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Additional comments / Commentaires supplémentaires:



VOL. XXXII.-NO. 21.

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, MAY 24, 1882.

IRELAND IN AND OUT OF PARLIAMENT THE LAND WAR

LONDON, May 16 .--- O'Bourke, Egan's partner, Maloney and many other suspects were released last night.

During the first quarter of the year there were six marders in Ireland without, a single conviction ; 1,417 outrages were committed, for which only 51 persons were apprehended and 21 convicted.

It is officially announced that the story that England addressed an energetic remonstrance to the United States against the proceedings of Irish Americans is untrue. Nothing has been done beyond what is contained in the documents presented to the House of Commons and published.

In the House of Commons Sir William Harcourt declared that the Government were bound to release the suspects when they believed they desired to help to restore peace.

Mr. Chemberlain stated that when Mr. Parnell was released he was absolutely unaware how the Government meant to deal with the arrears of rent and other questions.

Mr. Gibson (Conservative) declared that if the Government and suspects were not aware of each other's intentions, each had reasonable suspicion. He regretted the effect that would be produced in Ireland by the Government's pitiable display of readiness to con-federate with anybody likely to serve them.

Sir Wm. Harcourt said Mr. Balfour should take the sense of the House on his charges, or they would be treated with contempt. He was glad to hear that any one, even Sheriday. was willing to assist in restoring peace and order. Such assistance was better than inflammatory speeches.

Sir Stafford Northcote thought further information was necessary to show that no submission had been made to the power of the Land League. Ireland, above all, required to know how she was governed.

In the House of Lords Earl Granville announced that Miss Burke had been granted a

pension of £450 yearly. London, May 18.—In the House of Commons, on the motion for second reading of the Repression bill, the Speaker announced that the only paragraph in Mr. O'Donnell's amendment in order was that declaring the

garded by the victims of Irish landlordism as the only power that can defend or avenge by the Irish party and their action in the them. He hopes that outrages will not continue, but he is airaid to say what will happen when the Irish people are confronted by additional coercion. He declares that he One fact is undoubted: we have arrived at does not intend to comply with the condi- the turning point of the history of the Irish

tions of his ticket-of-leave. London, May 19.—The debate on the Repression bill was resumed in the House of the rejoicings over the release of the suspects, lommons to-day.

Mr. Sexton denounced the bill. He said in the country. Parnell seems to feel very the Irish members would see by the way in deeply the private campaign carried on which the bill was administered whether it against him, and is seriously considering would not be their duty to allow the Government and the people to come face to face. Mr. Gladstone denied that the bill was the outcome of English resentment. It was not Justin McOarthy, Sexton, Biggar and O'Confounded on the Phoenix Park disaster, but nor are steadiest in their support and apcontemplated long before that. He desired it to pass unaltered in the main lines.

Mr. Parnell's remarks were most moderate. The Repression bill passed second reading Irish parliamentary party to day, Mr. Parnell by 383 against 45.

(By Cable Despatch to Irish World.)

DUBLIN, May 18 .- The Queen's Bench, to sion bill. Messre. Parnell, Sexton, Healy, which an appeal has been made in the cases of Mrs. Moore and Captain Dugmore, bas given a decision sustaining the action of the local magistrates. Captain Dugmore has been notified by the Government of the stop-page of his pension of £300 yearly. T. P. O'Connor, M.P., the Land League delegate to America, immediately on his ar-

rival in Ireland proceeded to the Mullingar Jail to visit his sister who was arrested a month ago for preaching the No Rent doctrine and sentenced to six months' imprison-ment. Mr. O'Connor found his sister very ill-her health having suffered very much from her imprisonment.

The children who were shot by the police at Ballina on the eve of the assassination of Cavendish and Burke are all in the hospital. Several of them are crippled for life. The of the suspects, died yesterday. police inspector who gave the order to fire has London. May 22. - Mr. T been granted a leave of absence.

The laborers' movement which was started some time ago is steadily spreading in every direction. It has just made its appearance in Connaught and Ulster.

The work of evicting goes steadily on. On the estate of Richard Berridge, at Rusmuck, Co. Galway, 150 families are being evicted. On Tuesday 200 evicted persons applied for relief to the Swinford, Co. Mayo, Board of Guardians. The Ladies' Land League far-nishes relief only in places where the No Rent programme has been carried out. The prospects are that the landlords will

meet with more difficulty in collecting the present gale than they ever met before, as paying tenants see that large reductions are offered to those who hold out. -7373

The Freeman's Journal publishes a demand for P. J. Smyth's resignation signed by 4,500 | payment for arrears, except in the form of a

a surprise. The very mild resolutions passed House seem to show that they intend to try a coaxing policy, but Parnell's hint of retirement from political lite was very significant. agitation.

The Herald's London special says :-- Since there has been a remarkable absence of crime whether the time has not come when he should give up his position as leader of the Irish party. All the important men like proval of Parnell's action. In some quarters Healy is spoken of as the coming man.

London, May 22 .- At a meeting of the presiding, the secretary was directed to telegraph all absentees to attend the sessions of the House of Commons to oppose the Repres-Leahy and Dillon were appointed to drait

amendments to the bill. This signifies strenuous resistance. Dublis, May 22.—The Freeman's Journal denies that Mr. Parnell is about to resign his

seat in the Commons. It is believed Davitt intends to proceed to America immediately.

Cardinal McCabe indignantly declines police protection. Mr. Davitt has arrived. He proceeded un-

noticed to the house of Dr. Kenly. It is not known whether he intends to address meetinge.

London, May 22 .- Meledy, aged 14, shot in the collision between the police and citizens at Ballina during rejoicings over the release

LONDON, May 22.-Mr. Trevelyan said O'Mahoney, a suspect, was not an American citizen, and had not been prevented from writing to Mr. Lowell. The Government had not offered O'Mahoney nor any American citi-

zen money to quit the country. Mr. Gladstone, speaking of the Arreaus bill, said it was impossible to compel the people to borrow; therefore the money supplied by the Government must be a gift. There were 585,000 tenants in Ireland paying under £30 rent (Griffithe' valuation); of these 200,000 were excluded from the benefits of the Land Act by being in arrears. This must be remedled. He admitted that the proposal was extraordinary, but so was the state of Ireland.

Mr. Sclater Booth (Conservative) moved an an amendment declaring it was inexpedient to charge the Consolidated Fund with any

REVIEW OF BOOKS, MAGA-ZINES, &c.

DONOHUE'S MAGAZINE for May contains the usual well selected and well written articles. THE "SEASON," for June, is a magazine published by the International News Comwell-being of the Dominion. rus officers elected were : President, Capt W F McMas-ter. Vice-presidents : West Toronto, Mayor McMurrich, Jos Wright, Dr Archibald; Cenpany, New York, 29 and 31 Beekman street, and sold by the Montreal and Toronto News Companies. It is aedicated to the fashions for the season and is profusely illustrated.

THE MONTH .-- This standard Magazine for May contains some very good articles. "The Religion of Shakspere," by G. H. Thurston, dis-abuses the mind of the idea that Shakspeare was a Catholic, that in fact, he was anything but a scoffer. "A Tale of the Terror," by Mrs. Cashel Hoey, is continued. Another fine essay in this month's number is "The Catholic Emancipation and its Results," by the Revd. W. J. Amherst, and "Still another of the precursors of the Reformation," by the Revd. J. Stevenson.

THE ENCYCLOPEDIA OF PRACTICAL QUOTA-TIONS is really a wonderful work in every respect. It is a book of 900 pages, handsomely bound in cloth. But the binding is the least merit of it; a bad or worthless book 14 very often beau-tifully bound. The idea of the Ency-clopedia is, if we understand aright, to save literary, and readers and writers gene-rally a world of labor. The reader who has forgotten his classics (or who never learned them) very often comes across a Latin quotation for instance, he cannot understand, and is angry; well, he will ten to one find it in the Encyclopedia, with its translation. Does he often meet a quotation from an English, a French or an Italian poet, whose author he would like to know? He will find it in the Enclopedia. Then there are a dictionary of mottoes, and a glossary of ecclesiastical motices, and a glossary of ecclesiastical high expenditure, and we are going pames. The work also contains quotations to give you one. But we will put from all the celebrated authors of history that high tariff on tea and coffee, and upon virtues, vices, &c. For instance you want to find what Horace has to say about tionary and you find the page. On referring to the page you find that Horace says non ego ventosic plebs suffragia venor-(I count not the votes of the fickle mob.) Take the word "to-morrow" and hear what the poet says of it. Moore says, la Lalla Rookh, "to-morrow the dreams and the flowers will fade." And Martial defines it thus :

To-morrow you will live, you always cry; Towards what country does the morrow ile, That 'tis so mighty long ere it arrive? Beyond the Indies does the morrow live?

'Tis so far-fetched this morrow that I fear, 'Twill be both very old and very dear. To-morrow I will live, the fool dees say; To-day's itself too late; the wise lived yes-terday.

A New Party.

THE NATIONAL LIBERAL UNION FLOATED LAST

NIGHT-THE PLATFORM AND OFFICERS.

A number of gentlemen, some of them

young men, met last night and formed the

National Liberal Union, an organization that

is expected to play an important part in the

ITS PLATFORM.

Whereas the Parliament of Canada as at

ments of the intellectual and material pro-

ment, but rather to make it a machine for

building up political power at the expense of

nolitical events, it is desirable to obtain a

thorough knowledge of the political history

to enable us to discharge our duties as citizens

with an intelligent and patriotic regard to the

best interests of the state, and that our know-

ledge of the imperfections of the present sys-

tem should take the form of active and defined

Therefore be it resolved that an association

The cultivation of a thorough knowledge of

The advocacy and promotion of all Cana-

The right to negotiate our own commercial

The maintenance of an election law pare

by which a more correct expression of the

rights as guaranteed by the act of confedera-

The upholding of the independence of par-

liament having a due regard to its responsi-

dian interests, the maintenance of all estab-

be formed to be called The National Liberal

Union, having for its objects :

constitutional history.

stringent and uniform.

sentative institutions.

representative government.

lished industries.

treaties.

tained.

tion.

political history of the country.

political freedom;

expression ;

The book contains 17,000 quotations, 2,000

protection .- Toronto World.

the abolition of superfluous offices.

Wm McLeish; Geo Leslie, Jr.

SPRECHES.

Speeches were delivered by Mayor McMur-

tich, J A Proctor, Ald Taylor, J B Hay, G C

McLaughlin, R W Phipps and others. Mayor McMurrich, in the course of a short

tions, as both parties had, from opposite di-

expenditure of the country, would be neces-sary for, at all events, a considerable period.

I say to them, " Now give us a continuance

of protection, as you promised," they may

reply : "We promised no such thing ; we said

purposes, we mean to lower those duties very

considerably indeed, for, as we have always

said, we are free traders." If, said Mr.

Phipps, the reform leaders would have prom.

hearty support. But they have never given

that assurance; on the contrary, many of them have joined the Globe in denouncing

PRICE FIVE CENTS

system be filled by officers trained in Canada. WHAT IS MEANT A reduction of the cost of government by A dissemination of a knowledge on all sub-jects tending to the promotion of good government and the fostering of a truly nrtional sentiment on all matters pertaining to the HOME RULE?

The editor of the Spectator has promised tre Toronto, Ald Ryan, Alex McGregor Dr. Pollard; East Toronto, Ald Taylor, Edward me, and has asked for me from the readers of his paper a fair hearing. It is not my pur-Galley, John Leys, Secretary, George MacDonald; treasurer, Chas Rogers, jr. Executive com-mittee: West Toronto, J. B. Hay, J. Powell, George Ritchie, Thomas Moore; Centre Toronto, Alf McDongall, J.G. Robinson, J.A. pose in these few lines to trespass on the kindness of the readors of the Spectator for any hearing for my own views on the subject of what is generally spoken of as Home Bule Proctor, B E Bull, J B'Smith; East Toronio for Ireland. My object is merely to give a A McLean, G C McLaughlin, Ald Hallam ; concise, and, so far as I am able, a clear an-

swer to the gestion that heads this article.

By Home Rule, as put in the query I am going to reply to, it is hardly necessary to say, is understood that measure which the Irish people, through their representatives in address, remarked that protection might be considered a dead issue in the present electhe Imperial Parliament, as well as on platforms, and through the press all over the country, have been for years back, and are still asking for. And here I will permit my-solf to remark, that it is a source of great enrections, reached the common conclusion that a high tariff, to meet the high and increasing couragement to the advocates of that measure that Englishmen should be found, as they are Mr. Phipps replied, complimenting his worship on the elequent and agreeable manto day, honestly asking what is meant by it. It is not so very long since every Englishman, ner of his speech, but pointing out that it or at least every Englishman who undertook to speak for his fellow-countrymen, considerpossessed, on the main point in question, no argumentative force. For, said Mr. Phippe, ed he knew exactly what Home Rule meant, supposing the Reformers get into power, and and did not for a moment hesitate to tell all enquirers that Home Rule was dismemberment of the Empire, otherwise transon, and there the enquiry was expected to end. Today that explanation no longer satisfies the a high tarift would be necessary to meet the intelligence of fair-minded Englishmen, and they are casting about for another answer to the conundrum. And this I say is most onon raw sugar, and on the many articles you couraging to those who see in Home Rule the means of making Ireland happy, and the Empire united. However, I promised not to cannot make in this country. But as for those plead a cause, but to answer a question, I am here, not as an advocate, but a witness, and 1. will say nothing more on a topic that blds fair to lead me into advocating what it is my role merely to explain. fairly they mould long suc have had my

Some eight or nine years ago there assembied in the Rotunda, in the city of Dublin, what was known as the Irish Home Rule party. They adopted certain resolutions, two of which I take as my starting point in answering the question that has been put to me. They resolved :

"That in accordance with the ancient and " constitutional rights of the Irish nation we " claim the privilege of managing our own General Kaufmann, Governor of Turkestan, |" affairs by a Parliament assembled in Irecomposed of the Nover "Lords and the Commons of Ireland. And " that in claiming these rights and privileges for our country, we adopt the principle of a Federal arrangement, which would secure to the Irish Parliament the right of legis-" lating for and regulating all matters relating " to the internal affairs of Ireland, while leaving 2nd. "To the Imperial Parliament the power of dealing with all questions affecting the Imperial Crown and Government, legislation regarding the colonies and other dependencies of the Crown, the relations of "the Empire with foreign States, and all "matters pertaining to the defence and stability of the Empire at large, as well as the power of granting and providing the ' supplies necessary for Imperial purposes." The first of these resolutions calls for but little explanation at my hands. It puts forth in general terms the claim for the right of self-government by means of an Irish Parliament composed of the Sovereign, Lords and Commons of that country. The other resolution will call for more extended development, for it is in it that are laid down the principles that are to guide us in fixing exactly what powers it is contemplated that this Parliament should exercise. Before passing, however, to the consideration of this second resolution, it may be well, in order to avoid any possible misconception, though I can hardly believe any such to be possible, to explain that in speaking of the Sovereign, Lords and Commons of Ireland it is not intended to convey the idea that any Sovereign other than the sovereign of the Empire is to be King of Ireland. The late Mr. Butt, speaking at the Conference in support of these resolutions, said : "It was always an admitted principle of the con-" stitution that the crown of Ireland was appendant and inseparably annexed to the "Imperial crown of England. Mr. O'Connell "stated this in very strong, but, after all, "scarcely exaggerated language, when he said that whoever was king de facto in England was king de jure in Ireland. This " much, at least, is unquestionable, that, it by any legitimate authority a right was acquired to the Grown of England, the person who became King of England was de jure sovereign of Ireland." This effectually disposes of any possible doubt that might arise on that point. In fact, anyone at all familiar with Irish matters for the last century can have no difficulty in understanding what is meant by the King, Lords and Commons of Ireland. We may then, I think, safely pass to the consideration of the second of the resolutions have quoted. It tells us that in claiming the right of self-government for Ireland by her own Parliament, they (the Home Rulers) adopt the principle of a Federal arrangement which would secure for the Irish Par-" liament the right of legislating for and regulating all matters relating to the internal affairs of Ireland, while leaving to the Imperial Parliament the power of dealing with all questions affecting the Imperial Crown and Government, legislation regarding the colonies and other dependencies of the Crown, the relations of the Empire with foreign states, and all matters pertaining to

OBITUARY.

bill was a fatal obstacle to good government and tranquility. Mr, O'Donnell denounced the bill.

