Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques

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

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

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

VOL. XXXIV.—NO. 29.

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY. FEBRUARY 27, 1884.

PRICE FIVE CENTS

THEER THOUSAND PROPLE (GIVE THEM AN ESTRUSI:STIC WELCOME.

An Eloquent Exposition of Mr. Parnell's Folicy and What it Has Achieved for the Irish People-Confirmatory Resolutions.

New York, Feb 23—Seld:m has the large hall of Cooper Union been more crowded than it was last evening. There were fully 3,000 persons present, many of whom were ladies. The occasion was the reception by the triends and members of the Irish National Lesgue to John E. Bed-mond, Member of Parliament in the British House of Commons for New Boss, and to his brother William B. Badmond, M.P., for County Wexford. On the left of the Chairman's deck stood a beautiful floral tribute in the form of a harp thirty-six inches high, and composed of ivy and ferns and red and white roses. Behind the Chairman were suspended the Stars and Stripes and the Irish flag. The guests of the evening were escorted to the Institute by a guard of honor composed of Company I of the Sixty-pinth regiment, the Davitt Guards and other military organizations. Mrs. Parand the was ascorted to her seat by Hon. F. A. Conkling, received three rousing cheers.

Among others present were: James Flyne,
John F Kerr, P. J. Meehan, Hon. A. J. Bequier, Hon. L. D. Klernan, Rev. John Larkin, Bev. Father Harrington, Bev. M. J. Dougherty, Rev. James Power, Rev. Mortimer Brennan, Bev. Father Tasfie, Bev. William Farrell, M. B. Holmes, Miss Kate Diggs, Frank Byrne and wife, Judge Van Hoesen and numerous other notabilities.

Dr. Wallace spoke of the mission of the brothers Redmond, which had been to organizs 100 branches of the Irish National Largue in Australia, and to forward £12,000 to the Irish National League of Dublin. He said that there are 500,000 Irishmen in this country who are pledged to contribute \$1 cach yearly until Ireland is free.

Hon. David Healy, of Rochester, read letters of regret from Roscos Conkling, William Purcell, of Bochester; Governor Hoadly, of Ohio; Secretary of State J. B. Carr; Governor Abbott, of New Jersey; Hon. Samuel G. Bandolph, James Mconey, Buffalo; John Swinton, Rev. Thomas McMillan, John Boyle

O'Bielly. to the meeting. Again the applause was deafening, and some moments elapsed before

he was allowed to proceed. After repeated acknowledgments, he said that the enthusiasm that grocted him lessened the diffidence he might otherwise have felt in addressing so large an audience. He did not interpret that enthusiasm as solely intended for himself, but rather as an expresgion of the confidence of the audience in the policy of Charles Stewart Parnell, wcom he represented and whose views to was authorized to convey. His subject was " Self-Government for Ireland," and in the course of an oration extending over one hour, he elaborated the arguments pointing to the necessity of a form of government that could be faithfully defined as representative. He prefaced the subject proper by a graphic re-view of the principle events that had sprang into existence since the inauguration of the Parnell movement in 1879, when it was at first directed to the emancipation of the tenant farmer. So well had it succeeded that it has revolutionized the tenent farmer system. In this system he explained the principles of the Gladstone Land Act, which laid dormant because the machinery was defective. He next spoke of what is generally known as " local self-government" by county boards, which was quite a distinct thing from national self-government, and nothing short of that would satisfy the Irish people. But he believed in accepting every concession made by the British Government, because it would help on the final struggle. He deficad the phrase of self-government to be:

"That Ireland shall be free From the centre to the ses,"

until every vestige of British interference in purely Irish affairs be swept away. [Cheere.] He urged that ireland was not waging war against constituted authority, and the best proof of that was found in the fact that England hed proved her inability to govern Ireland. Such a system as she had introduced was a scandal, and he stood self-condemned before the world. In emphasizing Mr Parnell'e position the speaker believed that every means that were consistent with a God-fearing and honorable race were justified to the people of Ireland. The day was over and gone when it was necessary to resort to a sensational policy to secure Ireland's liberty, and spoke in terms of decided disapproval of unseenly methods. He reviewed the advantages that had accrued to Ireland under Mr. Pasnell's letdership.

"The question is now not whether Ireland shall have self-rule, but how much would satisly her.." He said he was an apostle of deeds -not words; for he held the doctrine of words to mean the mouthings of the man who, at a distance of 3,000 miles, would try to force his countrymen at home to the adoption of a policy he knew they would not entertain. [Immense applause.]

Father Farrell of St. Bernard's Church presented to the brothers Bedmond, on behalf of Mrs. Mary T. Brogan, the floral harp which graced the platform.

Mr. William Redmond was then introand to do his futmost to destroy the have an ugif look of encouraging slavery. Years old and a native of Garmany.

system of landlordism which has for con-turies degraded the race. His defini-tion of the alms of the Irish National not oure, and says so with characteristic party was that they were for the destruction frankness. Conservatives, however, are of every vestige of British or any other form working the oracle, and Mr. Gladstone is Of domination in Ireland except the rule of an Irieh Parliament, which shall meet in Dublin and have as much authority over Ireland as the Legislature at Albany has over the State of New York. As to the means to be adopted to secure this, he said the present means used are the vol. e, the pen, education, and united organization. He pledged Mr. Parnell to be always ready to take up a position as advanced as the people of Ireland were

prepared to take. Resolutions pledging support to Mr. Parnell were passed, and the meeting closed with a stirring speech by his mother.

Irish Affairs.

(By Cable from Irish Special News Agency.) LONDON, Feb. 24.—The reason why the Irish party voted sgainst Government was the continued refusal of the latter to take any affective steps against the Orangemen. It was also desired to signify unmistakably the resentment of the Irish nation against Earl Spencer's regime, with its stimulated emigration, suppression of public meetings, hang-

ings, and general police tyranny.
Government made great efforts at the last
moment to win the Irlsh vote by laborious courtery, and some tardy steps against the chief Orange offenders, but the Parliamentary Party, after careful consideration, unanimously accepted it as the best policy to vote on every possible opportunity against the

Costolon Government.

The chances of the Franchise Bill will not in the least be affected by this line of policy. Government gives it from fear, not love of the Irish party, and this motive remains as strong as ever.

THE SOUDAN REBELLION.

Want of Befinite Orders Among the British Generals-Advance from Trinkttot Ordered-The Rebels in Strong Force Near that Port-Negotiating with Abysainin-A Nabian Mutiny-The Khediye in Trouble-Baker

London, Feb. 22 .- The Telegraph reports the surrender of the garrison or Tokar. The

Times confirms the report.

NEW YORK Feb. 24.—Special cable de-movement of Gen. Graham's forces at Trinkitat, which is due to the absence of instructions from the home government. Gan. Stopherson, commander-in-oblef of the English forces in Egypt, who is at Celre, Admiral Hewett and General Graham, find their operations hampered by the confusion of instructions. Admiral Hewett holds the chief command at Suakim, General Graham that of the proposed relief expedition to Tokar. But neither the War Office nor the authorities of the Horse Guards have decided whether Admiral Hewett, General Graham or General Stephenson directs the combined movements of the naval and military expedition. General Stephenson issue a decree confirming the independence of has taken the responsibility of superintending the Soudan. The Porte has warned the Khethe order for the advance sgainst the rebells dive to maintain the integrity of the Soudan under Osman Digma, pending the decision of the question by the home government. Refugees from Tokar maintain that Macaur Boy. the civil governor of Tokar, sold the surren. is little doubt but that Gen. Gordon would der. He has all the while been an advocate

of submission to Mahdi. Macaur sent with his agent a number of malcontent soldiers to hold a conference with Oaman Digma. Macaur himself had had a previous secret meeting with the rebel leader. The party, after feasting with the rebels, took back presents and promises of plunder to the garrison, who thereupon agreed to join the Mahdi. Gen. Graham reports that his force is in splendid condition. He is desirous of attacking the rebel chieftain.

The Tribune's correspondent says the absence of slaughter on the fall of Tokar minimizes the importance of the event. Everybody is asking what will be done with the British expedition and the Government has asked for General Gordon's opinion. It is highly probable, in view of the withdrawal of the garrison from Khartoum and of Osman Digma's old gradge against Gen. Gordon, that General Grahem's force will occupy his attention on the coast This is more easy of accomplishment il Osman Digma offers a battle. The Sun's correspondent disagrees with this statement and says its characteristic bad luck still pursues the Gladstone Cabinet in Egypt. The fall of Tokar is aggravated by olroumstances which attended it. The carrison had plenty of food and ammunition, knew of the early approach of the British and had heard the firing of their gunboats. The inference is that they preferred to sur-render themselves to their fellow Moslems rather tuan to be rescued by Christian foreigners. The position of the Government with regard to the now anticipated expedition is awkward to the degree of absurdity. immediate withdrawal would plunge all Egypt into war. Jingo oritics urge an attack on Osman Digma just for the sake of showing fight, but others object that this might endanger Gordon Pasha's paoine mission. On the other hand, the special correspondents, who are all naturally warlike, send alarming rumors of the spread of the insurrection to Massowab, and arge the necessity for some immediate and energetic action. In the meantime General Gordon's action, though almost extraordinarily success-

nightly badgered with awkward questions in Parliament. The fight, nevertheless, is virtually over. The fact upon which the Conservatives so scorniully comment, namely, that the most damaging speeches against the Government were made by Liberals like Mr. Forster and Mr. Goschen, and that at least half the party disapproved of Mr. Gladstone's policy, while they voted to sustain him, is the strongest proof that the cohesion of the Liberals will remain unbroken in the present parliament; determined to go to the country on the franchise tickst and on that alone, they will stand by the government. The Conservative opposition in the meantime is greatly disheartened. Their hopes were very high, and they are proportionately disappointed with the disastrous result. Bir Stafford Northcote is very naturally selected as the scapegoat of the occasion, and several influential Conservative wire-pullers have writ-

leader with Lord Randolph Churchill as his first Heutenant in the House of Commons, Carro, Feb. 24.—Gen. Stephesson sent a telegram to London to-day strongly urging that an advance be made from Trinkitat. The Marquis of Harrington, Secretary of War, in reply ordered an immediate advance. He also asked that the Europeans killed at Teb

ten to the newspapers to openly denounce the

dual control of the party and to demand a

frank recognition of Lord Balabury as supreme

be buried in a fitting manner. SUARIM, Feb. 23.—A number of Nubian troops were assembled at the whari to-dry to omrark for Trinkitat. At the last moment, however, they refused, saying that their bullets would not penetrate the shields of the rebels, and asking why they were required, since British troops had been sent. It has been decided to employ Nubians as camel drivers. The whole British expeditior, num-bering forty-three hundred men, landed at Trinkitat to-day. The rebels could be seen on all sides. It is estimated that there are ten to twelve thousand rebels in the immediste vicinity of Trinkitat. The men of wer Jumns, Hecla, Banger, Caryalort and Orontes are at Trinkitat, and the Euryalus, Decoy and Sphiox at Suskim. Graham has sent for-ward from Trinkliat two hundred cavalry and more are following. A general advance will be made to morrow. A fort has been erected 6,000 yards from Trinkitat. General Graham has telegraphed Goneral Stephenson an urgent request for relaforcements of artillery, as he is armed only with camel guns against Oiman Digma's artillery, which is brated at the Pantheon by Mgr. Anzino, was it is thoroughly cound. The logical princinow served by gunners from Tokar. News imposing, and went a long way to alone for ple from which the Bishop evolved his conof the surrender of Tokar has opered through- the failure of what should have been a no- clusters was as follows: Priests, although are negotiating with Kassalo and the garrisens to induce them to join El Mahel.

The transport Mansourab, which went asbore here a few days ago, floated to-day, and proceeded to Tribbitat. The trans. port Neira, which also went ashore, is a total Wieck.

It is reported that Osman Digma will soon attack this place, when it is expected the black inhabitants will join El Mahdi and massacre the European residents.

KRARTUUM, Feb. 23-The effects of Gordon's proclamation are failing. It is reported that El Mahdi with the main body of bis army has left Bara and is marching on Khartoum via Duem. Gordon has asked the Khedive to and give no recognition whatever to El Mahdi. The Khedive's dilemma has given rise to fresh rumors of his abdication. There forthwith resign if the confirmation of his doings depended upon a vote of the House of

Commons. The Government have ordered Admiral Hewett to send Commander Wolfe to King John of Abresipis with instructions to offer the surrender of part of the district of Saukeet, which is part of the territory taken from Abyssinia by General Gordon, on condition that the Abyssinians march to liberate the Exyptian garrisons in southern Soudan. The King demands an interview with Admiral Hewett and the concession of Massowah

without waiting to negotiate. Panis, Feb 24 .- The Memorial Diplomatique asserts that agents of the Knedive are preparing a hotel here for himself and his family. Baker Pacha is now wearing the British uniform for the first time since his dismissal

from the army.

ALEXANDEIA, Feb 24.—Tenders are invited for furnishing stores and provisions for twelve months beginning with April, for the British army of occupation of ten thousand men.

TRINKITAT, Feb. 25 .- Baker Pagha han been appointed chief of the Intelligence depot, with Col. Burnaby assistant. All veterans who were returning to England on the troopship Jumna have volunteer-

ed their services. CAIRO, Feb. 25 .- There is great uncasiness in consequence of the report that the powerful Bashereen Arabs have revolted. If this is true Gordon, with Khartoum and other garrisons, are cut off. Mahdi's emissaries are

DEATH OF SALMI MORSE.

situation is becoming serious.

busy throughout the whole of Bgypt. The

Naw York, Feb. 22.—The body of a man found in the Hudson River to day has been fully identified as that of Salmi Morse, the author of the passion play. When found the body was still wasm. It is thought he had been in the water less than an hour. His silk hat in which was a tract entitled "God loves you," was found on the railroad track near the place. It is thought the case is one duced. As the youngest of Mr. Paraell's ful, seriously embarrasses the Prime of deliberate suicide. There were no marks of that he died a Catholic and regretted if any of deliberate suicide. There were no marks of his actions had effended the Church. There of yolomo upon the body. Nothing was of his actions had effended the Church. There of yolomo upon the body. Nothing was nothing more in that then any child of the continuous and pledged himself when he should raised in England, and to the hospital with severe injuries the Church might have said? Had I taken to the hospital with severe injuries of the Church might have said? Had I taken advantage of his words I might have shown to the best for the cause of live of proclamations and control of the control of th

The Pope and the Prussian Sees-The Propaganda Funds -Victor Emmanuel - How the Robber-King died-The Story of His Confession.

LONDON, Feb. 22.—The Pope has accepted Cardinal Von Hoheniohe's resignation of the See of Aibano. The Pope refused, however, to approve the appointment of Cardinal Von Hohenlohe to the Bee of Posen, pending an agreement with Prussla regarding that vacant

Signor Mancini, Italian Minister of Foreign Affairs, has despatched a note to the Italian diplomatic representatives abroad stating that the conversion of the property of the Papal Propaganda ince lection tentes is neither a hostile mesents on a spollation, but a simple conversion. The King and the government, he says, hove a simple yet protected the Propagands, whose the and mission they fully recognize.

NEW YORR, ! b. 24 -Special cable despatches from loadon say: The Pope, through the paper nuncles to the European courts, is making : presentations against the proposed convers by the Italian govern-ment of the real proving of the Propaganda Fide Into Italian te All the religious orders at Bome have been convoked. It is desired that they hold a meeting to prepare a statement which shall show the loss of pro-perty under conversion. This statement will show that the property under consideration must be offered for sale and that bonds will be given in exchange for it, the interest on which is to be guaranteed by the doubtful Bordeaux tells M. Legendre that he security of the Italian exchaquer. The worst feature of the case is that the property must be sold greatly below its value, while a heavy tax equal to one-third of the interest is laid "This task devolves chiefly upon laymen, upon the proceeds. The nuncles are directed and it is better that the clergy should keep to appeal scainst the conversion as a robbery

of the Unurch. ROME, Feb. 9. - The last of the national pilgrims has at length departed, and Rome is beginning to wear its usual winter appearance and is preparing for the camival. The famous pilgrimage which was to have struck consternation into the hearts of clericals somehow proved a fireco, but the epilogue to-day in the shape of a solemn Requiem Mass, cole- of Leo XIII., so whatever Royalists may say Honel demonstration.

ABOUT ANZING. Azzino, the court chaplets, who confessed Victor Emmanuel, has been as much talked of during the last fortnight as in the mournful day which immediately followed the death

of the gran re. The recent pilgrimage has revived an old discussion, never estisfactorily settled, as to Catholicism, and that when the French Rewhether Victor Emmanuel cid or did not make formal act of submission to the Church | it will be as worthy of support as any other on his death-bed. A sensational article in the Figure, signed "Superga," but generally attributed to Emile Olivier, some days ago made a bitter attack on Angino, accusing him of having enatched the Host from the hands of the priests deputed by the Vatican to administer the Sacraments to the dying monarch, and insinuating that he lied when he subsequently asserted that he had himself contessed having administered it to him.

VICTOR EMMANUEL'S DEATH BED.

"Anzino alone knows," says "Superga," whether Victor Emmanuel was, to use the words of Orispi, consoled by religion, or whether a purely political comedy was played beside his death-bed, history will probably never know the truth.

A correspondent has had a long conversa tion on the subject of this article with Anzino, whom he found at his residence in the Via Sudario, naturally indignant at the charges brought against him. "I had just written a letter to the Figuro,

said he, "fully answering the shameful article, but was dissuaded from sending it. You have read what 'Superga' says. There is not a word of truth in it. He socuees me of interfering with the priests who brought the Secrements to the Quirinal. I did nothing of the kind, for there were no priests there at the time to interfere with. I administered the Sacraments in the presence of at least two hundred and filty people-princes, ministers, courtiers and others. It seems incredible that a tact which so many could testify to should be questioned, but there is a set determination to hide the truth in certain quarters. I suppose it always will be so. Had I been guilty of any act unworthy a priest, should I have been left unrebuked by the Vationa all these years? Of course not.

MGR. ANZINO'S STORY. "This is what happened at Victor Em-

manual's death-had—this and this only : "I confessed the King, who was as calm as you or I, two hours before he died.

"Before doing so I said to him: 'Your Majesty, for your own comfort and for the sake of quiet to my conscience, will you say few words to the effect that you wish to dle a good Oatholic? I do not sak you to say that you repent this thing or that thing.' "Indeed," said Anzino, breaking off, "it would have been absurd with such a man." Correspondent- The Ling made no setraction, then?"

Anzino-" None whatever, in any form, either spoken or written. None absolutely. He merely authorized the declaration which was taken down and communicated to the Pape and to the Italian ministers, to the effect that as a good Catholio be had necessarily ap. perty.

proved all that the Church disapproved, but did not; and I had had a message from the Vatican bidding me send, on cath, the exact words the King uttered, adding or taking away nothing under the seal of confession. He made no setraction written or spoken"

AFTER THE SACRAMENT. Correspondent-" What happened after the

Sacraments were administered? Mgr. Ansino—"I suggested to His Msjesty the advisability of giving him Extreme Unction, but the doctor, who was standing by, said things were not so had as that yet, and I did not press the matter. After absolving the King I made a sign to the persons present to leave the chamber. As for myself, I had meant to stay to the end. The courtlers slowly filed out, and, as they passed his bed, Victor Emmanuel, who was truly a King to to the last, sat up and gravely saluted them. When all others had gone the King turned to the Prince and Princess, who were kneeling beside him, and said only this, E finito; nothing more. I left and went home, Hardly and I reached my rooms when a messenger came down post-baste to fetch me back to the palace. I returned at once with holy oils,

FRENCH BISHOPS AND FRENCH REPUBLIC.

hoping to arrive in time to give the King Ex-

treme Unction. 1 serived too late, however.

When I reached the Quirinal Victor Emma.

". basb saw lend

ALL GOVERNMENTS, WHEN HONEST AND JUST, HAVE THE EUPPORT OF THE CHURCH.

The Paris correspondent of the Liverpool Catholic Times writes: Bome excitement has been created this week in ecclesiastical and political circles by the publication of a coumay count upon his patronage and support. He applauds the editor for his efforts at conciliation, and adds these remarkable words: outside. If you can find a group of religious and moderate men to join you in this enterprise, you and they shall have my earnest sympathy." It is, of course, no secret that Monseigneur Guilbert has, in his own case made conciliation a vocation and a sacred mission. As Bishop of Gap and afterwards of Amiens, he published his work, " La Pacification Religieuse." This received the approval citizana with equal rights and privileges, at removed from the heat of political discussion by the absorbing character of pastoral work. Once they have made up their minds that a Government is honest and just, it desecves their good will, no matter what may be its name. By this, of course, the Bi-hop means that Royalism or Bonapartism to not public shows that it is actuated by good faith, constitution. Plus 1X. did not accept the Coup d Etat: but when the empire behaved

properly to THE MILLIONS OF FRENCH CATHOLICS,

he accepted it as a fact. As Moneignor di Bende recently said to the same M. Legendre, the Royal tradition is a great and noble one. But the science of politics deals only with that which is possible. "And," added His Excellency with a smile," it all history had to be re-adjusted, we should have to find the the heart and sell dead upon the spot.

Carlovignians who were supplanted by Hugh Louis Monvolain, a servant of Petit Capet." alarmed when he finds that Monseigneur they are the friends and servants of Christians belonging to all parties. "But," writes the far-seeing prelate "this pastoral prudence, which is our guide, is far removed from an indifference between a Government of fact and one founded upon right. In France the Republic must be treated according to the rules which Catholic tradition has ever followed towards establishing Governments. But this does not transform the French Republic into

"A GOVERNMENT OF DIGHT."

Monsignor Freppel adds that he referred to this distinction in a letter to his clergy on the death of Archbishop Perche, of New Orleans. In America the Republic bears the true note of lawful government. In France the question of right can never be properly settled until the Comte de Paris has obtained the succession of the Comte de Chambord. The discussion now raised was inevitable, and is will be fruitful. On one side Royalists will be taught that they must not expect Bishops to be Royalisis before they are Catholics; and the aggressive atheists who call themselves Republicans will find out that unless Republicanism means something more conciliatory the French Church will

ANOTHER DYNAMITE EXPLOSION.

LONDON, Feb 26 .- Shortly after one o'clock this morning an explosion cooursed in the clockroom of the Victoria railway station here. The explosive agent was undoubtedly dynamita. A large portion of the roof was blown off and nearly all the glass work in the

LONDON GOSSIP.

The Prince of Wales and the Homes of the Poor-Canada to be Exempt from the new Cattle Bill-The Speakerthip-The Queen's Tour-The Cork Election - Minor and Personal.

NEW YORK, Feb. 24.—The Tribune's London cable letter says the Prince of Wales' maiden speech in the House of Lords on Friday night created a flutter among the Toxy peers. The Marquis of Salisbury intended to limit the enquiry to the dwellings in towns. but the Government, doubtless having in mind certain recent references to the Marquist of Salisbury's cotton property in Hatfield, exrended the enquiry to tural populations. The Prince's speech justified them by describing the condition of his Norfolk peasantry when he acquired Sandringham.

Having engrafted on the Government cattle disease bill the principal clauses of the Duke of Blohmond's bill, it is expected that the agricultural laterest will compel the Government to assent in the Commons. In such case it is believed that ail foreign live stock, except that from Canada and Denmark, will be excluded. The hide and tallow trades will suffer a serious injury by the closing of the foreign wharves at Birkenhead, Hull and Doptford. Some newspapers are already crying out that the piers are supporting protection under the guise of sanitary

Sir Henry Brand, on resigning the speakership of the House of Commons was offered a peerage, but declined the honor. It has been the rate of the speaker on retiring to go to the House of Lords. Bir Henry's reason for refusing is that he is the heir of the old barony of Daore, which would be merged in the new title. He accepts the pension of £2,000 yearly.

The Brussels International African Association has decided to maintain Henry M. Stanley in command of the Congo country. General Gordon will be sent on an independent mission. The King of the Belgians has sent Mr. Stanley a letter filled with expres-sions of satisfaction and confidence, in view of the results of his labours.

It has been arranged that the Queen will start for the continent in the first week in April. The exact date will be kept a secret, as also the route by which she goes, as the Queen is still troubled with fears of a possible outrage. She will make the voyage in the royal vacht Caborne, which will cave the abips Alberta, Epchantress and Galatea as an escort. The Queen will be away from England a month. The re-election of the Prince of Wales as Grand Master of the Free masons, which will occur March 5th, will be the occasion of a great Masonio ceremonial.

The contest at Brighton, started by Mr. Marriot, a Liberal, who, having turned Conservative, resigned immediately after voting against Mr. Gladstone on the Egyptian division, exoltes much interest as a fair test of public feeling, especially as the constituency is a notoriously fickle one.

The election at Cork on Saturday for the vacant seat in the House of Commons resulted in the return of Deasy (Nationalist), who received 2,150 votes, against 1,153 for Goulding (Conservative).

A sensation is reported from St. Denis.

the capital of the French Island of Beunion in the Indian Ocean. A duel with swords was fought between an Englishman named Winter, and an officer of the marines by the name of Grosjeau. Winter was plerced to

Louis Monvolain, a servant of Petit Cercis The second letter to M. Legendre is C ub, in the Bue Royale, resolutely maintains from the valiant Monselgneur Freppel, Bishop his denial that he had any accomplices in the of Angers, who, it is needless to say, card swindle. He defies the police to prove is not so hopeful about the Republic as that he did not make the eighty thousand the Archbishop of Bordeau. The differ- trancs found in his possession by loans to the ence is, of course, not one of first members of the club. The club at a recent meet-principles. The episcopal deputy ing decided to postpone dealing with the scanlives in the very heart of politics, and he is dal at present and to continue the existing committee in authority until April 15th. Many Guilbert suffers from what he calls indif-ference in matters of politics. Of course, the The names of culprits are a matter of club Bishop of Angers has recently declared that gossip. An influential party of the club urge neither he nor his priests will systematically the immediate dissolution and reconstruction. oppose the established Government, because of the club as the best means of purification. The Gaulois advises the culprits, all men of rank, to save the honor of their relatives by blowing out their brains.

Arthur, an labsconding money changer of Paris, has been traced to Havre, en route to America. Warrants have been issued for his arrest. Col. Villers, military attache of the British embassy, deposited 20,000 france with Arthur the day before he absconded. Other losses are by Anglo-American residents.

Friends of Prince Krapotkine have renewed their appeal to President Grovy to release the prince from prison. The prince, writing from his prison at Clairvaux, says:—
"My last forces are failing under the seury" which I contracted in the St. Paul prison at Petersburg. I am so feeble that I can hardly write.

The Sun's social gossip says M. Clemen-ceau has been laborously lionized by the Liberal leaders, and bas seen the inside of a great many more rich than poor houses. His stay was much too short to allow of any real investigation into the condition of the working classes, and a German paper makes the makeious observation that the visit to Eogland was an imitation of Gambetta's never-realized project, and is the fig less which conceals personal ambition.

The English press generally condemn Bire. march's letter on the Leaker resolutions. Berlin correspondents give some piquant extracts from the attacks on the semi-official press on minister Sargent's American career, while the Times, ignorant of the famous per sonality of the Hon. J. P. Ochiltres, makes the unconsciously amusing comment, that as the name of the proposer of the resolution is. Scotch, he is presumbly a sensible man,

The New Brunswick Logislature will most

on Thursday.

KE NEW RICH BLOOD

And will completely change the blood in the entire system in three months. Any per son who will take I Pill each night from 1 to 12 weeks, may be restored to sound health, if such a thing be possible. For curing Female Complaints these Pill ; have no equal. Physicians use them in their practice. Sold everywhere, or sent b mail for eight letter-stamps. Send for circular. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., BOSTON MASS.

CROUP, ASTHMA. BRON TIS. JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LININEM! Instantaneously relieve these terrible diseases, and will positively cure nine cases out of ten. Information that will save many lives sent free by mail. Don't delay a moment. Prevention is better than cure.

JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT (For Internal and External Use). CURES
Menralgia, Influenza, Sore Lungs, Bleeding at the Lungs, Chronic Hoarseness, Hacking Cough, Whooping Cough,
Chronic Rheumatism, Chronic Diarrhosa, Chronic Dysentery, Ch. lera Morbus, Kidney Trombies, Diseases of the
Epline and Lame Back. Sold everywhere. Send for pamphlet to I. S. Johnson & Co., Boston, Mass.

An English Veterinary Surgeon and Chemist, now traveling in this country, says that most of the Horse and Cattle Powders sold here are worthloss trash. He says that Sheridan's Condition Powders are absolutely pure and

KERRY, WATSON & CO.,

A CASH CHRISTIAN.

filling an engagement in a St. Louis church

the term being thirteen weeks, and the pay \$100 a week and expenses. His conversions

are very numerous, and some Christians de-

part of the city to the extent of making a ten-

minute address at the opening of a revival series of meetings; but he refused unless re-

compensed in cash, and there is a great deal

A POKER PLAYEB.

