c

The Angel Guide or Year of

Ist Communion..... D. & J. SADLIER & CO.,

CATHOLIC

Publishers and Booksellers, 275 NOTRE DAME STREET.

MONTREAL.

WEEKLY

Number of purchasers served during week

TREMENDOUS DAYS AT THE DRESS COUNTERS.

Busy! busy! all the day,
Always rushing, no delay;
Filled from early morn till night,
All look happy, joyous, bright.
Busy! busy! cutting sill!
Finest dress goods, plain and twill;
Goods just suited for the times,
Imported all from foreign cilmes.
Busy! busy! dress goods light,
Goling fast from morn till night;
Goods the finest ever seen,
And rich enough for any queen.
Busy! busy! no diminish.
Stylish dress goods, satin finish,
Goling fast and faster still;
People buying with a will.
Busy! busy! have you seen
How we're selling Grenadine?
Measuring, cutting, all the day,
They will soon be all away.
Busy! busy! goods so new,
Now are open to your view;
Beiges, Buntings, Brocades—all
Are worthy of an euily call.
Busy! busy! still we'll try,
As we have done in days gone by,
To please and satisfy you all,
Who at our Dress Department call.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

Next week we offer a large lot of new Summit Dress Materials, which have been received w

SILKS AND SATING IMMENSE! Our stock of Silks and Satins is simply in mense, The variety is immense, the total value of our stock of Silks is immense, and the goods are immensely cheap.

CARPETS.

Next week we show a shipment of new Tapestry Carpets, stylish patterns and good qualities from 50c to 65c per yo.

S. CARSLEY,

MONTREAL.

TEACHER WANTED-FOR School Section No. 3. Municipality of Lowe, County of Ottawa, Que. Applications, stating date of Elementary Diploma, experience in teaching, terms, dc., to be addressed in teaching, terms, Chairman School Commissioners, Lowe.