Mr. Colthurst, Liberal member for County Cork, supported the Repression Bill. He condemned the cowards who issued the " No rent" manifesto and did not protest against murders committed in support of it.

Mr. Trevelyan called attention to the failure of justice in Ireland, and declared that the new bill would facilitate the summoning of witnesses; Government would be slow to use their power regarding public meetings, and where a meeting was held they would regard less the utterances than the evident intention of what was enunciated. He defended the provisions of the bill against the publication of seditious articles. The Government had reason to think in their efforts to suppress outrage they would have for assistance those who had become tired of the terrorism to which they have been so long subject.

Mr. Dillon said the bill would have no other effect than to provoke secret organiza-When the measure expired, the tions. League would rise again and Parliament have its work to do once again.

DUBLIN, May 18 .- All the Irish Judges, except the Lord Chancellor, have resolved to send a strong remonstrance to the Government against the abolition of trial by jury. BOSTON, May 18 .- The Herald's Dublin special says evictions of tenants have been resumed in many parts of Ireland. In County Galway alone 300 tenant farmers were evicted inside a week. The proposed measures of repression are creating a revulsion of feeling throughout the country. The people do not favor any compromise with the Government. The opinion of the Nationalists is that if Parneil would continue to be the Irish leader, he must push forward without looking back.

LONDON, May 18 .- A meeting of the Irish Parliamentary party to-day unanimously condemned the Repression bill as unworthy of the Irish people and fraught with the direst consequences to them. It was decided to ask Mr. Gladstone to expedite the Arrears' bill,

PARIS, May 19 .- Daviit states that he does not think Mr. Parnell in his letter to Captain O'Shea meant he would be prepared to enter into an alliance with the Government or would abandon the Home Bule policy. Davitt says: "I ask all the friends of the Land League movement in America to suspend judgment upon Mr. Parnell and the supposed negotiations with the Government until he has a chance of fully explaining things. Neither Egan, Dillon nor myself question the honesty of Mr. Parnell or his motives." Davitt declares 'he never expressed a fear of being assassinated. He only expressed a fear of being re-imprisoned. He says the Nationalist party having repudiated him his connection with the party is now severed. He states that a m eting of the leaders of the Land League will be held shortly at which the whole. situation will be discussed and the juture movements of the League will be determined. He believes that the new repressive legislation will encourage secret societies. He

Tipperary electors. Mr. Maioney and Mr. O'Bourke, Egan's partner, have been released. It is expected that in a few days the majority of the Suspects

will be released. Miss Anna Parnell writes to the London Times that if she had been misinformed regarding Forster treating himself to the sight of evictions Forster has no right to complain. as it was his habit to put every person in pri-son who tried to find out what was taking place in Ireland under his rule.

The Freeman's Journal denouncos Forster and declares that he can do no harm to either the Government or Parnell. It says "there can be no charge against Mr. Parnell except that in a great crisis of the country's history he gave the Government sounder and wiser advice than any it ever got from the Castle.'

LONDON, May 21 .- The News says the Goverument intends to permit the Coercion Act to lapse from the date of passing the Repression Bill.

Davitt, addressing a meeting of Irishmen at Manchester, said nobody lamented the recent murders more than he, and nobody was readier to prevent such crimes in future, but without the presence of police and military, the Irish landlords would not be worth a month's purchase ; there could be no alliance between Irishmen and English Whigs until landlordism was completely abolished. The Government could not grapple effectually with a secret movement when it was made to appear that the movement was only for the protection of a wronged people. If Gladstone were in earnest in his efforts to suppress crime, he must go to the source of all agrariau outrage and remove landlordism, sweep away Dublin Castle and show he could repose the same confidence in Ireland as in Canada.

League leaders oppose Parnell's contemplated resignation of his seat in Pailiament, though he strongly urges his desire to reside on the Continent for a time.

Rev. Father Sheehy has returned to Kilmallock, where he received an ovation. A riot occurred at Limerick between the

police and people. The police charged with fixed bayonets. Several persons were in. inred.

Col. Brackenbury has been appointed director of the new criminal investigation department. Magistrates and police commissioners will report to him all cases of crime. The new force is composed of a very superior olass of men. Everything will be done to screen their avocation.

Parnell has warned his party in Ireland that the number of evicted tenants now applicants for relief from the Land League is upwards of 25,000, and the fund on hand en. tirely inadequate. Many of the Irish party desire that the League agitation fund be used for purposes of relief.

The rumor that crape and a representation of a coffin had been left at the residence of Cardinal McCabe is unfounded.

NEW YORK, May 21.-The Herald's London special says :-- Irish politics are still the subect of the hour, but a strange and unexpected calmness has come over the scene. Whether this portends a coming storm or indicates the thinks that no power wielded by the English prevalence of milder counsels in the Parnellite, speech at Manchester destroyed all hope Government will be able to grant secret or camp, it is difficult to say. The result of obtaining any modifications of the Coero ganizations, The Land League will be re- Friday night'a debate on repression proved. Act.

loan. He described the Government's plan as communistic and demoralizing ; it was an evil precedent, and most objectionable. Scotch and English farmers suffered as much as Irish farmers.

Mr. Forster testified to the general lenlency of landlords in Ireland, though there were individual cases of hardship. It would be in the interest of the landlords to reduce the number of tenants. It poor tenants got a fair start, they would become fewer and better off, and wretchedness would no longer

furnish an excuse for agitation. He believed many landlords would accept a small compensation from tenants in order to get the Government's grant. He strongly favored the grant taking the form of a gift.

Mr. Trevelyan said the bill would give tenants the great advantage of a fresh start, with a feeling of independence which probably neither they nor their predecessors had ever before known.

Baron De Worms moved the adjournment of the debate.

Mr. Gladstone opposed the motion, and it was rejected by 290 to 140. Mr. Mulholland (Conservative) strongly

opposed either loan or gift.

Mr. Shaw hoped the bill would pass its second reading that night.

A second motion to adjourn the debate was rejected, and a third being made, Mr. Gladstone said, in view of the opposition, it was hopeless to proceed. He would take the bill in the morning sitting on Tuesday instead of the Repression bill.

The debate was then adjourned.

In the House of Lords the Marquis of Waterford gave notice of and postponed his question relative to the Kilmainham compact.

Earl Granville protested against such notice, as the Speaker of the House of Commons ruled a similar one out of order.

An adjournment of the House to June 1st was agreed to.

London, May 23,-The amount of arrears of rent owed by tenants in Ireland which the bill before the Commons would wipe out is fifty million dollars. The immediate effect

of the measure will be to save tens of thou-

sands of families from eviction and restore nomes to thousands of families already evictpolitical convictions of elector, may be ob ed. Had not the Government stepped in it is calculated that 25,000 would have been

evicted by the end of the winter. London, May 23 .- Sir V. Harcourt stated

in the House of Commons that Davitt was subject to the conditions of his ticket-ofit into harmony with the principle of repreleave, which would be revoked if he speaks contrary to law and order.

The House of Commons has adopted the motion of Mr. Gladstone that the various stages of the Repression bill, and the adjourned debate on the Arrears bill have precedence over all other business until the House other. wise orders.

monopolles. It is reported that Sir V. Hercourt threatens to resign from the Osbinet unless the Government carry through the Crime Prevention. Act in its original form and undertake to enforce its; provisions rigorously. Davitt's speech at Manchester destroyed all hope of against unnecessary and unfair competition. obtaining any modifications; of the Coercion

selections from Latin poets and orators, and s aeaa. The Rev. Dr. Forbes, incumbent of the Enga number of Spanish, French, German and lish Church in Paris, France, is dead. Latin proverbs. It has been compiled by J. K. Hoyt and Anna Ward, and is published

Mr. James Vick, the well known seedsman by J. & K. Funk, 10 and 12 Dey street, New of Rochester, N. Y., is dead, aged 64 years. York. The price is :--In cloth binding \$5 in sheep \$6.50; in full morocce \$10.

Ex. Governor and ex. Congressman Renben Chapman, died at Huntsville, Ala., on March 18th.

Rev. Francis Michel, S. J. Chaplain, as Harts Island, New York, died on May 21st, of Bright's disease of the kidneys.

Gustave Meever, artist, died on Saturday, May 26th, of voluntary starvation. He resided in a tenement house, in New York, and led a miser's life, but had money in soveral banks.

Golonel Mackenzie, who was in command of the North-West Mounted Police recruits, while en route from Toronto to Winnipeg, took sick on the steamer and was removed on shore present constituted falls to meet the requireat Prince Arthur's Landing, where he died. The remains arrived in Toronto on Monday. gress of the Dominion, and manifests no May 22nd, and were despatched the same disposition to foster a policy consistent with day to Barrie, the late residence of the dethe true principles of representative governceased.

The Duke of Graiton is dead. He was born 1819, was attached to the Naples Legation in 1841, a Deputy Lieutenant of And whereas at the present juncture of Northampton in 1846, and of Suflolk in 1860. He also sat in the Commons as M.P. for Thetford from 1847 to 1863, when he succeeded of Canada and the political Issues of the day his father. The successor to the into Duke is Lord Augustus Charles Lennox Fitz-Roy. who was born in 1821, who distinguished himself in the Crimea, and was wounded at Inkerman.

> While Canon Murphy was preaching a sermon on Sunday, May 15th, against the outrages in St. Kevin's chapel, Dablin, he was noticed to raise his hand to his head suddenly, reel, and fall over in the pulpit. Several members of the congregation, among them a physician, rushed to his assistance, when it was discovered that he was dead. The greatest excitement ensued among the congregation, and the services were brought to an abrupt termination. Physicians announced that his death was caused by apoplexy.

The readjustment of the franchise and the Rev. Elward Vaughau, who since 1868 establishment of a method of representation bas resided in the convent at Tracadie, Antagonish Co.. N. B, died at that place on Sunday May, 14tb, 70 pears of age. He belonged to County Mayo, Ireland, and after The preservation inviolate of provincial laboring for several years as a priest in that county, came to Canada in 1846, and was received into the diocese of Ottaws, remaining A reformation of the Senate so as to bring there for 22 years. In 1808 he went to Tracadie, and took up his residence as chaplain in the convent where he died. It is nearly five years since he last celebrated mass, a paralytic stroke having deprived him of the bility to the people and the true principles of use of his left arm. A remarkable circumstance of his last illness is that for 54 days A determined hostility to the creation by he took nothing in the shape of food, except water, and during three weeks previous to legislative enactment of railway or land his death used the water merely to moisten The promotion of a system of immigration | his lips.

for the settlement of our public lands and the The values of the exports of provisions of development of our resources, withholding tallow and dairy produce from the United government aid in the importation of skilled States in April, were \$6,360,000; April last artizans and cheap labor with the determined object of protecting Ganadian workmen year, \$8,199,000. The exports of dairy progainst unnecessary and unfair competition. duce for the year ending April, \$18,081,000 That the principal positions in our militia in the preceding year \$23, 486,000.

(Concluded on Fourth Page.)

THE TRUE WIPNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

2

\$200.00 Reward ! Will be paid for the detection and conviction of any person selling or dealing in any bogns, counterfeit or Imitation Rop BITTERS, especially Bitters, or preparations with the word Hop or Hops in their name or connected therewith, that is intended to mislead and cheat the public, or for any preparation put in any form, pretending to be the same as Hop BITTERS. The genpine have cluster of GREEN HOPS' (notice this) printed on the white label, and are the purest and best medicine on earth, especially for Kidney, Liver and Nervous Diseases. Beware of all others, and of all pretended formulas or reciepts of HOP BITTERS published in papers or for sale as they are frauds and swindles. Whoever deals in any but the genuine will be prosecuted.

HOP BITTERS Mrg. Co., Bochester, N. Y. BAILWAY NEWS.

The earnings of the Intercolonial Railway of Canada for the month of April amounted \$224,251, as against \$174,944 for same period in 1881. Increase, \$49,307.

The Central Vermont Railroad Company has issued a concise and comprehensible table of the arrangement of trains, which will be of considerable service to travellers.

The earnings of the Grand Trunk Bailway for the week ending May 6, amounted to \$202,099, as against \$206,091 for same period last year, showing a decrease of \$3,992.

The earnings of the Q., M. O. & O. Bailway for the week ending May 8th, 1882, amounted to \$20,668.89, against \$15,796.20 in 1881, an increase of \$4,872.69. The aggregate traffic receipts from 1st January to May 8th, 1882, 17 weeks, were \$342,337.05, as against \$272,058.42 in 1881, an increase of \$70,-278.63.

EEST AND COMFORT TO THE SUFFERING.

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

TAKE CARE OF THE LITTLE ONES.

Children are the mother's idol, the father's pride; they are entrusted to your care to to death without a groan. guide and protect, to fill positions of honor and trust. If you truly feel the responsibility is time to be up and doing -in an hour or two of your trust, and want to make the duties of your office as light and pleasant as possible, part of her character; she gets up at once, don't allow a slight cold to prey upon the | and approaches the bed with her formidable little ones, for even a single day or night may | weapon. It is the family shears, bright, reveal the drended destroyer, Croup, but a large, keen as a rezor, and her object is-not few doses of DOWN'S ELIXIR, if taken in to cut off Olga Ventnor's head, but-her season, will banish it. as well as Whooping | hair! Cough, Bronchitis, and all throat and lung affections. For sale by all dealers in medicine. Price 25 cents and \$1 per bottle.

Consumption Cured.

SINCE 1870 Dr. Sherar has each year sent from this office the means of relief and cure to thousands afflicted with disease. The correspondence necessitated by this work becoming too heavy for him, I came to his aid. He now feels constrained to relinquish it entirely, and has placed in my hands the formula o that simple vegetable remedy disby an East India missionary, covered

HOLD, YOUR ORDERS: A Song for the Boys.