A notorious poker player was lost to the game when Edward Nelderer died in Mem-

phis. He led an eventful life in many ways

as a Nicaraguan adventurer, as Chief of the

Confederacy's Scoret Service, and as a grog-

gery keeper; but et all times he was a heavy

gamester, and on one occasion he won a big

pot by betting \$10,000 on a worthless hand. He was regarded as extremely lucky, but ap-

parently he did not hold that opinion of him-

reif very confidently, for he left a life insur-

AMERICAN PROHIBITION, ANTI-SE-

CRET SOCIETY.

the "American prohibition, anti-secret so-

clety" party, commenced to-night, and will

continue for two days. Hon. S. C. Pomeroy

is chairman of the convention. The platform

of the party sets forth among other things,

that this is a Obristian, not a keathen nation;

that the God of the Ohristian Scriptures is the

author of civil government; that Gcd re-

is the true policy on the temperance ques

tion; that the charters of all secret lodges

should be withdrawn and their oaths pro-

hibited by law; that arbitration in the dif-

for nees with nations is the most direct and

sure method of securing and perpetuating

permanent peace; that land and other mon-

opolice should be discouraged; that the Gov-

ple and sound currency; that the mainter-

ance of public credit, protection to all loyal citizens and justice to the Indians is essential

to the honor and safety of the nation, and

they demand for the American people the

abolition of electoral colleges and a direct

the United States, and that the Government

furnish the people w th ample and sound cur-

BISMARCK ON THE LASKER BESOLU-

Lordon, Feb. 20 .- Lasker's friends in the

German Reichstag propose to demand an

explanation of Bismarck regarding his course

in returning the resolution of the American

Bigmerck's letter says :-- Any recognition

in a foreign country of personal qualities of

a German, especially when made by so im-

pertant a body as the House of Representa-

tives, must be gratifying to our national

feelings. I should have gratefully accepted

the communication made by Minister Sargent

and should have asked the emperor to em-

power me to present it to the Belchstag, if

the resolution had not contained an opinion

regarding the object and effect of Lasker's

political activity, which was opposed to my

convictions. According to my experience of

German people, I cannot recognize the opinion

as one which events I have witnessed would

judgment to the opinion of such an illus-

I had not by more than thirty years' active

me in attaching a cortain value to my judg-

ment in questions of home affairs. I cannot

determine to ask the emperor for the neces

sary power to communicate the resolution to

the Reichstag, because I should have officially

to advocate before the emperor an opinion

In concusion, Bismarck requests Von

Elsendecker, the German minister at Wash-

ington, to send a communication to Sacretary

Frelinghuysen and return to him the resolu-

tion of Congress. The Kreuz Zeitung (anti-

semitic) says, "Prince Bismarck's action in

the Lasker affair fills us with satisfaction."

Home Items.

-"All your own fault

The weakest woman, smallest child and

sickest invalid can use Hop Bitters with

-Old men tottering around from Rheuma-

-My wife and daughter were made healthy

by the use of Hop Bitters and I recommend

them to my people. - Methodist clergyman.

Bitters are not the best family medicine

-Malarial fever, ague and biliousness will

leave every neighborhood as soon as Hop

-" My mother drove the paralysis and

neuralgia all out of her system with Hop

-Keep the kidneys healthy with Hop Bit-

-Ice water is rendered harmless and more

refreshing and reviving with Hop Bitters in

Ask any good doctor if hop

tism, kidney trouble or any weakness will be

almost new by using Hop Bitters.

If you remain sick when you can

Get Hop Blitters that never-Fail.

which I cannot recegnize as correct.

Other Conservative papers are silent.

saisty and great good.

On earth.

Bittern."-Ed. Oswego Sun.

ters and you need not fear sickness.

Bitters arrive.

each draught.

Congress.

TION.

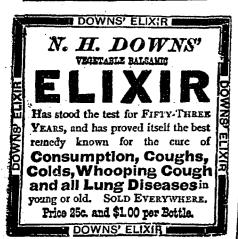
WARRINGTON, Peb. 20 .- A convention of

ance policy for \$60,000.

of hot criticism of him in consequence.

sired him to extend his influence in another

Bev. Thowas Harrison, the revivalist, is









Sick Readment and relieve all the troubles incident to a filling state of the system, such as Dizziness, Nausco, Drovesiness, Distress after eating, Pain in the Siche, Sec. While their most renark-



this are to be blint, while they also correct

Ache they a self treatmost priceless to those who suffer from a distressing complaint; but fortunately their produces does not end here, and those who once try them will find those little pills valuable in so many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But after all sick head



...t. Our pills cure it while Carter's hands Liver Pills are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills maken does. They are strictly vegetable and do not gripe or purge, but by their gentle action please all who nom. In viuls at 25 cents: five for \$1 Sold by druggists everywhere, or sent by msi.

CARTER MEDICINE CO.,

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

As a highly concentrated extract of Sarsaparilla and other blood-purifying roots, combined with Iodide of Potasslum and Iron, and is the safest, most reliable, and most economical blood-purifier that can be used. It invariably expels all blood poisons from the system, enriches and renews the blood, and restores its vitalizing power. It is the best known remedy for Scrofula and all Scrofulous Complaints, Erysipelas, Eczema, Ringworm, Blotches, Sores, Boils, Tumors, and Eruptions of the Skin, as also for all disorders caused By a thin and impoverished, or corrupted. condition of the blood, such as Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Rheumatic Gout, General Debility, and Scrofulous Catarrh.

Inflammatory Rheumatism Cured.

"AYER'S SARSAPARILLA has cured me of the Inflammatory Rheumatism, with which I have suffered for many years.
W. H. Moore."

Durham, Ia., March 2, 1882. PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Sold by all Druggists; \$1, six bottles for \$5.

DESTROYER OF HAIR!

ALEX. ROSS' DEPILATORY
Removes hair from the face, neck and arms without injury. Frice \$1; sent securely packed from England by post. Alex Ross' HAIR DYE produces either very light or very dark colors. His Spanish Fly Oil or Oil of Cantharides produces whiskers or hair on the head. His Skin Tightener is a liquid for removing furrows and crows' feet marks under the eyes. His Bloom of Roses for excessive pallor, and his Liquid for black specks on the face, are each sold at \$1, or sent by post for Fost Office Order. The Nose into shape, and the Ear Machine for outstanding ears, are sold at \$3, or sent for Post Office. Order. Letters invited. Had through chemists of Bryson, \$61 St. Lawrence Main street Montreal, or direct from

ALEX. ROSS, Il Lamb's Conduit street,
16 G High Holborn, London, England

The Catholic daily newspaper of Canada.

LIVE! SPIOY ENTERTAINING!

Contains the latest news from all over the world.
Mailed to Subscribers for \$3 per annum.

The Post Printing & Publishing Company

CHAP. XLVII .- (Continued.)

And now she holds the lamp over the face of the prisoner. Never did the eyes am innocent," replied Alice, hardly able which now looked out from behind that to articulate, her head thrown back from the mask gast on so lovely a face. The maid-en's hands were joined in the attifude of "H—!! and furies!" screamed the mask, prayer, and a smile played upon her lips, "thou liest in thy throat. I saw thee leaning as if her guardian angel were conversing on his arm, and his lips touching thy cheek; with her in her sleep. Here was not ha, ha, ha!" she oried; "I'll have my rewith her in her sleep. Hers was not the beauty that awakes the passions; venge—first on thee, base bawd, and then on O, no; it was that which the pure soul within, breaking through and irradiating its fleshly tabernacle, leads to the loveliness of nature's forming. It was that which should appall the heart of the libertime and seeps him from its pressures by the clammy floor, throwing the mask flet. tine, and scare him from its presence by the spirituality of its look. But she who now stood over the sleeper was one whose heart dropped from her hand. Unfortunately, was never yet appailed.

leaning over, whispered something in the ed to take breath, at the prostrate seleeper's ear, which seemed to disturb, maiden with a lock that seemed to iasthungh it did not awaken her. Again she cluate and rivet her to the spot. though it did not awaken her. Again she repeated the whisper in a somewhat louder But this was of short duration; the furious

"Dost know the Earl of Leicester?" she

said, speaking slow and distinctly. "A little," answered the sleeper. "And Bodger O'Brien?"

"Av." "Which lovest thou most?"

." Which ?" " Ay."

" Well, truly, I know not who thou art, and therefore I shall not answer thee; for an thou be a good spirit, thou mightest tel! my father, mayhap, that his child spake of love. whilst his body yet lay unburied; and if his neck, and sprang furiously at the assailant thou'rt a bad, I must not commune with of his mistress. Had he arrived but one thee further," murmuring forth the words slowly and at intervals.

"Nay, I am a good spirit; answer me. therefore, dost love the Earl of Lelcester?" " Ab, methinks thou speakest not with the voice of a good spirit, such as now stood by my side, nor doth thy breath smell sweet; and therefore I will net reply. But I fear thee not, for the Holy Virgin hath her arms around my neck. So go, go, in God's holy name, and trouble me not; go, for I must meet the queen on the morrow and I would fain seck repose.'

"Did the earl not give thee a buckle once ?"

" A buokle?" "Ay, a shoe buckle."

"Nay, I wot not of it." "Twas found in thy dressing room, at

Brookton," "Ab, Brockton! Breckton and its old master are no more," she murmured, catching at the idea; "didst know old Sir Geoffrey Went-worth?—he was my father, and the best father in the whole wide world. But alas! they buried bim in the flames-burnt him to a cinder. O dear, O dear!" she slowly ejacu-

lated, whilst the tears trickled down her quires and man needs a Sabbath; that the cheeks, "what shall I do now?" prohibition of the importation, manufacture " Hush!" said the stranger; "speak not of

and sale of intoxicating drinks as a beverage Whinstone Hollow on the night of the mas-

"To speak to Nell Gower of the child, I trow."

"Whose child?" "Ab, nay, I must not tell thee." " I am a pure spirit, and I command thee-

whose child? speak!" ernment should furnish the people with am-

"If thou be a pure spirit, thou knowest al ready.

" Doth it belong to the earl?" "Thou must ask Nell Gower; there she sits behind the altar-look there-with the

dead priest's head on her knee. Go speak to vote for the president and vice-president of her, and let me rest.' Seeing no lizelihood of her answering this back on her a look of unsatiable malice.

question, the mask now repeated the first in-

" Dost love the Earl of Leicester?"

"Nay, I love him not." " Doth he love thee?"

"I cannot tell."

" Hath he ever caressed theo?" "Caressed me-what doth that mean?"

"Embraced thee-spoke love to thee." "I cannot well comprehend thy meaning."

The stranger now leaned over till her lips almost touched the ear of the sleeper, and whispered something in the lowest possible

about. "Down, down!" cried the woman in the mask; "down, and be silent, or I'll strangle the space of a minute or two. "Humph!" thee;" and seizing Alice by the neck, she said he at length, "this is strange—passing forced her head back on the pillow.

"O my God!' cried Alice, now fully awake, "save me, save me, or I perish." " Hush ! speak not above thy breath, or I'll the political and economic development of the instantly plunge this steel in thy heart," hissed the mask, drawing a poniard from her bosom, and holding it up before the affrighted

justify. I should not venture to oppose my and trembling girl. "O, for Ohrist's dear sake, murder me not, good stranger; I am yet unanointed."
"'Sdeath!" cried the mask, again hissing trious body as the House of Representatives if the words through her teeth, " speak low, and

participation in the internal policy of Germany gained the experience which justified answer." "Anything thou'rt pleased to ask; but harm me not thus in the dark."

"Where hath the spacwife cent the child?"

"I know not."

"Tell me, or thou diest?" As the Lord liveth, I know not." "Ah! thou wouldst save Leicester; minion,

wanton, bawd, thou'rt his paramour!" cried the mask, raising the dagger in her right hand, and forcing the terrified girl down on the pillow with her left. "O my God, my God !" murmured the half-

suficcated and prostrate Alice; "save mesave me from this woman; mother of God, help me, or I perish." "Strumpet-devil! acknowledge thy guilt or I stab thee."

who had remained until this moment a patient and watchful sentinel at the door, now flying across the room and arresting the murderous arm as it poised the weapon to strike;

"Mercy, mercy! pleaded the other female,

" mercy, mercy! madam—she may be innocent. "Bagone, minion!" screamed the furious mark, now reckless of all consequences, and speaking without fear or restraint; " begone,

" Nay, thou shalt not commit murder to

imbitter thy whole life,-I shall not suffer thee." "What! thou base slave-imp of hell-be-

gone when I speak. God's death !" she ejaculated, making a back blow of the weapon at her companion, and loosing her hold of Alice in the effort, "obey me, or dle thyself, presumptuous meddler."

The instant Alice felt herself free of the mask's grasp, she instinctively exerted all the strength left her, and, springing off the bed, attempted to fly from the room; but the mask held on by her dress, and tried to drag her within reach of the dagger: the other female had fallen in the mean time, and lay insensible on the floor from a blow of the weapon, the handle of which had struck her on the breast.

"Confess thy guilt!" persisted the mask, her bosom heaving with the throes of furlous passion, and her eyes shooting fire on her victim, "confess thy guilt! -confess wanton paramour, confess thy guilt!" and still she kept dragging her nearer and nearer.

"I declare before the angels of heaven I

clammy floor, throwing the mask flat on her face, the steel ringing on the flags as it Alice also fell, owing to the mask losing her Laying down the lamp on the floor, the hold so suddenly; and now both lay there masked visitor knelt beside the bed, and for a moment, the mask gazing, as she waitwoman again grasped the dagger and sprang to her feet; and now Alice felt all hope was gone, for she had no power to move a finger in her defence; she lay as helpless as an infant, fearfully looking up at the glittering

"Mother of God, save me," she murmured once more; "I am thy child; save me from the hands of this wicked one." Suddenly a noise was heard as of irons rattling on the stone stairs leading to the prison door, and the next instant Peto rushed into the room, with the chains he had broken hanging from second later, the deed had been accomplished; for the mask had just then sunk on her knee, and raised the steel to plunge it. A flash of lightning could hardly have prostrated the mask quicker than Peto and then, seizing her by the scarf that covered her throat, he shook her like a lapdog in the fangs of a wastiff.

The affrighted prisoner, seeing the faithful animal coming to her assistance, immediately recovered her self-possession and her energy together, and starting from her prostrate position, laid hold of Peto's collar, and commanded him to desist.

"Good Heavens!" cried the second mask, now recovering her feet; "this is terrible, terrible;" and she snatched the dagger to kill the dog. But Alice kept her off by her prayers and entreaties, and at length succeeded in liberating her fallen enemy.

"Quit the room!' commanded the maiden, for I have not strength to hold back the dog."

The mask hesitated, so if summoning courage for another attempt, and glared at the lovely face of her rival, whilst her fingers worked with an eager desire to tear its beauty in pieces with her nails.

"Down, Peto! quiet, good dog," en-treated Alice, endeavoring to pacify the teat; but tell me what brought the earl to infurlate animal, whose fiery eyes never turned one instant from the face of his mistress's enemy. " Ho, good Peto, silence-keep thee quiet, man; and thou, wretch, quit the room, and on thy knees ask God's pardon, for already thou hast mine." "Wretch! what! darest thou call her

wretch ?" ejaculated the second mask. "Away, away!" repeated Alice; "ye are demons both, nor shall I longer save ye from a just punishment."

Hearing the shooting of a bolt echoing along the passage without, both masks now retreated suddenly to the door, and as it closed, Alice caught a glance of that terrible eye from behind the deep disguise, casting Hardly had the pair retreated a dozen steps

from the door, when the still trembling it to answer to the charges preferred against tinctly; whence comest thou?" maiden heard a man's heavy tread rapidly approaching from an opposite direction; and then the key turning quickly in the look, the usher appeared on the threshold, and demanded the reason of the unusual noise.

Alice related to him in a few words what had happened; but the story was so wild and improbable, that at first the officer seemed to doubt her veracity; percelving, however, a silver lamp lying on the floor, which had not been there breath; but hardly had she done so, when when he left the previous evening, Alice screamed out as if some one had stabbed and seeing the chain broken which her, and starting up in the bed, looked wildly | he himself had fastened on the dog's neck. his doubts were soon removed. Then ploking up the lamp, he examined it minutely for strange; wouldst recognize the assailant, thinkest thou?" he added, turning to Alice.

" Nay, she wore a mask.

" Hah! and her companion?"

"A mask also." "Didst suspect aught of her?"

"Nought, save that she was of rank and consequence, and spoke like one accustomed

to command." The usher shook his head, and looked pityingly at his fair charge. "Poor girl," said he,

"I fear me thy beauty hath made thee a terrible enemy at Hampton Court; but keep a good heart, and look thee well to't that no word of this night's mishaps escape thy lips whilst thou'rt within a score of miles of the royal residence. And now get thee to bed again, and sleep securely; for thy friend here," pointing to Peto, "may lie at thy feet." And thus saying, the usher bads her good night, and securing the door, returned to his chamber.

CHAPTER XLVIII. The penal ensotments against Catholics, in

the first year of Elizabeth's reign, were seldom enforced to their utmost rigor. They appear, indeed, to have been passed more with a view of proclaiming the sovereign's determination to establish the reformed religion, than from the desire to persecute the Catholic Church. It was neces sary she should adopt some measure of the kind in the beginning, in order to allay the doubts and misgivings of her subjects on the score of her religious belief. And whether she would have gone even so far as this, did her right to the throne and the allegiance of the people remain unquestioned by the Catholic party, it is difficult to determine. Her conduct, in fact, throughout the first When the queen, accompanied by her three years of her reign, while it officers of state, entered the council chamber, shows a fiery determination to avenge the assembly rose and received her in proherself on the head of the Catho- found silence, it being in the solemn capacity with as little expense to its adherents as matters of religion, affecting perhaps the life might comport with the efficient assertion of oi the accused. The scene presented a grand her authority. Had she ascended the throne but solemn appearance; outside the door of without the stain of lilegitlmacy, and been suffered to adopt her own religion without murmur or complaint, we can have little doubt her choice had been Catholicism. And after all, this choice would have been the result of tendencies and prepossessions passages to the body of the hall. Back, rather than of conviction; for in along the walls, were the retainers of the whatever light we view her conduct, there is court, and many of the respectable mernothing to induce us to believe she ever acted | chants and commoners of the city and neigha conscientious part, either as the establisher boring villages, seated on banches raised of the one religion, or the persecutor of the somewhat higher than those in the centre of

any means, short of the total abolition of his any means, snort of the total abolition of his authority, we question much it ever she had merited half the infamy with which her memory is now associated. But, unhappliy, she had set the wheel in motion, and either could not or would not stop it ever after. One ensetment begot another, as the contempt of authority arouses the determination to another it till at last the determination to enforce it, till at last, driven to madness by plots and conspiracies on the one hand, and continual violations of her laws on the other, she became entirely

reckless of human life Thus, in addition to the two acts passed in the first year of her reign, prohibiting all ecclesisatical officers, ministers and others, lay and clerical; who refused to take the oath of supremacy, from holding office, and subjected all, without distinction, who dealed the supremacy, for the first offece to the forfeit. ure of goods and chattels, for the second to præ munite, and for the third to the penalty chigh treason, she had passed another in her fifth year, by which all who maintained the authority of the pope, or the Boman see, as also all who said or heard mass, were subjecting to the same penalties.

It may well be believed, that with such a prompter at her side as Cecil, the cool but relentless enemy of the Catholic Church, and such weapons as the above ready made to her hands, Elizabeth was not tardy in the assertion of her supreme power, now that five long years of religious jars and acerbities had thoroughly aroused in her the spirit of retalia-tion. And yet, these acts of themselves had been harmless, compared with the clauses afterwards inserted, giving the queen, personally, unlimited power in their execution. According to one of these clauses she could appoint a special court of commission, over which she might herself preside as judge and directress. This court, already the type of that terrible one, over which the feroclous Whitgift afterwards presided, extended its jurisdiction to the undefinable charges of heresies, schisms, violations of laws made for the enforcement of religious uniformity; and while it had the appearance of a court of justice, was little more than a place where the queen sometimes chose to show her subjects that her sovereign will was paramount to all law. Add to this the power she conferred on the executive, giving to her privy councillors authority to grant warrants at any time against all classes of par sons, to be imprisoned in any jail, and for any length of time they should please to determine. Thus it frequently happened that individuals were committed to jall for the most trifling causes, often to gratify private pique, or appease the resentment of particular friends, and suffered to remain there for whole years, till they had quite been forgotten, or died amongst the vermin of the prisons.

Alice Wentworth, however, was not destined, apparently, to be of this number. Fortunately, her beauty, and the kindness shown her by the Earl of Lucester, had excited in the heart of Elizabeth such a feeling of hatred as her imprisonment in a damp cell could but little soften. Had her offence been less personal, she had probably been visited with a tardier punishment; but the fire of jealousy was seldom allowed to smoulder in Elizabeth's heart, when she had the means of revenge at hand.

Having already resolved, prior to the occurrences related in the last two chapters, to bring Alice to trial on the charge of hearing mass, and otherwise consorting with massmongers and priests, contrary to the statute, and judging from what she had already learnt that the prisoner would neither deny the accueation nor renounce har faith, Elizabeth predetermined to send her to the Tower or the blook, and thus gratify her revenge under cover of zeal for religion. It was to effect this orject with the greater certainty that she issued her orders to have the commissioners court open on the following day, and Bodger O'Brien and Alice Wentworth brought before them by Sir Thomas Plimpton.

For some days past, the queen had been in a state of terrible trepidation concerning the fate of the child. She had tried every possible means, short of exposure, to reach it but invariably failed. Nell Gower, already aware of her designs, took precautions agai at surprise, and had, at length, as we have seen, safely conveyed it aboard a small vessel

bound for Madrid. This latter fact was, however, entirely unknown and unsuspected by the queen. She supposed the spaewife, on the previous night, had, by the orders of the Earl of Leicester, simply committed the child to the care of some seafaring men of her acquaintance, to be conveyed to a remote district of the country, from beyond the reach of danger; and it was in order to inquire further into the truth of these surmises, that early on the morning of the trial she had twice commanded the attendance the noble earl, and was twice informed his lordable could not be found. In fact, Lelcester, the moment he heard of the child's abduction is distarted in quest of Southron, in order to advise with him respecting its discov . After a fruitless search, however, he marked to the palace, and endeavored to sain admission to Alice, thinking he might ascertain from her something of the whereabouts of Nell Gower. But finding all entreaties fruitless, (the keeper stoutly refusing to allow speech with the prisoner in contravention of the royal orders,) he finally hurried off to Whinstone Hollow, and entering the cavern, found, to his disappointment, but a few poor people praying be-side the dead body of the priest, and no one to give him the least tidings of the spacwife. These different journeys had consumed the greater part of the day; and it was only when the queen had entered the councll chamber, and opened the Court of Commission, that the earl returned to hear of royal orders for his attendance. Now, however, it was too late; the queen had already taken her seat, fully satisfied that the earl had been made aware of her desire to see him, and contemptuosly refused to gratify it, from a consciousness of having her still in his power. And well it was that Elizabeth thought so; for had she the least reason to sus-

fore the end of the chapter. lic church, yet betrays a secret desire to do so of judge she came, to decide on grave entrance might be seen the royal halberdiers, standing tall and erect, with the blades of their weapons bristling over their shoulders; and inside the royal archers, in their light other; nay, could she have gratified her deep the apartment. Below, and nearer her marrevenge against the pope and his party by jesty, were the officials; and still nearer, the

pect the child had been carried off without his

knowledge, things might have gone worse.

both for him and Alice, as we shall see be-

noblemen, ambaisadors, members of Parlisment, and others of that rank, who came to witness the proceedings. On a platform, nearly on a level with her

majesty's chair of state, were scated five commissioners, dressed in their robes of office. On the queen's right appeared Matthew Parker, Archbishop of Canterbury, wearing a surplice and a black scarf thrown loosely over his neck, and folded across his breast He wore neither wig nor enalp-cover, and his large, baid head shone as glossy as polished marble not a bair to be seen, except a little tuft over each ear. He was now very fat, and looked like a good-natured old man, who felt entirely out of place, and had much preferred his easy, leathern chair, at his own fire-

Next the archbishop sat the Lord Admiral Cilnton, whom we have had occasion once before to mention, and after him, Sir William Ceoll, secretary and master of the Court of Wards, in his ordinary long robe, and high,

On the left of the queen appeared William Paulet, Marquis of Winchester, the lord treasurer, a man of unblemished morals, though he lived for thirty years about the English court, then, perhaps, the most corrupt in Eu-rope. He was now very old, but still fresh, fair, and pleasant looking; he held his staff of office in his hand, and wore a ribbon and St. George; his beard was scanty, not spread on his breast, as was then fashionable for men stricken in years, but combed to a point, and falling over his small, low ruff, giving him the ap-pearance of a modest old country gentleman. Next him sat Sir Nicholas Bacon, his compressed lips and keen eye at once revealing his intriguing disposition and hold charac-

After the usual forms had been gone through, and the queen had intimated her readiness to proceed with the trial, the orier of the court called upon the sheriff to produce the body of Alica Wentworth. Every eye now turned to the door. The commissioners began to arrange their papers before them in order to take notes of the proceedings, occasionally casting a glance at the passage without, in expectation of the prisoner's appearance, and those who sat in the rear of the hall stood up to have a better view of the young recusant as she passed. Soon the measured tread of the royal guards was heard along the stone passages, and then a low hum of voices succeeded, as if each was whispering to his neighbor what he thought of the youthful culprit. At length Alice appeared, slowly entering the council room between two guards, followed by the sheriff. She was dressed in white, and wore a vell of the same color, descending almost to her feet, her bodice, or jacket, was closely buttoned up to her throat, and a small crucifix kept gracefully undulating on her bosom, as she timidly advanced to the bar. The prisoner new stood alone; there was no one within ten feet of her, and she felt that every eye in the assembly was fixed on her perron. For a minute or eo, a profound silence prevailed, all awaiting the queen's pleasure. The young culprit kept her eyes cast down modestly on the table before her, and her right hand upon the little gold crucifix that glittered under her thin vell.

At a sign from the queen, the attorneygeneral rose, and, having read the indict. ment, demanded to know it the prisoner had

counsel. There was no reply.

"Tis needless," said the queen, calmly, we curselves shall see that no injustice be

the attorney general. "Alice Wentworth, may it please thee

sir." "Speak louder, that her majesty and lords commissioners may hear the answers dis-

" From Brockton Hall, in Worcestershire."

"By what name is thy father called?"

" Is he still living there?"

" Since thou bast quitted his house ?"

"Ay, he was burnt to death in the fire." "Was Brockton Hall consumed by fire?"

"Such a rumor hath reached me."

"Is thy mother living?"

" Hast brothers and sisters?"

"None," replied Alice; "I have no rela-tions in the world save an uncle who hath

been long absent,—I know not where."

"And now," said the attorney-general, having gone through the usual preliminary examination of the pritoner, "thou wilt inform her majesty, the queen, and lords commissioners, whither thou wert bound, when Sir Thomas Plimpton came up with thee near

"To London," replied the prisoner, with some hesitation. "And what object hadst thou in journeying

Alice was silent. "May it please your majesty," said Lord Montague, who had entered the hall during the previous examination, and taken his seat near the prisoner, "the attorney general's questions seem intended more to confuse the maiden than to elicit the truth. I object, on the part of the accused, to the last question, as being imperlinent to

" And so, my lord, thou has not yet forgotten thy Spanish gallantry, and would come, like a good knight errant of yore, to the rescue of this errant damsel," said the queen with a smile, in which raillery and bitterness were equally blended; my good lord, we may not inhibit thy defence of the prisoner, but we must tell thee that in this matter thy Spanish casuistry will be little needed, seeing we have ourselves resolved that no injustice be done the culprit. So let the maiden say, first, whether she hath objection to answer the question of the ac-

cusing officer." Alice shuddered as she heard the last words. They seemed to come from a voice entirely different from that in which the queen had hitherto spoken, and fell upon her ears in the same tones she heard in her sleep but a few hours before. The agitated girl raised her eyes one instant to the face of her judge, and seeing that countenance composed and serene as a summer sky, was just trying to check the fearful suspicion that kept fast gaining hold of her heart, when the queen was again heard, demanding to know if the prisoner refused

"Nay, nay, my liege," hurriedly replied Alice, airaid that further delay might provoke the irascible queen.

thy words seem smothered in its folds." At the royal command Alice slowly lifted the veil from her face and stood uncovered before the assembly, her. left hand hanging by her side, and her right still clinging to the orgolfix, as if there was some secret charm in

CONTINUED ON THIRD PAGE!

-The vigor of youth for the sged and in-

firm in Hop Bitters.

MONTREAL.

side, to all this solemn parade.

narrow ruff.

done to the maiden. " Prisoner, what is thy name?" demanded

"Geoffrey Wentworth, baronet," " Nay, report saith he died lately."

"Nay, she died a few hours after giving me

the hostel called the White Hart." thither?"

the issue."

"Remove that veil," said Elizabeth, "for

its touch that supported and strengthened her.

TO THE THE STATE OF

The instant that fair face was seen, a low, quit her home, that she might supplicate for suppressed murmur of admiration and pity his pardon at the feet of her sovereign. I broke from the growd; but the queen soon beseen your majesty," he continued, "not

majesty's feet."

a and pray, what crime hath thy father committed, that he needcth so powerful an

"And why didst hesitate so much to declare this to have been thine object in com- this same master Rodger O'Brien; but we ing hither," demanded the queen, " seeing it speaketh so strongly in thy favor?"

is Nay, please your grace, I was then very ignorant of the world, and the habits of the great; and, like a child, I thought in my heart as my queen was of mine own sex, and right merciful, she would listen to my poor prayer for the old man's life; but alas!——"
she stopped suddenly.

"Proceed," said the queen—" dost not

think so still ?" "I have been very bold and foolish, methink s in coming hither on such an errand; and I do beseech your mejesty not to think

ill of me for the indiscretion." "Answer me, maiden, and fear not; hast still confidence in the mercy of the queen?" "My sovereign liege, tongues speak ovil things of this place," replied Alice, "and have made me so despair of his pardon, that now methinks it better he is dead."

Elizabeth contracted her brows an instant on receiving this significant reply, and seeing no advantage of further questions, demanded to know how she had come to be acquainted with Nell Gower, and assisting at the mass in the cavern on the night of the riot.

Alice in a few words told the story of the resous, with which the reader is already acquainted.

"May it please your majesty and the fords commissioners," said Montarising and addressing "the prisoner, being charged in queen's authority, and secondly, with having and further, prisoner desireth to have the trial proceed with as little delay as possible, being disposed to give true, plain, and honest answers to all questions that may be de-manded of her."

The Queen graciously bowed her concurrence, and turned as bland a look on the youthful prisoner as if she were just about to pronounce her acquittal. Then, addressing the Marquis of Winchester and Sir Nicholas Bacon, on her left, she requested to know if they had aught further to ask the prisoner before the witnesses were called.

"Under favor of your most gracious majesty," replied Bacon, "I would fain hear something further touching the maiden's object in journeying thus unprotected to London.

" Hast not sojourned for a time in Paris, fair lady?" he inquired. "I have, when very young," responded

Alice. "And thou wert intimate then with the present Queen of Scotland?"