BY MES. L. P. MEGAULT. That which ye have hold fast till I come."-Rev. ii : 25.

Ho 1 my patrons, I am comiug-"Gripsack" in my hand ; "Don't forget it," I am drumming In the "chosen band,"

CHORUS-So, hold your orders, I am coming ; Let them linger still; Shout the answer back. " By Jenny (" " Bet your hand" I will !

There's a mighty host advancing, Full of business cares ; Soon you'll hear their footsteps prancing Up the "golden stairs."

But, hold your orders, I am coming, etc.

See them wave their bright bandannas: Each one-blows his horn i.... Gabriel could not do it better If he'd just been born.

CHORUS— Bat, hold your orders, I am coming, etc.

List ! above the din of battle Now I blow my horn ; 'Taint a knowin' kind of cattle . Catched with mouldy corn.'

So, hold your orders, I am coming, etc.

I've the line that will surprise you; "Gilt-edged," every one; .). Bet your bottom dollar on it. Every mother's son.

So, hold your orders, I am coming, etc.

Now, together, raise your voices: Hip, hurrah ! we come; Cheer on cheer, our heart rejoices, Shouting, every one—

CHORUS-Hold your orders, we are coming, etc. -Commercial Traveller, Suracuse, N. I

IF NEABLY DEAD

after taking some highly pufied up stuff, with long testimonials, turn to Hop Bitters, and have no fear of any Kidney or Urinary Troubles, Bright's Disease, Diabetes or Liver Complaint. These diseases cannot resist the curative power of Hop Bitters; besides it is the best family medicine on earth.



By the Author of "Guy Earlscourt's Wife," "A Wonderful Woman," "A Mad Marriage," "Redmond O'Donnell," etc.

OHAPTER VII .--- CONTINUED.

Well, she does not care. They will hang him for it. If she was quite sure about the hanging, she feels that she would be whipped

The clock striking three arouses her. It the boys will be down. Indecision forms no

Olga is awake, is staring at her, frozen with fright. She has not counted on that, and with a snarl of bafiled malice, she plunges her hand in the golden tresses, and uplifts the scissors. But in the twinkling of an eye the child springs from the bed, rushes from the room shricking like a mad thing. There is a heavy fall, the sound of startled voices up stairs, and opening doors. In that moment the scissors are flung aside, Joanna is out of the window, and away like the wind to Black's Dam.

CHAPTER VIII.

true Mrs. Abbott seldom wears those rich and rate ornamente, never indeed in Brightbrook, but she has them all the same and then, in

bated breath, and furtive glances behind closed, his hands clasped, in an ecstasy! He them; all Brightbrook says it, as he rides by, is suspected of a leaning Rome-ward, but it trades, you know. This fellow was one of monarch of all he surveys, pompous and certainly does not extend to his nose, which them. Sleaford his name is Giles Sleaford, stouti Colonel Ventnor says it with a shirug, and holds rather aloof from him, although his claret and cigars are, like Czesar's wife, above slowly swinging his censor, vice Master Gooff acquaintance sake. Got a large samily tooreproach, and he is the only man of quite his rey Lamar, retired. Geoffrey Lamar is there own standing in the place. The two ladies though, a strong-looking young fellow of Bix-are much better friends, despite the valetudin- teen or so, with close-cropped dark hair, a arian state of the one, and the-peculiarity of the other.

When Brightbrook points out to the stranger and pilgrim within the gates the wonderful castellated mansion known as Abbott Wood, and expatiates on its manifold heauties, it never fails to add a word of the still greater, beauty of Mr. Abbott's wife, She young lady of the house, sole child of John was a widow, Brightbrock will tell you con-fidentially, when Mr. Abbott married her, a wife, more to him than' his wife's son, the Mrs. Lamar, widow of a young southern officer, and mother of a six-year-old boy, very poor, very prond, with the bluest, of all blue. Virginian blood in her veins, and a pedigree-

"Oh! if you come to pedigree," says Bright brook, with suppressed triumph, there's a line of ancestry, if you like! Dates back to the days of Charles the Second, and Pocahontas, and nobody knows how long before. But she was poor, quite destitute, they do say, after the war, and--and Mr. Abbott came along, immensely rich, as you may see, and --- she married him."

"But you do not mean to say," cries the tourist, a little scandalized, "that that was why she married him. Because she was quite destitute, and he was immensely rich?

"And a very good reason," responds Brightbrook, stoutly, "only-they do say, he and she don't quite hit it off as--well you understand ! She's a great lady, and very proudoh! most uncommonly proud, we must say, and he-

A shrug is apt to finish the sentence.

And he is not," supplements the stranger. "N', I should think not," when he marries any man's widow on these terms, and consenis to be snubbed for ever after. You say she saubs him; flings her genealogical tree in his face; invokes the spirit of Pocahontes, and the dead and gone Lamar, and all that sort of thing ?"

"Ol dear, nol" cries out Brightbrook shocked, 'Nothing of the kind. Much too proud a lady for anything of that sort. Only -only she has a crushing sort of way with her-holds herself like this!" Brightbrook draws itself haughtily up, folds its arms, and flings back its head, "and look at you out of a pair of scornful eyes. Never says a word, you know, but sweeps out of the room, like an empress going to the block. That sort of

"Ah! curses, does he," says the tourist, laughing. "Well, that shows that he is hu-man, at any rate. I think 1 might curse myself under such provocation. The sweepingempress sort of style must be deucedly un-"And when he curses, Mrs. Abbott looks

"Bless you !" cries Brightbrook, exulting. but he would lay down that strong life of his | Why does he? Bless your souls, he would ly, "she has a chapel of her own ! And a for her sake. And that she is colder than turn out of his house and give it to me, if I

- You go into the onapel, and its dim rell-gions light soothes your darzled syss and ex-cited serses. The organ is playing, my lady "A poor beggar, si, that I knew outbin teen or so, with close-cropped dark hair, a sallow complexion, and a rather haughtylooking face. He has not inherited his mothers heauty-he is by no means a handsome boy. By his side, very simply dressed in dotted muslin, sits his balf sister, Miss Leonara Abbott, a tiny fairy of eight, with a scion of the dead and blue blooded Lamar.

a long line of highly fed, highly bred, highlywed descendants. Every man has his hobby, this is John Abbots's He is self-made, he takes a bolsterous bounderly sort of pride in proclaiming it. He is an uneducated man; that speaks for ita vulgar man, a loud-talking, deep-drinking, aggressive, pompous, purse-proud man. His wife's guests were wont to shrug their shoulders, suppress significant smiles, or protrude society, that super-refined pride of hers has been excoriated a hundred times a day by the rich clod she calls husband. The has renounced society, buried herself in the solltude of Abbott Wood, with only her books, her music, her easel, her children, for com-pany. She sees as little of Mr. Abbott as possible, she is always perfectly polite to him, she defers to his wishes, and is a supre mely miserable woman. Even her piety fails to comfort her, and she is very much in earnest, poor lady, with her pretty, picturesque lady-like religion. She works altar-cloths and capes, with gorgeous silks, and bullion, and gold fringe; she reads her high church novels; she plays Mozart in the twilight, and

sings in Gregorian chant in the chapel; but all in vain-that settled unrest and misery leaves her not. "Dona nobis pacem" sounds from her lips

band, his loud vulgarity and blatant pursetolerates and honore, pride of birth and long hearkened a little from the text from which the Reverend Ignatius is fond of preaching, Learn of Me, for 1 am meek and humble of heart, and ye shall find rest for your souls."

For Mr. Abbott-well, he is sharpersighted than his wife gives him credit for ; in spite of chill deference and proud politeness, passionately. He loves his wife. She he laughs loud and long. would open those dark, lustrous eyes of hers

some ways, Mrs. Abbott is a very well, pe-culiar lady. Up in the pulpit, that costly antique of great unwashed, miners, gamblars, black . "He for that matter, Mr. Abbott is a peculiar work of art and oak, knoels the Beverend Ig-gentleman also. His servants say so with matus Lamb, in surplice and stole, his eyes bated breath, and furtice glances habited bis bade bread in an externel. He -s man has to handle dirty tools. in most lots of boys and girls-quits a "numerous father," as they say. Where's the good of being as rich as Rothschild if a man's not to do good with it? D-it all! let us help one another, I say, and whon we see an unfortunate chap down, let us set him on his legs again. I think I'll let Sleaford have the Red Farm ; there's nobody there, and it's a capital bit of land. He wasn't half a bad sort ; there dark, piquant face, dark loose hair, the little | were a devilish deal worse tellows than Black Giles out in San Francisco."

Colonel Ventnor assents politely, and keeps his own opinion of Mr. Abbott's dark friend to himself. Mr. Abbott has been looking It is well known that Abbott Wood and half him in the eye, in a very marked manner, bis forfune are to be his, that he looks to this during this little speech. It is a glance that List for a perpetuate the family greatness to this intribute speech. It is a grades that is do not be the family greatness to says plainly enough, "This is my version of the the affair—T expect you to believe it or take the about the ancestor of the consequences." But Colonel Ventnor's quiet high-breeding is too much for poor Mr. Abbott always. It puts him in a silent rage, much as his wife's calm uplifted repose of manner does.

"Curse them all !" he thinks; "these aristocrats are all alike. Look down on a man self; it is unnecessary to proclaim it. He is as the dirt under their feet, if he ain't brought up to parley voo fransey and jabber German and that. And they can do it with a look, too without a word of bluster or noise. I defy any man alive to stand up before the missis delicate under lips as they listened. And when she's in one of her white, speechless seeing this, Mrs. Abbott has given up rages, and look her in the eye. I wish I knew how they do it.

He sighs, takes off his hat, scratches his head perplexedly with his big, brown, brawny hand, and slaps it on again a little more defiantly cocked than before.

"And now here's Black Giles," he thinks, gloomily, "as if I hadn't enough on my mind without him. I wonder how much he knows -f wonder-

He mounts his horse and rides off, pondering gloomlly, in the direction of the Red Farm. It was a different looking place in those days to what it became later. Mr. Abbott was a very thorough landlord; no tenant might wreck and ruin any farm of his. The Bed Farm, so called from the color of the house, and the great maples burning scarlet about it, was one of the choicest bits of land in the State, and in high cultivation. And here the Sleaford family came-two like the very cry of a soul in pain, but boys, three girls, the youngest a mere child peace is not given. She despises her hus- then, but a weird-looking, cowed starveling -and squatted. It could not be called anypride, while her own heart is eaten to the thing else. Giles Sleaford laughed from the core with that other pride which the world first at the notion of his farming, or even making the pretext. The boys were like lineage, and which, perhaps, in the eyes of wild Indians-they fished, shot, snared birds Him before whom kings are dust, is quite as and rabbits, stole melons, robbed orchards, wild Indians-they fished, shot, snared birds odious as the other. Perhaps that peace she were a nuisance generally, and let the farm seeks so despairingly might be found if she look after itself. The girls were of the same ne'er-do-well stamp-boisterous young holdens, handsome "prize animal" sort of damsels, with flashing black eyes, and impudent retort for all who accost them. The neighbours wonder why does Mr. Abbott, that most particular gentleman, let this wild lot ruin the Red Farm, and bear it like the meekest of men? Why does Giles Sleaford always be knows that she scorns and disdains.— have well-filled pockets, good horses that she has scorned and disdained him and clothes, whether he works or idles?

" Why does he !" he cries. " Lord love you, in wondering contempt if she knew how well. | that's little of what he would do for me. He But she does not know it-the scorn in her | loves me like a brother. He's an uncommon camp-meetings for which your fine woods are eyes would drive him to murder her almost, fine gentleman, ain't he? and got a lovely Coarse braggart and rich upstart he may be, haven't been there to leave my card yet.

ing here; neither does he. He is about to turn away, when the house door opens, and

Giles Sleaford, unwashed and unshorn, comes

forth. "Hullo!" he say a roughly; "you! What may you want this line of day ?" "We' are looking for the colonel's little gtri. You haven't seen her, I suppose ?" says

Mr. Abbott, quite civilly. "Haven't I''' growls Black Giles ; " that's all you know about it. I have seen her. She's here, and 1 wish she were anywhere else, keeping honest people from their sleep. She's in there fast enough if you want her. Why doesn't her own dad come after her? I should think you had enough to do to mind your own young 'uns, and your wife, from all hear.

He laughs a boarse, impudent laugh, that brings the choleric blood into John Abbott's face, and a demon into either eye. But, wonderiul to relate, he restrains himself.

Other members of the hunt ride up now, and it is discovered that little Miss Olga is very ill, and nearly out of her senses-why, nobody knows. She woke up in the night, Lors supposes, and finding herself alone, took fright and ran screaming out into the passage, and there fell, striking her head against the bot tom stair, and hurting herself badly. Whether from the hurt, or the fright, she is at present in a very bad way, and there is not a moment to be lost in removing her. Frank is of the party. He takes his insensible little cousin in his arms and kisses her, with tears of gep-cine remorse in his boyish eyes. If he had gone with her as she wished, this would never have happened. Now she may never ask him for anything in this world again. As he carries her out, a small figure, looking like a walking scarecrow with wild hair, pale face, torn skirts, bare legs and feet. comes slowly and suddenly forward, and watches him and his burden with a lowering. scowling glance.

"Here you, Joannal" calls out one of the Sleaford girls, sharply, "come into the house, and help redd up. Come in this minute!" with a stamp of her foot, "if you don't want a little more of what you got last night."

The girl makes no reply. She slowly obeys, but her eyes linger to the last on Frank Livingston and his consin. All the long light curls fall over his shoulder, the poor little fever flushed face is hidden on his breast.

"One of yours, Sleaford ?" says Mr. Abbott, graciously, looking after Joanna. "I didn't know you had one so young."

There is nothing in this speech apparently to provoke laughter, nor is it a time for mirth, but such is the effect on Mr. Sleaford. He opens his huge mouth, and emits such a roar that the whole group turn and look at him indignantly. The joke is so exquisite that he heeds not, but laughs until the tears start from his bleary oyes.

"Glad you find me so funny," said Mr. Abbott, buffily. "You ain't always in such good humor this time of morning, are you ?" And then Mr. Sleaford's only response is to take out his pipe, and indulge in another fit of hilarity, he turns and rides indignantly away in the rear of his party.

Mr. Giles Sleaford, leit alone in his retreat. smokes between his expiring gasps of laughter and soliloquizes :

"Is she one of yours, Sleaford?" And "I didn't know you had one so young !" Oh! Lord, I haven't laughed so much in a month of Sundays. Old Jack Abbott don't often make jokes maybe, but when he does they're rum 'ung. "Didn't know I had one so young !" It's the best thing I've heard this many a day-I'm dashed if it ain't.'

CHAPTER IX.

THE MISSES SLEAFORD AT HOME.

"The story they tell is one that won't wash," says Frank Livingtons. "I appeal to you, Geoff. The notion of meeting a wild girl in the woods, and being half scalped when Dr. Sleaford finds her! Then, when they have her safely housed and asleep, o

thing puts a man down, you know." "And then Mr. Abbott, he curses."

comfortable in a wife."

more haughty and scornful than ever. She's

"Yes, I should think so; pride and piety make a happy combination-a pleasant curricle for any man to drive. So this magnificent dame condescends to go to the village church on Sundays, and kneel among you from the first. And he resents it silently, They ask the question more than once and rustics, in perfumed silks and laces, and call berself a miserable sinner? Or, seeing Brightbrook vigorously shaking its head, " perhaps she stoops still lower, and patronizes the so famous? No again? Then where does and he knows that scorn would be there. place, and a handsome wife-so I hear. she go?"

and tound so effective for the speedy permanennt cure of Consump. and Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma and tion. dress me, with stamp, naming this paper, and I will mail you, free of charge, the recipe of this wonderful remedy, with full directions for its preparation and use, printed in Ger-man, French or English.—W. A. NorEs, 149 Power's Block, Rochester, N.Y. 16-13eow

MOTHERS! MOTHERS!! MOTHERS!!!

Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with the excruciating pain of cutting teeth If so, go at once and get a bottle of MES. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediatelysepend upon it; there is no mistake about it There is not a mother on earth who has ever used it, who will not tell you at once that it will regulate the bowels, and give rest to the mother, and relief and health to the child, operating like magic. It is perfectly safe to use in all cases, and pleasant to the taste, and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States. Sold everywhere at 25 cents [Ĝ2 a bottle.

ARCHBISHOP LYNCH.

The Archbishop of Toronto left London on Friday for Rome, where his stay will probably extend over a month. His Grace is expected to be in England again in Jane, and it is probable that before returning to his diocese he will proceed to Ireland and visit Lucan, his native place.-Liverpool Times.

It is stated that the weak part of the St. Gothard tunnel again shows signe of giving way, and that it will have to be further stayed by another ring of masonry. In three other places the vaulting stands in need of the repairs can be made without interruption of traffic.

EPPE'S COCOA-GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING. -" By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well selected $c_{1,2} \in E$ stars has provided our breakfast keep, and a man-at-arms on the outer bastion, takes w 1 delicately flavored beverage and he could have afforded them all. For which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such ar- rich. He is so rich that his wealth forces itof diet that a constitution may be ticles gradually built up until strong enough to posed to resent it as a direct personal affront; resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds no one man can logically have a right to so of subtle maladies are floating around us many millions in bank shares, and bonds, and ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft blood and a properly nourished frame."-Civil Service Gazette. Made simply with boil-ing water or milk. Sold only in packets and tins (4 lb. and lb.) labelled __ JAMES EPPS & Co., Homeopathic Chemists, London, England," Also makers of EPPB's CHOCOLATE Essence for afternoon use.

THE ABBOTTS OF ABBOTT WOOD. Three miles away from Sleaford's Farm, and nearly four from Ventnor Villa, there all Throat and Lung Diseases; also a posi- stands the slatlest mansion in all the countive and radical cure for Nervous Debility | try round, the pride, the marvel, the show and all Nervous Complaints. Its remarkable place of Brightbrook. It is down on the curative powers have been proven in many coast; the waves of the Atlantic wash up to thousand cases, and, actuated by the desire to the low sea wall that divides it from a shelvrelieve suffering humanity, I gladly assume ing and sandy beach-a beautiful beach, of the duty of making it known to others. Ad- late years known to fame, and spoiled for all lovers of the quietly picturesque by being transformed into a popular watering-place. But in these days, fashion and capitalists have not marked it for their own and. Brightbrook Beach is an enchanted spot, on whose fine white sands you may lie the long summer day through, lazy, and happy, and cool, and

watch the sea-gulls swirl overhead, and the little, limpid, oily waves wash and whisper up to your very feet.

The thermometer may stand among the hundreds elsewhere, down here it is as cool. as some merman's grot. There are always breezes, and fishing-boats, and far-off yachts, and for ever and for ever the beautiful, changeful, illimitable sea. Or you may lean over Mr. Abbott's low stone wall in wild weather, the wind blowing great guns, both hands clutching your hat, and watch with awestricken eyes the spirit of the storm abroad on the waters. The great butting green waves leap up like Titans, dashing their frothy spray in your face; the roar is as the crash of Ni-agara. Fascinated, you may stand for hours watching this war of the gods, and go home, at last, inclined to opine that Brightbrook Beach in a storm is even more bewitching than Brightbrook Beach in summer sweetness and supshine, and to envy John Abbott, Esquire, his handsome home, his beautiful wife, his pretty little daughter, his colossal bank account, and most of all, that grand old ocean lying there for his perpetual pleasure, a thing of beauty and a joy for ever.

If Mr. Abbott's taste in a site is good, his style of architecture lies open to question. It is a house as much like an old baronial hall as a genuine American country-house can ever make up its mind to be. What Mr. Abbott's idea in building a castle is, is known to Mr. Abbott only-a grand Elizabethean manor, repairs, but no danger is apprehended, and with turrets, and peaked gables, and quaint vine-clad stone porches, and painted windows, with stone mullions.

It is new, and it looks three hundred years old at least, and reflects some of its seeming grandeur and antiquity upon its master perhaps. And Mr. Abbott needs it. He is painfully new. He would like a moat, and a drawbridge, and hattlements, and a donjon though extremely new, he is oppressively self upon you aggressively. You are disstocks, to whole blocks in New York and Philadelphia, to the larger half of all Brightby keeping ourselves well fortified with pure | brook, to such gorgeous furniture, inlaid with | are rooms in blue satin, rooms in ruby velvet, precious woods and metals, to pictures worth treble their weight in gold, to sculpture such a library all rosered and dark oak, a picture as no one short of a prince, or grand duke, or gallery with portraits of the present house of Yankee billionaire can possess, to horses shod with the shoes of swiftness, to wines like molten gold and rubies, to diamonds-Koh-i-nor, says Brightbrook every gem of them. It is where.

chaplain. And an altar. And vestments. marble, less responsive than ice, is at the And candles-way. And incense. And a little boy in a purple silk dress, and a white lace overdress. And the Rev. Mr. Lamb comes down every Saturday night, and stays until Monday morning. They say she goes to confession to him. I shouldn't think Mr. Abbott would like that. Bless you, she's high-ever so high-what's that other word

now-" Ritualistic-Anglican ?"

"Thanks, yes. And the chapel, St. Wal burga's, is a wonder; you really must go over and see it. The carved wood from Belgium, and the painted windows with most beautiful saints, and the gold candlesticks, and the floor of inlaid wood, and carved stalls along the place, and no pews! The pulpit they say is a work of art, and cost a little fortune abroad. Artists and that come down from the city and rave about it. Oh! you

really must go to St. Walburga's on Sunday. "I really think I must." says the stranger

and pilgrim, and very likely he goes. He finds the park thrown open; it actually is a park of so many acres, with green bosky glades where deer disport, sunlit terraces where peacocks strut, statues gleaming palely amid green gloom, flashing fountains casting high cool jets, velvet lawns all dotted with brilliant beads of flowers, rose gardens, where him. every rose that grows blooms in fragrant sweetness, and best of all with thick woodland of maple and hemlock, beech and elm, willow and chestnut sloping down to the very sea. Rustic seats are everywhere. cool avenues tempt the unwary, with arching bows meeting overhead, and shutting out the hot summer Sunday afternoon sun, artificial lakes spanned by miniature bridger, and tiny gondolas, fish-ponds where swans float, and gold and silver beauties sparkle. There is a gate lodge that is a very bower of sweetbriar and climbing pink 10Pes. All this loveliness is thrown open to Brightbrook every Sanday, and nothing pleases the master of Abbott Wood better than to see his grounds filled with wondering, admiring, well-dressed peo-

ple. He comes out among these faithful re-

tainers, nearly all his tenants, and patronizes them blandly and oppressively. Strains of music float from the painted wirdows of St. Waldburga's, and you are expected to assist at "vespers," as a delicate attention to my lady. It you are a city stranger you will most probably be singled out by the watchful eye of Mr. Abboit, and taken through the house. You will see armour and stags' heads in the hall, a hall wide enough to drive the proverbial "coach - and - four" through, a great carved chimney-piece with a coat of arms. It is the heraldic device of Mrs. Abbott's family, and it is everywhere emblazoned in the panes, in the woodwork, on the covers of the books. The rooms are all lofty, irescoed or satin-draped, filled with objects of "bigotry and virtue;" the furniture -but the pen of an upholsterer, or a Jenkins, would be required to describe that. There rooms in amber reps, rooms in white and gold, Abbott, master and mistress, Mr. Geoffrey, and Miss Leonora. There are flowers, and birds, ,and beauty, and brilliancy every-

bottom of more than half those fierce outbursts of anger that so disgust and repel her. Abbott Wood is a roomy mansion, and more than one skeleton abides therein. It has been said that something of mystery hangs over, and makes interesting, the mas

ter of the house. Colonel Ventnor, riding with him one day. has seen a little corner of that dark curtain which shrouds his past. lifted. It was at the time Ventnor Villa was being built. Mr. Abbott, glad of such

a neighbour, had interested himself a good deal in the proceedings, and saved the colonel a number of trips down from the city. Colonel Ventnor, a refined man in all his instincts did not much like the rough-andready lord of Abbott Wood, but he was obliged by his good nature, and accepted it. It had happened some four years before this memorable evening on which little Oiga leses herself in the woods.

It is a dark and overcast autumn evening. threatening rain. Leaving the Villa and the workmen, they ride slowly along the highroad, Mr. Abbott detailing, with the gusto customary with him when talking of himself, some of his adventures as a San Franhis horse shies as a man springs forward

"Blast you !' roars Mr. Abbott, "what the - are you about? You nearly threw me, you beggar! What d'ye mean by jumping before a gentleman's horse like this ?"

"Beg pardon, sir," says the man, with a grin and a most insolent manner, " didn't go for to do it, Mr. Abbott. Don't use your horsewhip, sir," for Mr. Abbott has raised it; "you might be sorry to strike an old friend."

and the fading light falls full upon him. John Abbott reels in his saddle, the whip drops from his hand, his florid face turns livid.

"It is Sleaford !" he gasps, " by G-Colonel Vetnor looks at him. He is a gentleman in the best sense of the muchabused word-he swears not at all. Then he looks at the tram. He is a swarth-skinned, black-looking vagabond, as perfect a type of | ner, as she has a way of doing, and his slumthe loafer and blackguard, he thinks, as he bering wrath has had to find vent somehas over seen.

"I will ride on, Mr. Abbott," he says quietly; "much ebliged for your good nature about those men. Good-night." "Stay | hold on !" cries Mr. Abbott. The

color comes back with a purple rush to his do-I have known this fellow in California. He's a poor devil that used to work for me. I haven't anything to say to him in private. You needn't hurry on his account, you know.

"Oh, certainly not," responde Colonel Ventnor. "Still, as there is a storm brewing, I think it will be well to get to the hotel at once, and so avoid a drenching. I will see von again before I return to town.

He lifts his hat and rides away, but not before he had heard the hoarse laugh of the tramp as he lays his hand with the same impudent familiarity on Mr. Abbott's bridle. Next day, when he returns to the villa, he finds that gentleman waiting for him, and 1scoaxed him hard enough.

Brightbrook does not know what to make of it. It whispers a good deal, and looks furtively at the rich man riding by. What secret has he in his life that Giles Sleaford is paid to keep? He looks like a man who might have a dark record behind him. And what would Mrs. Abbott say if she knew? But Mrs. Abbott does not know, gossip does not reach her, she lives in a rarified atmcsphere of her own, with her dainty work, her ornaments, her children, and the plebeian name of Sleaford penetrates it not.

And so years go on. The Red Farm goes to ruin. Colonel Ventnor and family comes with the primroses, and depart with the swallows. Abbott Wood grows more beautiful with every passing year, and the skeletons in its closets grin silently there still, when it falls out that that this summer evening Olga Ventor goes astray in the woods, and before ten at night all Brightbrook is up and in quest.

"She may be at Abbott Wood," Frank Livingston suggests-Frank Livingston, calm and unfiurried in the midst of general dismay. It is a theory of this young man's cisco broker and speculator in '49. Suddenly | that things are sure to come right in the end and that nothing is worth bothering about from under a tree, and stands directly before | so, though a triffe anxious, he is calm. "She spoke to me," he adds, with a twinge of remorse, "this afternoon about taking her there. Promised to go over and play croquet with Leo and Geoff."

Colonel Ventnor waits for no more. He dashes spurs into his red roan steed, and gallops like a mad man to Abbott Wood. On the steps of the great portico entrance he sees the master of the mansion, smoking a cigar, and looking flushed and angry. A domestic white equall has just blown over-He removes his ragged hat as he speaks, not with the "missis;" there are never and the fading light falls full upon him. squalle, white or black, in that quarterwith one of the kitchen-maids, who had done, or undone, something to offend him. He has flown into a tremendous passion with the trightened woman, cursing up hill and down dale with a heartiness and fluency that would have down creait to that past-master of the art of blasphemy, Sleaford himself. The fact is, his wife had put him out at dinwhere. Now the fuming volcano, is calming itself down in the peaceful night air with the help of a soothing cigar. He stares to see the colonel ride up, all white and breathless.

"Little Olga? No, she wasn't thereface, his eyes look wild and dilated. "I-I hadn't been-was perfectly sure of it. Lost ! -the colonel did not say so! How was it?" In a few rapid sentences Colonel Vontnor tells him. Mr. Abbott listens with open mouth.

"By jingo! poor little lass! He will join the hunt immediately. That French woman ought to have her neck wrung. He would be mater the Colonel in a twinkling."

And he is-mounted on his powerful black horse. And all night long the woods are sourched, and morning comes, and finds the missing one still missing. The sun rises, and its first beams fall upon John Abbott tired and jaded, coming 'upon Sleaford's. It is a place he avoids ; he looks at it now with a scowl, and for a moment forgets what he suing sonorous orders to the masons. He is is in search of. No one has thought of look-

that same wild creature coming down the chimney---"

"Down the chimney !" exclaims Geoffrey Lamar, amazed.

"Oh! well, something very like it, and going at her again with uplifted dagger. It's a fishy sort of yarn as they tell it. But, adds Frank, reflectively, " it is a peculiarity of Dan Sleaford's stories that they all have a piscatorial flavor."

The two young men are pacing arm-in-arm under the horse-chestnuts surrounding Ventnor Villa. They form a contrast as they slowly saunter there-young Livingston two years the elder, tall, slender, very handsome, quick, volatile, restless; young Lamar shorter, stouter, with a face that even at fifteen has a look of thought and powera month with that equare cut at the corners that betokens sweetness as well as strength, steady gray eyer, close-cut dark hair, and the careless, high-bred air of one born to the purple.