"She honored me for a short time with her notice," replied Alice, "for the which I can never be sufficiently grateful." " And hath she not since corresponded with

thee by letter?" "Twice she hath deigned to write me, since

her return to Scotland." " By whom were these letters conveyed?" The prisoner declined to answer.

" Were they conveyed to thee by the woman called Nell Gower, the spaewife?"

"I fear it would be wrong to answer that question,' she replied, after some hesitation. The Margule OI

in acquiescence. When didst thou see Rodger O'Brien for

the first time?" "On the morning of my arrest."

" Hast never seen him before that day?' "Never."

"Did he not then carry a letter to thee from the Queen of Scotland?" " He did."

"And two thou hadst already acknowledged maketh three. This smacketh somewhat of contradiction, fair damsel," he said, looking round the bench, and smiting signifloantly at the judges.

"Please you, my lord," innocently observed Alice, "I thought but little of that letter, not having read it, in the confusion of the moment."

" Well, well," returned his lordship, waving his hand, "the court will best judge of thy mistake, as thou'rt pleased to call it. And yet it so happened, this Rodger O'Brien had, at the same time, another letter in his possession addressed to certain eminent personages now in the presence," (turning a look on De Foys and Quadra, who sat under the bench on the right of the chair of state.) "written by the Queen of Scotland's own hand, begging of the said distinguished personages to act as spice for her at the English court; and there was, moreover, an old woman, then also in thy company, of bad repute, and known to be deeply devoted to the Queen of Sootland. Now, hath it ever crossed thy mind that, being found in such consortance, theu mightst also be suspected of having other objects in this journey than simply the suing of thy father's pardon?"

Alice was completely confounded by this insinuation and knew not what to reply. In truth, the matter was now placed before her in a very different light from that in which she had hitherto viewed During her short residence at Whinstone Hollow, no doubt she heard much of the initigues of the court, especially of the plots and schemes, set on foot by Elizabeth and her spies, for the ruin of Mary Stuart; but she never creamt that her flight from Brookton could have been made appear as part of a preconcerted plan between Nell Gower, Bodger O'Brien, and herself, as the language and tone of the commissioner seemed to indicate. The thought of such an accusation startled and confuced her. At length, looking up at the queen, she said in a low, faltering voice,-

"Most gracious madam, I do deolare in very deed, that, in quitting home, I had no object save to plead for my father. As to the right worshipful gentleman's questions, I know not how to answer them."

"Neither do they merit snewering," ob served Lord Montague, interposing. 'Sir Nicholas Bacon hath learnt, of late, to detect plots and schemes in the simplest acts of the friends of Mary Stuart. 'Tis but three weeks gone since the right loyal and devoted gentleman had a poor, silly Scotchman, called Bob of the Henross, committed to prison for practising on an alder-barrelled pistol, alleging that the creature was employed to take the life of her most gracious majesty, the Queen of England. And here now, his keen eye de-tecteth a wily consignator in this simple country maiden, whom love for a venerable and affectionate parent hath prompted to

rebuked it with a frown, of which the spectators well understood the meaning.

si Please your majesty," said Alice, her eyes
still cast down on the table before her, "my
intent on quitting home was to journey
hither, and beg my father's pardon at your
hither, and beg my father's pardon at your
invocant majesty," ne continued, "not be
seen your majesty," ne continued, "not be
suffer this mockery to proceed further,
lest your majesty's right-loving and
faithful subjects be tempted to say
hereafter that this trial was got up on a
fabricated charge, whereby to inculwhich Sir Nicholas speaketh so confidently, let him produce it, an your majesty willeth before the court, and prove its authenticity, u He was a Catholie, please your grace; ah! it so be he can, against the testimony of the but alss!" she said, checking herseli—" alas! Scotch ambassador here in the presence. He from the Queen of Scotland's messengerlive in times when forgeries are but too common, as the court may learn, somewhat to its surprise, ere this trial terminates, and your gracious majesty will best decide whether this man at arms, this trooper of Sir Thomas Plimpton, be credited before the honorable bearer of her majesty of Scotland's despatches, together with his excellency, her grace's ambassador, both of whom are ready to make oath that the letter in question hath never been written by the Queen of Scotland. I pray your majesty, therefore, to direct the court to orult all such superfluous questions, and to proceed with the charges contained in the indictment, namely, contempt of the queen's warrant, and violation of the penal statute; or, if not, to order the letters in question to be produced forthwith in open court."

On Lord Montague's resuming his seat, Sir Nicholas Bacon observed, that the noble and right worthy gentleman's speech was to him entirely unintelligible, he (Sir Nicholas) not being the public accusor.

Montague replied that, Sir Nicholas having acted the part of public accuser in his endeavors to oriminate the prisoner, even before a single charge had been proved against her, he hoped her majosty and lords commissioners would see naught unintelligible or impertinent in his remarks.

At this stage of proceedings, Melville, who | find them in need of it." sat next De Foys, wrote something hurriedly the indictment, first, with contempt of the on a piece of paper, and sent it across the table to Montague. As soon as the latter ran heard mass contrary to the statute, wishes his eye over the contents, he turned, and was her accusers to appear and prove the same; again about to address the bench, when the queen interrupted him.

"What may these notes be, my good lord?" she demanded, somewhat sharply; " are they instructions from thy olient?"

"Nay, please your majesty," replied Montague, with studied respect, and yet with marked decision of tone and manner, "my client is like the sarighted fawn, thinking more of hiding than of defending herself against the hounds; nay, nay, this instruction cometh from Sir James Melville, who, since the matter hath been touched in open court, wisheth to join me in praying the beach to order the production of this much disputed letter. His excellency, the French ambassador, admitteth he received letters from her majesty of Scotland at sundry times, praying him to be a good friend at a court where she hath so many enemies, but firmly believeth this one is not written by or with the consent of her majesty; and Sir James Melville is ready also to make positive oath that the Queen of Scotland never penned this epistle. We pray you, therefore, gracious madam, that this matter be tested now to the utmost, and the Queen of Scotland at once found guilty or acquitted of the charge."

But Elizabeth, who saw in the confident tone of the speaker a consciousness of his ability to prove the letter a forgery, and thus perhaps throw suspicion on herself, declined giving the order, while, at the same time, she tried both by look and insinuation to confirm the impression of her royal rival' and in the minds of her hearers.

us sorely to think it ever had been exposed; for albeit our good cousin hath dealt hardly with us, we would not do the like unto her,ever remembering as we do the Obristian precept of forgiveness. If our dear cousin hath written this wicked letter, we must pray Heaven to forgive her, rather than seek to revenge the insuit it conveyeth; nay, my lords, we must never forget that while we are a sovereign, the virtues which most besit us are the queenly ones of mercy and charity; so, in charity's name then, let the matter rest."

"Ab, but please your grace," responded Montague, "this is a most delicate -

"Husb, hush! my lord-say no more, no more; we forgive her from the depths of our heart. So proceed with the trial; call Sir Thomas Plimpton to prove his charges."

Accompanied by the officers of the court soon appeared the tall, ungainly form of the fallen courtier, approaching the witness stand before the council table. His dress was like that he generally wore on public occasions, but now put on with a negligence that bespoke neither respect for himself nor the august presence in which he stood. His countenance, also, -never prepossessing at the best,—was on this occasion more mc-rose and repulsive looking than ever. He took his place before the bench, and stood, with his great cropped head bent forward, more like a condemned oriminal than a crown witness. Whether this look of abject despair was purposely assumed by the disgraced and fallen confident with a view to excite the queen's pity, or was the natural effect produced on the nerveless and cowardly heart of the man by the loss of the royal favor, it would be difficult to tell; certain it is, however, his lugubrious visage excited but little compassion in the heart of Elizabeth. When the usual technicalities had again been gone through, and the attorney-general concluded the preparatory examination usual in the Court of Commission, the queen demanded to know from the witness by whose authority he proceeded to search Whinstone Hollow on the night of the riot.

" By the authority of the queen's warrant, my liege," he replied, in a house, tremulous voice.

"Did the prisoner resist the execution of the warrant?

"She did, please your gracious majesty." "In what wise?"

"By refusing to surrender herself to my onstody. "Did she openly avow her contempt for

the royal instrument?" " She did." "Did she offer passive or active resis tance?"

"Nay, please your grace, she threatened to stab me with a poinard, if I but dared to lay

a finger on her person." (To be continued.)

DID SHE DIE? "No ; she lingered and suffered slong, "No; she ingered and santred Florg, it pining away all the time for years, the document tors doing her no good; and at last was doung by this Hop Bitters the papers say so much, about. "Indeed! indeed! how thankful we should be for that medicine."

WASHINGTON, D. O., May 15th, 1960. WASHINGTON.

PUBLIC MEN AT THE CAPITAL THE EXPERIMENT CF A PROMINENT DIVINE AND HIS TIMELY EUGGESTIONS.

(Special Correspondence.)

The views one gets of varieties of character by looking down upon the nation's representatives from the visitors' gallery in the House innocent maiden. As for the spy letter, of Of Representatives are both amusing and interesting. There sits a man beloved by his conatituents and respected by his collesques. He is honestly trying to do his duty, and he evidently finds it a difficult task. At the next desk is a thorough politician. He is alert to he is dead now, and needeth no intercessor in the courts of this world."

may tell us it was found on the high road that is transplring and seeks only to furthe courts of this world."

mear the White Hart Tavern, where it dropped there his own ends reverdless of the ones who gave blu his authority. The bald headed individual in the fourth row has occupied that chair for years. He has never been known to make a speech, but he is always present when voting is to be done. The string of lobbyists around the outer edge-vultures in disguise—Fre waiting, and, meanwhite, occasionally we sing. It is a mixed mass and Washington is a most Cosmopolitan city. It is the focal point of the nation's goodness and badness—largety the latter. But notwiths anding this vast collection of

evil there is much that is truly good and noble among the peop eas the great capital. There are men here who are wholly devoted to the highest good of mankind, and they are men who shine all the brighter by reason of the insincerity by which thay are surrounded. Pre-eminent among these few is Rev. J. E. Rankin, D.D., pastor of the First Congregational Church. Dr. Bankin is known to every Congregationalist and most of the members of other church denominations throughout this country, while in Washington he is looked up to by the inhabitants of the entire city as well as by those in authority. In conversation with the writer not long since, he said :

"Hardly a day passes that I am not consulted by various people regarding their physical and spiritual condition. Many of them are outside of my congregation, but I have made it a rule to render all the assistance in my power to my fellowmen whenever I may

"Do not these people largely interfere with your studies and other duties, doctor?"

"To some extent; but I never turn a deaf ear to any inquiries. It is surprising how many persons are really suffering in this world and how many others are in great physical danger and do not know it. I meet men and women constantly who are troubled with headaches, a bad taste in the mouth, a loss of appetite, occasional pains through the body, feverishness, inability to sleep well and a general tack of interest in life. They are aware that their strength is falling, but do not realize the cause. Now my long experience has taught me that all these troubles arise from the derangement of one or two important organs of the body, and that only by relieving and restoring these organs can health be secured."

"And are you able to advise so as to reach them successfully in the many cases that have come to you?"

"Almost always. I learned several years ago of a most unusual remady that proved beneficial in my own family and among my friends, and I have reccommended it in innumerable cases since then. This remedy is W-rner's Safe Core, and I believe as thoroughly in its efficacy as I do that the Genesee river empties in Lake Ontario."

"You say it is harmless and yet powerful, Doctor?"

"Entirely harmless and yet so powerful that I have known it to cure some terrible cases of Bright's disease of the kidneys even when in the last stages. This is a fearful malady and is afflicting more public men today than any other one trouble. It starts from small beginnings such as I before mentioned to you and grows until it overshadows the entire life. It is a scourge that all may dread "

truths of the gospel ?"

is only aroused when sickness comes, I have found to be of a very questionable nature, and I seek to restore the health usually, be- number of Catholics of American pafore trying to attract the mind toward the rentage is exceedingly difficult to estitruths of the gospel."

If America possessed more men like Doctor Bankin the unhappiness in life would be greatly lessened. And it is gratifying to find one who not only desires to direct men towards Reaven, but who seeks to smooth their pathway on earth by relieving their physical troubles. That the means he employs is a wonderfully efficient one, his own experience as well as that of thousands of others in all parts of the land amply test!fies.

The director of the mint at Washington reports the money in circulation in the country on January 1st, 1884, as \$1,700.300,-000; in the Treasury, \$388,515,000; in National Banks, \$224,073,000; other banks and general circulation, \$1,087,712,000.

OUR HABITS AND OUR CLIMATE.

All persons leading a sedentary and inactive life are more less subject to derangements of the Liver and Stomack leads to chronic disease and ultimate sery. An occasional dose of McGale's 🖨 bund Sutternut Pills, will stimulate the i ser to healthy action, tone up the Steg | land Digestive Organs, thereby giving 11; vigor to the system generally. For sale: very-There. Price, 25c per box, five boxes \$ 1.00. Mailed free of postage on receipt of price in money or postage stamps.—B. E. McGale, chemist, Montreal. 95 tf

A prominent dector of Oakland, Cal., says that the generation of gases is generally the cause of corpses turning over in their coffine, and adds that a body has been known to rise partly up, the bead and shoulders bending up toward the middle of the body from these circometances.

EPPB'S COCOA-GRATEFUL AND COMPORTING. _"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digeztion and nutrition, and yet by a careful appli-cation of the fine properties of well selected Cocoa Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavored beverage, which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fertified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—Civil Service Gasette. Made simply with bolling water or milk. Sold only in packets and tins (1 lb and 1 lb) by grocers, labelled—" James Epps & Go., Homoopathic Chemists, London, England."

Darby Green is a Connecticut Yankee who ous and happy.

The Catholic Population of the United States

SET DOWN AT TEN MILLION.

We are engaged in the endeavor to show that the Catholic population of the United States has been systematically underrated, and our contention is that the Catholic direc tory, which has been chicfly instrumental in admitting this under-estimation, should begin the reform towards a more truthful report of King Humbert, however, was violently the Oatholic status. For, certainly, if Catholic opposed to the idea of Prince Victor's lies do not claim the credit of their own num-

bers nobody else will help them to it.
Sadiler's Catholic Directory for 1880 placed the Catholic population at 6,300,000. The United States census for the same year gives us indications enabling us to arrive at a

There were in that year in the United States 1,966,000 persons born in Germany. Fully one-third of the inhabitants of Germany are Catholics, and assuming that the same proportion holds among the German emigrants settled in this country (which is a fair assumption) there were at least 650,000 German-born Uatholics in the United States in 1880.

It we concede that there are 254,000 Irish born Protestants in this country (and, all things considered, this is a very liberal estimation) there are left 1,600,000 Irish born Catholics in the United States according to the census of 1880.

it is a well ascertained fact that our most numerous class of emigrants from British has not the taleuts of Machiavelli. America are the French Canadians. By the Dominion census of 1881, 1,750,600 of the 4,300,000 people of Canada were Catholics. Of the 720,000 British Americans settled in Orown Prince of Germany and Frince Bisthe United States in 1880, it is, therefore, no marck has long been well known. The

Adding these Catholic elements tegether, and placing in the column the total number of emigrants from Catholic countries, we arrive at the conclusion that there were in the Princes. The death of the Comte de Cham-United States in 1880 :

German born Oatholics	650,000
Irlsh born Cathot'cs	
Canadian born Consuma	350,000
French born Cate me	106,009
Bonemian her: the 108	85,000
Austro-Husperins tholics	50,000
Mexican born G sulfos	68,000
Beigian Ostnotte	30,000
Polish born Carno of	49,000
Italian born Catas tes	45,000
Spanish, South American and Cupan	•
born Catholica	34 000
Dutch and Swiss C. affect (or one-	
third of the was number of	
Swiss and Durcu in the	
country)	35,000

Whole rumber of Catholics born in foreign countries3,103,000

No account is here taken of the large proportion of Catholics among the emigrants of English and Scotch birth, and it is a notori. ous fact that the immigration from Austria is not correctly reported in the census.

While the total number of fereign-born persons residing in this country in 1880 was 6,680,000, the total number of persons of foreign parentage (that is, the foreign born population plus their American born obtidren) was 14,955,000. We have ascertained that at least 3,103,000 out of 6,680,000 foreign born population are Catholics, and it is easy from this to ascertain the number of Catholics of foreign parentage. It is a simple example in proportion, and may be stated thus: 6,680,000 is to 3,103,000, as 14,955,000 is to X.

The result is within a few thousand of 7,000,000. Thus the number of Catholics of foreign parentage alone exceeded in 1880 Sadller's estimate of the entire Cathoric population by fully 700,000.

"Nay, my good lord," she said, "we may Do you not find, Doctor, that a weakened To arrive at a ressonably accurate idea of not expose this matter further. It grieveth physical condition often puts a person in a the present Catholic population, we should Cathelic population born of American parents "No. Quite the reverse. Religion which and (2) the total number of Catholic emigrants that have arrived on the shores ouring the last three years. (1) the mate. The grandchildren of Irish emigrants belong to this category, as well as the descendants of the early Maryland, French, and spanish colonists. Forty years ago Bishop Hughes estimated the Catholic population at over one million. The grandchildren of that generation are the rising generation of today. Their number may be above two millions and it may be less than one million. We can speak here with no degree of precision. (2) The Catholic infinx by immigration since 1880 has been considerably over 500,000. This is ascertainable from studying the tables of emigration statistics.

Making some allowance for natural increase since 1880 and adding all elements to. gether, we may fairly conclude that the Catholics of the United States are to-day not less than 9,000,000, while there are good grounds for believing that their actual number may be very nearly ten millions.

It is probable that at the coming council of American archbishops and bishops at Baltimore something will be done toward procuring an accurate enumeration of the Catho. lic population. It seems strange that no such enumeration has heretofore been attempted. In many ways it would be found of service and of real value to the shepherds of the flock. When It is made we trust it will be a fair and full count, and that it may round off ten millions, - Catholic Citizen.

Prompt relief in sick headache, disziness nauses, consumption, pain in the side, etc. gustanteed to those using Certer's Little Liver Pills. One pill a doze. 25 cts. 38 tts.

VICTOR AND THE POPE. WHY THE VATICAN VISIT WAS DEFERRED—BIS-MARCK AND THE KRONPRIEZ,

A royalist correspondent writes from Paris: -

"I have just heard some further particulars about the letter of Prince Victor to M. de Cassagnac, for writing which a subscription of 50,000 france was given to the Prince. It now appears that Prince Victor enolosed a copy of this letter to his father, the Prince Napoleon, at the same time bitterly reproaching him with all the mistakes he had been continually making for the last twenty years. He said that he had no desire to set himself up as a pretendant in cpposition to his father, but that, as he would have a part to play some day in politice, he could not afford to compromise himself with the conservatives as Prince Napoleon had done. He complained of the constant pregress made in the departments by the royalists, and instanced as a bad sign for his chances that five Bonapartist papers had lately gone over to the royalist cause.

VICTOR EMMANUEL'S DEATH.

"It is well known that the Princess was seven years old when the Declaration of Clottide has never put her foot in Rome Independence was signed. He is still vigor- since the annexation of the Papal States by I the Kingdom of Italy. When Victor Em-

manuel, her father, was dying, the was urged by the Pope, Pio Nono, to endeavor to per-suade the King to make a retraction of his errors and die a Christian death. The Princess Clotilde set out for Rome, but, having heard on the way of her father's death, turned back and did not enter the Eternal City. She still sends the Pope, how-ever, every year 10,000f, as Poter's pence. This year she wished to send the amount by her eldest son, Prince Victor, who added to it himself 1,000 f, in order to affirm his religious sentiments at the same time that he intended to implore the Holy Father for his blessing. coming to Rome, and begged his sister to ilssuade him from it. He wrote her :— 'I am beginning to get tired of all these royal and Imperial princes, who seem to take the Quirinal for an inn, where they put up before going to salute the Pope.' The Princess Clotilde dld not venture to insist any further. This is the real explanation of the abandonment by Prince Victor of his intended visit to Bome, which was announced in all the newspapers, but which, as every one knows, never took place. The Prince did not leave Moncalieri. It was there, in fact, that he received the visit of M. de Cassagnac, who brought at the same time with the stipulated sum of 50,000f the letter in question, all written and ready for the Prince's signature. The letter, however, is a bungled performance and satisfies nobody. A wellknown Bonapartist, speaking of it the other day in a Parisian club, said :- This ambiguous, double-faced letter shows only too plainly that if the writer has the vices, he certainly

BIEMARCK AND THE CROWN PRINCE.

" The profound disagreement between the German people that he does not share the political views of the Chancellor. On one point in particular they differ in toto. Bismarck has a violent dislike to the Orleans

bord, by increasing the chances of a monarchical restoration in France, has increased in the same ratio this dislike. Prince Bismarck is auxious that the Republic should remain in France, thinking that thereby she is more isolated from the rest of Europe and less able to make powerful alliances. The future Emperor of Germany looks on the question from a higher point of view. He is a true German, and wishes Germany to retain the fruit of her conquests; but he considers that there is a common interest between the royal families of Europe, and is of opinion that an alliance of all the crowned heads against socialism and revolution is the surest safeguard against that ever increasing danger.

LA MAISON DE FRANCE.

"When in Seville the Crown Prince spoke in the highest terms of the Comte de Parie, le nouveau chef de la Maison de France, it W+B this idea which was in his mind. His words, repeated as they were by the entire press of Europe, were particularly displeasing to Bismarck. I have from the very best suthority that the Chancellor sent at once for the French Ambassador, M. de Courcel, and said to him :- 'Tell your Government, Monsieur l'Ambassadeur, that I know nothing of the Maison de France; I do not know what it

"Prince Bismarck has too much genius not to be well aware of the immense advantage that would accrue to France were Philippe VII. to ascerd the throne; but he believes that he is, without assistance, capable of strangiling revolution should it show its head, and hence his politics are the exact contrary to these of the Kronprinz."

EORSFORD'S ACID PROSPHATE.

devote myself to hard mental labor, from shortly after breakfact till a late hour in the evening without experiencing the slightest relixation, and I would not now at any rate

NATIONAL LEAGUE MEETING.

dispense with it."

Dublin, Feb. 20 .- At a meeting of the National League to-day, Michael Davitt said the Parnellite members of Parliament had done their duty in voting against the operation government in the division on Sir Stafford Northcote's motion. Davitt also said the generous welcome accorded to the Redmonds n America impelled the league to praise their efforts in behalf of the national cause.

There is nothing so tempting and re freshing as ripe fruit products. To the young, the old or middle aged alike, the GOLDEN FRUIT BITTERS is a certain ours for General Debility or Weakness. Sold by all Druggists.

"KINDLY" BETURNED.

Almost every day, says the London Truth, one reads how this landlord has " kindly " returned twenty per cent of the half-yearly rents to his tenante, and how another has remitted ten per cent. Practical people in the country know very well that these abatements, on which so much ignorant eulogy is lavished, are forced upon the landlords, for if they insisted on extorting the full amounts due, they would lose their tenants and find their farms thrown upon their hands.

Holloway's Ointment and Pulls combine both sanitive and sanative powers in a high degree; by the former term is understood their ability to preserve health, by the latter their capa-bility to restore bealth. With these reme-dies at hand, no invalid need be at fault to guide himselt or herself salely through the many trials to which overy one is surjected during our long and ofttimes inclement winters, Coughs, colds, wostated throats, quinsoy, whooping-cough, can be successfully treated by well rubbing this Claiment upon the chest and by taking the Pills. During damp, foggy weather, asthmatical sufferers will experience the utmost possible relief from the inunction of the Ointment, and all tender-chested persons will save endless misery by adopting this treatment.

A MURDERES'S CONFESSION. HALIFAX, N.S., Feb 21 .- The confession

of Elsie Williams, held for the murder of the colored man, Wm. Kent, made to Capt. Daly, in Digby jail this morning, is as follows:—I was in Jordan's house when Kent came in. The story I told at the inquest was correct till the men fell on the floor. Then I looked for something to hit Kent with He was on the top of Howard Jordan.
I was afraid he was killing him,
as he did not speak. The only thing I could find was the axe and I hit him several times with it. He then feil over on the floor and did not speak till Francis came and lifted him up. I feel compelled to make this confession from a souse of justice to other prisoners, and with the fear of God before my eyes. EL IN WHALIAMS.

SCOTCH NEWS.

The mortality in Edinburgh last week was: 83, and the death-rate 18 per 1000.

THE TAY WHALE -The Tay whale having been -unbalmed has been despatched to Aberdeer, where it will be exhibited.

MB. GLADSTONE AND HIS CONSTITUENTS .-Mr. Gladstone bas coknowledged the resolution of confidence adopted by a meeting in Dalkeith last week, and has expressed satisfaction in receiving such assurances from his constituents.

THE THOMAS COATS MEMORIAL AT PAIGLER At a meeting of the executive committee, held in the Council Chambers on Tuesday, subscriptions were reported amounting to £1575, and the hope was expressed that when all the books are got in the fund would reach at least £1000.

SELLING A LOST GUN .- In the Edinburgh Sheriff Oriminal Court on Saturday, William Wilson was sentenced to 10 days' imprison-ment for selling a double-barrelled gun which he had found on the public road in the parish of Lasswade, and the owner of which he took no steps to discover.

DAY POACHING AT DUNFERMLINE. -At DUNfermitne Sheriff Court on Tuesday, Andrew Carmichael, rabbit trapper. Old Town, Dollar, was convicted of day peaching on the estate of North Calte, Torryburn, belonging to Mr. Colville of Barnbill, on the 3rd of January, and was fined is, with £2 of modified expensee, or seven days' imprisonment.

SHEEP-WORRYING IN LINLITHGOWSHIRE-Several cases of sheep-worrying have taken place in Torphichen district during the past tew nights. At Garmore five sheep have been killed; and at Kipp's Farm ten have been severely wounded, and others-28 in ali-more or less hurt. It is also stated that ten sheep at Glenmavis have been deexaggeration to say that about 350,000 are Prince loses no opportunity to show the stroyed. No traces of the dogs have yet been discovered.

A Costly Kiss .- At Greenock Justice of Peace Court on Monday, a pipe-fitter named James Dakin was charged with assault and breach of the peace. It appears that on Saturday night accused entered a third-class railway carriage, in which two women wore seated, and insisted on kissing one of thema married woman. He was convicted, and fined two guineas or 30 days' imprisonment. He went to jail.

LORD DUNMORE ON THE GAELIO TONGUE, -At the annual dinner of the Inverness Gaelic Society on Tuesday a letter was read from Lord Dunmore in which he expressed the opinion that had the Gaelle tongue been taught in the high class schools as a requisite language for those who reside in Gaelicspeaking districts, there would have been little of discontent among the people and still less of the Oroiter Commission.

THE EVICTION OF HIGHLAND CROFTERS .- Before the conclusion of the first National Radical Conference in London on Monday, a cosolution was carried unanimously expressing sympathy with the Highland croiters, and indignation at the conduct of the landlords who have evicted tenants for giving evidence before the Royal Commissioners, and calling on the Government to take steps for the protection of the witnesses.

EUPERSTITIONS CONCERNING SUIGIDE. - An elderly woman, the wife of Donald McRae, crofter, township of Erbersay, parish of Lochaleb, committed suicide by hanging herself on Thursday week. Great difficulty was ex-perienced in getting a tradesman to make the coffix, owing to the superstitious belief entertained by the natives th t it is not " lucky" to make a coffin for suicide. Any tradesman known to make a coffin for a suicide will get no employment from the natives afterwards.

On Monday about 300 laborers, who have been thrown out of work by the strike in the shipbuilding vards, met in the Wesleyan Prof. Adolph Ott, New York, says of the Worth of tickets were distributed to provide state where he is more apt to accept the have to add to this seven millions (1) the Acti Phosphate: "I have been enabled to meals for them and their families at the Dundee Coffee houses; and the committee who are collecting subscriptions, hoped to be able to give out tickets for two meals on Tuesday... On Tuesday night Provest Moncur and Mr. Thornton had a meeting with representatives of the ironworkers on strike and the laborers. The proceedings were in private.

> SUDDEN DEATH OF AN AIRDBIR BANKER .-On Tuesday general regret was felt amongst the inhabitants of Airdrie when it became known that Mr. David Mitchell, agent for the Bank of Scotland here, had dropped down dead at his residence between 10 and 11 o'clock the previous evening. Mr. Mitchell was a member of the Town Council for nine years, having been three times returned. being always highly popular. He leaves a widow and family of five—four sons and one daughter, the youngest being a girl still at school. Mr. Mitchell was in the 57th year of

> The annual general meeting of the members of the Glasgow Ceitic Society was held on Wednesday...Mr. D. Smith, vice-president, in the chair. Mr. Colin Campbell, Bothwell treet, drew attention to the alteration which it was proposed to make in the headdress of Highland regiments. He thought it was a shame that the Highland bonnets should be altered, and accordingly moved-"That the coolety co-operate with Lord Archibald Campbell and others interested in petitioning the Government against the proposed alteration in the head-dress of Highland regiments, and that the directors be empowered to take what steps they consider necessary." Mr. Nell Sinclair, Miller street, seconded, and the motion was unanimously carried. The office-bearers of the society were afterwards elected.

> It is a good rule to accept only such medicines as have, after long years of trial, proved worthy of confidence. This is a case where other people's exparience may be of great service, and it. has been the experience of thousands that Ayer's Cherry Pectoral is the best cough medicine eyer usej.

> The latest thing in Paristan millinery is the cut adornment. Small stuffed kittens are now fashionable as the ornaments of the prevailing large brimmed bats, and the effect of these tiny tigerish animals is striking. At present only one cat at a time is worn, but after a little while, when emboldened by success, a family group of oat and kittens may be looked for.



FREEMANS WORM POWDERS.

Are pleasent to the Contain their cwa Parintivo. Is a safe, sure, and effectual destroyer of worms in Children or Adulta.

whether direct or indirect, with Orangeism

IS PUBLISHED BY The Post Printing & Publishing Company

761 CRAIG ST., Montreal, Canada.

TO ADVERTISEES.

A limited number of advertisements of approved character will be inserted in "THE TRUE WITNESS" for 15c per line (agate), first insertion, 10 per line such subsequent insertion. Special Solices 20c per line. Special rates for special solices 20c per line. Special rates for special solices, on application. Advertisements for Teachers, Information Wanted, &c., 50c per insertion (not to exceed 10 lines). Ordinary notices of Births, Deaths and Marriages 50c each insertion.

The large and increasing circulation of "THE THE EVITYLESS" makes it the very best severising medium in Canada.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

MOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.
Subscribers in the country should always give
the name of their Post Office. Those who remove
should give the name of the old as well as the
sew Post Office.

Remittances can be safely made by Registered
Letter or Post Office Order. All remittances
will be acknowledged by changing the date on
ties address label stached to paper. Subscribers
will see by the date on the address label when
their subscription expires.

Jample copies sent free on application.
Farties wishing to become subscribers can do
so through any responsible news agent, when
Shore is none of our local agents in their locality.

Address all communications to

The Post Printing & Publishing Company, MONTREAL, CANADA

WEDNESDAY FEBRUARY 27, 1884

CATHOLIC CALENDAR.

FEBRUARY, 1884. BRUREDAY, Feb. 28 -Ferla.

PRIDAY, Feb. 29-Most Holy Passion of Our Lord. MARCH, 1884.

SATURDAY, March 1-Ferla.

SUNDAY, March 2-First Sunday in Lent. Epist. 2 Cor. vi. 1-10; Gosp. Matt. iv. 1-11. MONDAY, March 3-Feria.

TUESDAY, March 4-St. Casimir, King and Confessor. St. Lucius, Pope and Martyr. Corcnation of Leo XIII, Pope,1878. Bp.Lefevre, Detroit; died, 1869. WEDNESDAY, March 5-Feria.

THE Quebec Legislature is called for the despatch of business on Tuesday, March 4th.

THE appointment of Hon. E. J. Flynn as member of the Executive Council of the Province of Quebec and Commissioner of Ballroads is announced in Saturday's Official Gezetie.

THE debate upon Bir Stafford Northcote's motion censuring the Gladetone Government was concided list evening. The House of Commons was crowded at the moment of taking the vote, there being present close on mix hundred members, or almost a full House. When the division was taken it was found that Mr. Gladstone was supported by only a majority of 49, the vote standing 311 to 262. This is a great falling off from the members That the Premier commanded two sessions ago. Then his majorities ran up towards a hundred and fifty.

explosion has occurred ABOTHER CYL In London. It wook place in the Victoria mintion, the largest and handsomest railway picked the pockets of the crofters in question | unfortunate apostate is to be pitled, for his terminus in the Metropolis. Considerable done, and several persons are said to have been more or less injured. Strange to say, the London press has not yet seen fit to these prove that landfordism in Scotland meeribe the occurrence to the work of Irish. men. Can it have struck these moulders of in Ireland. colinion that the detectives of Scotland Yard or Jim McDermott were at the bottom of it, as they were the originators of the plot to blow up a foreign embassy a few months ago.

Mr. JOHN J. HAWKINS, who has represented the constituency of Bothwell for almost two of the Canadlan people in the leader of the Years, has at last been given his ticket of Opposition. These two organs charged Mr. leave. The Supreme Court at Oitawa ren- Blake with having attempted to bribe the dered judgment on Monday in this long and | whole body of French. Canadian members to protracted suit, by which the seat is given to secure their support against the Canadian the Hon. David Mills, on the grounds that Pacific resolutions. Mr. Oulmet, a Conserhe and not Mr. Hawkins, had polled the ma- vative M.P., called the attention of the jority of votes. An election law that will House to the statement, which he branded as allow a candidate, who has not the confidence | false and malicicus. He indignantly denied of the electors, to migrepresent them in Parillement during two sessions, is defective on | made to the members of the French party by the face of it. Election trials should be made | the honorable the leader of the Opposition. as summary and as brief as possible. Better machinery to try election suits is wanted and she uld be provided.

Mr. Parmett has achieved another significant victory at the polls. The Irish leader mamed his man for the vacancy created in Cork by the resignation of Mr. Daly, a Whig Home Ruler. The candidate was Mr. Deasy, belonging to the advanced guard of Nationalists. A determined and vigorous affert was made by the united Whigs and Tories to defeat him, but the "rebel city " refused to sail under anti-National colors, and elected Deasy by a majority of almost two to ome, or 2,150 to 1,153 cast for his opponent. him as a miserable trickster, willing to sacri-Every succeeding election shows equally the fice every consideration of principle and conpowerful grip Mr. Parnell has on the Irish sistency to the attainment of office." possitiuencles and the unbounded and indestructible confidence which the Irish peo- of the Gazette. But the Mail, true to its reple piace in his leadership and in his policy.

To the many testimonies which non-Catho-Hes have borne to the quiet heroism and charge, emphasises it in the following moble self-morifice displayed by the Sisters of Mercy in their labors among the poor, another has been added by no less a personage than a member of the Gladstone Cabinet. Speaking about the houses of the London poor, Sir Charles Dilke said that the result of his peregrinations among the slums of the the representatives of Quebeo, in considera-British metropolis was to show him that the tion of a direct money bribe, should betray pamphlat on the "Bitter Cry of Out- their leader, whom they were elected to supcast London" was misleading and full of inaccuracies, and that, strange to say, it pursuance of his selfish ends, sought by flagwas not the Poor-law officials, or even the rant bribery and crafty intrigue to bring missioneries and district visitors, who knew about these disasters—who endeavored to the depths of the misery of the poor, but the political fees, so that he might sell his native States of Mercy, who seem to fear nothing, province to the clients of his firm?"

He thinks that the evidence of these Sisters is the most valuable that can be obtained, for they have penetrated into the innermost l.fof the pourest classes in the metropolis, and have learnt the terrible tales of wretchedness which the poor themselves will never divulge

Quesco is not alone in its demand for " better terms." Nova Ec tin goes our Province one better, and says if the Dominion Government will not grant its modest claims, it will pack up and get out of the Confederation bag and baggage. The Blue Noses are in dead carnest and mean business right up to the handle. One of their representatives. Mr. France, has been entrusted with the task of piloting a series of resolutions through the Assembly, which will be saked to resolve that, in the opinion of the Legislature of Nova Scotla, it is the duty of the local Government to earnestly press on the attention of the Federal government the necessity that exists of Nova Scotia having granted to it such an increase of subsidy as will maintain the public services of the province in a like state of efficiency as existed prior to Confederation; and further to resolve that, failing a favourable answer from the government of the Dominion to their prayer it will then become the imperative duty of the government of Nova Scotis to demand a repeal of the British North America Act of 1867, earrying the appeal for justice or ceparation, if necessary, to the British government for adjudication. It does not augur well for the union and solidity of the Confederation to thus hear almost every province in the Dominion driving their demands home with the sledge hammer of secession. The Government at Oltawa has a tough time before it. The federal system is not worth much, if it can only be kept up by raids on the treasury.

A REPORT comes from Scotland of an evican amount of sad experience it takes to bring | But the time had come for Mayo to wiedom to landiords as to give them an idea of justice. Some time ago the arbitrary proquedings of this class almost led to a revolution in the Island of Skye. The feeling of public indignation at the wrongs perpetrated on the crofters became so Intense that the Government was forced to appoint a commicsion of enquiry. The evidence furnished to the commissioners in the several districts they visited was sufficient to establish and justify the charge that Scotch lairds were no better than their brethren in Ireland. Though the commissioners have not yet sent in their report, we find a Lieut.-Colonel Burroughs in Kirkwall evicting two crofters and their iamilies for no other reason than that they had the audacity to give evidence before the Boyal Commission. This is the Burroughs who, when under examination himself, declared boldly that the land was his and that he would do with it as he pleased. One of the unfortunate men evicted has a family of nine children, most of them of tender age. The houses were built at the croiters' own cost. The act of Burroughs is therefore robbery pure and simple, as much so as if he For no offense whatever have these tenants fate is indeed a sad one. been ejected from their houses and thrown destitute on the road side. Such cases as wants as thorough an overhauling as it got

HON: EDWARD BLAKE AND THE

TORY ORGANS. A shameful and unprincipled attempt has been made by the Toronto Mail and Montreal Gazette to blacken the character of Hon. Edward Blake and to destroy the confidence that any proposition of that nature had been Ashamed of itself, the Gazette of this morning tries to cover up its disgrace by denying that help to compensate the country in some it made any such disreputable attack on Mr. Blake: but its cry of "I didn't do it," will not eraze what it published yesterday, and which | dien Pacific. But it is to be feared that the runs as follows .--

"The leader of the Opposition was in communication with one or two French Conservatives during the morning, and to them he stated that he believed the demands of Quabec for better terms to be just and reasonable. and such as, if he were in power, he would be disposed to concede. This open bribe for the French vote, bowsver, falled of its purpose, and has resulted merely to stripping Mr. Blake of every claim to honesty in political life, of every shred of principle, and exposed

So much for the honesty and truthfulness cord and its custom, when it tells a lie, no matter how infamous, sticks to it. Thus, this Tory organ instead of retracting the

fashion :--"The refusal of the Quebec Conservatives to accept the bribe cilired their Province by Mr. Blake has saved the country from a condition of things which might bave precipitated a disruption of the Dominion. What was the proposel? Nothing less than that

but who go wherever they can render service. After fabricating this charge against the aster has naturally caused consternation in those around him, whose position as enter- poses. It was owing to its connections, for pure charity's sake.

Opposition leader, the Mail proceeds to denounce the honorable gentleman in every och extremes is scandalous.

FROM PATRIOT TO TRAITOR. Mr. O'Connor Power, M.P., bas finally

taken the last step in the betrayal and desertion of the Irleh National party. From his sent in the House of Commons, he undertook the infamous task of decrying and abusing his quondam colleagues and friends. It is impossible not to pity the man-a man whom the patriotic county of Mayo had lifted from the depths of obscurity and he was true to the cause of Ireland and could be relied on to fight for that cause in an alien assembly. Now that he has found admission to London drawing rooms and sristocratic clubs, that he is permitted to hiss the hand of a duchess and smile on a counters, through the oppfidence of the Nationalists of Mayo, Mr. O'Connor Power can trample upon the principles that he had been elected to represent. From being the friend and comrade of the Manchester martyrs he has become the admirer and advocate of Red Earl Spencer and of "Pinch of Hunger" Treveylan. It is, indeed, a repulsive and hateful task to be obliged to brand a brother Irishman with treachery and falsehood, but the time has gone by for any use of mistaken leniency. The Irish people are just like an army upon a great and dangerous march, and the very first condition of their safety is that they should have very little false delicacy in dealing with traitors and deserters. Certainly O'Connor Power has no reason to complain that the people of Mayo have condemned him hastly or unjustly. No constituency ever gave a man the benefit of the doubt so long, and that bore with him so pation of highland crofters, which shows what | tiently as Mayo had done with Mr. Power. give this traiter his political quietus in Irish politics. At a mass meeting of his constituents, which was largely attended by the clergy, a resolution was unanimously carried declaring that Mr. O'Connor Power, by his backsliding towards the Irlsh party and his laudation of the Ocercion Government, had forfeited the confidence of Mayo and proved himself unworthy of any Irish national constituency. Time effects some starting changes in the nature and lives of men. Who would think that the man who was the chief speaker at the historic meeting at Itishtown in April, 1879, and who had suffered a long imprisonment British dungeons, who had twice crossed the Atlantic as a Fenian envoy, who had organized the raid on Chester Castle, who had knit together the threads of the Fenian organization in its darkest hour, and who has been the comrade of nearly every man that has been hanged, transported or shot in Ireland during the last twenty years, would to-day stand up as the friend of the Government which he sought to destroy and as the apolegiet of the Castle which he denonneed! The

A CANADIAN TERMINUS.

The people and press of the Maritime Provinces are spending much energy and earnest. ness in impressing upon the 'Dominion Government the necessity and wisdom of compelling the Canadian Pacific Company to establish the terminus of their road for the winter season at one of the several available ports along the Canadian sea-board. They ergue with much reason and point, that a Canadian road, built almost exclusively with money given by the people of Canada, should be run in the interests of the country, and should not be allowed to benefit foreign ports at the expense and to the detriment of ports situated in Canadian territory. It our Government were in the lesst patriotic and mindful of the public weal, instead of deing too subservient to the work of its own hands-the C.P.R. Company, and too eager to gratify their every wish, it would heed these demands of the people of the Maritime Provinces and thereby degree for the immense sacrifices which it has been forced to make to build the Canagreed which actuates all speculating figureclers will prompt the policy and regulate the course of the "intelligent and alle capitalists" of the C.P.R., and that the result will be disastrous to the legitlmate expectations and demends of the Lower

THE WAR IN THE SOUDAN.

NEMBELS seems to steadily pursue the Gladatone Government for its unrighteous war and occupation of the land of the Pharoabs. Disaster succeeds disaster in the Soudan with a rapidity that is startling. One week it was the destruction of the forces under the command of Bicks Pacha; a few sults of the latter's defeat, it was foretold would be the surrender to the Madhi and his Suskim, and which for

such events are well calculated to inflame the order folly of its Egyptian polloy can no the present humiliating position of the Government it becomes apparent to all observers that the sacrifice of a patriot like Arabi, and the part of an oppressed people to gain its of a few British owners of Egyptian bondsinstance, the Bothschilds lent the wretoned Khediye a million sterling to be spent in deplaced in a social position in the belief that bauchery, and this is to be wrung back with fluence of these capitalists is such that they less people of Egypt. The London press is largely controlled by those money-lenders, and this fact will explain why they set up the Jingo cry of "On to the Soudan." When Arabi, the only patriotic and able minister whom his country had seen for years, was overthrown by Mr. Gladstone, it was at the dictation of these capitalists that he sent the English fiset and army to spread death and terror throughout the land. lest the usurious claims of the bondholders should be repudiated or diminished under Arabi's administration of Egyptian affairs. It had been wiser for Mr. Gladstone to have let Arabi have his way. The movement which he headed is almost identical with that now controlled by effectively, resented on the epot. His ribald the Madhi. Had Arabi succeeded, England remarks, we are informed, were received with would have been able to make her own terms with him, and her supremacy in the East would have re mained unimpaired; but from the Madhi very little favor can be expected. The Felse the lunch, regited an original poem, written Prophet is resolved on sweeping all foreign cormorants out of his country, and from all appearances he is doing it well and effectively. He has so far proven himself to be a brave ligion in general and the Roman Catholic and capable general, and well fitted to lead creed in particular, arose from his seat and his forces to decisive victory, and to make the present movement a final success against all keeps on, his title of "Apostle of sweetness

> MATTHEW ARNOLD'S FREE LECTURE AT A FREE LUNCH.

Mr. Matthew Arnold, who is travelling through the United States and Canada for the benefit of his purse, and who is raking in not a few Canadian and American dollars, was entertained at a complimentary lunch. was select and small, but mixed as to creed and nationality. Much "sweetness" and Hence, they loved the Catholic France of the Roman Catholic system could not perma- of the return of the Lasker resolutions says:

nently stand." This language betrays one of the most dewhich will command our envy and our admitation is not exactly deserving of our that is the imbecile position assumed by Mr. Arnold towards the Catholic system. He proves himself to be more shallow and narrow-minded than many were inclined to

He next proceeded to say that, "If any method could be found to combine the Pro. Catholic, he thought it would be a good thing, but that was hardly possible."

Now, why should Mr. Arnold go in search news of the annihilation of the advancing tem with that of the French Catholics in prearmy of Baker Pacha. The immediate re. | ference to that of the English, Scotch, or German Catholics, as the Catholic system is esfollowers of the garrisons of a number of cumstance, whether of nationality or of clisome two would be a good thing, but it is, he adds, months figured in the accounts hardly possible. It is a pity good things are being accurately inlifiled. To-day the bedoes not rest them on fact or practical

the ranks of the English Government, for tainers prevented them from calling him to for his insults levelled at that this self-constituted Grand Lodge of longer be in any way disguised. In one of the characteristics of Roman Catholics, it is that he has been reading the back numtwo hundred thousand dollars interest from for a text since its establishment. It Mr. his miserable subjects within a year. The in- Arnold cannot improve upon the Daily Witness, he is not worth listening to; but perhaps line and extend itself to the Church of Rome.' Thank you, sir, we don't want such liberalism in our midst-a liberalism that destroys the moral and religious instincts of human neture and makes of society a sink of vice and undue sacrifice of human life, and laughs at the practice of every immerality, whether in public or private life.

We are pleased to note that Mr. Arnold's insulting tirade against the Catholic Church and against Canada was gentlemanly, but marked dissatisfaction by several of the French gentlemen present, and at the conclusion of the speech, Dr. L. H. Frechette, the post laureate, who had, at the beginning of especially for the occasion, finding that no explanation had been given by Mr. Arnold as to the cause of these observations of releft the room. We are airaid if Mr. Arnold and light" will soon be overshadowed by that of "Apostle of bigotry and ignorance."

THE LASKER INCIDENT. PRINCE BISMARCE Seems desirous of creat. ing trouble between Germany and the United | a division, which is indication enough that a States. On the death of Herr Lasker, the German Liberal, the American House of Rep. Wednesday atternoon, by a number of his ad- resentatives adopted resolutions of condolence mirers at the Windsor Hotel. The gathering | with the Garman Beichstag. These resolutions Bismarck refused to accept and has sent them back with "light" were found in the elaborate bill of a curt reply that American sympathy for Herr fare, which war discussed with postic keenness. | Lasker is not wanted. No one can under-Of course Mr. Arnold could not be so mean as stand why what was simply meant for a to refuse his hosts a free lecture in return for mere formal demonstration of international their epicurean tayor. Mr. Arnold, who is a comity should be construed into an effence. man of observation, in the course of his re- The incident has caused a painful immarks said that it was on easy matter pression in Germany and the Liberal to see that the sceptical and Republican press condemns the action of Prince France across the Atlantic was not the Bismarck, and says that it is a vio-France that was so beleved here in Canada, lation of the rights of the Reichstag. The German Chancellor looks upon the funera their religion and of the olden time. From | laudation of an opponent to be an insult to this lofty contemplation of the ties of rela. himself, and as Herr Lasker was one of his tionship and affection between La mere patrie most powerful and bitter opponents in the and la Nouvelle France, Mr. Arnold dropped | political arena in Germany Bismarck would into one of our many Catholic institutions play the tyrant over the open grave to prewhich dot the fair city of Montreal like the vent any honor being rendered to a dead foe. stars do the firmament. The institution of People do not generally interpret in literal which he desired to speak was educational strictness an inscription upon a tombstone, and was under the supervision and control and to take up a letter of condolence and of one of our many Sisterhoods. The argue over it as a place of ill-bred conceit and apostle of "sweetness and light" remarked, of ill-nature. The Germans of the United that "while he had been struck by the States do not agree with the officials of watchful care of the sisters and the love and | Berlin, and they denounce in severe terms chedience of the pupils, and believed it to be this unprecedented act of discourtesy to a a system to be envied and admired, yet he great representative body. Their chief or labor may use meat three times aday, when could not affect to conceal his opinion that | gan, the New York Staats Zeilung, speaking others use it only once. "There is little doubt that Bismarck is not a friend of the United States. Protestable elements that can enter into any bably he looks dwn with a sort man's character or nature-bigotry. Mr. of contempt upon the conduct of political Arnold is either a bigot or a pessimist. He affairs in this country. the evidently relighed can admire virtue, but he would rather see the opportunity which gave him a protext vice prevail. What philosophy or logic is for the expression of his contempt, and perthere in the statement that that system | haps thought he would be able thus to infigshould not stand which is to be admired and ence the German nation against the United envied? Absolutely none! It must strike even | States. We doubt whether he will succeed the most feeble intelligence that a system in this. In every measure the Government of the United States may take in order to defend the dignity of the country against spleen and our hatred, and especially of a half | the insolence and malice of the German Gov. | lative to the suppression of the St. Stephen concealed wish for its destruction. And still | ernment it will have the full support of German Americans."

> ILLEGAL ASSOCIATIONS AND PRO-VINCIAL RIGHTS.

MR. THOMAS WHITE, member for Cardwell, has introduced in the House a bill entitled an Act to further amend the 10th chapter of testant system with that of the French the Consolidated Statutes for Lower Canada respecting seditious and unlawful associations and oaths. Under the original statute all secret and oath-bound societies were dedays after the world was startled with the of a method to combine the Protestant sys- of-red filegal except the Freemasons receiving their charters from the Grand Lodge of Great Britain and Ireland. Subsequently this statute was so amended as to give the sentially the same under all and every cir- Grand Lodge of Canada a legal standing, and to generally exempt it from its operatowns situated at various distances from mate? He thinks the combination of the tions. The object of Mr. White's bill is to further tamper with the legislative ordinance and to open the door to another batch of ilfrom the Soudan as being in greater or less can't be realized. Mr. Arnold seems to be legal or seditions organizations. What the extremities. And these gloomy forebodings rather volatile in his views, for scope of the bill may be is not yet periectly clear, for its title does not convey much of an news is flashed across the wires that Tokar | principles. In his ill-bred conceit | idea of its meaning; but the apparent object one of the principal strongholds, has, with its and in his contempt for the amenities of social is said to be to remove the illegality which garrison and entire population, capitulated life, the speaker enlarged on these contro. rests upon the so-called Grand Lodge of Queto the Madhi's successful lieutenant, Osman | versial points, regardless of the lunch table | bec, which was established in this province Digma. The intelligence of this fresh dis | before him and unmindful of the feelings of under Orange auspices, and for Orange pur-

shape and form, and delivers him up to public minds of large classes of Englishmen against the Catholic. Ohu oh and religion. Quebec failed to receive any official recogniexecution. To carry party journalism to the Ministry. The shortsightedness and This apostic of sweetness had the bad tion at the hands of bona fide Freemasons. taste to charge that narrow-mindedness was balling under the Grand Lodge of Great Britain and Iroland. The question arises, and he went so far as to hint " that Canada | therefore, whether or not the intention is to would not prosper as it should until more give to the Orangemen a status which they liberal views were entertained by the Church do not now enjoy, for it looks the suppression of a great popular effort on of Rome." How Mr. Arnold could have very much as if the bill was intend. come to such a flattering conclusion (for ed to have the effect of legalizing the freedom—all because of the selfish interests the Catholics present) within the few Orange order in Quebec by a legislative ruse; hours that he has passed in Canada, It may, however, he contended that there is was a fatal error. But a few weeks ago, for is more than we can unravel, unless no desire to include the Orangemen in the exemptions which the bill seeks to establish bers of the Montreal Daily Witness, a journal in favor of irregular and illegal bodies; but, which has had the same identical doctrine then, why is not the application made in the proper quarter, viz., in the Lecal Legislature instead of in the Federal Parliament? There would have been as much reason lend fearlessly to this royal spendthrift, he thought such views good enough in a and right for Mr. White to have introduced well knowing that by their financial power lecture that only fed his stomach instead of his bill in the Imperial House as in the they can oblige the British Government filling his pocket. Mr. Arnold's fondest hope House at Ottawa. The law which he seeks to enforce their claims off the poor and help- is that "the liberalism which runs through to amend was never incorporated in the all the sects of Protestantism in the United statutory laws of the Dominion, and the States will soon find itself on this side of the Federal Parliament has no more power to effect a modification in its provisions than it has to deal with any act of the American Congress. The law applies solely to Quebec and, as specially provided for by the Confederation Act. corruption-a liberalism that tolerates Mor- the Local Legislature of Quebec is the only monism, encourages divorce, winks at the authority within whose competency it is to change or abolish it. This circuitous process of going to Ottawa is an open attempt to defeat the object of the founders of Confederation when they provided that all such matters were to be loft under the exclusive control of the Provincial authorities. It is consequently a mischievous infringement on Provincial rights, and the Dominion Parliament flagrantly oversteps its functions when it undertakes to pass upon questions

> within its competence. Provincial acts are not fit and proper subjects for Federal discussion and legislation. It is to be hoped that this question of Provincial rights, which is involved in Mr. White's bill, will have its due weight with members on both sides of the House, and that they will instruct Mr. White to keep within constitutional limits when he has any Orange favors to demand. We can count on the representatives from Quebec guarding the interests of the Province. They have already asked that the first reading of the bill be declared carried on vigorous and effective opposition will be given to its passage.

> which do not come under its jurisdiction or

BEGULATIONS FOR LENT.

From Ash Wednesday until Easter Sunday every day is a fast day, except Sundays. Palm Sunday is not a fast day, though it be a day of abstinence. The use of flesh meet is allowed at three meals on every Sunday in Lent, except Palm Sunday. The same is allowed once a day only, on every Monday, Tuesday and Thursday, between the first Sunday in Lent and Palm Sunday.

On these days meat can be used at the one meal only, and no fish allowed at the same

We can only take one full meal on a fast day, in the morning we may, according to the prevailing oustom, take a cup of coffee with a small piece of bare bread. In the evening we can take a colletion

which must not be a full supper, and must consist of light, meage food. On days of fast and abstinence we may cook meagre food with dripping, even

with pork, but pork itself must not be In familles where soup is used for dinner, pork, grease or fat can be put in it (no other

kinds of meat). If any of the coup remains after dinner it may be used at the evening collation. Pork, lard, or grease cannot be used in its natural state. On meagre days pastry cooked with drip-

ping or fat may be esten. Such as are exempted from fasting from

their meals through infirmity, age or hard

The above privileges authorized in the dia cose of Montreal (circular Feb. 16th, 1872), facilitate the observance of Lant very considerably; and, with a little good will, many can keep the solemn fast that the Saylour sanctified by fasting forty days and forty nights, and that was ever sacred in the Church from primitive Ohristianity.

His Lordship the Bishop of Montreal has declared in favor of the Rev. Father Salmon in regard to the proposed division of St. Ann's Parlsh.

Mr. L. R Harrison, of Halifax, agent for the minister of justice, is said to be in correspondence with the department at Ottawa relottery swindle.

On the first Sunday after St. Pairick's day the temperance convention will be held in St. Patrick's Sacristy, at which the Rev. Father Dowd, P.P., will preside. Representatives from all the different temperance gocistics will be present, and an appropriate address will be delivered by a popular elergyman.

The funeral of the late Mrs. Coffey, mother of Mr. T. J. Finn, of the Gazette, and Mr. Thos. Coffey, proprietor of the London Record, and mother-in-law of Mr. B. Carrick, took place from her son-in-law's residence at 2.30 this afternoon, and was largely attended by sorrowing friends and relatives. The coffin of the deceased lady was literally covered with flowers, which furnished but a slight mark of the respect and esteem in which she was held by all who had the pleasure of her acquaintance.

Mgr. Fabre, besides the letter alluded to elsewhere, has issued a circular to the cures of his discess ordering them to establish colonization societies in each parish; adding that it is high time to give the important work efficient assistance; he exhorts them to use their influence, authority and capacity to cause this diocesan society to take root and promptly bear fruit. The children of each parish as with as well as those of all the country will benefit by their having new lands placed at their disposal, even were it.

PARLIAMENTARY NEWS.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

OTTAWA, Wednesday, Feb. 201b. At three c'clock the parliamentary forces were marshalled and an exceedingly warm debate ensued, enlivened by a tilt between Mr. Blake, the Napoleon of facts and figures, Mr. Diage, the respondent of recent against, the gave the Grand Trunk Bailway and Sir Charles Tupper, the flery "Rupert of a severe rebuke, stating that in the debate," who proceeded with his usual recent correspondence it had endeavored to yehemence to wither his opponent by biting overswe the Parliament of Canada. He had garcasm. Bir Charles' eloquence on cccasions bordered on the extravegant especially in describing the inture prospects of the Northwest, drawing a financial ploture of the traffic of Asia, the cradic of nations, passing over its lines.
The Hon. John Obstigan, Minister
of Inland Revenue, who announced his intention yesterday of explaining the reasons why he had tendered his resignation, arose, and in a scarcely audible voice, which elicited orlen of "Louder," declared that he would postpone explanations for the present.

When Mr. Costigan resumed his seat, the Hon. W. B. Vail moved a six months' hoist to the motion of Sir Charles Tupper, "That the House do go into committee of the whole to consider certain proposed resolutions respecting the Cauadian Pacific Ballway? Mr. Blake, however, moved an amendment in substance that more light should be afforded parliament in regard to the figuresial condition of the O. P. R. This action of the Liberal leader in choking off the motion of his follower, Mr. Vall, was taken advantage of by Sir Chas. Tupper, who did not fail to twit this opponent on the fact that prudence and a respect for the volced sentiment of the country warned him that such a proposal of delay would simply be farcical. Mr. George Stephen, president of the Canadian Pacific, accompanied by Mr. Drinkwater, secretary, est in the Speaker's gallery, and seemed to be more satisfied with the turn of the debate, which was not quite so personally vituperative as that of yesterday, as Mr. Wood, of Wostmoreland, made certain comparisons with a class of American stock-jobbers and rallroad-wreckers which could hardly be palatable to members of the Syndicate. To day more pleasant pabulum was afforded to their listening care, especially when Mr. Vail said, in all good faith, that he had much respect for the Syndicate, in fact more respect for them than he had for the members on the treasury banches. The "Baby of the House," as the youngest momber is called, was conspicuous fer his attention to the ladies in the gallery, which was ucusually overflowing with spectators. The Hon. Peter Mitchell moved in and out, and looked so smiling and satisfied that the report that he had accepted the portfolio resigned by the Hon. John Costigan, seemed to have come foundation, in fact, the hon, gentleman, however, stated that he was not ambitious of euch an "expited station," and gave it as his impression that Mr. Costigan had reconsidered his determination to resign. Mr. L. A. Senecal was around the Eussel House, the headquarters of Conservatives and other swells, while the out-in-the-cold Liberals hungry to get at the public blo, congregate at the more modest Windsor, but believing the government grant to be a foregone conclusion, are not very demonstrative and bave a re-

signed look. Mr. Thomas White next Friday will introduce a bill entitled "An Act further to amend the 10th chap er of the Courolidated statutes for Lower Us ada respecting seditions and unlawful associations will on he." The object of this bill, it is surmised, is to give the Grand Masonic Lodge of Quebco a legal status in that Province and remove the silgms of illegality, which is now thrown in its teeth by a couple of beiligerent English lodges, which claim superior jurisdiction in Masonic matters. Canadian Masons fear that they could not got a charter through the Profore, sought refuge in the Federal Parliament.

on the power, which he thought should be retall an cuttay of from ten to iwolve millions. the system with the United States, were the wirter terminus off Canadian soit. would be utterly useless for the House of unless they were presented as a single statement which could be viewed at once as a comprehensive whole." This was what parliament wanted in regard to the Canadian them in whole and which they could view at a glance. All they were treated to were disjointed details that more confused than entened. Past proposals were limited by proposals of to-day, and it parliament is now called on to decide it should know the

end before voting on details. Sir Charles Tupper seemed to welcome the opportunity to reply to his opponent, and referred, in conjutation of Mr. Binke's assertion, saulted Mr. Blake as if he had been a Catathrough the aid of his organs, notably the Tcnow, not only advocated the government policy but actually declared that the government had fallen short of its duty in not giving Storter extension. He twitted Mr. Blake on simitting that the lands slone were wort'a would be wanting in its duty if it put this portion of the gallery, as he strongly bers on both sides and the paternity of both any hindrance on the C.P. R. getting the valuable freight landed at Portland of both parties lose the close logical style of tion ample ground for the allegation that Sir

and taking it to the North-West. He had always pointed out to the Syndicate the importance of making Quebec the great Ocean port and that city should be reached by lines not under the control of one company. The Opposition talked of a monopoly in the sparsely settled North-West. Yet they had banded together in solid phalanx in conjunc- of vituperation, recrimination and sarcasm motive Company, and consequently a torse tion with the Grand Trunk to place Ontatio than of tropical flights of fancy as ever staid client of the Canadian Pacific Compacy, was under the heel of one giant monopoly.