"It does sound rather oddly," he remarks; "but what motive have they for telling an untruth? And something has frightened her,

that is patent enough. Poor little Olga!" "They're a queer lot these Sleafords, says Frank, reflectively-'a most uncommonly queer lot. And there's a mystery of some ort hanging over the head of the house. You don't mean to say, old fellow, that, living in Brightbrook so long, you don't know any of them-eh?"

"Well, in point of fact, you see, I do not live in Brightbrook much. I spend Christmas and New Year weeks down here, and either the July or August of every year-but that is all. One month I give a yachting, and then, of course, all the rest of the year is spent at college. You are here a good deal more than I am, and Abbott Wood is 50 out of the way. As it happens, I have never even heard of these people until to-day."

Frank stares at him, then straight ahead, and whistles.

----- I say--you don't mind "Well, that ismy asking, do you ?-have you never heard your governor speak of them ?"

"Never." "Because Black Giles seems to know him most remarkably well. Says he used to be a pal of his long ago, out in San Francisco."

" What?" "Yes, I know it's a queer statement. And

up the village they say _____" He pauses. A deep line graves itself be-tween Geoffrey Lamar's eyebrows. His stepfather is a sensitive subject with him.

"Well," he says, rather coldly, "they gay -what ?"

"I wouldn't mention this sort of thing if you were Mr. Abbott's son," goes on Frank. magnanimously, "but it is different, you kud?" Giles Sleaford, when half seas over, has a way of talking-nasty swearing sort of Way, that makes a fellow long to pitch him out of the window-of your governor. Red Jack Abbott-so the disrespectful old bloke calls him-used to be out there in San Francisco the Damon to his Pythias. But never mind," says Frank; 'pulling, himself up, 'You don't like the subject; beg pardon for introducing it, but 1 am such a fellow to say whatever comes uppermost. All these returned Californians have a shady sidewalk in their

(Continued on Third Page.)

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE;

May 24, 1882

past pathway, if we only knew it, I dare

88Y Geoffrey Lamar does not seem to derive the cheering consolation Frank intends irom this philosophical remark. A frown contracts his forehead, and there is a pause.

" You know these people very well," he says, after that full stop. "Oh! uncommon. I'm l'ami de la maison

-I have the run of the whole house, like the family cat. It's uncommonly jolly. I'll fetch you some evening if you like. We have musical and danceable reunions. Jud plays the fiddle, Dan the flute, Lora the banjo, and they all can sing. Lora gives me lessons on the banjo !" Here Frank tries to look grave, but suddenly explodes into a great laugh. "And we play enchre and seven-up, and I lose all my loose cash regularly. It's the best fun going. George Blake comes, and lots more. I would have asked you long ago, only your are such a solemn old duffer, and of too aristoora ic a stomach to digest such vulgar doings. But if you'll come 1'll present you. They'll kow-tow before you, for are you not, oh, potent young seigneur,

It will be observed that Mr. Frank's style of conversation is exceedingly degage-quite free and easy, and of the slang a triffe slangy. The prince of wild Joanna's imagination has a most unprincely way of expressing himself.

"Say you'll come. Get rid of that owllike face, and stop trying to look lize your grandather. What a fellow you are, Lamar! I would mope myself into the horrors' if I lived as you do. Say you'll since early morning, sh come to the very next Sleaford swarry. We and hopeless and sick. have clam bakes after the concert and the valse a deuxiemps ; codfish chowder, barbacued rabbit, and sich-everything highly genteel and en regle. And you can wash it down with whiskey ad libitum, or you can join the ladies in cider-cup and bottled lager, if you prefer such effeminate tipple. You wil come ?'

"Yes, 1 will come," Geoffrey answers, langhing. "These are attractions not to be declined I say I stop a moment, Livingston -whom have we here ?"

A brilliant, black eyed, buxom brunette, dressed in the loudest possible style, pink, and purple, and yellow, all swearing at each other in her costume, advances towards them a green parasol shading her already over rice charms from the too ardent glances of the

"What!" cries Frank, falling back and striking an attitude. "Do these eyes deceive me? That form-that smile-that green umbrella! 'Tis she! Lora! light of my eyes, beloved of my soul, whither away in such haste with the thermometer up in the nineties? What! still silent! Speak, loveliest of thy sex-speak ere I perish! Whither goest thou in such haste ?"

Miss Lora Sleaford furls her great parasol, not at all discomposed by his impassioned address, and administers a gentle rebuke with the nozzle across Frank's shapely nose.

"Don't be a donkey," is her retort. "I suppose, considering I lost a night's sleep with that little girl, and had a sight of trouble with her every way, I have a right to walk up and ask how she gets along. Wby weren't you there last night?"

Pressing business engagements, over which I had no control, my dearest Lors, but I see those beauteous orbs are riveted on the manly countenance; of my triend. He is perishing for an introduction-was begging me with tears in his eyes, just before you came up, to obtain him the entree to Sleaford's, and the acquaintance of Sleaford's two lovely daughters. Come here, Geoff, a moment, will you. Miss Lora Sleaford, allow me to present to you my young friend, Geoffrey Valandigham Lamar.

Miss Sleaford bows gracefully, really gracefully, smiles radiantly-black eyes, red cheeks, coral lips, dazzling white teeth, all

flushed, wild-eyed, thirsty, wandering. Over and over again the wild girl of the

shricks ring through the room, and they long lovely locks are out off close, cruelly close to the poor little burning head, and there are days when neither doctor nor nurse can tell how the fierce struggle is to end.

Lora Sleaford comes often to enquire, and Joanna crouching like a toad in her corner, hears the story of the severed golden hair. A moment after she had slipped from her place, and gone out into the night. She throws herself down on the dark, dewy grass, and buries her face in her folded arms. She has got the desire of her heart, and she is not glad ; a vague sort of remorse and unrest fills her. She did not want to kill the little heiress, only to frighten her; to cut off her hair, not to give her a brain fever. If she dies will they hang her-Joanna? She knows Lora knows, and has told others. must wait until the princess, poor little ducky, is on her little pins again before 1 go anywhere." matters. Better to be dead at once, and done with it. But she hopes this little girl will not die. And presently-perhaps it is because she is all aching and half sick tonight-great tears well up, and fill, and fall from her eyes, that burn generally with so baleful a light.

She has been beaten by Giles Sleatord, she has had her ears boxed by Dan, she has been scolded by Liz, she has worked like a slave since early morning, she is sore and hungry,

"I wish I was dead," she sobs, her face hidden in the sweet wet grass. "I wish I had never been born !"

• •

But little Olga does not die. She is a delicate child, and it requires the best of warm sweet world without; the faces of the medical skill and cesseless care to bring her waltzers are redder in ten minutes than the through. There comes what is called the moon was when it rose. The living whirlcrisis-there is a night when no one at wind flashing past him so confuses Goeffrey Ventnor Villa nor Abbot Wood thinks of that he gets up at last, and with some difsleep-a night when Frank Livingston paces ficulty makes his way into the kitchen. This the wet grass, under the summer stars, until apartment has but two occupauts-Dan Sleaday-dawn, filled with fear and remorse for ford and a small, scuntily dressed damsel of his share in the tragedy-a night when twelve, who appears to be assistant cook. Dan Colonel Ventnor walks the halls and passages, pale as no one has ever seen him pale before-a night when Mrs. Abbott sits through the long mute hours clasping the hand of the sick child's mother in her own, and with bated breath watching for that sidered perfect without a chowder; it is indread change. It comes, it passes, and burn-ing heat changes to profound slumber, and feast, and is generally the only dish ing heat changes to profound slumber, and tossing delirium to gentle perspiration, and little Olga is saved l

Lora relates it to the family assembled at into the slient night. The youthful persupper.

So you see, little monkey," she winds up, addressing Joanna, " you ain't a murderer after all, and won't be banged this time. But tables, covered at present with very white you had better look out, and not try that sort cioths, and set out with the blue delf, twoof thing again. You mayn't get off so easy another time."

"It's only a question of a year or two-eh, Jo?" says Jud Sleaford, tweaking the girl's ear. "You're bound to come to it some day. Of all the little limbs of Old Nick I ever met, you top the lot."

"l am what you all have made me," the child flashes out with sudden fire, jerking mean. I will yet, if you don't leave me alone.'

A growl from Giles silences her, but in her poor, darkened, heathenish little soul that night there is a wordless thanksgiving for the news she has heard. "I don't know what got into me." she

thinks, with a feeling akin to compunction ; "she never did nothing to me when all's sai and done. I'm sorry I scared her ; I'm sorry, yes, I am, that she's had to lose all her pretty batr." The other members of the Sleaford family circle are relieved also, but for a different reason. "I'm sure I'm glad of it," Liz says in a querelous tone; the place has been like a graveyard ever since that night; not a soul's been near the house, except once, George Blake. Can't we have a dance, Dan, some night next week ?" "And tell Frank Livingston, Dan, to fetch young Lamar," suggests Lora. 'I am dying for a dance. I saw two or three of the girls down at the Corners yesterday, and they were asking when we meant to have another spree. "Dad means to go to the city next Tuesday,' suggests Jud, 'and as he aint partiularly useful or ornamental on an occasion like that, 1 vote we have the high jinks while he's gone This resolution is unanimously carried by the house, and next Tuesday is fixed for the Sleaford fete. The young ladies at once set to work to prepare their costumes and decorate the house. Dan issues the invitations verbally, and all are accepted including that extended to Master, Geoffrey Lamar. Frank goes without saying. With a load off his conscience now that Olga is recovering, Frank is in wild, high spirits, and ready for anything. He is generating a great deal of steam in those days of Olga's convalescence, and requires a safety-valve of some sort. He spends considerable of his precious time in the sick-room, and it is found does Olga more good by his lively presence than all the doctor's stimulants. Geoffrey Lamar and Leo Abbott, too, are there a great deal -their conversation and company excite the child a little, but the good results coun-terbalance the evil. Still four or five days of this sort of thing-this state of unnatural goodness-has a depressing effect on Frank, and the Sleaford "swarry" is hailed with

tossing through the warm July days, fever- your evening dress, put on a shooting-jacket, and come and be happy.

They are the latest guests. The old red woods is bending above har, her hands in her farm-house is all alight when they draw hair, her deadly weapon poised, and Olga's near, the scraping of Jud's violin is their greeting as they enter. Some half-dozen have to hold her in her bed by force. All the young ladies in gay muslin dresses, gilt brooches and chains, and rainbow ribbons are there, and represent the Sleaford "set" in Brightbrook. The young men are generally of a better stamp and muster stronger; the lower rooms look full to overflowing as the | I have not seen. two late guests arrive. A momentary hush and awe greets Geoffrey Lamar, but it does not last; the festive group here assembled are not awed easily or long.

"For Heaven's sake do not introduce me to anybody !" whispers Geoffrey, nervously, afraid of a torrent of Frank's "chaff:" " just let me alone, and I'll drift into port myself." There is one face present that he recogizes, that of George Blake, and he seeks refuge by his side. Blake is a bright young fellow, poor, but of good connections; his mother, a widew, teaches music in the village. George, an only son, is at present beginning life in the office of the Brightbrook News. He is about eighteen or nineteenindeed some of the gentlemen are on the aged side of twenty.

But Mr. Blake is destined for higher daty than playing protector-Miss Liz Sleaford sails up, resplendent in crimson ribbons and cheap jewellery, and claims him as her own. They are all in the parlour-Jud, the musician, is perched on a sort of pedestal in a corner to be out of the way, as there is not an inch of spare room for the coming engagement. The dance is a waltz. Frank is spinning round with Lora as a matter of course, Mr. Blake is blessed with Liz, five other couples revolve and bump against each other with much force and great good humour.

Geoffrey has seen a great many waltzes but the energy, the vim, the "go" of this one he has never seen equalled. And it is a night in early August. The full harvest moon is pouring its pale splendour over the is the ch.f. At an early age he developed one talent, a talent for clam chowder; many years of cultivation, and that talent has soared to the heights of positive genius. No 'swarry' at the Sienfords would be concontributed by the givers. So Dan, in a state of threatening spontaneous combustion, bends The news flies-it visits many homes, and over the staeming cauldron, from which sometime that day reaches Sleaford's, where odeurs of Araby the blest are wafted out son with him, in a sulky and slip-shod manner, is emptying numerous baskets, and arranging their contents on the two deal pronged forks, and a miscellaneous collection of knives. It requires some skill on Mr. Sleaford's part to keep one eye on the chowder and bring it to the pitch of perfection for which he is so justly celebrated, and keep the other fixed sternly on the small as-

sistant, and see that she purloins none of the provisions On the present occasion the spread is something gorgeous. There is first herseli free. "I only wonder I haven't of all the champagne-two silver-throated killed somebody long ago-some of you, I beauties contributed by Frank. Then a basket of able-bodied little mutton pies, the delicate attentions of Mr. George Blake, who has a weakness that way. Then a plum cake, with sugar coating an inch thick, the luscious offering of the young Brightbrook baker. Then a leg of lamb, "with fixins," anglice peas and mint sauce. A bottle of mixed pickles, a wedge of cheese, a can of sweet biscuits and sundries, the tribute by LETTER FROM-MRS. PARNELL. BORDENTOWN, N.J., May 17, 1882.

To the Editor of THE MONTREAL FOST : DEAR SIR, -I am sorry to trouble you, but I must beg you to be so good as to enable me

to contradict a misunderstanding of some reyour paper, and which, I think, must have been derived from some New York paper that

I cannot add, I fear, for what I could say is not of sufficient importance to cause alarm, anyhow; but I must add, I know, that what I state is often misrepresented, perhaps through

imperfectly heard.

What I did say at the late meeting at Cooper Union was this, viz. : That we did not mind being ourselves assassinated, if it helped Ireland, but that I hoped they would take me before they took my son.

My speech was meant to convey the idea that those who were most interested in forgto commit a crime in furtherance of such a policy, and that many had derived high pay through aiding the British Government and the plans to distress and evict the poor tenant farmers.

1 also mentioned the sum the budget claimed as having been spent in Ireland. Believe me to be, dear sir,

> Truly yours, DELIA T. S. PARNELL.

ENGLAND AND THE VATIOAN.

MB. ERRINGTON'S SECRET MISSION TO BOME.

[From the London Spectator.] Sir Drammond Wolff on Tuesday brought up the old story of the negotiations between the Government and the Vatican in a new

form. He moved a resolution which assumed the existence of communications between Her Majesty's Ministers and the Papal See, and demanded that they should be placed upon official record. He produced no new evidence, beyond a story that the Colonial Office had supported the Vicar-Apostolio against the laity, in a quarrel as to the control of the church of Gibraltar. The infeience, of course, was that the Government acted in collusion with the Pope. Mr Gladstone, after denying that Lord Kimberley's actin boie the interpretation placed upon if, gave the old explanation of Mr Errington's "Mission," that he had visited Rome on his own affairs, that Lord Granville had accepted his offer to convey certain information to the Pope, but that he was in no sense an agent of the Government. He paid his own expenses. "No diplomatic relations with the Court of Rome of any kind exist." Sir Drummond Wolff, in spite of the Premier's distinct denials, pereisted in his allegations, and the House consequently refused him leave to withdraw his motion, but negatived it without a division.