He gave the Grand Trunk Bailway "Time was when no hard sound we He gave the Grand Trunk Bailway "Time was when no harsh sound would fall a severe rebuke, stating that in the From lips that now may seem imbued with recent correspondence it had endeavored to gall." during his 29 years' experience in Canada poured out on the treasury benches, enough bers of his own party for sliowing been always a warm friend of the Grand to embitter their lives if they had not been and wild better their lives if they had not been and the contrary, he was blamed by mem-Trunk, and he knew that that company had just claims on Canada, but hoped the time would never come when it could overswe the councils of the country. The hon, gentleman referred in a very singerly man er to did not for a moment entertain the idea that the proposed independent road from Montreal | the honorable leader of the Opposition had to Quebec, and the bridge to be built there. taking it for granted that they would receive due consideration.

Mr. Vail followed, stating that all he wanted was a tabulated statement. He drew attention to the fact that in sixteen years the public debt had increased from ninety to 202 millions, and now \$50,000,000 more were to be adided.

Thursday, Fob. 21.

Mr Cooke, of Simcos, assailed the character of certain members of the Syndicate, stating that if the reports are true these were not the men to entrust with vast sums of the people's money. He gave the personal wealth of second syndicate which had been refused by the Government. The speech was terribly to a colleague, "It's d-d coarse, but true." bliter throughout, and the castigation admin. istered to the Government and to individual members caused a reprimand from the Speaker. Mr Cooke referred to an article published last Saturday in the Montreal Post reading extracts reflecting on the character of the syndicate and the participation of certain members of the Ministry in railroad enterprises, calling upon the treasury benches to clear their character of these fined by the character of the neighborhood seperations. He compared the expenses of and not whether it is incorporated or not running the Canadian Pacific with the Grand Trunk. The engeneering department of the latter only cost \$30,000 per annum, while that of the former cost \$250,000. He stated that the President, Mr. Stephen, got a salary of \$50,000, and Mr. Angus and Mr. McIntyre \$40,000 each. The speaker took a gloomy view of the prospects of the road and predicted that under its present management it of the companies. Mr. O'Brien was of opinion would be a failure.

STRAW FOR QUEBEC.

Mr. Gilmour of Nova Scotia vent into provincial matters in so lengthy a style that the members grew restive and showed their im- | and the companies considering the vast patience by scraping the floor. He rebuked amount of subsidies they had received from them and said the government were obtaining the people should be made to protect the a magnificent majority, having everything people. all their own way, and they might listen Mr. Blake did not endear Sir Alex. Galt or patiently to his few remarks. Sir Charles Tupper to him by the persistent He coon turned his tactics and made way in which he asked for all papers reso many witty remarks that the House lating to the office, salaries, etc., of High was in roars of laughter. He twitted the Gov- Commissioners in England. The Government ernment on the fact that they were in trouble admitted that complete returns and not been a short time ago on account of the action given as some of the departments were remise of the Quebec clique in demanding a consider- in making up their accounts. ation. It reminded him, he said, of the man who undertook to jump over St. Paul, but hes- second reading, but was postponed, as the itated until he ascertained whether there was bill had not been printed in French. Mr. any straw on the other side. The Quebec Curran says it will come up to-morrow. members did not jump until they found There is a rumor that it will be opposed as there was straw on the other side and there is no clause regarding the discharge of that straw was not there three days ago, an insolvent. Mr. Curran, however, states but it is there now. He thought that that he is willing to make an amendment in when the devil wanted to catch sinners he that respect, and it is currently reported that balted his hook, but Nova Scotis, Ontario | Sir John states emphatically he will not sanoand the roat took the hook bare. He admired tion unless such a clause is inserted. There Quebec for looking out for the straw, and are a good many hungry ones looking for perhaps it would have been better had the office but the antagonism developed towards other Provinces done the same.

ORANGEITM AND FREEMASONRY.

The French members find, after their allegiance to the Government, when their solid phalaex would have turned the scales, that Orangeism and Freemasonry are to be imvincial Legislature owing to the prejudice posed upon them by a bill nullifying week of debate, in which many had the gift vinced to secret sociaties, and have, there—the original ordinance of the Province of eloquence developed to a protracted five sought refer in the Federal Parliament, of Quebec in existence before the excent under the sharpening influence of Mr. Blase in his speech dwelt particularly union of 1840 only telerating lodges of broad personalities, that left nothing for the Freemasons halling from Great Britain. This imagination. On Saturday night the annual stricted, given the Canadian Pacific of leasing | Federal bill overrides the local ordinance, press dinner was given in the restaurant and acquiring lines, and also on the fact that | completely nullifies it and opens the door in the road was seeking territories of Canadian a Catholic community to the most objection soil of Periland and took strong ground that able secret societies. This one is objected to | Gazette, President of the Press Gallery, proan independent road should be built at Que-by the Irish people and the church, sided. Among the guests were Thos. White, bee, bridge constructed there and a subsidy while the other is under the ban who now stands as the grandlather of the of \$12,000 per mile given. This would en. of the highest ecclesiastical authorities. Press, being the oldest member who has oc-Even in Ontario, ultra Protestant as it is, the ounied a position in the gallery. The other He read copious extracts in reference to Mr. | Orangemen could not get incorporated. It | guests were Mr. O'Brien, M.P., Simcoe; Mr. Stephen's endeavor to get a foothold in Port. is intended to induct a movement at Ottawa H. H. Cooke, M.P., East Simcos; Mr. Meland by the Portland and Ogdeneburgh R.R., which will open wide the door to Orangemen and referred to the purchase of all over the country. It may be said that Minister of the Interior. The affair was very \$1,600,000 iv. the South Eastern and this bill is solely for the relief and habilitation enjoyable and many wise and witty remarks Portland and Montreal railways to connect of the Freemasons of the Grand Lodges of Quebec, but it nevertheless renders them smusing tilts took place between the overand cited when the Minister of Railways had eligible for at least toleration among us. It worked reporters of the House and those of pointed out how great a calamity it would be is understood that Mr. Heotor Cameron has the Senats who are now having an excy in charge a Dominion measure to incorporate { time. He maintained that the Government should | the O:ange bodies. Is the present movement have a definite policy, and said that no emi- a stop in the same direction, or is it innent English writer or financier had said it tended to supply the necessity should the Orange bill be thrown out? It Commons to attempt to control the finances appears certain that the thousands of Irish Catholics in Montreal will regard this bill as nothing less than the entrance of the Orange Lodge, which will be gradually driven home, until the secret societies, which are most ob-Pacific concern. No statement was given to | jectionable in their character, repeliant in their practices, and injurious in their principles, are in full force among us.

Friday, Feb. 22. The meeting of the House this afternoon was a tame affair compared with the excitement of last night, when men seemed 60 even think in millions. To-day there was a descent to lesser figures, as Mr. Camoror, of Invarness, Henry Smythe, Kent; Thos Sproule, Grey; familiarly known as "Cap Briton," took up that sufficient facts had not been jurnished to the special of Mr. Ress of Lisgar
lished to the special of Mr. Ress of Lisgar
last night, which he characterized as being
most exhaustive and comprehensive. He asmaple sugar that remarkable corner of the
Durham; D B Woodworth, Nova Scotia. Dominion produced. He wis hed to impress line just come from secret conclave, when the assembled wisdom of this Canada of ours with a thrilling sense of its importance, ronto Globs, he, instead of aiding in construct- and, after a magnificent, percration of agri- a chance of possible success this term. Ining this great work, had worked to delay it | oultural facts, intimated that even the eyes and breek down the credit of the country, of the potatoes of Cap Briton were upon country of Carlston are bringing a great Finding, however, that he was in a position of them, and if they did not second to its just antagonism to the whole centiment of demands "why, then, gentlemen, we shall the country had recoded from the position and will have Home Rule !" This ripple event of a fallure, it may be that a combinaof rebellion in the great constituency of "Cap Bixton," threw no shade in the gloom, tives of Orangemen and those who favor the but o qued much amusement by the earnest additional amounts to build bridges and other ners with which the threat was uttered, and lines. There was abundant evidence of final- 140 doubt Mr. Cameron imagined that his ly and not another dollar was given or caustic remarks on the cabbages and lyrics sopardized. He had always favored the on maple sugar far outweighed the \$30,000,construction of branch lines in the 000/grant to the Canadian Pacific. Mr. Prairie province, and promises had been made G. orgo Stephen sat in the gallery above the interests. An uneasy feeling prevails among to bind branch lines in order to secure reason from "Cap Briton," and wondered what members whose constituents consist of mixed manner of man this was who had such a breaking away from the trammels of party by (tedious glit of eloquence over vegetables, when he was wanting millions to plant in \$9,000,000, every dollar of which will go it to what the Opposition considered non-producthe treasury. He defended the Syndio ste's tive railroads. The galleries were comparative to be proposed legislation, which they can endeavor to secure an outlet to Portland, and tively deserted except the Speaker's, which not but consider as being ill-timed, unnecestick occasion to deplore the diplomacy, of the was well filled by a bevy of ladies, among past these gave the territory of Mair e to the whom was Mrs. Blake. Sir John, it is undertoon of Provincial rights is certain United States, and said the Go comment stood, proposes to put a wood netting over to have considerable weight with many mem

"Under," as Disraeli says, "the fostering light of bright eyes and beaming smiles from the ladie's gallery. "The refining influence of women's presence' as the same cuthor remarks had evidently last night

And there was an awful amount of gall well esturated with the sweets of office. After the explanations given at the close of the protracted session this morning when Sir attempted to win the French Canadian Conservatives from their allegiance, a bitter feeling seemed to ensue and whether it was from exhaustion or a spirit of sweet accord the leaders were evidently on more courteons terms and as in Byron's Vision of Judgment when the Archangel and Lucifer met.

Between his darkness and his brightness, There passed a mutual glance of great polite-

Sir John besmed a diplomatic smile on the leader of the Opposition whose key fortures relaxed into such unwonted affability that the shining cover of an inkstand was cracked by such an unwented reflection. But Sir Charles Tupper was implacable, and in reference to the Mail article on Bake, muttered

The most interesting part of the proceedings was Mr Mulock's second reading of bill to smend Consolidated Ballway act. He said the railways obstruct the highways as long as it suits them and openings are not made in long freight trains for the convenience of the public. He objected to the use of the term village in the technical sense of an incorporated municipality, but it should be deincorporated. Sir John said some villages were very straggling, especially in the Province of Quebec and it was difficult to ascertain where a village ends or where it begins. Sir Biohard Cartwright instanced cases in his own observation of trains standing scross streets for very lengthened periods, and he considered this an abuse of the power that all railways should be compelled to build bridges or subways at every crossing unless they had special permission to cross the surface. Great dangers were incurred

Mr. Curran's Bankrupt Bill came up for a official assignees will effectively prevent the resuspitation of that noble order of cormo-

Saturday, Feb. 23.

Saturday in parliamentary circles was more dull than usual, after an exhausting of the House of Commons and was a very successful affair. Mr. Bobert White, of the Neil, M.P., Bruce; and Mr. Burgess, Deputy were made during the evening. Several

THE OBARGE MACONIC BILLS.

A bill is to be introduced this session it is understood by Mr. Cameron, of Victoria, to incorporate the Orangemen of the Dominion. it being found impossible to secure their incorporation by the Provincial Legislatures. Among those who are reckoned as belonging to or directly sympathize with the organizetion are Hon. J. J. C. Abbott, John Armstrong, Middlesex; Hon. Mackenzle Bowell, Heotor Cameron, M. K. Dickinson, T. Farrow, Dr Ferguson, Grenville; George Guillet, North amberland; John Haggart, Ed Hackert, E I; John J Hawkins, Bothwell; Dalton McCerthy, Simcoe ; A McNeil, Bruce ; Sir John Macdonald, A. Robertson, Hastings; CJ Bykert, Lincoln; Thes Scott, Winnipsg; Julius Soriver, Huntingdon; John Small, Toronto; George Taylor, Leeds; R Tyrwhitt, Simcos; This bill, or a bill similar to it, has previously been introduced, but failed to pass the House. It is, however, anticipated that it has deed, it is stated that the Orangemen of the amount of pressure to bear upon the Premisr, who represents that constituency. In the tion will be formed between the representapassage of the bill to habilitate the Free Masons of the Province of Quebec, thus making the bill of Mr. Thomas White cover both organizations. Certain it is that the Orangemen have but faint hopes, unless by an amalgamation of Masonic and Orange communities. It is anticipated that the Quebee phalanx will vote solid against both bills. A feeling prevails that the Bishops will at once issue a pastoral letter in denunciation of the proposed legislation, which they can-The question of Provincial rights is certain bers on both sides and the paternity of both

conventional argument and take wild flight, John A. Macdonald is not very remotely removed from some sort of connection with them, as the county of Carleton expects som return from him.

The Opposition is making much capital over the aggertion that Mr. Speaker Kirk a more potent influence in inspiring a spirit patrick, as president of the Kingston Loco not wholly impartial in his rulings. These, however, who walched the presentings with Impartial eyes throughout would fall to ciscover that he evinced 'he slightest favortilisas. On the contrary, he was blamed by mem. personal harangues of Mr. coke and others. The Hon. Mr. Mackenzle is again on the war path, and rumor has it that John assured Mr. Blake on his honor that he he is sifting to the bottom the question of the cost of the Credit Valley Road, which, it is said, was sold for \$1,000,000 and put into the Canadian Paoisic system for \$4,000,000. Mr. McKenzie, in this particular, is a dangerous opponent of Sir Charles Tupper. He is a practical man and a contractor, and having been Minister of Railways is well qualified to investigate such matters, while Sir Charles' training in professional life is not calculated to constitute him an authority, or give him a claim to being an expert on rellway mutters.

The Canadian Pacific Company, It is understood, have given pladges to concentrate much more of its energy than heretofore in the construction of ranch lines in Manitobs. To this may in a measure be attributed the ection of the members from the Northwest. Mesers, Scott, Royal, Watson, Boss and Sutherland. Of these three Messrs. Watson, Ross and Satherland were elected on the Liberal ticket, but only Mr Watson voted against the grant. A strong pressure has been blought by their constituents in the North-West who felt slarmed that the work might be suspended and the vast sum to be expended as the Syndicate has promised would be a sop to placate them for a departure from a strictly party vote. They are satisfied to most what they deem satisfied constituents.

The Ron. Mr. Chapleau, in the recent attitude of the Quebec members to obtain better terms, it is said by members of both parties, was the mainspring of the movement, and to his cohesive harmonizing tactics may b) attributed the success of the "agitation" and the restraining of it in strictly constitutional limits. He is reported to have met with discouraging opposition from his confrere, and though adhering to the policy of the Government, was equally firm regarding Quebec's demands, even at the risk of his portfolio. It is rumored that were it not for his etern but firm management results for different would have ensued, and it required much diplomacy to restrain too entiusiasiio members, who, deeming they had the key of the position, were not inclined to any compromise on nonessential matters. He is reported to have seen to it that such guarantees were given and that no lcopholes existed for wlig politicisms to creep out of. The Secretary possesses not only diplomacy, but a peculiar in both cases the children were adopted. personal magnetism in the management of

At the municipal elections at Tres Saint Redempteur, Vandrenil County, Mr. John McCaba was re-elected mayor by acclamation for the fourth time. Mr. Joe. Lafremboise, it., was re-elected Secretary-Treasurer, and Jos. Laframboise, sr., Trefile Brazeau and Canut Deragon councillors.

OATARRE. -- A new reatment whereby a perapplications. Particulars and Treatise free on receipt of price. A. H. DIXON & SON, 305 King street west. Toronto, Canada. 13-ti

OBITUARY.

John Hullah, the Erglish mulician, is dead, aged 72 Years. Mrs. Frederick W. Paramore, formerly Neille Hazzline, a belle of St. Louis, is dead. It was once rumored she was engaged to Samuel J.

Francis Bonheur, a brothe: of Rosa Bonhour dled suddenly on February 22d in a railway carriage at Paris. Ho was a painter of con-siderable ability.

Fig. 7. William E. Colby, son of the late Dr. Colby, and brother of Mr. Colby, M.P., died at Stanstead, Que., on February 24th, of congestion of the brain, aged fifty-one. He was universally beloved for his amiable and kindly qualities.

M. Avard Longley, on-M.P. for Amapolis, N.B., died very suddenly on February 22nd at his residence, Paradise, Amapolis County. He took preakfast with his family, as usual, apparently in good health, but died at ten o'clock, it is supposed from heart disease. He was a member of the Nova Scotia Legislature previous to confederation, and for a tew yours head of the confederation, and for a few years head of the railway department.

Captain Isaac May, a well-known steamboat owner, died in London, Ont., on February 18th, of cancer of the lip, after two years' suffering, aged 63 years. Captain May was long a real-dent of Toronto, and engaged in lumber operations on Lake Sincoe and the North Shore-He was the owner of several barges on the lakes and the pioucer of the route between theveland and Port Stanley. He leaves a widow, six daughters, and three soms.

We warrat to have 'to approve the death of

we regret to have to announce the death of firs. Erymner, wife of Mr. Douglas Brymner, of the tublic Works Department, Ottawa, and formerly assistant editor of the Montreal Herald. Mrs. Erymner, who at the time of her demise was still in the prime of life, was well known in this city, where she was much beloved for her many sterling qualities of both head and heart. To Mr. Erymner and family we extend our heartfalt sympathy in the almost irreparable loss they have sustained.

Another old and respected citizen of Montreal.

Another old and respected citizen of Montreal, Mr. Thomas Tooks, father of the Another old and respected citizen of Montreal, Mr. Thomas Tooke, father of the well-known naberdashers of this city, died on Saturday evening, at his residence, No. 68 Aylmer street. Mr. Tooke was born in Southwold, England, in 1817, and was consequently in the 67th year of his age. He came to Canada in 1838, taking employment in the extensive importing establishment of the 1ste Hou. Peter McGill, of this city. In 1847, Mr. Tooke accepted an appointment in the isnak of montreal, the Gutles appartaining to which he faithfully discharges for nearly thirty-soven years, being superannuated only a short time age. He leaves a widow and three sons, who have the sympathies of a wide circle of friends in their bereavement.

Mr. A. Lauder, M.P.P. for East Grey, who

three sons, who have the sympathies of a wide circle of friends in their bereavement

Mr. A. Lauder, M.P.P. for East Grey, who died in Toronto on February 29th, was born at Beweastle, Eng., in 1834, and was a lawyer by profession. He was first elected to the Ontario Legislature in 1867 for South Grey in the Conservative interest, which constituency he represented till 1875, when he was returned for the east riding of the same county, and has since continued to represent it. He was for some years a member of the senate of Victoria College. Mr. Lauder was in the House on Monday, the 11th, but was confined to bed after that till his death from chronic affection of the kidneys. His only son is W. Waugh Lauder, the well-known musician. On the assembling of the Legislature on the afternoom of the day of his death, Hon. Mr. Mowat, in moving the adjournment, referred in feeling terms to the loss the House had sustained in the death of Mr. Lauder, and referred to the fact that he had been one of the three surviving charter members. Hon. Mr. Pardee and Dr. Barter are the only two now left. Mr. Meredith, leader of the Opposition, on rising to second the motion, was powerfully affected, and could not speak for a couple of minutes. He paid a fitting tribute to the worth of the deceased gentleman. The House at once adjourned.

READ THUS.

For COUGHS and COLDS there is nothing

Telegraphic Summary

FOREIGN AND CANADIAN NEWS.

The strike of weavers in East Lancachire has ended.

Ex-speaker Sir Henry Brand bas been oreated Lord Hompdee. Steamers arriving from Europe report page-

ing considerable ice on the voyage.

At Bleane, Switz aland, five labouters have been killed in a quarry by falling stone. Mr. Bradiaugh has again been elected for

Rein has been falling and the rivers are again rising at Cincinnati and Cairo, Ill.

Northampton by an increased majority,

The village of Brookton, lying to the northwest of Toronto, is moving to be annexed. The St. Petersburg police are taking extra precautions in view of rumoured Nibiliat

Andrew Koch is suing Jonathan Ramsdell, of Datroit, for \$10,000 for blting off one of his ears.

plots.

When the ship Aurora took fire at Cal. cutts there were about 30,000 cases of korocene on board.

Prince Blamarck, by the advice of the doctors, has postponed his ratura from Feledricherube to Berlin.

The Chesapeake & Ohio Rallroad has put

whistles on its locomotives which can be heard thirteen miles. Russia is reported to have made a volun-

ery pledge to England to make no further advance toward India. The Austrian Consul has forwarded to El

Mahdi £2,000 to secure the release of the Catholic missionaries. Fifty-five thousand photographs of Col.

Sudolkin's murderer have been circulated hioughout the country.

Turtle Mountain, is in Montreal. His mission
The European representatives at Lima are is partly on Canadian and partly on American throughout the country.

protesting against certain of the clauses in soil. Of 400 families on the American side, the Chill-Belivian treaty. The Charkoff fires on February 11th were due to incendiaries. Thirty-six arrests for

pillaging have deen made. Twenty-rine men have been killed and

twelve more fatally injured in a colliery explosion at Cornellaville, Pa. The advance ship of the Greely relief exps-

dition will be the Thetis, under the personal command of Commander Schmy. The Quebec & Lake St. John Reliway Company will shortly commence the ersotion of

their workshops within the city limits. The insurance companies have resolved not

Mr. Burns, of Bridgwater, N. S., and his adopted daughter aged 14, were recently

burned to death by the house taking fire. In the French Chamber of Deputies Safacday De Lavessau insisted upon a reply to his

question regarding affairs in Madagescer. Two childless women in St. Sauveur to of State has in this transaction shown that he cently found young infants at their doors and St. Elizabeth; Rev. Mr. V. Gravel, assistant

> The coal masters at Anzin, France, have elstant at the Sacred Heart. agreed to advance the wages of the miners. I'ne strikers appear satisfied with the torms. Coroner Woodward has arrived in Quebec with the viecers of a man belonging to Capel-

ton who is supposed to have been pelsoned. Sufficient troops and enough material of war to accomplish the objects of France will arrive at Tonquin betore the end of Febru-

The report that naturalized German Amerimanent cure is effected in from one to thrue mititary duty is pronounced absolutely un-

true. President Salamon, in passing through Jeremie, had several high function ries court martialled, and the majority of them

The German Government, Instead of prolonging the present anti-socialist act, are considering a new law directed against so-

clalism. Ellen Terry's daughter will make her debut at the London Lycsum Theatre when Mr.

Irving re-opens there after his return from America. Dr. Friedenwangen, a retired army surgeor

his wife, child and servent, have been murdered by robbors at Hermannstadt, in Traneylvania. The date of the nomination of candidates for the County of Gaspe is fixed for the

11th of Merch. Bo tar there is no opposition Blohard Ashcroft was found dead in an out-house in rear of Williams' Ectal, Toronto,

on Saturday night. Heart disease is said to bethe cause. It is stated that the Lake St. John Railway

Company are going to crect their workshops at St. Ambrose contrary to their agreement with Quebec. A serious encounter is reported in the Don Cossack country, Southern Bussia, between

pessants and military. Several were killed and wounded. The French Chamber of Deputies has

adopted the article of the primary education al bill providing that only lay teachers shall teach in state schools. Bradlaugh's vote in Northampton was 4,031

to 3,665 for Richards the Conservative candidate. At the last election before this his majority was only 108. Reports indicate that the ice is coming

down from the Arotic much earlier than usual. This is regarded as favorable for the Greely relief expedition. The board of examiners at Toronto have

mater. They granted 123 certificates, 99 for masters and 24 for mates. is settling and gradually sinking and the employes are getting a little nervous at the pros-

poot of getting suddenly buried. John Keays, secretary-treasurer of the school board in the Township of Cumberland, has been arrested on a charge of embessling \$250 of the funds of the school.

The American Electric Company is desirous of establishing an organization under the Joint Stock Companies Act to supply electric lights to Kingston and vicinity.

The Police Magistrate at Monoton, N.B. has dismissed all the constables in the town, he not being satisfied that they were doing their duty in enforcing the Scott Act.

News has been received that the boiler of the stramer Katsol, from Hong Kong to Macao, exploded, seventeen passengers being killed, eight of whom were Europeans.

The Toronto City Council has appropriated \$5,000 for the purpose of providing work for destitute persons in the city, a large number of whom have come from outside districts.

Descritons from the 19th P. W.O. regiment of men fearing that they will have to go into equal to DR. HARVEY'S SOUTHERN RED FINE. Every bottle of it is warranted and can, therefore, be returned if not found satis-factory.

Of men lessing that keep will have to go into the field in Expet continue at almost every opportunity. Two men wars sent down to the last boat for Boston to persuade two

others to return of whom word had been confidentially received, and the whole four sailed

CATHOLIC NEWS.

Redemptorist priests of St. Fatrick's, Quepec, are preaching retreats in various adjoin-

ing parishes. The project of enlarging the church of Sainte Anne de Beaupre has received the ap-

probation of the Archbishop. A solemn Novens will commence in the Notre Dame Church on Saturday next, in honor of St. Francois Xavier.

Thursday the 28th inst. will be the auniversary of the birth of Mgr. Charles Edouard Fabre, Bishop of Montreal. On Wednesday last the benediction of a

beautiful marble aftar took place at Sault-aux-Recollet at which Mgr. Fabre assisted.

Tc-morrow, Monday and Tuesday, the 24th, 25th and 26th instant, the Blessed Sacrament will be exposed in the Church of the Geau. Special services will be held in the Cathoito Churches every day during the month of March, in honor of St. Joseph, patron of the

Catholic Church. Abbe Larche, says the Manitoba, was the guest of the Bedemptorist Fathers in the Northwest, and had the pleasure of baptising a Sioux Indian obiid.

On Tuesday evening next the balls of the several Catholic Churches of the city will be rung to announce that the season for the Paschal Communion will commence the next doy.

The Pope has appointed the Rev. Mr. Bessomics vicar-general of the diocess of Vincennes (Indiana), and the Bev. Patrick Donaghoe, vicar-general of the diocese of Milwaukee, his private prelate.

Abbe J F Malo, of St Jean Baptiste Colony,

300 are Roman Catholics. The devotions of the Forty Hours will commence in the Church of the Holy Cross, (Grey Nunnery), Dorchester street, on Tuesday, 26th instant, and at the Church of the Sacred Heart, Ontario street, on Saturday, 1st

March.

Messrs. Lapointe, architects, St. James street, have superintended the demolishing of the Catholic Church at St. Laurent, and today workingmen will commence work upon the new church under the supervision of the same architects.

His Grace Mgr. Bacine has just opened a to take risks on any wooden building erected mission at the village of Angus. A few Sunon the burnt district at Charlottelown. days ago an elequent sermon was pronounced by the Rev. P. D. MacManamin. A temporary chapel is to be built, and in the course of next year a fine church is to be contructed. Mgr. Fabre has made the following new

sppointments among the clergy of the diocoss :- Rev. Mr. Beaudoin, assistant at St. Mortin; Rev. Mr. A. Desnoyer, assistant at at St. Jean Baptiste, and Rev. C. Dugas, as-

Wednesday next being Ash Wednesday, the Lenten season will be opened in all the Catholic Churches in the city. Evening services will be held each night at 7 o'clook in the R. C. Cathedral, during the whole time of Lant, when special sermons will be preached. On Fridays, the sermon will be replaced by the Stations of the Orges.

On Wednesday last the funeral services of the late Boy. Mr. Benjamin took pisce at St. Croix. The Bev. E. Methot, his mephew. cans who return to Germany are subjected to officiated, exsisted by Abbes A. Lemieux and A. Scott as deacon and sub-deacon. The Rov. Vicar-General O. E. Legare delivered an eloquent sermon upon the cocasion. Decessed had been blind for a long time,

The preliminary proceedings for the canon-Zition of Sister Youville, founder of the Groy Numery in this city, have been opened at the Bishop's Palace. Mgr. Fabre is the presiding judge, and the following gentlement have been appointed by the Holy See to carry on the proceedings :- Vicar Marechal and Rov. Messas. Z. Racket, O. Harel, T. Harel and A. La Vallois.

Mgr. Fabre has addressed a letter to the clargy and laity of the diocess of Notre Dame upon the question of colonization, and calling their attention to the importance of the subject. To the clergy belonged the duty of counselling, accuring and consoling those under their care according to the nature of the different cenes. He referred to wholesale immigration of French Canadians to the neighboring republic, where they were attracted wealth across the border which dazzled their eyes and captivated their hearts: they were so infatuated that they left their native country, parents, friends, in exchange for hard and service work. They travelled from city to city, and were also without a priest to look efter their spiritual interests, and mingled with heretical companions or with those who had no religion at all—such is their pitiable position. In closing, he called upon all to assist the Societe de Colonization, and said a special collection would be made on Sunday at Saint Jean Baptiste.

His Excellency the Apostolic Commissioner paid a visit to the Nazareth Asylum, on St. Catherine street, on Friday afternoon, and after seeing the little ones and hearing a short examination, through which they were put by the teachers. His Excellency visited the asylum for the blind, where he was presented with a beautiful address by one of the boys. His Excellency made a feeling reply, addressing words of consolation to the poor blind children, and telling them to conform to the will of God, since it was flis wish that they should be deprived of their sight in this completed the examination for masters and world. They should be convinced that this apparent misfortune was for their benefit, and that Divine Providence would reward There is a report that the Quebec post-office | them with everlasting light if they would conform to their lot here on earth. The childron then executed a musical programme, and were put through several exercises in reading, writing and reckoning. The precedings were brought to a close by His Excellency g ving his blessing. Among the clargymen present were Bev. Cure Bousselot, founder of the institution; Rev. Father Lefebyre, O.M.I., and Bev. Fathers Gaudin, Fillatrault and



TOUT SORTE DE CHOSES.

Of 1,012 convicts in North Carolina, 894

are negross. PROF. LOW'S SULPHUR SOAP is highy recommended for the cureof Eruption, Dhafes, Chapped hands, Pimples, Tan,

Boston's new sewerage system has proved a success.

The sudden change in temperature from a heated ball room to the chill midnight air has to account for many serious pulmonary allments. European physicians have recom-mended JOHNSON'S FLUID BEEF, and it is now the correct thing at fashionable parties to have it served hot in the hall as guests are eaving.

Tobacco raising in North Carolina beats gold mining. A Warrenton farmer refused \$1,000 for his crop on seven scres.

The most discouraging Cough, as well as Bronchitis and Hoarseness, yield at once to the influence of DOWN'S ELIXIB. Pamphlets free. Send address to Henry, Johnsons & Lard, Montreal, Que.

Fifteen widows of foldiers of the war of 1812 are said to be living now in York County, S.O.

We recommend Carter's Iron Pills to every woman who is weak, nervous and discourout strength or ambition. These are the cases for which Carter's Iron Pills are especially prepared, and this class cannot use them without benefit. Valuable for men also. In metal boxes, at 50 cents. Sold by druggists or sent by mail. See advertisement 38 **tts**

Ohio has coal in thirty or thirty-eight counties and put out 8,220,229 tons in 1883, a pain of 1,000,000 tons.

Gentlemen-Having been a sufferer for a Bitters. think it the best medicine I ever used. I from excise the am now gaining strength and appetite, which that go about and do my own work. Before taking it, I was completely prostrated.

MRS. MARY STUART. The British Columbia Assembly proposes a law limiting the amount of land that one man can own to 640 acres.

NATIONAL PILLS act promptly upon the Liver, regulate the Bowels and as a purgative are mild and thorough.

During the past year there was, throughout the country, a decrease in the manufacture of ztoves amounting to 4 per cent.

Ayer's Sarsaparlila is the best medicine for everyone in the spring. Emigrants and travelers will find it an effectual cure for the eruptions, boils, pimples, eczema, etc., that break out on the skin-the effect of disorder in British Government for adjudication. the blood, caused by sea-diet and life on board

New Orleans cotton mill girls have struck against going to work before daylight.

Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator has no equal for destroying worms in children and

Color blindness is almost totally among women. Thos. Sabin, of Eglington, says: " 1 have re-

moved ten corns from my feet with Holloway's Corn Cure. An Irontown, Ga. genius wears a stuffed

blackbird for a necktle. AMONG THE WARMEST ADVOCATES of the use of Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure are tladies formerly in delicate health whose vigor and bodily regularity have been restored by it. Cases of debliity of iong standing, chronic biliousness, weakness of the back and kidneys, feminine ailments and obstinate types of nervous indigestion, are secession movement is contemplated.

Key West has \$25,000 worth of ungold sponges held back for better prices.

Mr. Henry Marshall, Reeve of Dunn, writes : "Some time ago I got a bottle of Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery from Mr. Harrison, and I consider it the very best medicine extant for Dyspepsia." This medicine is making marvellous cures in Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, etc., in purifying the blood and restoring manhood to full vigor.

Queen Victoria has received hundreds of ton. amateur poems or the death of John Brown. Mrs. W. J. Lang, Bethany, Ont., writes: "I was one of the grantest sufferers for about fifteen months with a disease of my ear similar to ulcers, causing entire deafness. I tried everything that could be done through medical skill, but without relies. As a last resort, I tried Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil, and in ten minutes found relief, 1 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 inflammation of and bruises, &c , in fact it is our family medi-

Several Mormons were disfellowshipped last week at Salt Lake for round dancing. Joseph Rusan, Percy, writes: "I was induced to try Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil for a lameness which troubled me for three or four years, and found it the best article I ever tried. It has been a great blessing to me." Beware of similarly named articles; they are imitations of Dr.

Th:mas' Belectric Oil. There are in the cities of San Francisco and Oakland fifty-one labor unions and twelve local Knights of Labor societies.

Mr. H. F. Mac arthy, Chemist, Ottawa, Writes:-" I have been dispensing and jobbing Northrop & Lyman's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil and Hypophesphites of Lime and Soda for the past two years, and consider that there is no better preparation of the same kind in the market. It is very palatable, and for chronic coughs it has no equa!."

Gas is sold in London at 70 and 75 cents a thousand feet, and a dividend of 121 per cent per snnum on \$7,000,000 capital is paid.

EH. LOW'S WORM SYRUP has removed tape worm from 15 to 30 feet in length. It also desiroys all kinds of worm. A harnessmaker of Templeton, Mass., who

is ninety-three years old, made ten harnesses last year, doing all the stitching by hand.

NEW BOOKS.—THE LIFE OF MARTIN LUTHER, by Rev. Wm. Stang, 2 mo. 112 pp Price, free mail, 25 cents.
SHORT MEDITATIONS to aid pious soum in the recitation of the Holy ROSARY, 24 mo., 838 pp Price, bound, free mail, 50 cents. FR. PUSTET & CO., Publishers, 51 Barclay St., New York.

An old stager in Wall street attributes Gould's success to his spending his evenings at home and coming to the office in the morning with a clear head.

TREEMAN'S WORM POWDARS require no other purgative. They are unle and cure to remove all varieties of Worms.

A work called "Industrial Surgery" will soon be undertaken in France. It is said that wounds made by many of the new tools and machines used in the arts in France are often of a lating to require a special treat. often of a Painte to require a special treatment, are principles of which are not laid fashionable clubs and officers' quarters than To require that we should suffer no incondown in the current booken

Lawrence Barrett will write his personal recollections of the stage.

The state of the s

THE FRIENDS.

Mr. R. T. Bentley, a member of the estimable community of Quakers at Sandy Springs, Md., says he was severely affected by rheumatism in his right hand. Mr. Bentley applied St. Jacobs Oil, the great pain-cure, and by its continued use, in a short time was completely cured.

"Fred Douglas stove polish" indicates the mean advantage an enterprising advertiser has taken of a recent martial alliance.

WARNING.

If troubled with constipated bowels, never neglect it, or the system becomes clogged, the secretions dried up and the system poisoned with foul gases. Burdock Blood Bitters cure constipation by unlocking the secretions and regulating the glandular system.

NOVA SUOTIA DEMANDS.

HALIFAX, N. S., Feb. 21 .- The House of Assembly has been largely occupied for the past few doys in a revision of the provincial his intention to move at a future day the following resolutions :- Whereas the present aged; particularly those who have thin, pale revenue of the Province of Nova Scotia is enlips, cold hands and feet, and who are with- tirely inadequate to the requirements, and whereas policy as well as justice on the part of the Federal Government demands that each province should have sufficient revenue to maintain in efficiency its public service, and whereas the principal sources of revenue enjoyed by the Government of Nova Scotia prior to 1867 have since that date been absorbed by the Government of the Dominion of Canada, and whereas the aggregate receipts derived from those sources of revenue in Nove Scotia are at present greater than at any time prelong time from nervous prostration and whereas it is evident that were the Governnervous decility, I was advised to try Hop ment of Nova Scotia in receipt of the revenue I have taken one bottle, and I have accruing within the Province during the curbeen rapidly getting better ever since, and I rent year from customs duties and financial difficulties now embarrass and hamper was all gone, and I was in despair until I the Government would not have arisen, tried your Bitters. I am now well, able to therefore, resolved, that in the opinion of this branch of the Legislature of Nova Scotis, it is the duty of the Government to carnestly press on the attention of the Federal Government the necessity that exists of Nova Scotia having granted to it such an increase of subsidy as will maintain the public services of the Province in a like state of efficiency as existed prior to confederation; and further resolved, that, failing a lavorable answer from the Government of the Dominion to the prayer expressed in the foregoing resolutions, it will then become the imperative duty of the Government of Nova Scotia to demand a repeal of the British North America Act of 1867, carrying the appeal for justice or separation, if necessary, to the

PROOF POSITIVE.

If you suffer from pain in the region of the shoulders, headache, irregular bowels, faintness, sick stomach, variable appetits, bad taste in the mouth and sallow complexion, your liver and biliary organs are seriously affected, and Burdock Blood Bitters is the prompt and certain remedy.

Nelson Myrick, of Lyons, N. Y., spent \$120,000 for drink at two drinks for a quarter, and is now in charge of a conservator.

SHE DECLARES IT SAVED HER LIFE. Mrs. F. Taylor, of Toronto, was a great sufferer from inflammatory rheumatism, which for a long time baffled all treatment. At last she tried Hagyard's Yellow Oil, and declares it saved her life.

Tonnessee and Kentucky Mormons are making trouble for the saints in Utab, and a

A CERTAIN RESULT.

If your blood is impure it will burst forth in blotches, pimples and sores, festering and unsightly. Burdock Blood Bitters will thoroughly cleanse the blood and eradicate all foul humors from the system.

During the last year Mrs. Horac 7 Turner, of South Adams, Mich., has broken one of her legs twice and made 600 yards of cot-

GREAT EXCITEMENT.

There is always great excitement in case of suddent accident and injury. Every one should be prepared for an emergency. Hagyard's Yellow Oil is the reliable friend in need; it is for internal and external use, curing Burns, Scalds, Bruises, Lameness, Croup, Sore Throat, Rheumatism and painful affections and wounds.

Jefferson Davis has erected a fine monument over the grave of Mrs. Dorsey, the the lungs, sore throat, coughs and colds, cuts | New Orleans lady who willed him her fortune.

HOPE IN HOPEVILLE.

Mrs. McArthur, of Hopeville, declares she could not keep house without Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam. It is a remedy in which the sufferer may safely hope for speedy relief and effectual curs of Coughs, Hoarseness, Bronchial, Throat and Lung Troubles which neglected end in hopeless consumption.

John L. Sullivan's income from his elugging exhibitions is about \$25,000 a year.

THE ENJOYMENT OF EATING AND

DRINKING AND ITS PENALTIES. We need not state that volumes have been written on the above subject since the days of the renowned bon vivant, Cornere, down to the latest treatise designed to enable us to judge for ourselves in the appropriateness of our habitual eating and drinking. It is impossible to deny the great utility of such information; but, unfortunately, mankind in general lends a deaf ear to warnings when the tastes and the passions are in question. As the world wags, we fear the people would continue to eat and drink just according to may think not quite complete. Was there their taste and humor for a long time yet to come, especially when they find by a timely recourse to some such medicine as Holloway's Pills, they can get rid of all the constitutional disorders caused by over-feed. ing and intemperance, a few of these Pills sufficing in the majority of instances to set a man "all right," All over-feeding-every act of intemperance-must necessarily contami nate the blood, and the vittated blood must necessarily impose every organ through sonal act but as the state resulting from that which it flows. Now, in order to correct this act. Let him explain how could Original effect, a radical ramedy is required, and such is that lovent co. Holloway. Perhaps this pass on to his descendants that which he had results, not only ito a the power of their puri- not himself? Mr. Spencer may say that the iying agency, but also from their gentle and human race should have been suppressed.... aimost imperceptible regenerating action without any inconvenience in the general routire of life-requiring no extraordinary precautions to prevent "catching cold" or morbid reactions. If report be correct, no ent. That principle works for evil as well as

Holloway's Pille . - The Adviser.

MR. HERBERT SPENCER ON RELIGION

In his recent articles on religion in the Nineteenth Century, Mr. Spencer has aimed ave solemn sneers against five of the great Truths of Christianity. It is truly ridiculigion. At the same time it is a serves no answer spart from his own name and fame. It would be impossible in a short article to expiain these Truths which he has so flippantly attacked. It will suffice to show the radical defect in his mode of thought. First of all, it is worthy to note that Mr. Spencer travesties the doctrines before he assails them. In every case but one he describes the Truth as it is not taught by Christlanity. This by itself is a confession of weakness. To show the defect of his mode of thought it will suffice to take one of the doctrines he attacks, as an example of his unscientific method.

He describes Original Sin as "the visiting on Adam's descendants, through hundreds of statutes. Mr. Fraser to-day gave notice of generations, dreadful penalties for a small transgression which they did not commit." Before proceeding further 1 wish to remark that I am not proving this doctrine, or even explaining it. Such a task is unnecessary in a Catholic journal. All I wish to do is to meet Mr. Spencer on his own ground. My remarks hominem. I shall briefly show that Mr. Spencer proceeds in a conhistical manner to prove nothing; that he has ignored plain facts and argued in a circle. Now, let it be observed his own brain. Mr. Spencer argues with that his description of Original Sin is his the simplicity of a Methodist from the own invention. Christianity does not teach | Bible, and with the ignorance of a child from that it was a small sin, &c., quite the contrary; neither is it true to say that Adam's vious to the union of the Provinces, and children did not commit it, meaning that they had no share in it. Adam, by the very force of his position, sinned in his posterity. The relation of parent and child require this.

It is the habit of philosophers, as we know, to alt at home and forget the world. The Ideal Man is ever before their eyes; the Beal Man is either not existing, or elee is a being completely at their mercy to permit or extinguish. What is the real wirld of men? Is it not something utterly at variance with Mr. Spencer's ideal of an innocent and orderly creature seeking a pardon from an enraged tyrant? Is not the real world a seething mass of sin, confusion and misery? Do we not find a pitiable and stunning contradiction between man's nature and powers and his work and happiness? He is lord of the earth, yet his life is shorter than the dust beneath his feet. Insignificant obstacles thwart his grandest designs. Destitution and uprightness walk hand in hand; crime and prosperity are no strangers to each other. I need not amplify so familiar a picture. I am only concerned here with its meaning. Let us sak, What is the source of these appalling anomalies? No one with any reflection will fall to see that they come in some mysterious way from man himself. The world yields everything we can desire for our happiness; there are wealth and food enough for all. A philosopher could not conceive a sphere more pienteously endowed with all the materials of contentment; but still the wide contradiction repeats itself from age to age, which has baffled all the sages who ever pondered it. The conclu sion is forced upon us that man's nature is meant to be. By the process of reason alone we are thus brought face to face with a problem which Mr. Spencer does not attempt to solve, because he cannot, nor all the philosophers together with him. He and they are in presence of a Mighty Fact which grinds all their idealities to powder—Human Nature as It Is. Now this Fact is quite independent of the Creed or the Church. It makes not the slightest difference whether

The same sc is forced on the Opristian or unbeliever. The race of mankind is pursued by an unrelenting misfortune from age to age, and even religion itself can only al-leviate its hardship. Mr. Spencer overlooks this Fact. He puts the cart before the horse; he puts the Doctrine first and the Fact afterwards. He seems to imagine that the Fact was created by the Doctrine, instead of the Doctrine by the Fact. The Doctrine of Original Sin gives the only explanation of man as he is which Reason can accept. Where there was darkness there is now light; where there was confusion there are now order and We know what this means. An apple

law. Mr. Spencer calls Adam's a "small" is a small thing to be mixed up with the destinies of the human race; but the commandment of God, whatever its object, is not small; and it was this which Adam sinned against.

The Original Sin may be considered in four parts or stages—the Commandment the Sin of Eve-the Sin of Adam-the Excuse. The Commandment was not to eat the apple—Eve disobeyed, Adam also—both excused themselves, but neither repented. The sin, of course, lay in disobedience to the supreme command of God. It was an easy one to fulfil; there was indeed no temptation, per se, to disobey it. It was a pure and simple test of submission and obedience, free from everything that could obscure its character. The temptation enters in the only

way we could think possible—from outside, Adam and Eve were hitherto sinless and perfect, with none of that proneness to evil which is part of our being. The tradition of evil which sweeps us onward-a corruptexample—false public opinion &c., for them did not exist. They had no tangible effort to gain-all the resources of the world were lawfully theirs. They knew with perfect clearness that the command was from God. Their sin, therefore, was not only the greatest ever committed; it was different in kind from any other. It was a sin committed with the most perfect deliberation: Eve was tempted and fell. Adam was still innocent. and if he had stood firm, with this warning before his eyer, the result, as theologians teach us, would have been widely different. But he fell, and the ruin was complete, yet we not room for repentance? But repentance there was none. When arraigned before their Judge our guilty parents did not utter a word of sorrow. They simply threw the blame on another.

Now, as to Adam's descendants. It appears strange that a modern philosopher, versed in the principle of Heredity, should see only injustice in the transmission of Original Sin, taken, of course, not as a personal act but as the state resulting from that Sin not be transmitted? How could Adam think the human race as now existing would say, thank you for nothing. We are familiar with the hereditary prin-

ciple in all its forms, good, bad, and indiffer-To require that we should suffer no inconvenience whatever from the rebellion of our thing in that region.

First Parents is against Reason 1tself. We see by our eyes instances of particular vices propagated by inheritance, but it never occurs to us to blame anyone but the human cause of such miserics. It is altogether a fallacy to assume that Adam was the guilty father of an innocent race. The innocent race never existed save in the lous on his part to imagine that he can thus fancy of sophists. Adam was our father; overturn the foundations of the Ohristlan re- we are his children. The relation binds us we are his children. The relation binds us together in one, and because of it we are satisfaction to find, although, of course, not sharers in Adam's sin, and gullty of it as surprising, that he can only say what de- ohildren can be. Thus it is clear that Spencer ignores the Fact before he attacks the Doctrine. Sweep the Doctrine clean away, and the Fact is remaining. It was the Fact which gave rise to the Doctrine, not

We can turn on him and say, " If you wish

to put out the light of Christianity what do

the Doctrine to the Fact.

you give us in its place?" You simply have man engulfed as before in his misery, but without hope. It is all very well for you to wrap yourself up in Eternal Energy and other clouds without water, but a man must have a comfortable income before he can find a support in these things. Christianity glids the future of human lot with hope, It pours the oil of a sweet consolation on the turbid waters of life and reconciles us with our Orestor. This is not mere sentiment-though, fit it were, ought it to be destroyed? The explanation given by Christianity is in complete harmony with facts. It is proved to be true by every title and sign through which truth can be known. If It is will bear the character of an argumentum ad not true, there is no truth, and Mr. Spincer may shut up his books, and quit the func tion of a man perpentually gazing at what has no existence outside of the Doctrines of Christianity. The Bible is to him a purely British book of the Nineteenth Century, composed in English by Englishmen, bound in octavo, and addressed to the popular mind. The Sciences of Hermeneutics and Exegesis, which interpret the Bible, he has never heard of. All the evils in the world, Christianity teaches, according to him, come from Original Sin. It teaches nothing of the kind. The millions of sins committed by individuals are to be counted in as each one a drop in the ocean of human tears. There is the Old and the New Testament—at the beginning of each stands one great sin—the Original Sin, as he may call them both-of the covenants they ushered in, the rejection of God by Adam, the rejection of Christ by the Jews. Again and again has the Creator begun anew with the human race. He chose Noab, He chose Abraham, He raised up the Church with its arms of mercy all round the world. The true

much happiness in the world. This is enough to show the failacy of the looks on the Christian Doctrine as a mechanical and rigid tormula invented and imposed on mankind arbitrarily. He does not say who invented it, nor how it came about that it was imposed on the human mind. These are great difficulties which completely shatter to pieces Mr. Spencer's position. He must surely see that no doctrine whatever could have obtained so wide a hold unless it were

in harmony with facts—unless it were true. Thinkers who rigidly uphold the reign of Law in the Material Universe are often nothing but sentimental drivellers in presence of the Moral World. But Law is wider in at fault; that he is not what he was its application than they imagine. It extends to every sphere. In the Moral World the Law is Justice, which infallibly subdues every creature to the Supreme Will of the Creator. Sentiment has its place, but not as the ultimate principle of government in religion as anywhere else. In stating his objections Mr Spencer gives the first place to sentiment. It is always so in the men of his school. They exhaust their mind in material solence, and can see no Law in the Moral But that law will if they do not find it out. They may not see it, but it exists all the same.

Let it not be thought presumptuous in me to have come forward against Mr. Spencer. He has not attacked me, but the Onristian Tradition, and in defence thereof the insignificance of the defender only shows more clearly the Tradition which enables anyone to say something at least which cannot be

put aside as undeserving of notice. Isos.

THE ONTABIO BUDGET. LIQUOR LICENSES TO BE RAISED-MEXT YEAR'S ESTIMATE-THE OROWN LANDS-THE DOMIN ION ACCOUNTS.

TORONTO, Feb. 21. - In the Legislature today Hon. Mr. Boss, Provincial Treasurer, made his budget speech. The receipts for the year amounted to \$2,439,941, and expenditure to \$2,887,037. There had been overexpenditure under several heads—on civil government \$11,000, legislation \$25,600, public institutions maintenance \$41,111, immigration \$7,814, agriculture and arts \$14,-620, bureau of statistics \$7,249. The investments of the province amounted to \$4,740,-654 and the liabilities to \$356,413, showing a surplus of assets of \$4,384,241. Beferring to

THE TIMBER LIMITS he said they had 20,000 square miles yet, which at \$500 per square mile, would give them an income of some \$10,000,000 to recuperate the surplus. With regard to the expenditure for 1884 the estimates were in excess of those of 1883 by \$87,000, but the government would keep within that sum. There were exceptional items this year, one being the sum of \$36,000 to cover arrears on colonization roads. The estimated receipts for 1884 were \$2,604,669. The Government proposed to increase the rate for

LIQUOR LICENSES, and in so doing they believed that they would be following in the wake of public opinion. The wholesale licenses they proposed to increase from \$150 to \$225, tavern and shop licenses in cities from \$100 to \$160, taverns and shops in towns from \$80 to \$110, taverns and shops in townships from \$60 to \$75, and vessel licenses from \$100 to \$125. By these increases the government expected to raise the revenue to the sum placed in the estimates. He would leave the further disonssion of the matter to the Provincial Secretary, when he introduced the bill making the necessary changes. His estimates had been based upon a possible reduction of the number—the same number of licenses as issued last year at the increased rates would give a revenue of \$213,000. In conclusion he referred to the accounts with the Dominion, which he hoped would be settled before next year, and that the sum in the hands of the Dominion government would not be \$2,900. 000, but that the province would have the \$5,000,000 it ought to have. The hon. gen- Paris, where he lived, and received the foltleman spoke for three hours, and resumed his seat amid loud oheers.

Indianapolis complains that Matthew Arnold's clothes do not fit him

Joe Cook's latest new word is " melagnostic," meaning " little knowledge." In Northern Louisians the ground was

frozen from Jan. 23 to 27, an unueard-of billiards." Anxious to see the old sailor once more, I

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

London, Feb. 19,-The debate upon Sir Stafford Northcote's motion censuring the Government was resumed to-day in the House of Commons. Mr. Ellis Bartlett (Conservative) spoke in favor of the motion. He said that the Government, by allowing the destraction of General Hicks' army, had brought about the present situation in Soudan and thereby earned the execuation of the world. Mr. Thomas Power O'Connor (radical) also

supported the mution. Mr. Joseph Cowan (Badical Reformer) said the Government knew perfectly well that the mongrel machine set up to govern Egypt would not work. The blundering policy had created rule. They were responsible for the fact that the Soudan had been given up to Mahdi and the slave dealers. The Marquis of Hartington said that the

Government had not abandoned hope of a native government for Egypt, which government, however, might have to be aided by English advice, perhaps permanently.

Sir Stafford Northcote said the present Gov-ernment had spoiled the late Government's Egyptian policy. (Roars of laughter.) The Government had not answered the charge of inconsistency and vacillation, and a division on his motion would not settle the qualtion. The division was then taken on Sir Stafford Northcote's motion, which was defeated, the

vote standing 311 to 262. Sir Stafford Northcote will take the usual course of resigning his seat and offering him-

self for re-election. LONDON, Feb. 20 .- Mr. John O'Connor Power made a speech in the House of Commons to-day in which he criticized the course of Parnell and his followers. He asserted that the present unfortunate condition of Ireland was the greatest difficulty England has to overcome. He censured the so-called National party for wasting the time of the house in the discussion of factional disputes instead of the social improvement of Ireland. He excused Parnell because he was surrounded and urged on by certain lieutenants, who were hoping to arrive at similar prominence. He was strongly opposed to the amendment of Mr. Parnell, which he characterized as very disappointing, and failed to condemn with sufficient emphasis the present policy of stimulating emigation, and made no mention whatever of the importance of the development of Irish resources. Neither Nationalists nor loyalists had any right to either designation. "While Mr. Parnell," said Mr. Power, "was posing before the country and complaining that his safety had been threatened by a portion of his countrymen, I quietly awaited the pubwonder is that with all the wine there is so lie vindication of my course. My declaration that intimidation was a brutal and immoral practice now comes from the flimsy method adopted by Mr. Spencer. He lips of Mr. Parnell. A member of the National League has no more right to rob me of

free speech than to steal money from my pocket." Mr. Power proceeded to indict the national leaguers from their own speeches, and said he was convinced Parnell inwardly dissented from many things which his disciples did, both inside and outside of the house. The Parnellites had been pursuing a policy adverse to the interests of Ireland since the land act was introduced. The Irish landlords owed their present condition to the neglect of their most important duties. Irish discontent was due not only to historical events, but also to the fact that Ireland was smarting because equal privileges were withheld from her. But better times were coming, when strife would be at end and England and Irieland would be more closely united than ever, when Ireland would share in equal privileges. Power was frequently interrupted by applause, and when he resumed his seat the cheering was tremendous. The Parnellites maintained a suiten silence.

Mr T M Healy replied to Power's speech and compared it to dancing on a tight rope He spoke of Power as balancing between the | Of science, literature, Revolutionists, utopists Orangemen and the Whigs, reproached him | philanthropists that have filled the world for deserting his party, said the Government was in league with the Orangemen, and concluded with describing Lord Rosemore as a unknown to his present contemporary, in a bigoted, malevolent young pup."

Mr. Justin McCarthy accused the Orangemen of seeking to involve the country in aminer.

The House was full, and Power's onslaught upon the Parnellites caused a great sensa-

civil war.

London, Feb. 21.—The House of Commons was a scene of great uproar to day when the question of admitting Bradlaugh was broached. Sir Stafford Northcote moved that the House reaffirm its previous resolution preventing Bradlaugh from taking his seat, After a stormy discussion, the motion was carried by 226 to 173.

An amendment offered to-day in the House of Lords by the Duke of Richmond to the bill designed to afford better protection against the introduction of foot-and-mouth disease from abroad, makes the bill still more stringent in its restrictions upon the importation of foreign cattle. The amendment was adopted. It prohibits the importation of cattle from all countries where foot-and-mouth disease exists. The Government will try to defeat it in the House of Commons.

The debate on Mr. Parnell's amendment condemning the Government's policy in Ireland was resumed in the House of Commons this evening. Mr. F H U'Donnell said England's safest policy would be to allow the Irish people to conduct their own sfisirs. If she cid not do so a large accession of nationalists in a future parliament might some day greatly harm England.

Mr. Gladstone said the country ought to know that the undue prolongation of the debate to the hindrance of other business was the work of a email coterie against strong realing on the part of the rest of the house.

The Itish party, in order to mark their sense of the conduct of Speaker Brand in suspending the Irish members in the session of 1881, have determined to oppose the vote of thanks which will be proposed on Brand's retirement from the speakership.

(Continued on Eighth Pape.)

THE LAST SURVIVOR OF GENERAL HOUSE'S EXPEDITION TO IRELAND IN 1796.

PARI?, Feb. 2 .- The readers of the Examine may remember that more than two years ago (17th December, 1881,) an article appeared under the above heading, in which I gave an account of an interview I had with the venerable old man, who was, in 1796, on board the line of battle ship, the Cassard (74 guns), that entered Bantry Bay on Ohrlst-

mas eve. Not having heard of his death, I wrote to a friend, who is his neighbor in the village near lowing answers to my enquires:-

"The old man is still living, and after a residence of some months in Paris, has returned with his daughter to his ittile cottage. He is as sound (solida) as ever, and always anxious for amusement, so much so that his daughter at the dinner hour, had lately to go for him to the cale, whore he was playing

went with two Irish iriends yesterdsy to pay

He remembered me at once, and I had a long and interesting conversation with him on events that he witnessed before the century began, and on some of those he was present at

He gave me his portrait and his signature written in my presence, which I enclose.

Alexis Jean Peysou, and not Pessou as i gave it in my first srtiele, was born in the Rue Galande, near the Pantheon on the 3rd of September, 1779, and is consequently in his 105th year. His father was "intendent" (steward) to the Duke of Penthierre, father, I believe, of the virtuous Duckers of Orleans mother of Louis Philippe; he died in the Rue St. Dominique, long after the revolution began. His mother was a Miss Bugle, of Eng. lish or Irish origin, he could not tell which.

Peyson was ten years old, when the Baetile was taken, and living quite close saw the whole affair. He saw Louis XVI. and Marie Antoinette on their way to the scaffold, and the Girondists and Danton, Robespierre, St.
Just, &c., carried to the Place de la Republique, where 2,800 violims, innocent and guilty, fell at the age of 16. In 1796 he enlisted with a few young men in the navy, and sailed from Brest in the Cassard, Captain Du. fay, for Bantry Bay.