London Daily Telegraph, April 25.

One explanation of the mystery of Mr. Errington's expenses has been suggested. It has been stated positively, by Sir Charles Dilke, that he is not paid out of the British branch of the Secret Service Fund. There is, however, an Irish section of the Fund, and it is suspected that from that source the "recommended agent" gets money for his travelling expenses. It would be something curious if that should be true. The [catalogue of persons paid by that Irish fund during the last century and a halt calls up ugly recollections of Irish sedition, treachery and coercion. Now " the whirligig of time has brought in his revenges," and, from the same fund once used to prosecute Catholics, the expenses of a confidential mission to the Head of the Oatholic Church are said to be defrayed. As

[From the London Standard.] The Standard's Paris correspondent says :-

Commenting on the recent debate in the House of Commons, on Mr. Errington's coufidential mission to the Vatican, the Parle ment, a moderate Republican journal, remarks that the time has perhaps come for the succent utterances of mine which appeared in cess of Lord Palmenton's theory, which saw in the Papacy a force with which the Engserious loss to itself. The situation in lreland and the increasing influence of the Roman Catholic clergy, the only influence that survives amidst the ruin of all other social forces in the sister island, render the establishment an entente between the Oabinet of St. James's and the Court of the Vatican even more necessary than it was in Lord Palmerston's day. The Ministry cannot content it has so far been able to enter into communication with the Roman Curia. Moreover, it has an interest in throwing every possible light on its relations with the Holy See, since it is necessary, above all things, to work on the authority of a public demonstration. "It would," observes the Parlement in memory of a period which has disappeared forever, and in which the freedom of England ran the risk of being the stakes of every game between the Court of St. James's and the Vaticas, should now prevent the establishment of ostensible relations, destined to place at the service of the Government, in the struggle which has already produced Herr von Schloezer, to see England once more forming relations that have been suspended since 1688."

BEIGHT'S DISEASE, DIABETES.

Beware of the stuff that pretends to cure these diseases or other serious Kidney, Urinary or Liver Diseases, as they only relieve for a time and makes you ten times worse afterwards, but rely solely on Hop Bitters, the only remedy that will surely and they show any disposition to welcome the permanently cure you. It destroys and ro- Fenian invaders. My beliet is that were the moves the cause of disease so effectually that social terrorism of the Lergue removed, init never returns.

U. S. TRADE PROSPECTS.

NEW YORK, May 18 .- The Times publishes letters on the condition of trade from 35 centres of business in 25 States. The letters indicate in general that the spring wholesale

floods this spring. Dry goods and grocories appear to have suffered most. The branches which furnish farmers with supplies are most active. The drug business is flourishing with indications of the American people and its officials, from crops. Manufacturers are generally busy. who are reviewing my case that I tell the The makers of textile labrics are working goods appear to bein best demand : woollens are very back and. Machinists and agricultural muchanery makers are generally not companying. Millers, especially in New York, have all thev Tobacco manufacturers' business can do. is about the same. 'The demand for glassmakers' goods is very little better than last but I want the officials that murder year. Southern floods had disastrous effects me on the gallows to understand the on the Rhode Island jewellery makers. There issue. If they murder me they will incur quality shown, for instance, in the decreased will be a long time before he lets up on call for low grade cotton. Skilled labor finds them and this nation. The devil's that ready employment with good wages. The shipbuilding interests in Pennsylvania and the East by the high prices of materials and in Nebraska by the recent strike. Business them at the destruction of Jerusslem, and He generally may be said to be on a more healthy erally are good, with little prospects of disastrous failures. Letters giving a statement of the condition of business in this State are from Rochester, Syracuse, Buffalo and Osbe found that the Pope will not have sacrificed | wego. They show general trade to be very good, and manufacturers and millers busy.

GOLDWIN SMITH.

AN MERATIC FOLITICIAN. The following are extracts from Goldwin

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Smith's letter to the Times :

The Parnellito members of the British House of Commons' have voted their thanks to the Canadian House of Commons for its unanimous declaration in favour of their movement. It was natural that they should lish Papacy a force, with which the English do so. But if they think that in this matter Government could not dispense without a the Canadian House of Commons represents the general feeling of its constituents, I believe that they were never more mistaken in their lives.

Politics in Canada, as in the United States, are a special industry; and the Canadian politicians, like their American counterparts. are bidding against each other for the Irish vote, the market value of which is just now raised by the prospect of a general election. itself with the devious routes by which alone This, I am persuaded, is the whole account of the matter. The same men will tomorrow be again pouring forth professions of the most fervent loyalty, tendering to England the support of their paper armies, eagerly picking up the crumbs in the shape of the imagination of the Irish people, and the knighthood and decorations that fall to them ing coercion for Ireland would be the first secret instructions of the Pope will never have from the table of British aristocracy, and welcoming British guarantees for their public works. If you succeed in suppressing Irish conclusion, " be very strange and puerile if the disturbance, they will vote an address of congratulation .

The British Canadians, one and all, whatever may be their opinions about the political connection, are thoroughly attached to the Mother Country by the bond of the heart, they feel an affectionate pride in her greatness, and they would receive with the with the spirit of disorder, the influence of deepest sorrow the tidings that it had received the spiritual power to which all Ireland bows. such a blow as the dissolution of the Union. For Leo XIII. it would be a brilliant suc-The French-Canadians are Frenchmen still, cess, and the worthy crowning of the policy though of the old regime ; but they are suffering under no misgovernment, except that of their own politicians, and they have no ill-feeling against England, nor any sympathy with the Fenians, whose raids they cordially joined in repelling. The Irish in Canada themselves, to whose suffrages this appeal is made, are for the most part prosperous and happy; they cherish for their mother island a love which does them honor; but they do not appear to feel any rancorous hatred of England, nor did stead of giving their hard-earned money to kindle civil war in Ireland, they would greatly prefer to keep it in their own pockets.

THE GARFIELD FUND.

LONDON, May 19 .- At the opening of the Garfield Home for working girls on Brixton indicate in general that the spring, where busi-trade is barely satisfactory. The chief excep-tion is in the great North-West, where busi-tion is in the great North-West, where busi-the cluding the Countess of Jersey, Lord Kinnaird, Cluding the Countess of Jersey, Lord Kinnaird, from 10 to 50 per cent. on account Mr. William H. Gladstone and Canon Spence. of immigration and railroad construction. Mr. Lowell said he had been drawn to the Among the older States, New York alone re- opening of the Home, first by the name of ports a very good business. The backward Garfield, and, second, by his own real interspring has done much to check trade in the est in the object of the institution. He States, where there is no cause as in the reterred to the good the Peabody buildings North-West, and give it an extra stimulus, had done in London. He announced that but even in these the season has been pro- he had subscribed £50 to the Home. Letters louged. The greatest disappointment is ex- of regret at their inability to be present were pressed in trading centres, dependent on the read from Mr. Spurgeon, Lord Salisbury, Bouth, where there was drought last year and | Lord Cairns, and the Lord Mayor of London .

GUITEAU'S LATEST.

WASHINGTON, May 19 .- Guiteau has addressed the following to a paper here :- " I tell. large fall trade dependent somewhat on the the Executive down to the Court in banc, truth "and lie not," when I say I am God's cantiously with small profits. Plain cotton | man in the matter of Garfield's removal, and if a hair of my head is harmed, the Almighty will make the officials that do it pay well for it. If I was outside I would lecture under the auspices of some bureau on religious subjects. One of my subjects would be "Paul the Apostle and kindred topics." If my time has come to leave this world I am willing, is a growing demand for goods of better the wrath of the Almighty God, and it them and this nation. The devil's that crucified the despised Gallilean thought they were doing God's service, but that did not Deloware are flourishing. House-building release them from the liability. They and generally is brisk, but checked somewhat in mighty by that act, and He got even with will get even with this nation and with the foundation than recent years. Collections gen- officials if I am murdered on the gallows. I want an unconditional pardop, or nothing. and I want the executive to so understand it. I have set forth my views fully on this sub-ject in my book. If the honorable jurists representing the Washington Court in banc decide this case according to law, there is only one decision they can make, and that is that they have no jurisdiction. If they decide contrary to law the matter will rest with President Arthur, and they will have incurred he wrath of Almighty God."

a-sparklo together. She evidently takes Frank's chaff as a thing of course, and is perfectly well used to that style of address. Geoffrey laughs, but reddens a little, with some of that becoming boyish bashfulness that Frank Llvingston has never known.

"Blush not, my Geoffrey !" says that young man of the world, with an encouraging slap on the back. 'Miss Lora's charms floor us all at first, but we get used to 'em after a time. So will you. Don't be ashamed yourselfspeak to her prettily-shes not half so digfied, bless you, or unappproachable as she looks. So yon're going to the house, are you, Lora? That is a very pretty intention on your part. The little one is asleep now. Doctor says she'll pull through. But what a queer go it all is, this ceck-and-bull story Dan tells, about a wild girl, and the rest of it ?'

"It is true enough. I guess it was our Joanna," replies Lora, complacently adjusting a pair of flat gilt bracelets.

"You don't say so! Joanna What a little doll she is, to be sure. Shall we see you home, my friend and I, after your call, my Lora? Nothing would give us greater rapture, you know.

But Miss. Sleaford declines, with a toss of her white feathers. She is not going home, she is en route for Brightbrook-Dan aud the trap are waiting outside the gate. And so with a parting bow and smile, intended to do deadly execution on young Lamar, Lora trips away to the hall door.

Mrs. Ventnor, looking pale and anxious, receives her, and thanks her in very fervent words, and a handsome present of jewellery. for her kindness to her child.

She has summed up Miss Sleaford at a glance, and sees she is the type to whom breastpin and bracelets are always accept-There is another lady in the room, a able. lady who looks like a queen in a picture, Lora thinks, so grand, so stately, so beautiful is she. She awes even Miss Sleaford, who is not easily awed. It is Mrs. Abbott, she knows; she has seen her more than once, the mother of that dull, plain-looking young fellow outside. And yet, though one is beautiful and the other almost devoid of beauty, there is a resemblance between the 'two faces, in the firm mouth, and proudlycurved ohin, in the level, rather chill glance of the full dark eye, in the haughty poise of the head and shoulders. For you need not look twice at young Geoffrey Lamar to know, that although he has not fallen heir to his mother's beauty, he has to her pride.

This grand dame goes up to Lora and holds out one long, slim white hand.

"We are all your debtors," she says in a slow, sweet, trained voice. "In saving our great regard-

She slips from her finger a circlet of rubies, and the quick blood comes into Lora Slealord's face.

bashfully. tich hoop 'on' one' of her fat fingers, and terests me consumedly in particular. A romp

rejoicing. "We always present some little delicate offering to the young ladies on these occa-sions," he remarks to Geoffrey, "not bouquets or floral litter of that sort; but something sensible and solid. On various festive seasons of this nature, I myselt have contributed a ham, a plum cake, a turkey, some port wine, and other graceful trifles of that sort: The present being a special festival, it is my intention to appear in company with You, two imperial quarts of champagne. young sir, being a lily of the field, and this your debut, will be exempt from taxation. The honour of your presence is sufficient in ltself,"

"It rather reminds one of Mrs. Nickleby and the love-stricken old gentleman in small dear little Olga you have served us all. If clother, who threw the vegetable marrows," you will accept this as a little token of my says Geoffrey, laughing. "I wonder, Frank, you care to mingle with such a lot. You

really seem to like it." "And I really do, my aristocratio young riend, Human nature in all its varieties "Thank you, ma'am," she says, almost interests me in the abstract human nature, "Thank you, ma'am," she says, almost interests me in the abstract human nature, ashfully. With some trouble alle gets the as represented by Miss Lora Sleeford, in-The hoop on one of her far ungers, and terests me consuments in particulars and terests me consuments in particulars and sumeries on the set of the set of

the representative of the grocery. In addition, a great earthenware pot of tes is steeping for the ladies, while the whiskey and other spirituous fluids, together with a box of cigars, adorn a shelf of the cupboard. These delicacies, with the chowder-always with the chowder-comprise a supper fit for Brillit Savarin or the Olympian gods.

Geoffrey takes a seat on the sill of one of the open windows, trying to catch a breath of cool sir, and amused in spite of himself by the novelty of all this. Dan Bleaford politely essays conversation, but distracted between the children and his handmaid, the attempts are not brilliant. In spite of his Argus eyes, Joanna manages to filch a mutton pie, a handful of mixed biscuits, and a piece of cheese, and secretes this victual somewhere about her garments. Geoffrey watches the elfish child with curlosity; she is a type he has never seen before (To be Continued.)

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS-Ever Useful. 'The afficted' by illness should look their diseases fully in the face, and at once seek a remedy for them. A short search will convince the most sceptical that those noble medicaments have afforded ease, comfort, and oftentimes complete recovery, to; the most tortured sufferers. The Ointment will cure all descriptions of sores, wounds, bad legs, sprains, eruptions, ervsipelas, rheumatism, gout and skin affections. The Pills never fail in correcting and strengthening the stomach, and in restoring a deranged, liver to a wholesome condition, in rousing torpid kidneys to increase their secretion, and in re-establishing the natural healthy activity of the bowels. Holloway's are the remedies for complaints of all classes of society.

THE EGYPTIAN CRISIS.

LONDON, May 19 .- It is believed that the Ministry will remain in office for a few days in order to allow the negotiations between Turkey and the Powers for the suppression of anarchy in England to proceed. The Sheikhs generally refuse to answer the appeal of Arabi Bey, Minister of War summoning the reserves to the capital. The recently appointed officers are only adherents of Arabi Bey. The explanation of the arrangement with the Ministry is that Arabi Bey on Monday informed the consuls that he insisted on a solution of the difficulties that day, other- in such amicable relations with all powers as wise the troops would go to Alexandria, and the entry of the fleets would be opposed. Īt is reported is Cairo that the President of the Intention. He warmly expressed his admira-Chamber has prepared a document on behalf of the Notables for presentation to the Khe- England, under which the Roman Catholic dive on the arrival of the fleets, asking the deposition of the Ministry.

HOW TO GET RID OF AN UNWELCOME VISITOR.

"Rheumatism," says Mr. A. McFaul, pro-prietor of the City Hotel, Kingston, "used to hold its own pretty well; but 'the days of that here are o'er.' St. Jacobs Oil, the Great German Remedy has completely conquered the rheumatism, and no man need suffer from it longer. I had it badly until a short time ago, but Pused St. Jacobs Oil and was that he can be of use. But to enable him to

to the embassy itself we see nothing objectionable about it except the evasion and mystery which have characterized the Ministerial declarations. We thought that secret diplomacy was the especial vice of Lord Beacons. field's Government, and that when the member for Midlothian resumed sway a noonday clearness of light would beat upon all our doings abroad. Yet Mr. Errington resides at Rome-a Sphinx whose riddle nobody can 1 ead

[Dublin Freeman's Journal, April 25.]

We believe that the wish is father to the thought, and that when all the facts come to be known-if ever they are disclosed- it will the political independence of the Irish Catholic hierarchy for any inducement whatsoever, notwithstanding the anti-Irish influences which predominate in the English colony at Rome, All this is, of course, only speculation. But, looking at, the ac-tual condition of political affairs in Ireland, it appears to us evident that any attempt on the part of the English Government to affect the course of political events here by means of influence, direct or indirect, open or secret, by its agents, authorized or unauthorized, official or unofficial, exercised by it at the Court of Rome, should not only

tail, but would probably have the reverse effect from that anticipated. We repudiate the idea that His Holiness, even solicitous as he is for the spiritual and material well-being of Ireland, could be so misled as to lend himself to so, disastrous a policy.

From the London Timee, April 22.].

" Lord Denhigh, previous to leaving Home for England, was received in private by the Pope, and very naturally the conversation turned on the question of the re-opening of diplomatic relations between the Vatican and England. His Holiness expressed some surprise that doubts should exist in any quarter regarding his earnest wish for the re-establishment of some channel, whether of an official or officious character, for direct communication and interchange of ideas between the Holy Sea and the British Gov-ernment. He said that it was his especial desire that the Catholic clergy should everywhere give their assistance towards the main tenance of order and good government; and to that end It was necessary that he should be would enable him to obtain the sure and exact information requisite to carry out his tion of the Constitution and Government of

religion was able to enjoy such ample and exceptional liberty. He was desirous of possessing means : of obtaining such information on matters of fact, and regarding the views of her Mejesty's advisers, as would prevent his acting at any time under a mistaken impression on points connected with the government of an empire embracing interests as diverse as these, for instance, represented in Ireland and India.

In brief, he expressed his desire to be of use in the interests of civilisation, and his belief

In the cure of Consumption there is probably no known medicine equal to the Syrup of Hypophosphites prepared by Mr. James I. Fellows, chemist, St. John, N.B. A number of cases have come under our notice the pas year when the results which have followed its use have been astonishing. Wo write this unsolicited by any one, and advise the afflicted to try it. 117-2-ws EDITOB "COLONIAL FABMEE."

WIT AND HUMOR.

One of the difficulties of life. Talking to a deaf person in an omnibus.

When does a man have to keep his word -When no one will take it.

Gossip is the putting of two and two together and making five of them.

They were walking by the seaside, and he sighed, and they were both beside themselves.

Peter the Great was a man of an iron will There is generally a great deal of iron in all grates.

When Danz saw Jupiter descending in a shower of gold, she simply remarked, "The rain is ore.

The individual who "stole a march" has been put in the same cell with Procrastination, the thief of time.

It is no longer a matter of pride to have a high forehead. A cow has that, and she is very low-ly.

If a man really wants to know of how little importance he is, let him go with his wife to the dressmaker's.

"You seem to walk more erect than usual, my friend." "Yes, I have been straightened by circumstances."

A doctor is a dangerous man to offend, He can always blow his enemy up with powders of his own manufacture.

Not only is the "whereabouts" of some their whyabouts, and their whatabouts ...

When you see a mother sewing the tears in her boy's pantaloons, you may put her down as being in favor of the "no-rent" system.

white thing round one of your wrists ?" To Square, Montreal show we are on duty," was the reply. "Well,

Brilliant Scientific Triumph.

IN FRANCE AND ENGLAND

It is now recognized by the leading medical men that Dr. M. Souvielle's Spirometer is the most wonderful invention of the age for the cure of Catarrh, Asthma, Bronchitis, and all lung diseases. After having been used in the leading hospitals, it was proved that 75 per cent. of these diseases, by many called incurable, can be cured by the Spirometer, an instrument which conveys medicinal properties direct to the parts affected. This discovery is proving a blessing to mankind and a credit to his name. Many persons in the city of Montreal, and all over the Dominion, have been cured of the above diseases. Below are a few of the many hundreds :---

Mr C. HILL, Montreal, catarrh and bronchitis. Mr. DEBOUCHEEVILLE, of the Indian Depariment, Ottawa, catarrh of many years; now cared.

Mr. GEO. AGER, Ottawa, catarrh and lung discases; cured.

Mrs. SMITH, London, wife of Medical Detective, cured of catarrn.

GEO. MAGUIRE, Toronto, 482 Adelaide street West; daughter cured of asthma. GEO. WILLIS, Exster, Ont, catarrh and

bronchitls. JOHN DUNN, 8 Robert street, Toronto, bronohitis.

J. D. ABKSTBONG, 186 Yonge street, Toronto, catarrh and catarrhal deafness. THOMAS TRIFEB, 12 Melinda street, Toron-

to, asthma; cured. Mr. BENJ. A. DEAKE, St. Urbain street,

Montreal, for many years suffering from bronchitis and asthma, is now cured. Several of my friends have been cured of Bronchitis, Asthma and Catarrh, also a member of my family, by using the spirom-

men a puzzle, but also, their whereabouts, eter.-JNO. P. WHELAN, Manager THE POST and TRUE WITNESS, Montreal.

Thousands more could be given, but the above is sufficient to convince the public of the merits of the Spirometer. Call or write inclosing stamp, to M. Souvielle, ex-Alde-" Pray, policeman," " why do you wear that surgeon of the French Army, 13 Phillip's

Physicials and sufferers can try it free.

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

(Continued from First Page.) WHAT IS MEANT BY HOME RULE ?

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" the defence and stability of the Empire at " large, as well as the power of granting and " providing the supplies necessary; for Im-" perial purposes." - 10 C

To Canadians it is barely necessary to explain what is meant by "a federal arrangement." Our own constitution furnishes an example of "a federal arrangement," which, if not pertect, gives pretty general satisfaction to the parties to it. We may also, I think; dispense with any inquiry into the powers, which, under the terms of the resolution, are to be left to the Imperial Parliament. If we can lay down with an approximation to exactness the powers of the Irish Parliament under such a federal arrangement, we will have little difficulty in arriving at those of the Imperial, for what is given exclusively to the one will naturally not belong to the other, and what is not given to the one will fall to the share of the other; or, if you will pardon my "talking shop," inclusio unius fit exclusio alterius, as the lawyers would 887.

To the Irish Parliament, under the federal arrangement sought for, is to be allotted " the right of legislating for and regulating all the internal affairs of Ireland." If, then, we can clearly define what are " matters relating to the internal affairs of Ireland," we may fairly claim to have explained what Home Bule means. It is at this point that most Englishmen who have expressed themselves as not unwilling to concede some' measure of local government to Ireland-Mr. Gladstone among the number-seem to find an insuper able obstacle. They say it is very well to tell us that the Imperial Parliament shall control all Imperial matters, and the Irish Parliament be confined to purely local affairs but who is to decide as so what are Imperial and what are local matters. And they seem to consider it almost impossible to find a satisfactory reply to their question.

To us, who are familiar with the manner in which our own constitution was adopted, and know how the powers of the different legisla. tive bodies it established are defined, the question should not be difficult to answer. Who is to decide what are Imperial and what are local matters? Why, in the first instance, of course, it will have to be done by the Imperial Parliament, who, once they have made up their minds that Home Rule is desirable will be called upon to adopt such legislation as may be necessary to establish it, to pass what we may call a constitutional act. In such an enactment as was done in the British North America Act, as regards the Dominion and the different provinces, they would have to embody a section which would precisely set forth the powers which under the proposed Federal arrangement would belong to, and should be exercised, by the Irish Parliament. For such action, it appears to me, they might safely enough adopt the provisions with regard to the powers of our local Parliaments contained in the British North America Act (section 92). The principal matters comprised under such a section would be taxation within the kingdom of Ireland in order to raise a revenue, the borrowing of money on the sole credit of the kingdom, establishment of offices, payment of officers, management of public property of the kingdom, establishment and maintenance of prisons; municipal institutions in the kingdom, local works and undertakings, with objects confined to the kingdom, property and civil rights in the kingdom, the administration of justice in the kingdom, education in the kingdom, and generally all matters of a purely local or private nature in the kingdom.

In addition to the powers above mentioned. it appears to me the condition of Ireland renders it absolutely necessary that her Part to legislate for the rig ment should have

without the concurrence of the Imperial asked how are the Protestant' minority to be protected against the Catholic majority? In reply to this I have only to say, they have nothing to fear, but, should any one think they have, let the Imperial Parliament put in the Constitutional 'Act any proviso they may deem necessary to protect the religious liberty of Protestants in Ireland, and I am quite confident that no Irish Catholic will object to it Should any further objections be made, I may again trespass upon the Speciator's space, and its readers' patience, to reply to them. C. J. DOHERTY. The True Witness AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDA BY THE 1.010 Post Printing and Publishing Company At Their Offices, 761 CRAIG, STREET, MONTREAL

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1.00⁻« « - 66 R Months Advertisements with outs or large type, 50 per cent. on these rates MONTBEAL, WEDNESDAY, MAY 24.

CATHOLIO CALENDAR. MAY.

THURSDAY, 25.-Octave of the Ascension. First Ordination in the United States, 1793. Abp. Odin, New Orleans, died, 1870

FBIDAY, 26.-St. Philip Neri, Confessor. SATURDAY, 27.-Vigil of Pentecost. Fast. SUNDAY, 28.-Pentecost, or Whit-Sunday.

Less. Acts II. 1-11; Gosp. John xiv 23.31. MONDAY, 29.-Whit-Monday.

TUESDAY, 30 .- Whit-Tuesday. Cons. Bp Seidenbush, St. Cloud, 1875. WEDNESDAY, 31.-Oi the Octave. Ember Day. Fast.

Ws have mailed to such of our subscribers as are in arrears direct, or to our agents where there are a good many subscribers in one locality, the statement of their indebtedness to The TRUE WIRNESS. We request them to forward to this office the amount of such indebtedness, as besides requiring it in the ordinary way of business, we have to prepare for an extra expenditure to defend the heavy suit which is pending against us in the law courts, and will come on at the June term of Queen's Bench. As we have remarked more than once the amount of indebtedness is small to the individuals, but in the aggregate is of very great importance to us, amounting as it does to several thousands of dollars. Some of our sgents have been active in our behalf of late, for which we sincerely thank them, as also those of our subscribers who have responded, while to those of them whose beneficent efforts in our behalf we have not yet felt, we would recommend prompt action, knowing that it is not so much the amount that troubles our subscribers as the manner of sending it, a difficulty easily overcome if it is understood | Leste against Mr. Alphonse Kerosok. The that money can be safely transmitted to this article was inserted in the absence of the office either in P.O. orders, or registered letter.

they have not yet seen the land of promise, Parliament. In the second place, I was it will not be the fault of the Irish leader if it is not reached before long. The retirement of Parnell from the leadership would mean retrogression, divisions and calemities.

> THE Egyptian crisis is so far from being over that it has not well begun. There will soon be a large fleet, covered by the flags of most of the European nations, in Egyptian waters. Even the Greeks have sent ironolads to the scene of commotion, and the Russian bear shows signs of putting forth a paw. The National party, headed by Arabl Bey, is not abating one lots of its pretensions, and the party seems to have Turkish support; indeed it looks as if there is an understanding between Arabi Bey and the Sultan. The national party is making an effort to increase the army, but rather unsuccessfully, if we are are to believe the dispatch which says recruits are brought to Cairo in chains. But then there is nothing but chains in Egypt, which is the sick child of the "sick man."

WE have lately been informed that besides the grainity granted Mr. Matthew Ryan upon his retirement from office in the North-West, the Government have lately indemnified him for certain losses incurred while on one of his hard circuits, and more, have actually paid his expenses in attending the Commission to enquire into the administration of his office. All this looks as if much wrong was not proven against him, and as if the Government were now disposed to admit it. Indeed, such must have been their only impression, for we understand that pending the decising in his case-which was not arrived at before fifteen months after the enquiry-he was offered with sufficient directness, a retiring pe sion, which he somewhat petulantly decli ed, preferring, as we believe he always haa preferred, his personal independence. We are glad to hear that Mr. Byan has so far benefitted by the "boom" in the West as to succeeded very fairly, though the definition have secured more for his old age than a Gov- is most difficult, in our opinion. When one ernment pension would amount to, and that speaks of the statu quo ante union, his task he is as active as ever in mind and body.

IT would almost seem as if there is an epidemic of bigamy raging in Canada and the United States ; within the past lew weeks no less than fifty have been reported, of which Canada has had more than her quota. It is the opinion of a good many that the punishment meted out for this crime is not sufficient. Young men-and sometimes comparatively old men-such are the facilities for travel, new-a-days, roam from place to place with the greatest ease, and settle down, perhaps for a few years, and get married. Depression in trade or other causes oblige them to de, art and leave their families behind them. They come across some other "affinities," forget they have been married, or treat the matter lightly, and victimize respectable many are the poor women who are to-day dead, but who in reality are living with partners who fondly imagine they are their law-

as one of the heroines of their cause, and as one of the most illustrious women who has ever had to do with the chequered history of Ireland:- 's and state of the s

THE Chinese are crowding into British Columbia so rapidly, that if not checked, they will soon outnumber the whites, and before many years, swamp them altogether. It is all very well for Mr. Mackenzie, who is a philanthropist, to view the advent of the Chinese with complacency, if not with tavor, and to call Messrs. Bunster and De Cosmos narrow-minded, but if he lived on the Pacific slope and hed to compete with John Chinaman for a living he would be of a different opinion. The Chinaman has no family to support, he can live on fifty cents 'a day in great duxury and save money, which he takes back with him to the Flowery land. He is bad enough as a sojourner come to spoil the Egyptians, but if he settled in the country permanently and brought his wife along with him and raised a family matters would be still worse, except the settlement of British Columbia by the Chinese would be considered advantageous. Few, however, will so consider it. The Chinese are well enough in China, but they are hardly the race one would like to see spreading themselves over this continent. And spread themselves they undoubtedly will if some stop is not put to their immigration. China can spare a few millions of her people to British Columbia and not miss them. Capitalists are partial to Chinese cheap labor, which helps to make the [white] rich richer and the poor, poorer, but it is not to the advantage of the country

that this state of things should obtain for a moment. MR. C. J. DOUEBTY has written a letter, or, perhaps, article would be the better word, to the Canadian Spectator on "Home Bule." He has sought to define Home Rule and has is simple in the extreme, he has history to help him, but Home Rule is quite different. No one seems to understand it. The greatest concession in that direction a Liberal administration is inclined to grant is

county government, and the smallest the lrish are inclined to accept is repeal of the Union. Home Rule is a compromise and an he gets excited and says : honorable one, but, we repeat, the difficulty

is to define it. If the land question were settled the concentrated genius of Ireland could easily settle down and sketch a modus vivendi, but at present there is no chance of and a few others of the more advanced of the Irish party would like to go further in their demands than Parnell and Justin McOarthy, but as we have said if the agrarian troubles were settled an agreement,

comes overwhelming. We all acknowledge that the letter "k" might safely be left out of "know" and "knowledge," but we still persist in inserting it as well as the double "I" in 'shall,' and 'will,' and a hundred other words because custom ordains it. The Shorthand started, dedicates itself to a sweeping reform

in spelling, and it may do some good ; at all events, it is to be boyed soon America, England is too Conservative, she spelling ... "thestre" and "defence," while "theater" and "defense" not much of an improvement certainly, but something nevertheless. Time seems to be more precions in America than in England because the rush after the almighty dollar is keener and hence we may expect to see "shall" spelled " shal " and " psalm " spelled " sam" sooner in country. The new system adopted by the Shorthand Writer is called Takigraphy, and the following is a specimen :---

I began my work in Takigrafy about two years ago, under Mr. W. O. Cooper, after having become disgusted with Fonografy ; 1 hav used the art ever since. I hav been here about a year a half and hav never faild to speak a good word for Takigraiy when I had It is impossible for me to start a a chans. clas, but I hope to see some other man do so There is a scool of Fonografy before long. here. I wish everybody cud be indust to examin Takigrafy, they oud not fail to see its worth.