He was in several engagements on sea and land, but never boasts of any personal act of bravery. " J'ai fait seulement mon devoir," was bravery. "J'ds rate settlement mon devote," was his answer to my enquiries. "But you saved the life of your general," I said, "at 8t. Domingo." "Yes," said he, "some negroes were going to kill him, when I arrived in time and killed two of those black an orue! fellows," (Mystral was the name of this officer). He had a vague recollection of the death of Lieutenant Walsh, father of the late Count Walsh, who was shot by the negroes, and spoke of General Lecters, who with so many fell victims of the fever in that fatal expadition.

He said he saw Nelson, but could not remember where-of Hoche he spoke with enthusiasm.

He was thirteen years in the navy, from 1796 until 1809, from the latter data until 1842 he was in the service of the Douane (custom house), when he retired on a small pension, and a few years since received the Oross of the Legion of Honor.

It is astounding to think that this fine old man, who, as his daughter told me, has an excellent appetite, sleeps soundly, reads and writes, and though less active than when I last saw him, is in full possession of his fa. culties, witnessed the last years of the reign of Louis XVI., the First Republic, the Direc. tory, the Consulat, the First Empire, the reign of Louis XVIII., of Charles X., of Louis Philippe, the Second Republic, the Second Empire, and the Third Republic; two foreign invasions, civil war and revolutions, and has outlived so many of the great and good man (as well as the bad) whose good and evil deeds are registered on the pages of listory.

He is neither deaf nor blind, and was scarcely a day ill during his long life. Seated in his arm chair, he conversed with me for more than an hour on events that took place before the oldest statesmen and soldiers living were born.

He stood up, shook hands with us, thanked

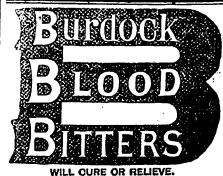
us warmly for our visit. Except General Sohram, who is in his 97th year, there are very few soldiers living who fought under Napoleon in the first years of the Empire, (Schram was at the taking of Berlin), and of the millions of those in the armies of the world who began their military career when this brave veteran was on board the Cassard, in Bantry Bay, he is most certainly one of the last, if not the sole survivor. It is strange to think that Napoleon was a shild of nine years old when he was born, and that the present Emperor of Germany only

came into the world when he had fought for his country on sea and land. Of all the great men, soldiers, statesmen, orators, historians, poets, the representatives with their fame, nearly all are gone, while this humble old veteran still lives on almost cottage near the great city that he saw in

such sad and such glorious times. - Cork E:

A SOUTHERN HURRICANE. ROME, Ga., Feb 19.—A fearful storm struck Amberson and Ladiga, Alabama, this afternoon. Fourteen persons are reported killed. Houses were blown down in large numbers. At Cove Spring, an old man named Gaillard was killed. Capt. Lapsley's house was blown down, and his sister in law is under it and supposed to be killed. Ten or twelve house in that vicinity were destroyed.

OCLUMBUS, Gs., Feb. 19.-A severe wind storm struck the eastern portion of the city to-day. It unroofed the First African Baptist Church, damaged the walls, unroofed the county jail and the Columbus oil mills. The round house and Central depot were utterly demolished. Six engines were badly damaged and two wrecked. The damage to the railroad company is estimated at \$15,000. Many of the machinists norrowly escaped with their lives.



BILIOUSNESS, DYSPEPSIA, INDIGESTION, JAUNDICE, ERYSIPELAS, SALT RHEUM, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE,

DIZZINESS, DROPSY, FLUTTERING OF THE HEART, ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH DRYNESS OF THE SKIN,

And every species of diseases arising from disordered LIVER, KIDNEYS, STOMACH, BOWELS OR BLOOD. T. MILBURN & CO., Proprietors, Toronto-

FOR HEARTH AND HOME. The "Weekly Graphic," only two and a half dollars per year. Best and cheapest illustrated newspaper in the world. Agents and canvassers wanted in every State in the Union.

J. W. HINKLEY, Manager, The Graphic Co., 89 & 41 Park Place, N.Y. City.



Do not Forget the Old and Reliable Standard Brands namely

CABLE CABLE CABLE		-	-	-	5-CENT 5-CENT 5-CENT	CIGAR
	•	•				

5-CENT CICAR NT CICAR CICAR

					,	
CABLE	-	_	-	-	5-CENT CIGA	R
CABLE	-	-	•	-	5-CENT CIGA	\mathbf{R}
CABLE	-	-	-	-	5-CENT CIGA	R

El Padre, El Padre,	10-cent 10-cent	Cigar; Cigar:	three three	for for	25 25	cents
El Padre,	10-cent	Cigar;	three	for	25	cents
El Padre,	10-cent	Cigar;	three	for	25	cents
El Padre,	10-cent	Cigar;	three	for	25	cents
El Padre,	10-cent	Cigar;	three	for	25	cents
El Padre,	10-cent	Cigar;	\mathbf{three}	for	25	cents
El Padre,	10-cent	Cigar;	three	for	25	cents
El Padre,	10-cent	Cigar;	three	for	25	cents

The above brands have no artificial flavoring, and as they are a safe smoke and not likely to give the consumer a headache, or put his system out of order; contrary, will give him pleasure in smoking any of the above Cigars.

RETAILERS can afford to sell these goods at the above named prices, provided they are satisfied with a reasonable profit. But in any case, when you call for any of these goods, do not be persuaded to take any other; it will only afford the Retailer a larger profit, and you will receive less value.

S. DAVIS & SON.

The above firm have attained the highest honors of any in America, namely, Medals and Diplomas in Paris in 1867, and at the Centennial at Philadelphia in 1876, in competition with the world; also at several Provincial Exhibitions, which should be a sufficient guarantee of their ability in making Cigars.

S. DAVIS & SON

MANUFACTURERS AND

Importers of Cigars.

OFFICE AND FACTORY:

34 COLLEGE STREET, MONTREAL, S. B. Advice gratis, at the above address. Butcher, Manager, is authorized to receive Address throughout the hours of 11 and 4, or by letter vertisements for this Paper.

A PERFECTLY RELIABLE ARTICLE

HOUSEHOLD USE

COOK'S FRIEND BAKING POWDER.

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

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

RETAILED EVERYWHERE.

None genuine without the trade mark DR. J. L LEPROHON.

OFFICE AND RESIDENCE 287 ST. ANTOINE STREET.

ADVERTISING Contracts made for this paper, which is kept on file at office of

LOBD & THOMAS, McCormick Block, Chicago, Ill.

AND HEALTH RESORT.



274, 276 and 278 Jarvis Street, (corner Gerard), Toronto, Ont. M. Hilton Williams, M.D. M.C.P.S.9

Proprietor.

Permanently established for the special cure of all the various diseases of the HEAD. THROAT and CHEST, including the EYF, EAR and HEART, viz., Catarrh. Throat Diseases, Bronchitis, Asthma and Consumption, also Catarrhal Ophthalmia (sore eyes), Catarrhal Deafness, and the various Heart affections. We also treat all Chronic, Nervous, Skin, and Blood diseases, also diseases peculiar to females.

Blood diseases, also diseases pecunar to females.

All diseases of the respiratory organs treated by the most improved "Medical Inhalations," with the addition of the Steam Atomization, cold compressed air, spray, etc., when required. The above appliances are in every case combined with proper constitutional remedies for the nervous, circulatory, and digestive systems. We also administer the various baths when needed, such as the hot and cold water baths, sitz, steam, shower, electric and medicated or mineral baths. Bringing all these appliances into requisition we hesitate not to say that we have the most complete institution of the kind in North America. We also have accommodation for a large number of patients who desire to remain in the Institute while under treatment.

treatment.

During the past eighteen years we have treated over 40,000 cases. CONSULTATION FREE.
Those who cannot remain in the city for treatment may, after an examination, return home and pursue the treatment with success. But if impossible to visit the Institution personally, may write for "List of Questions" and "Medical Treatise," both of which will be sent free of charge.

ONTARIO PULMONARY INSTITUTE AND HEALTH RESORT, Cor. Jarvis and Gerard sts., Toronto, Ont.

Office hours from a.m. to 7 p.m.

INFORMATION WANTED OF one Catherine Fahey, who, some 13 years ago, or later, resided in Ottawa, March Township, Canada. A sum of money has been willed to her by one Robert Armstrong, who died in this city the 11th of last June. Anyone knowing acything of the whereabouts of Catherine Fahay, or her Legal heirs, will please write to Charles O'Donnell, Councillor-at-Law, Butts City, Silver Bow County, Montana Ter., or to T. C. Porter, Esq., Public Administrator. of same place.

WELLS MICHARDSON & COS IMPROVED BUTTER COLOR A NEW DISCOVERY.

To several years we have furnished the Dairymen of America with an excellent artificial color for butter; so meritorious that it met with great success everywhere receiving the highest and only prizes at both international Dairy Fairs.

13 But by patient and scientific charmical research we have improved in several saints, and now offer this new color as the best in the world. t Will Not Color the Buttermilk. It

Will Not Turn Rancid. It is the Strongest, Brightest and Cheapest Color Made, And, while prepared in oil, is so compound

de that it is impossible for it to become rancic.

GEEWARE of all imitations, and of all other oil colors, for they are liable to become rancid and spoil the butter.

ET if you cannot get the "improved" write us to know where and how to get it without extra WELLS, RICHARDSON (CO., Burlington, YL

HEALTH FOR ALL HOLLOWAY'S PILLS

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

These Famous Pills Purify the BLOOD, and act most powerfully, yet soothingly, on the most powerfully, yet sootingly, on the Liver, Stomach, Kidneys & Bowels, Giving tone, energy and vigor to these great MAIN SPRINGS OF LIFF. They are confidently recommended as a never-failing remoty in a case ! sligs ! in Colli!!!!!!!! ! In!!! Skill to a usua, in bloom in that in a low weatened. They are wonderfully efficacious in all allments incidental to Females of all ages, and, as a GENERAL FAMILY MEDICINE, are unsurpassed.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT

(is Scarching and Healing Properties are Known Throughout the World.

FOR THE CURE OF 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 Chest, as sait into meat, it
Cures SORE THROAT, Bronchitis, Coughs,
Coids, and even ASTHMA. For Glandular
Swellings, Abscesses, Piles, Fistulas, Gont, Rhenmatism, and every kind of Skin Disease, it
has never been known to fail.

Both Pills and Cintment are sold at Professor
Solloway's Establishment, 533 Oxfordstrect,
London, in boxes and pots, at 1s. 14d., 2s.
4s. 6d., ils., 2s., and 3s. each, and by all medicins
vendors throughout the civilized world.

338

ODO COPIES in the U. S. 37th EDITION—just-out of press; construction addition to the vasiamount of information, is to everybody in every country,) the adtration for the Government of the Capillan Dominion, Legal Forms in every day; statistical and Reference Tables, and hunds of forms that combine to make a volume abstantely necessary to every one in the Dominion Soid only by subscription. AGENTS Wanted Soid only by subscription: AGENT'S Wanted VERY WHERE. Send stamp for information and terms, and mention this paper. Address

AIRD & PILLON, Publishers
I deside Building, Chicago, Ill., U.S. A.



Under Contract with the Government of Oan-ada and Newfoundland for the convey-ance of the CANADIAN and UNITED STATES Matts.

1884—Winter Arrangements—1884

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

Vessels.	Tonnage.	Commanders.
Numidian	6.100	.Building.
Riberian	4.600	,,
Carthagenian.	4.600	
Parisian	5.400 Cap	t James Wylie.
Sardinian	4.650 Cap	t J E Dutton.
Polynesian		
Sarmatian	3,600 Cap	t J Graham
		WH Smith, RNR
Peruvian	3.400 Can	t J Richie.
Norwegian	3.531 Cap	t Barclay.
		t W Richardson.
Hibernian	8,431 Cap	t R Carruthers.
Caspian	3.200 Can	t Hugh Wylie.
Austrian	2,700 Cap	t Maccicol.
Nestorian	2,790 Cap	t D J James.
Prussian	8 000 Cap	t Alex McDougali.
Scandinavian.	3,000 Cap	t John Parks.
Hanoverian	4.000 Cap	t J G Stephen.
Buenos Ayrea	n3,800 Cap	t James Scott.
Corean		
Grecian	3,600 Cap	t C E LeGallais.
Manitoban	3.150 Lt I	Barrett, R N R.
Canadian		
Phœnician	2,800 Cap	t John Brown.
Waldensian	2,600 Can	t W Dalziell.
Lucerne	2,200 Cap	t Kerr.
Newfoundland	l1,500 Cap	t John Mylins.
Accilian	1 350 Can	t R veGrath.

THE STEAMERS OF THE

Sailing from Liverpool every THURSDAY, the from Portland every THUR DAY, and from Hallfax every SATURDAY, calling at Lough Foyle to receive on board and land Malls and Pageancers to and from Ireland and Scotland Passengers to and from Ireland and Scotland, are in ended to be despatched

FROM HALIFAX

Parisian	Saturday, Feb. 9
Casplan	Satarday, Feb. 16
Sarmatian	Saturday, Feb. 21
Sardinian	Saturday, Mar. 1
Circassian	Salurday, Mar. 8
Polynesian	Saturday, Mar. 15
Peruvian	Saturday, Mar. 22
Caspian	
At TWO o's	clock P.M.,
or on the arrival of the	Intercolonial Railway

Train from the West. From Portland to Liverpool

via Hal	ifax.
Parislan	Thursday, Feb. 7
Caspian	
Barmatian	
Bardinian	
Circassian	
Polynesian	
Peruvian	
Caspian	Thursday, Mar. 27
At ONE o'clo	ock P.M.,

or on the arrival of the Grand Trunk Railway
Train from the West. Rates of Passage from Montreal via Halifax.

Rates of Passage from Montreal via Portland:

Newfoundland Line. The SS. NEWFOUNDLAND is intended to

The SS. NEWFOUNDLAND is intended to perform a winer service between Hallfax and St. John's, N.F., as follows:—
Connecting with steamships leaving Liverpool for Hallfax on January 17th and 3lst, February 14th and 28th, March 18th and 27th.
From Hallfax—Tuesday, January 29th, February 12th and 28th, March 11th and 28th, April 8th.

From St. John's—Monday, February 4th and 18th, March 3rd, 17th and 31st, April 14th. Rates of Passage between Halifaz and St. John's: Cabin.......\$20 00 | Intermediate.....\$15 00 Steerage.......\$6 00

Glasgow Line.

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

FROS	M BOSTON.	
Waldenslan	Saturday, Feb.	. 16
Manitoban	Saturday, Mar	, 1
Prussian	Baturday, Mar.	. 15
Waldenslan	Saturday, Mar	. 29
FROM	PORTLAND.	
Norwegian	Tuesday, Feb.	. 19
Frecian	Tueeday, Feb	. 26
Scandinavian	Saturday, Mar	. 8
Hanoverian	Saturday, Mar	. 22
	Company of the last of the las	

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING. granted at Liverpool and Glasgow, and at Con-tinental Ports to all points in the United States and Canada, and from all Stations in Canada and the United States to Liverpool and Glas-

Via Boston, Portland or Halifax.

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

Through Rstes and Through Bills of Lading for East-bound Traffic can be obtained from any of the Agents of the above named Rail-

any of the Agents of the above named RailNays.

For Freight, passage or other information
apply to John M. Currie, 2l Quai d'Orleans,
Havre; Alexander Hunter, 4 Rue Gluck, Paris;
Aug. Schmitz & Co., or Richard Berns. Antwerp; Ruys & Co., Rotterdam; C. Hugo, Hamburg; James Moss & Co., Bordeaux. Fischer &
Behmer, Schusselkorb, No. 8 Bremen; Charley
& Malcolm, Belfast; James Scott & Co., Queenstown; Montgomerie & Workman, 17 Gracechurch street, London; James & Alex. Allan,
70 Great Clyde street, Glasgow; Allan Brothers,
James street, Liverpool; Allans. Rae & Co.,
Quebec; Allan & Oo.; 72 Lasalle street, Onicago; H. Bourlier, Toronto; Leve & Alden,
207 Broadway, New York, and 298 Washington
street, Boston. Or to
H. & A. ALLAN,
1 India Street, Fortland,
89 State street, Boston, and
25 Common street, Montreal.
February 2nd, 1834.

February 2nd, 1884.

By return mail. Fall Description of Moody's New Tailor System of Dress Cutting Roody's CO, Clackmatt, C.



THE GREAT GERMAN REMEDY

RHEUMATISM, Neuralgia, Sciatica Lumbago, BACL ."E,

HEADACHE, TOU_A_CHE, SORE THROAT, QUINSY, SWELLING, SPRAINS, Soroness, Cuts, Bruises,

FROSTBITES.

BURNS, SCALDS, And all other bodily aches and pains. FIFTY CENTS A BOTTLE. Sold by all Druggists and enlers. Directions in 11 The Charles A. Vogcier Co.

Baltimore, Md., U.S./



FROM THE PRESIDENT

Habitual Costiveness,

Sick Headache and Biliousness.

Price, 25. per bottle. Sold by all Druggists.

OF BAYLOR UNIVERSITY.

Ayer's Hair Vigor

"Independence, Texas, Sept. 26, 1882.

Has been used in my household for three

1st. To prevent falling out of the hair. 2d. To prevent too rapid change of color. 3d. As a dressing.

It has given entire satisfaction in every instance. Yours respectfully,

WM. CAPEY CRANE."

AYER'S HAIR VIGOR is entirely free from uncleanly, dangerous, or injurious substances. It prevents the hair from turning gray, restores gray hair to its original color, prevents baldness, preserves the hair and promotes as growth, cures dandruff and all diseases of the hair and scalp, and is, at the same one, a very superior and desirable dressing.

PREPARED BY Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.



Electric Appliances are sent on 30 Days' Trial. TO MEN ONLY, YOUNG OR OLD WHO are suffering from Nerves Debilet.

V Lost Vitality, Lack of Nerve Force and Giode, was the debilet for a light from Arbical State of a Personal Nature resulting from Arbica and Office Causes. Speedy relief and complete restoration of Health, Vigora and Manicood Guarantee. The grandest discovery of the Nineteenth Century, Send at once for Hustrated Pamphil Street. VOLTAIC BELT CO., MARSHALL, MICH.

CHEAP FARMS CEAR MARKETS.

The State of Michigan has more than 4,500 miles of railroad and 1,600 miles of Lake transportation, schools and churches in every county, public buildings all paid for, and no debt. Its soil and climate combine to produce large crops and it is the best fruit State in the Northwest, Several million acres of unoccupied and fertile lands are yet in the market at low prices. The State has issued a NEW PAMPHLET containing a map and descriptions of the soil, crops and general resources of every county in the State, which may be had free of charge by writing to the Camm'r of Immigration, Detroit, Michigan, 16

Itching Piles-Symptoms and Cure Itching Piles—Symptoms and Cure
The symptoms are moisture, like perspiration, intense itching, increased by scratching, very distressing, particularly at night, seems as if pin-worms were crawling in and about he rectum; the pirvale parts are semetimes affected. If allowed to continue very serious results may follow. "SWAYNE'S OINTMENT" is a pleasant, sure cure. Also for Tetter, itch, Sait Rheum, Scald Head, Erystpelas, Barbers' Itch, Elotches, all scaly, crusty Skin Diseases. Box by mall 50 cents; three for \$1.25. Address, DR. SWAYNE & SON, Philadelphia, Pa. Sold by Druggists. 27 G

Bells, &c.

THE TROY MENEELY BELL FOUNDRY, Clinton H Menceley Bell Company, TROY, N.Y.,

Manufacture a superior quality of Bells. Oldest Workmen. Greatest Experience. Largest Trade. Special attention given to Church Bells. Liustrated Catalogue mailed free.







AN OHIO MAYOR'S SPREE.

MARCHING THE STREETS WITH A PAND OF ITALIAN MUSICIANO.

FREMORT, Ohio, Feb 20.—The Mayor of this city has brought diegrace upon himself and family. The recent rains have made the waters in the river tere so muddy that many people feel it their duty to shun water ar a beverage. Our Major is one of this number. For several days past he has neglected his official duties, and devoted his time, night and day, to testing quality of the various liquors sold in the different saloons in town. Last evening, at the conclusion of a meeting for the relief of the Ohio River flood sufferers, the Mayor entered a Crogan street saloon, where he became beastly drunk. He came out on the street and joined forces with a band of tramping Italian musicians, and the entire party spent the rest of the night in parading the stree's, and even the requests of policemen whom the Mayor appointed could not stop him and his drunken companions. The Mayor will be sober to-morrow, when action will be taken looking toward his re-

THE LONDON EXPLOSION. DEATH OF THE LAST VICTIM.

London, Ont, Feb. 19 .- Frank Shaw, the third victim of the explosion yesterday, died at 7 o'clock to-night. An inquest was held on the body of Donald Smith last night, at which Frank Shaw was able to answer questions intelligently, and described how the explosion occurred. He said while he was sampling some wire Ince took up a quantity of gunpowder from a small keg and rubbed it on a piece of board, which he held in his hand, and remarked to Shaw how fine tho grain was. Shaw at this time had his back to Ince, and replied that he did not know much about it. Ince then took a small quantity from a little canister and said it was rough and smutty, and called Shaw's attention to it. Shaw did not notice him particulatly, but as he turned to pick up a bundle of wire he observed Ince taking something out of his vest pocket resembling a match and rub it upon the board upon which the coarse powder was placed. The next he knew was the debris falling upon him from every direc-

MRS. MACKAY'S PICTURE.

London, Feb 19 .- At Paris the current topic among gossips is the dispute between Mrs. Mackay and Meissonler in regard to her portrait painted by the latter. The price paid for the portrait was 65,000 francs. The pictura was exhibited at the triennial exhibition. Mrs. Mackay was dissatisfied with the likeness, which her friends called a caricature, and burned the picture. Newspapers are divided in their comments on the matter, which has become the leading sensation. Melesonier, reconting the remarks of the Gaulois, wrote to the editor that he would fight Meyer, the Gaulous critic, if he (Melesonier) were fifty instead of seventy-three years of ze. Meyer replied that Melseogler's son should take his father's place and be ready to fight. He will send friends to arrange a duel with Meissonier file.

ON DANGING.

Speaking on the subject of dances, Rev. Father Dillon, of Easton, Pa, recently said: "I think a young girl who attends such a place puts a premium on her virtue, and parents who allow their children to go to either place an excessive amount of confidence upon the virtue of their daughters or else are not proper custodians of them."

WITH FIVE DOLLARS

YOU CAN BUY A WHOLE IMPERIAL AUSTRIAN VIENNA CITY GOVERNMENT BOND

Which Bonds are issued and secured by the Government, and are redeemed in drawings FOUR TIMES ANNUALLY Until each and every bond is drawn, with a larger or smaller premium. Every bond MUST draw a Premium, as there are NO BLANES.

draw a Premium, as there are NO BLANES.

The Three Highest Premiums Amount to 200,000 FLORINS, 50,000 FLORINS, 30,000 FLORINS,
And bonds not drawing one of the larger Premiums must draw a Premium of not less than 130 Florins.

The next redemption takes place on the lat of APHIL, 1884, and every Bond bought of us on or before the lst of April, is entitled to the whole premium that may be drawn thereon on that date. Out-of-town orders sent in Registered Letters, and inclosing \$5, will secure of these bonds for the next Drawing. For orders, circulars, or any other information address:

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CO.

169 Fulton street, cor. Broadway, N. Y. City.
ESTABLISHED IN 1874.
N.B.—In writing, please state that you saw this in the Truce WITTERS.

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

29 U

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL. Superior Court,
Montreal. No. 411. Dame Jane Aichison, wife
of James Murray, of the City and District of
Montreal, heretofore trader, has instituted
sgainst her said husband an action for separation as to property.

E. N. ST. JEAN,
Attorney for Blaintiff.
Montreal, 25th January, 1884.

77-5

DROVINGE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF
MONTHEAL. Superior Court. No. 649,
Dame Denise Page, of the town of Longueuli,
District of Montreal, wife commune en biens of
Damase Brissette, contractor, of the same place,
doly authorized to ester en justice, has instituted an setton for separation as to property
against her said husband.
Montreal, 12th February, 1884.

PREFONTAINE & LAFONTAINE,
28 6
Attorneys for Plaintiff.

PREFONTAINE & MAJOR,

PREFONTAINE & MAJOR, Attorneys for Plaintiff. Montreal, January 24th, 1884. 25-5

DUBLIC NOTICE IS GIVEN that a Bill will be presented during the next session of the Quebec Parliament praying that the village of Sainte Cunegonde be erected

LONGPRE & DAVID, Attorneys of the Corporation of the village of Sainte Cunegonde Montreal, February, 1884. 27 5

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MOSTREAL, Superior Court.
No. 402. Dame Elizabeth Horn, of the City and.
District of Montreal, wife of David Henrichon,.
Moulder, of the same place, duly authorized a ester en justice. Plaintiff, vs. David Henrichon,.
Moulder, of the same place, Defendant. An action en separation de oorps et de biens has been instituted in this cause this 25th day ef January Instant.

M. J. CL. LARIVIERE,
Attorney for Plaintiff.
Montreal, 25th January, 1884.

28-5

DR. KANNON

O.M.M.D., M.O.P.S. Late of Children's Hospital, New York, and St. Peter's Hospital, Albany, &c. 219 St. Joseph Street, opposite Colhorne Street. 18-G

THE PRINCE OF WALES ON HIGHING THE POOR-AN ATTACK ON THE PARMELLITES-PARMELL'S AMENDMENT DEFEATED-THE SPEAKER'S BE-

Loxpon, Feb. 22 .- The House of Lords today agreed to the motion to appoint a commission on housing the poor. The Prince of Wales addressed the house on the subject. We said he had been impressed, as all classes had been, regarding the condition of the poor, and was gratified that a royal commission had been appointed to look into the matter. He took the liveliest interest in the question, and felt flattered at being appointed a member of the committee. The subject was not totally unknown to him. The Prince's specon was received with cheers.

Parnell's amendment condemning the Government's policy in Ireland was again the subject of debate in the House of Commons this evening. Mr. O'Donoghue consured the Parnellites, and accused Mr. Parnell of having humbugged and gammoned Irishmen with promises which were never realized. By such means, he said, had the Parnellites obtained power. Although he had separated himself from them, he denied that he had changed his political opinions. Mr. O'Donoghue vindicated the action of the government in Ireland.

Parnell's amendment was rejected by a vote of 81 to 30. The address in reply to the Queen's speech was then passed.

Speaker Brand announced his resignation. He said he should have wished to die in the service of the House, which had a right to expect his full services, but the condition of his health forbade a longer continuance in the service. The speaker was greeted with cheers and appeared to be deeply moved.

Mr. Gladstone gave notice that he would introduce a resolution on Monday thanking Speaker Brand for his services and advising the Queen to confer a special mark of favor

spon him. Sir Charles Dilke said in the House of Dommons to-day that Ayoob Khan was not going to leave Persia, as had been reported. The Ameer was entirely friendly to England.

A DEPATE ON THE SITUATION AT EVARIN-THE GOVERNMENT EXPLANATIONS-RIE HENRY DRAND'S RETIREMENT FROM THE EPRAKER.

LONDON, Feb. 25.-Mr. Labouchere in the House of Commens to-day moved to adjourn and discuss matters in relation to the troops on the Bed Sea. He asked the Government to repudiate its blood-thirsty policy.

Mr. Joseph Cowen (radical reformer) said he was unwilling to embarrass the Government, but he would like to know what it was fighting for.

The Marquis of Hartington deprecated the discussion of the subject, which he said was untimely. He believed Osman Digma bad of the League. I heartily concur in the accurate and complete knowledge of the news telegraphed to Suakim from London. As Spirit,"
Osman Digma, he said, had declared his in.
Hon. tention to sweep the English into the sea, it might be advisable to advance instead of awaiting an attack. The existing orders were to relieve Tokar and protect Suakim, but the orders might be enlarged. It would be impolitic, the Marquis thought, to say anything further.

Mr. Gladstone said that neither the London nor the foreign press influenced the goverament. It was influenced by an innate sense of its duty and responsibility. England was bound to defend Suskim.

Mr. Labouchere's motion was negatived. Mr. Gladstone made a motion, which was carried, eulogizing Sir Henry Brand's long service as speaker. The Parnellites did not challenge a division, but after Mr. Parnell had stated that they were unable to tacitly sequiesce in the vote of thanks, since some of Speaker Brand's acts had been hurtful therow in a h to Irelatio, The ex-speaker has been elevated to the peerage with the title of Lord

Hampden. Mr. F. H. O'Donnell protested sgalast thanking the retiring speaker. O'Donnell who has separated from the Parnellites, is credited with a desire to lead the Irish party himself in place of Parnell. Upon the speaker's vacating the chair the whole House zose, and filing past shook hands with him. As he was leaving the House he was loudly

THE JEANNETTE VICTIMS' FUNERAL. NEW YORK, February 22 .- A company of the Minth Regiment remained all night on | Minister Bargont. The latter was only obeyguard over the remains of the dead of the ing his Government, and this is no reason Jeannette exploring party at Hoboken. Shortly after daylight crowds began to gather on the pier and were permitted to walk past the remains for a final look. On the coffins lay floral gifts sent from municipalities, societies and individuals in Europe and New York. Flags were everywhere at half-mast. At 9 o'clock the tug Nina, from the Brook. lyn navy yard, having on board Lieut.-Com-manders Hubbard and Neeland, Lieuts. Barrie and John W. Danenhower, Chief En-gineer Melville and Seamen Ninderman, Noros and Lanterbach, ran up to the dock. Lieute. Harber and Schults, who brought the bodies from Siberia, were also present. The soldiers formed in open file and a squad of sailors conveyed the bodies to the tug. Each casket was wrap-ped in the Union Jack, and on DeLong's casket was placed his dress coat, cap and swords and the Stars and Stripes. The boat then proceeded to the pier on the North River, New York, where various organizations were waiting to receive the remains. A great crowd had assembled. Opposite the hearses stood tastefully trimmed waggons with the floral tributes, conspicuous among which was an elegant device the offering of the classmates of DeLong. On the pier were a squad

of U.S. marines, pupils of the schoolship St.

Marys, the navy yard band and that of the

23rd Militia of Brooklyn, the club of the 23rd

regiment, and representatives of all the Irish

societies in the city. Shortly after 11 o'clock

a, m. the minute gun was fired and a line was

formed with the mounted police in front.

The eleven hearses containing the dead were followed by the survivors of the expedition and carriages containing Mrs. De Long and relatives. After these marched 100 seamen, the 23rd regiment, 69th regiment, a regular army battalion of 200 men, 60 officers of the army and navy, and the invited guests In carriages, among them being Bishop Pot-ter, the British Consul General, Mgr. Quinn, President Butter, of the New York Central Raffroad, John H. Starin and Gardiner G. Howland (who represented James Gordon Bennett). These were followed by the police commissioners of Brooklyn common council, Brooklyn supervisors, committee of New York board of aldermen, Mayors E 1600 New York board of aldermen, Mayors Erson and Low, Judge Advocats General King, Benator Warner Miller, chiefs of the naval bureau, Major General Hancock and Secretary of War Lincoln, the Bussian Minister and Consul-General, Postmaster General Gresham, Secretary Uhandier and Commodore Upshur The different societies followed in columns of lour. Among them were the memorial committees of the Grand Amy of

the Bepublic, and Faragut Post, G. A. B., the New York Herald Club Committee of Grammar School No. 1, and four thousand members of the Ancient Order of Hibernians. Bells were tolled and minute guns fired as the procession passed through New York and Brooklyn and many buildings draped mourning. The strests were lined with speciators.

Having entered the navy yard, the bodies, excepting that of Jerome Collins, were placed in the equipment building. To morrow morning they will be taken to the Church of the Holy Trinity where services will be held. The body of Jerome J. Collins was taken in charge by the Sixty-ninth Regiment and placed in the armory of the regiment. Tomorrow morning the body will be taken to St. Patrick's Cathedral, where a requiem mass will be said, and afterwards the remains will be placed on the steamer City of Ohiosgo to be conveyed to the final resting place in Ireland.

THE UNITED STATES AND IRELAND. THE REDMOND RECEPTION - GOVERNORS OF STATES AND OTHER OFFICIALS IN SYMPATHY WITH IBELAND - MILITARY HONORS.

NEW YORK, Feb 21-There was a large atendance at the meeting of the Municipal Executive Council, Irish National League, last night.

Mr. King, Chairman of the Special Executive Committee, made satisfactory reports of the arrangements for the reception of the brothers Bedmond at Cooper Institute. He stated that at the meeting of the Executive Council the previous evening a delegation of the officers of the Sixty-ninth appeared and undertook to have the several companies of the regiment to act as escort for the brothers Redmond from their hotel to the Institute.

The President supplemented Mr. King's statement by announcing that besides the Sixty-ninth, the Hibernian Rifles, the Alliance Guard of Brooklyn, the Davitt Rifles of Jersey City, the Hibernian Bifles of Jersey City and the Alliance Guard of New York would assemble at Lafayette place to join in the escort from the Grand Central Hotel.

Mr. Gleason of the Sub-Committee of Arrangements made the report of progress, and submitted letters from prominent parties who had been invited.

Governor Leon Abbott of New Jersey writes saying: "I shall endeavor to be present, but may possibly be prevented from attending by official business. I am in sympathy with every effort which will tend to give the Irish people the right of self-government."

Governor Hoadly, of Ohio, regrets his inability to attend because of the pressure of official business, and expresses sympathy with the objects of the Irish Parliamentary party under the lead of Mr. Parnell.

Hon. Joseph B. Carr, Secretary of State, writes: "I am In full accord with sentiments which have moved you to the method of testifying your respect for the ennobling purpose movement, but can only be with you in

Hon. Boscoe Conkling writes, regretting unavoidable professional business as resson for absence, and saying :- "But neither absence nor occupation will put out of mind or heart the regret or concern I feel for the monstrong wrongs from which the Irish people have too long suffered. Whatever shall be said or proposed at the Cooper Institute, or anywhere else on Thursday, or any other day, calculated to put peace in the place of violence and human rights in the place of un-just pretension, whatever will aid self-government in Ireland, shall surely have my hearty good will always."

Other letters, inclosing a most sympathetic one from Judge Van Hoesen, were referred. Mr. Gleason announced that the committee had invited General Benjamin Butler to act as president of the demonstration; and that there was an assurance that if practicable, their wishes would be complied with.

THE LASKER INCIDENT.

THE SECRET OF BI?MARCK'S DISLIKE TO THE UNITED STATES-THE "TIMES" STANDS UP FOR MIN-ISTER BARGENT.

London, Feb. 22 - The Times in a long article upon the Lasker incident says: At last seriously, if it does not end in bankruptcy. Bismarck has obtained the opportunity to Still I have not examined it sufficiently to show his dislike of the country which annually robs him of a thousand conscripts. Congress was ill advised in sending the resolution, Bismarck was ungracious in returning it. Granting, however, that Bismarck was right in refusing to praise Lasker his organs are wrong in reviling why he should be held up in defiance of international courtesy and almost of international law to the contempt of the German people. It is said Sargent is hardly careful enough of the forms and ceremonies to please a court so formal as Berlin, but the worst moment to try and induce him to resign could hardly have been chosen, when his resignation would still further strain the relations of the two countries which ought to be on excellent terms.

Bealin, Feb. 22 .- The Deutsche Tageblatt says: "We believe Lasker was unknown to the majority of Congressmen in the United States. Their object in adopting the resolu-tion was to gain the German vote in the coming Presidential election, and to win the love of the Germans at home who are desirous to throw the gates of their fatherland wide open to American imports."

New York, Feb 22.—On January 9, just before the close of the day's session of the House of Representatives in Washington, Mr. Ochiltree asked unanimous consent to introduce the following: - "Resolved, that this house has he ard with deep regret of the death of the eminent German statesman, Edward Lasker. That his loss is not alone to be mourned by the people of his native land, where his firm and constant exposition of and devotion to free and liberal ideas have materfally advanced the social, political and economical condition of those peopler, but by the lovers of liberty throughout the world That a copy of these resolutions be forward: to the family of the decoased as well as to the Minister of the United States resident at the capital of the German Empire, to be by him communicated through the legitimate channel to the presiding officer of the legislative body of which he was a member." There being no objection, the resolution was

MENEELY & COMPANY WEST TROY, N. Y., BELLS WEST TROY, N. Y., DELLO Favorably known to the public since 1826. Church, Chapel, School, Fire Alarm and other bells; also, Chimes and Peals.

adopted.

THE "CANADA GAZETTE."

OTTAWA, Feb 22-The Canada Gazette tomorrow will contain the unrevised statement of inland revenue during the month of January, 1884, Vis. :-Spirits..... \$296,787 150 Malt liquor..... Malt..... 87,506 Tobacco..... Petroleum inspection..... Manufactured in bond..... 2,690 Selzures.... 420 470 Other receipts..... Total excise.....\$430,671 Produce Produce Total. Canada. countries. Produce of the mine.....\$ 178,888 Produce of the **'\$ 8,800** \$ 182,688 478,486 478,441 45 fisheries..... Produce of the cent. 52,097 408,858 856,282 forest..... Animals and 703,668 58,884 760,600 189,780 589,178 20,005 606 414 182,110 34,956 products.... Manufactures.

lion..... 52 \$2,653,575 Total\$2,486,220 \$167,855 Summary statement showing the quality and value of goods entered for consumption in the Dominion of Canada and the duty collected thereon (exclusive of British Columbia) during the month ending 31st January, 1884 :---

Value. 4,476,377 Total dutiable goods.....\$ Coin and bullion (except U. S. silver coin)...... Free goods, all other..... 1,362,196

Grand total entered for con-5.868.487 sumption....\$

Miscellane'us. Coin and bul-

The duty collected was..... \$ 1,117,773 65

THE LUNDON EXPLOSION.

London, Feb. 26. - The explosion in the Victoria railroad station shattered the windows of the Metropolitan underground railway depot sixty yards distant. The fronts of the houses for some distance, in other directions, were badly damaged. The Victoria refreshment hall was wrecked. The streets in the neighborhood were strewn with broken glass. The police and firemen quickly quenched the fire, thus saving the depot. The debris was left untouched till the arrival of the chief inspector of explosives, who will make a thorough examination. Detectives are actively enquiring into the matter.

THE ANNEXATION QUESTION. THE THREATENED SECRISION OF MANITCHA-THE OPINION OF SENATOR ELECT PATHE ON THE

Washington, Feb. 22 .- The New York Sun says: -The threatened secession of the Province of Manitoba from the Canadian Confederacy, if the Dominion Government should refuse an increased subsidy to the Canadian Pacific Railway, caused a Canadian resident of Washington, a decoded an-nexationist, to inquire of the Hon. Henry B. Payne, of Ohio, as Senator-electand candidate for the Presidency, what he thought regarding the Democratic policy in respect to annexation in case they were restored to power? To this inquiry Mr. Payne made the following reply :--

CLEVELAND, Feb 15.

H. B. PAYNE.

DRAB SIB,-I have received your letter of the 13th inst. In regard to the annexation of Canada, it would be sufficient for me to say that I am not and shall not be a candidate for the Presidency; therefore my opinion on the question can be of no importance. Yet if I had formed an opinion I should not hesitate to express it; in fact, of late years, the tter has not been discussed been no occasion for considering it. have visited Manitoba, and am somewhat familiar with the policy of the Dominion. I fear the Pacific Railroad is a huge elephant on its hands; the proposed additional loan or guarantee is fearful, and will embarrages

THE MERV OASIS.

form an opinion. I am, respectfully yours,

NEW YORK, Feb. 14.-Special cable decpatches from London say Earl Granville, ecretary of state for foreign affairs, has now directed Sir Edward Thornton, Blitish minister at St. Petersburg, to ask of the Russian government an explanation, full and explicit, ances given to England by the Czar. Besides extending an English protectorate over Belcochistan, the Government proposes to send a military commission to Herat to sacertain the exact boundaries of Aighanistan and the condition of the border line defences. It will be its duty further to learn about the route between Sarachs and Herat, Balkh and other districts of Northwestern Afghanistan The Indian Council, after discussing a plan for the immediate occupation of Kandshar and Herat, have decided to occupy Kardshar. The Government has sent Lord Bipon, Viceroy of Indis, instructions to reinforce the garrisons upon the northwestern frontier of India and to send troops to Quetta and Kandahar. The English agent t Cabul is negotiating a new treaty with the Ameer, which proposes to give the Ameer further subsidies than those which he receives at mission of foreign relations to English con-

Another cable letter says the annexation of Merv by Bussia is tamely received in parliament and the press, but trouble is ahead, as the Russian and English empires are now practically at each other's frontlers, Afghanistan being under an English protectorate. Several tribes in the neutral territory be-

tween Russia and Afghanistan are reported from St. Petersburg to have solicited Russian protection.

A French philosopher has been collecting

DIVORCE STATISTICS.

the statistics of divorce, and lecturing on the theories with which they supply him. The results are interesting, and in some respects singular. Some well-known theories are quite upset by his facts and figures. Taking a fixed standard of one thousand marriages, the philosopher distributes all countries into three groups-Group A, where the divorces average from 1 to 5 in the 1,000; group B, where they run from 6 to 10; group), where in a thousand marriages there are from 11 to 28 divorces. It is strange to find among the first class the Italians, the Russians and the Scotch. It seems the only point in common among nationalities otherwise so opposed. The Sweder, the Norwegiane, the Dutch and the Hungarians are in the scound class, while the third include most other European peoples. The philosoper insists that the laws of a country have no influence on maple, per M, \$20 to 22; basswood, per M, \$300.

The sleep in the stable a fine lot of both and in lot of both and working horses. The following are steadily held. We quote:—Bisch waldring and working horses. The following of the Cluster Country in the stable a fine lot of both are fine lot of both and working horses. The following on the Cluster C class, while the third include most other 65; cherry, per M, \$60 to 80; ak per M, hones valued at \$1590, and one stallion European peoples. The philosoper insists that \$40 to 45; birch, per M, \$20 to 25; hard valued at \$1,000. Total value of shipments the laws of a country have no influence on maple, per M, \$20 to 22; basswood, per M, \$1,690.

the same laws, and Norway is moral and Den- first quality, per M, \$35 to 40 ; do second. \$22 mark is loose. Swifzerland is one republic, but in the canton of Lucerne there is scarcely ever a divorce, and in Appenzall there are a great many. In Catholic countries, as a rule, there are few, and in Protestant there are many. Much depends on profession. Artists and men of letters seem very unfortunate in their unions. Moreover, the statistics of suicide run parallel with those of divorce. Saxony is the country where both are found in greatest numbers. For a space of three years the number of suicides remained stationary in Sweden, and so did the divorces. Both are checked by the birth of children. The lecturer closed with a singular statistic. Where the husband is from five to twenty-five years older than his wife the number of divorces runs up to 184 in the 1,000; where he is more than twenty-five they drop to one per

POLITICS IN GREAT BRITAIN.

New York, Feb. 24 -Of the parliamentary events of the week, the Tribune's London letter says:—Considering the Parnellite defection, which would not have taken place had the Ministry been in danger, the government majority on the vote of canaure was larger than was expected. The closing speeches of the debate illustrated their willingness to confront the situation and adopt a more energetic policy. The Tories, moreover, exhibited no cohesion, which, together with comparatively light Lord Bandolph Churchill taking one line, Sir stocks, has caused the advance. Sales of Stafford Northcote another, and only one or about 500 bris. have been made. Seal oil 18 two speakers at most expounding a definite policy. The opposition frittered away the oll easter. We quote:—Seal, steam refined, best opportunity they are ever likely to have. 75c; do pale, 674c to 70; do straw, 624c; The division will give great cohesion to the Liberals in meeting all inture attacks. Next to the vote of cersure the division in the Tory party is the leading subject in home polltios. After Lord Randelph Churchill obtained the presidency of the National Conservative Union he demanded from the central political committee, who have always held the reins, increased jurisdiction for the Na-tional Union, intending to put more energy into the conduct of the provincial electoral machinery. This, doubtless, will be granted Lord Bandolph Churchill made another step this week by an appointment to the Carlton committee. He is working quite apart from the front of the opposition benches.

Meetings held in London against the Govenment last week were separate and rival demonstrations of two wings of the party, the Northcote faction excluding the Churchillites from the city meeting, and the Churchillites excluding the Northcote section from the

west end gathering.
In Bradlaugh's debate on Thursday, when Sir Stafford Northcote fall d to take up Lord Randolph Churchill's point as to bow far the Government would carry the Bradlaugh suit, Lord Church!!! left the House without voting. Churchill finds much support in the provinces; several papers advocate his substitution for Stafford Northcots, with the Marquis of Salisbury as the leader of the party in the House of Lords.

Finance and Commerce

FINANCIAL.

TRUE WITNESS OFFICE, TUBEDAY, FEB 22, 1884.

In London Consols sold at 101 13-16 money; 101 5-18 account; Erie, 26;; Illinois Central, 135; Canada Pacific, 56;.

New York stocks were irregular. Canada Pacific sold at 55;. Money J; per cent.

The local stock market was less active this morning and scarcely so strong in tone, though there was no great depreciation in prices. The 'shorta' are generally supposed to have taken in all the stock they mean to for the time being, and the longs are not inclined to purchase heavily in the absence of outside support, fearing to be left with too much fancy-priced stock on their hands. There are no anticipations of further failures among the 'bear' brokers of the Board, all of whom are well able to take care of themselves, even if subjected to a much greater pinch than they have yet suffered ungreater pinch than they have yet suffered un-der.

cer.

Stock Sales: -75 Montreal 1891, 25 do 1891, 25 do 189, 640 1891, 25 do 189, 25 do 189, 25 do 1891, 25 do 1893, 25 do 1893, 24 Commerce 1221, 25 do 1221, 25 Ontario 160, 20 do 10101, 25 Jacques Cartier 90° 50 Merchants 115, 1 Telegraph 1234, 30 do 122, 100 Hudon Cotton 61, 75 Gas 191, 25 do 1914, 200 do 1911.

In the Sterling market bids are reported at 97-16 for sixtles Connterrates remain at \$1\$ and 101 respectively. New York funds are weaker; 1-16 premium is offered between banks, 1-10 asked; counterrate 1 prem. There is no charge whatever in the local money market. The rate for call loans on stock collaterals remains unaltered at \$1\$ to 5 per cent.

New York, 1 p m.—Stocks opened higher, then a fraction lower. Am. Ex., 96%; C 8,

then a fraction lower. Am. Ex, 962; C 8, 55 ; D & H, 11 ; D & L, 130 ; Erle, 26 ;

COMMERCIAL.

WEEKLY REVIEW -- WHOLESALE

MARKETS. In no department of trade has there been any increased activity this week. Paymenta have been slow and numerous small fattures have occurred in the country, which fact is not re-assuring, with the 4th of March so close at hand. The mildness of the season has not been favorable for sleighing and so to other adverse circumstances has been added the difficulties of transportation. It has been a quiet week for Western grain \$8 75 to 9. and provisions which close easy under continued bear pressure. Dry goods are without feature, except that sales of white cottons have been effected at lower prices. present on condition of the complete sub. Groceries have been quiet. Tee is strong and higher; coffee in fair demand and firm; fruite dull and spices firm. A moderate trade in toots and shoes has taken place, while leather has been dull and hides quiet. A better local trade in ium per is reported. Cod cil has advanced, and other cils are firm. A seasonable movement in figh has taken place.

Fors are altogether unchanged. Hops steady as 200 to 25c. IRON AND HARDWARE, -Pig Iron has ruled

quiet and quotations have been reduced 25c to \$1 per ton. Coltness is now quoted at \$20.50. Summerice and Gartaberrie at \$19 75, Eglinton and Dalmellington at \$17.75, and Lonsdale Hematte at \$21. Warrants are cabled at 425 7d. The market for finished iton has not shown any change. Tin plates have declined to \$4 90 for I C charcoals, and ard unchanged. Ingot tin has declined to choice. 2010 for straits and 2110 for Lamb and Flag. Copper and lead are unchanged. Spelter is

quoted at 4go and antimony at 12c. LUMBER,- Manufacturers refuse to enter into any contracts for future delivery as they anticipate an increased demand from foreign markets in the spring. The stock in yard is

these results. Norway and Donmark have \$18 to 20; elm, rock, per M. \$25 to 30; pine to 25; do shipping cults, \$15 to 17; spruce, per M, \$12 to 14; do oulls, \$9 to 10; hemlock, per M, \$9 to 10; elm, soft, per M, \$16 to 18; maple, soft, per M, \$16; cedar, round, per foot, 70 to 100; do sawn, 4c to 60; shingles, per 1,000, \$2 to 350; laths, per, 1,000, \$2 to 2 50.

Fish.—Trade in all classes of fish has been fairly active, and stock has moved out to a satisfactory extent. The supply generally is light, which, with the approach of Lant. causes a firm market, prices in some instances being higher. Green cod has advanced; now quoted at \$5 50 to 5 75 for No 1. Large drafts are source and considerably higher at \$6 25 to 6 50. We quote :- Brit Col salmon per bil, \$16 to 16 50; Eorth Shore do No 1, \$20; do No 2, \$19; do No 3, \$18; mackerel No 1, \$11; do No 2, \$10; do No 3, \$9; trout, \$4 25 to 450; Labrador herring, No 2, \$425 to 450; do No 3, \$325 to 350; Cape Breton herrings per bri, \$5 60 to 5 70; green cod No 1, per bri, \$5 50 to 5 75; do No 2, \$4 50 to 4 75; large drafts, \$6 25 to 6 50; dry cod per quintal, \$5 to 5.25; do (American) per 100 lbs, \$5 to 5 25; pollock per 100 lbs, \$3 25; mixed boneless fish per lb, 50; scaled herring per box, 25 to 26c.

Ous-There has been a strong and more active market for cod oil, prices of which have materially appreciated. There has been a better demand for the American market stocks, bas caused the advance. Sales of firmly held; linseed oil firm, and cod liver cod Newioundland, 65c; do Gaspe, 621c to 66c; do Halifax 60c to 621c; linseed boiled, 5hc to 60c; do raw, 55c to 57c; ccd liver, \$1 90 to 1 95; olive oil, \$1 00 to 1 10; castor oll per 1b, 84c to 9c. Petroleum-There has been a fair average trade in petroleum at steady prices. The Petrolia quotation remains at 11c. Here we quote car lots 14c. broken lots 14½0 to 15c, and single barrels 160 to 164s.

Wool.—The wool market has been quiet come dealers in foreign stock reporting a moderate demand at about 16s to 184c for Cape, and 22c to 30c for Australian. Domestic wool is quiet at 27c to 29c for A supers 22c to 24c for B; 20c for black, and 21c for unassorted.

GROCEBIES .- Tea has been firm at an advance of a cent a lb and appears inclined to retain strength. Spices scarce and firm. White pepper, 260 to 280; black, 1610 to 1840; cloves, 17c to 22c; nutmegs, 55c to 800; cassia, 80 to 90. Rice in first bands, \$3 50. Fruit is dull, Valencia raisins 510 to 64c; Filberts, 9c to 94c; almonds, 134c to 174c; shelled, 26c to 27c; currants, 54c to 71c; loose muscatels, \$1 90 to 2; crdinary Layers, \$1 80 to 1 90 ; London Layers, \$2 30 to 2 50. Cofice firm with fair demand. Mocha, 261 to 30c; Java, superior, 22c to 25c fair, do, 17c to 21c; Maracaibo, 11c to 15c Jamaica, 130 to 200; Rio, 100 to 140. Refined eugar has been in moderate demand. We quote granulated, 81c to 81c, and yellows, 610 to 740.

Salt.-Fair demand and steady. We quote: -Factory filled, per bag, \$1 25 to 145; tens, 57c to 60 c; elevens, 500 to 52 c; twelves, 45c to 47c; half bags, 72 to 76; quarters, 40c to 42c; Higgins' Eureks, per sack, \$2 40; do de, half sack, \$1 20; do do, quarters, 60c; Ashton's, per sack, \$2 40; do, quarters, 60c.

City Breadstuffs, Dairy Produce and Provisions. February 26

In the flour market faw sales are reported, the demand being chiefly for local consumittion. A Chicago firm is shortly to be started in addition to other firms which sell American flour. Fine sold at \$370, and 100 barrels choico Canada sirong bakers at \$5.65. Catmeal quiet at \$4.40 to 4.60 for ordinary and \$4 80 to 5 for granulated. Flour-Superior extra, \$5 55 to 560; extra superfine, \$5 35 to 5 40; spring extra, \$4 90 to 500; superfine, \$450; Canada strong bakers' \$5 25 to 550; American strong bakers' \$5.45 to 5.50; fine, \$3.70 to 3.85; mld.dlinge, \$3.45 to 3.60; pollards, \$3.25. Ontario bags, medium, \$2 50 to 2 55; spring extra, \$2 25 to 245; superfine, \$210 to 2 20; city bags (delivered) \$2 95 to 3 00. The grain trade is as duit as ever, and we quote as follows: - Canada red winter wheat, \$1 20 to 1 22; spring, \$1 18 to 1 20; white winter, \$1 16 to 1 18; corn, 75c; oate, 37c to 38c; peas, 89 to 90c per 66 lbs; rye, 60 to 63c; barley, Province of Quaboo, 550 to 650; Ontario, 600 to 750 per 48 lbs. Butter is quiet with no export trade. For cheese the market is firm at 13% to 140 for choice, and 11c to 13c for lower qualities. The shipments from Portland last week by the Dominion steamer were 2,940 bexes, all of which were Western, making last week's total exports 6,399 boxes. Egge-German eggs, it seems, have found their way into this market from New York. Sales of fresh stock were made to-day at 30c to 32c, but lower figures ere looked for daily. Fresh eggs are weak in New York, having dropped to 21c to-day, being a decline of 70 per dezen since this day week and of 19c per desen since this day fortnight, when they were up to 40c.
The market for dressed poultry is not largely supplied. Turkeys, 11c to 13c; chickens and geese, 80 to 11c. Ashes-First pots, \$4 15 to 425. Provisions dull. Dressed hogs firm at

Demand for hay was fair, and all grades except inferior had a ready sale at prices ranging from \$7 to 8 per hundred bundles, as to quality. Interior was slow of sale at \$6, and, in some cases, lower, per hundred bundles. Siraw was scarce and firm, with a fairly sctive demand at \$4 to 6 per hundred buncles, as to quality, the top figure for extra and choice.

MONTBEAL CATTLE MARKET.

The market for shipping cattle was quiet and unchanged. The receipts of beef cattle at Viger Market numbered about 220 head, the quality of which averaged fair, A good demand was encountered for good to choice bosves at full prices. Good to choice cattle sold at 50 to 510 per lb. live weight, while inferior to fair had a partly quick sale at 40 to 42 per lb live weight as to grade. Calves Were scarce and high at \$5 to 15 each as to quality. There were over 100 head of sheep and lambs offered, and prices are firm at \$5 to 8 each for sheep and \$2 50 to 4 50 for lambs \$4 40 for cokes. Canada plates remain dult as to quality, the top figures being for extra

MONTRBAL HORSE MARKET.

Several American buyers are in the oits with a view to business. Mr. Maguire, of College street market, reports the following sales: One bay horse at \$200, one bay horse at \$200, and one pair of chestnuts at \$300,

BIRTH.

LOYE.-At 121 St. George street, on February 17th, the wife of Sergeant F. Loye, of a son. 42-3 WHELAN.-On February 18th, at No. 2001 St. George street, the wife of J. D. Whelan, of a son.

FINN.-In this city, on 17th inst., the wife of ohn Finn, of a daughter. KAVANAGH.-In Chicago, n the 20th February, the wife of John J. Kavanagh, of a

MARRIED.

45 1

daughter.

and 5 days.

CURRAN-THATCHER.-On the 18th inst., at St. Patrick's Church, by the Rev. Father Dowd, Mr. John Curran, of this city, to Miss M. A. Thatcher, daughter of Mr. Samuel Thatcher, of Valleyfield, Que.

TRACY-CLARKE -In this city, on the 21st February, in St. Ann's Church, by the Rev. Father O'Mara, Hugh Tracy to Lizzle Clarke.

DIED.

WALDREN-At 82 Cathcart street, on the 18th, Charles E. Waldren, painter, aged 50 yrs. McGLYNN.-On the 17th inst., Elizabeth Jane, daughter of Henry McGlynn, aged 2 years

EDELORME.—In this city, on the 18th inst., Esther D'Amour, aged 46 years, beloved wife of Thomas Delorme, carter.

MOSS-In this city. on 19th inst., Elizabeth Meaney, wife of Patrick Moss and daughter of Peter Meaney, aged 35 years and 7 months,

JAMIESON.—At North Ely, on January 30th. Thomas George Jamieson, of brain fever, son of Wm. Jamieson, aged 4 years. The beautiful promising boy received an injury to the spine when 18 months old. 44.1

WALSH.-In this city, on the 21st inst., John Walsh, aged 69 years, a native of County Limerick, Ireland.

MURPHY -In this city, on the 21st instant, Michael John, youngest son of Timothy Murphy, aged 19 months and 29 days.

WYNNE.-In this city, 21st inst., Eleanor Oborne, beloved wife of Joseph H. Wynne.

COMEAU.—In this city, on the 19th instant. in his 83rd year, Alexander Comeau, Esq., for merly Chief of Police in Montreal, later in the Hon. Hudson Bay Company, Justice of Peace, Coroner, Custom House Officer, &c., which posts he filled with trust and honor. Two of his daughters embraced the religious life, Sister Saint Hilary, of the Congregation de Notre Dame, and Sister Comeau, of the Hotel Dieu, Montreal. May eternal light shine upon him, United States papers please copy.

COFFEY.—At 53 Courville street, on the 23rd instant, Ellen O'Keefe, relict of the late Patrick Coffey, of London, Ont., mother of Mr. T. J. Finn, printer, and mother-in-law of Mr. R. Carrick, of this city, a native of Castle Connell, County Limerick, Ireland, aged 90 years,

TMBRELLAS! UMBRELLAS!

UMBRELLAS!

Umbrellas now form an essential article of dress both for ladies and gentlemen, but unless the Umbrella is well made, of good silk and to wrap up neatly, they look clumsy and ugly, like a badly fitting dress or coat. An Umbrella must be folded properly by a skilful examiner as soon as finished, and the purchaser must be ahown the way to wrap it up to as to ensure its continued neat appearance, at the same time increasing its durability.

S. CARSLEY has one of the most beautiful as well as one of the largest stocks of Umbrellas in the Dominion, and his Umbrella Tepartment is the finest on the continent, and having placed it entirely in the charge of one of the first silk umbrella manufacturers from England, he is enabled to insure to all his customers the above conditions.

UMBRELLAS from 25c each to \$25.

A splendid variety of Alpaca Umbrellas for general rough use, from 60c to \$4 each,

N. B.

Umbrellas made to order.

Umbrellas re-covered in two hours. Umbrellas repaired; all work done on the

Ferules fitted; also, tempered steel spikes or burs. All sizes kept in stock.

S. CARSLEY'S

UMBRELLA MANUFACTORY. 891 Notre Dame street.

S. CARSLEY,

387, 889, 891, 893, 895, 397 and 399

Notre Dame Street,

MONTREAL.

CLAPPERTON'S THREAD!

Clapperton's Thread is daily being enquired for. Call for it and try it. Their name is on every spools.



Canada, Province of Quebec, District Of Montreal. Superior Court No. 889. Dame Anna Brindamour, of the Olivior Montreal, District of Montreal, wife of Joseph Couture, master carpenter, of the same place, duly aniaorized a cater en justice, Plaintin, who of Montreal, District of Montreal, Detendant of Montreal, District of Montreal, Detendant An action for separation de stens has been instituted in this cause the 20th day of March next.

Montreal, 22nd February, 1884.

PAGNUELO, TAILLON & LANCTOT.