It must be admitted that though the above is not much of an innovation, it is a step in advance.

GOLDWIN SMITH is angry because the Cana dian Parliament has forwarded resolutions to the Queen calling for Home Rule for Ireland and the release of the political suspects. He writes a letter to the London Times, a letter of comfort and consolation, telling it not to give much heed to the resolutions, as they were passed immediately before the general elections for political purposes. And then

"However, two morals may be drawn from this proceeding of the Canadian House of Commons. You see the real value of the loyalty of colonial politicians. You also see the effect which the hesitations and divisions of the British Parliament on the Icish quesan agreement. Healy and T. P. O'Connor | tion are producing upon minds on the other side of the Atlantic."

Before this last paragraph he informs the Times that the British-Canadians are loyal to the connection (for which small thanks to him), that the French-Canadians are still of the at least among the Irish, might easily be old regime, and that Irish-Canadians are not women. They are sometimes found out, but arrived at. Mr. Doherty gives about as in- Fenian sympathizers. This last assertion in the majority of cases they are not, and telligent a view of what Home Bule means is the only true one in his whole as we have seen on a small space. The great | letter. But why should Goldwin Smith feel mourning about husbands they believe to be difficulty would be the customs question. It surprised, after all, at the idea of a Canadian should not be forgotten that in 1784 Parliament passing such resolutions. He has lived long enough in Canada to know that ful wives. If bigamists were, when convicted, claring war against Portugal on a the people are happy and content under home rule, and he knows enough of bistory

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can and does appoint Senators. But to returninto the Maritime Provinces. In Nova Scotia there are, according to the census 117,000 Catholics and 323,000 non-Catholics. that is to say, Jews, Presbyterians, Freethinkers, Methodists, and all sorts. Nova Scotia has Writer of New York, which has just been ten Senators, of whom two are Catholics, just two. New Brunswick is still worse. The Catholics of this fair Province are 109,-000 i non-Oatholics, 212,000, or, less than. But the reform to be successful, must two against one. New Brunswick has commence with that part of the rising ten representatives in the Senate, and surely generation which is at school. A man of three of them are Catholics. Well no, not business will hardly be so enthusiastic in the even two, and tell it not in Gath, whisper it way of phonetic spelling as to write "I wid not in Ascalon, not a solitary one a: British. rite if I cud," although he might not object to Columbia 'sends four Senators, and 'although seeing his children adopt the system. What the Oatholics comprise half the white popuis sure is the change will have to begin in | lation there, the four Senators are Protestants, and so with Manitoba, Prince Edward still keeps to the old way of and with all the Provinces, the Governments which have been in power the Americans of have advanced on to the past thirty, years have all but prescribed the religion of a large fraction of Canada's population. But, perhaps, it is because of their ignorance. Perhaps they cannot furnish, men with the smount of culture necessary to adorn the Senate. In this city of Montreal we could mention a dozen gentlemen who, at the very least, would out Canada and the United States than the old as good a figure in the Senate as those seven we have mentioned who represent the Protestants of Quebec in the Upper House, and at the first flash of memory the names of Dr. Hingston, James O'Brien, Edward Murphy, Henry R. Gray, B. J. Devins,

M. C. Mullarky, Wm. Wilson, P. J. Coyle, J. E. Mullin, occur to us. But let us not disguise the fact from ourselves that we are prescribed, for by admitting it we may find a remedy.

The same exclusion obtains universally throughout Canada. There is not an Englishspeaking Catholic at the head of a department as Deputy-Minister. There are 70 judges in Ontario, not one of whom is a Catholic. Who is responsible for this terrible state of affairs, or rather who are responsible? Why the men who have governed Canada during the past thirty years and have acted as if hewing wood and drawing water were good enough for English-speaking Catholics. But a part of the blame rests also with ourselves. who vote as we are told by the machines.

WHIGS AND TORIES. We hope it is not treason to say that the English governing classes are a singular people. We are told that when Gladstone stood up in the House of Commons to announce the change of policy which led to the fall of Forster and the release of Parnell his face was as white as paper. And we are also told the announcement was received by some of the Whigs with disgust and by the whole of the Tories with rage. And now we learn that this change of policy, but above all this treating with Irish leaders in Kilmainham, will lead to the downfall of the Gladstone Government and a dissolution of Parliament, if not the advent to power of the Tories. Now all this is very singular when we come to consider that the Tories have actually adopted Davitt's plan for the establishment of a peasant proprietary. It was in fact that stealing of the Land League's policy, as we learn now, which induced Gladstone to open negotiations with Parnell in Kilmainham, and not, we regret to say through any real good will towards Ireland, though, it must be admitted, he is among the best intentioned of English politicians. English statesmen will do a good dealjust as much as Canadian or American-perhaps, more-to keep their party in power, or to oust their oppenents from power. Davitt's revolutionary plan was to get the landlords to sell out by sussion if possible, but, if they did not consent then by compulsion. This and other things he did sent him back to Portland, for the landlords raised too great a howl for Forster to withstand. Then the no-rent manifesto was issued and the landlords commenced to starve; hungry men are always open to persuasion and they thought Davitt was not such a bad man after all. The English Tories were really glad of this beautiful change of sentiment, as they saw in it a chance of taking the wind out of the Liberal sails, and they immediately formulated a plan-through the Right Hon. Mr.Smith-by which tenants were to receive state aid to enable them to purchase their holdings. This plan, or policy, was neither more nor less than Davitt's, who lay still in Portland, endorsed by Parnell, who lay in Kilmsinham. The tenants were to pay the money in fifty-six years at three per cent, that is to say, three per cent interest, and another per-centage for capital, but the two combined were to be less than rent, even according to Griffith's valuation ! This surely was an astounding change. But was Gladstone to be out done in generosity by those dyed-in-thewool Tories? Not if he knew it. He was not going to be hurled from power by such a stroke of Davittian policy. He accordingly opened negotiations with Parnell and the result was the tenants' three years arrears of rent are to be settled in this fashion : One to be paid, by the State out of the Irish Church fand, one year to be remitted by the landlords, and one year to be paid by the tenants. So much for the present. As concerned the future, the Liberals, would also release the suspects. This programme galvanized the Tories. Like Tantalus they saw the water flowing up to their ohin, and the grapes come down near their lips only to fade away at the nod, of the Jupiter Gladstone. hence they ory for a dissolution. And no

the encouragement of her trade and manufactures, if, indeed, such a power be not included in those above given. For of course I do not, in speaking of legislation for the encouragement of trade and manufactures, mean to imply the passing of any enactment whereby duties which would protect the Irish as against the English manufacturer, would be imposed. For, though I believe such a right might be fairly asked, and exercised, I do not think any English Government in our day could grant such a power to an Irish Parliament, and your Home Ruler is a practical man and doesn't waste time in asking for what he cant reasonably hope to get. What I mean is the power of encouraging new industries and building up weak ones by the granting of premiums, bonuses, etc., to persons estab-lishing or carrying them on. Further, the Irish Parliament should have a certain control of the lance of navigation and shipping, and of the Irish fisheries. .. Acting within these powers the Irish Parliament should be supreme'. So long as they did not endeaver to deal with matters beyond their jurisdiction as so defined, the exactments of the Irish Lords and Commons sanctioned by the Orown would be final. Should they exceed the powers so conceded them, it would then be for the courts of law, when applied to by the interested parties, to annul such acts.

With an Irish Parliament possessing the powers above named, and with their representatives in the Imperial House, as at present, to protect their interests in Imperial matters, I believe the Irish people would have what they have long hoped for-Home Bule; and I believe its possession would . but I promised not to go into the

matter of its advantages, but to tell you merely what is meant by it.

I have done so now-how imperfectly I am well aware-and may consider my task accomplished. 1 do not pretend to have prowided for every detail, and to have given a scheme which every Home Buler would adopt as perfect in every particular. All I claim is to have given the general outlines of a plan which would embody the idea of Home Bule. In some particulars it may be that it would be necessary to give greater-in others, perhaps, less extended powers to the Local Parliament, but on the whole I think I have given tairly all the iniormation that can be expected in an article of this nature in reply to a question such as that which occupies our attention, and sufficient to enable any person honestly seeking for information to form a fairly accurate idea of what is meant by Home-Rule.

Before laying down my pen I will take occasion to answer one or two particular queries put me in a conversation on this subject by the Editor. He asked me, firstly, how under the system I have ontlined. it would be possible to protect the interests of the minto this, it seems to me they would find ample protection in the Irish House of Lords, and in the assent which it would be necessary the Sovereign should give In any case the land question is one that will Oharles Stewart Parnell will be an unfortu-

HABL SPINCER announces that his Irish policy will be vigorous. This would be startling did we not know that a vigorous policy has been pursued in Ireland since the time of the much esteemed Oliver Cromwell.

A CABLE despatch says Cardinal McCabe is guarded by the police. We should be very cautious of receiving such reports, except for presumptions were so strongly against the what they are worth. It is something new in Ireland for a digalitary of the Cathelic-of any-Church to be in want of police protection.

WE call the attention of our readers to the discourse of the Reverend Dr. Cordner. We make no comment on the splendid deliverance further than to say that if all clergymen expressed themselves in the same broad and truly Ohristian spirit, we would have more of peace and less of strife in our midst.

The Irish Repression bill of the British Government has been read the second time, 383 for and 45 against. According to the proportion of numbers the Irish members must have voted pretty unanimously against the bill. It is expected there will be a discolution, and it is. this expectation which regulates the conduct of the "nominal Home Bulers."

-THE English associated press has been very busy of late with Mr. Parnell. We are in. reports in the Times and other formed that he demanded and obtained police protection from the Government, but this announcement is modified by the news that | humane lady as Mrs. Parnell would utter the it was not he but one of his party who asked protection for him, a protection which he has refused. We are jurther informed that he has lost his influence with the masses and that he is undergoing a process of badgering | formed us at first blush the name of the assasat the hands of the extremists. More attention might be due to these reports were it not known that their source is the landlord organ, ority, composed of landlords? In answer the Dublin Express, whose editor is the Dublin correspondent of the London Times. Coming from such a source intelligence concerning Mr. Parnell is thoroughly unreliable. The to any measure the Commons might adopt. day that the Irish people begin to mistrust have to be very soon permanently settled in nate one for their country, for it is he who the owner of the hand that rooked the cradle Irish Parliament precluded from altering it | out of the house of bondage," and though | recognized by future generations of Irishmen | is given, or except the abuse be- | do what lies in its [province, it | purpose ? How will it benefit Whigs of

to the penitentiary for life instead of for a few years, it would have a wholesome and restraining effect.

Wn regret very much the appearance in our issue of Monday last, of an article concerning an action instituted by Miss manager, and without the knowledge of the editor-in-chief, who would certainly, had

either of them been aware of it, have prevented its publication, the latter baving actually forbidden any mention of the case. Since its appearance it has been represented to us that the whole proceedings are an attempt at levying blackmail upon Mr. Keroack, and that upon the face of the proceedings the plaintiff that two Judges refused to sign an order for the issue of the writ. Mr. Keronek is a contionan well known in this city, concerning whom the most reliable proof would be necessary to justify belief in such serious

accusations as are made against him by Miss Lests, and we regret that our reporter should have been misled into giving publicity to united front. What will now happen no them. We write these lines as an andeavor to remedy any injury that may have been is no data on which to base an intelligent caused him, and we ask the public to susnend their judgments in the matter until he shall have had an opportunity of being heard, English political parties are themselves at a and of establishing, as we are assured he can, that the charges made are unfounded.

In reference to the letter from Mrs. Parnell, which appeared in yesterday's issue of THE POST, we may state that the report of her speech at the meeting in the Cooper Institute came through Associated press telegrams, which telegrams are for the most part ounded on reports in the New York papers, just as cable despatches are based chiefly on London Ma papers. No shone would suppose that such a distinguished and words attributed to her in a garbled despatch dished up for the Canadian press. Mrs. Parnell will remember that when President Garfield was shot the Associated Press insin was Dolan; that when McLean attempted to assassinate the Queen the Scotch papers but his name as Patrick McLean, and is aware we have to take, despatches as they come. "The hand that rocks the cradle" saith the post like manner the hand that pens the Asso-

commercial question. And then why should be benefited. But we must not go any deeper into Home Bule or we shall never stop. We recommend the article to the perusal of our readers. Too many such articles cannot be written at this time and brought under the notice of our friends who are not Irish, nor be as a speaker.

Ireland was upon the point of de-

sympathisers with Home Bule.

The news from Ireland is that which would naturally come from an exhausted nation. There is a lull, but it is the lull that betokons a turning point in agitation. All is doubt, dread and expectancy. The advanced, or what is known as the National wing of the Land League is not satisfied with the Kilmainham treaty, and there is consequently a report abroad that Mr. Parnell intends retiring from public lies : This step would mean the breaking up of the Irish Parliamentary party and a renewal of the war upon different lines. Hed the Phonix Park tragedy not occurred this split would be avoided, and the Irish people would march forward with an man knows, no man can even guess, for there opinion. The future is a profound mystery. It is evident that the leaders of the loss what course to adopt. All they are certain about is that coerción, and always coercion, must be used as a remedy for the

present state of things, and this is precisely what the Irish people of all parties are opposed to. Since the Union opercion bills of a more or less stringent nature have rapidly followed one another and the result is more coercion. ... A question that requires answering is should a whole nation be punished for a number of years for the murder of two men even allowing the murderers are Irishmen or Irish-Americans, and more especially when the whole Irish people at home and abroad protested indignantly egainst the assassination. The majority of the English Parliament think so, and as they have the power who shall gainsay them ?? And yet it would be good policy 'to pause ere it is too late and reject so abruptly and so disdainfully the friendly offer so spontaneously made by an estranged people.

FROM time to time we hear of gallant attempts made towards reform in spelling, "is the hand that rules the world." and so in but the amount of success attending those efforts is not encouraging. Beform in spellclated press despatches, is the hand that gives ing moves still more slowly, than

not Ireland discriminate against England as | to remember that they were unhappy and re-Canada does, if her interests would thereby bellious when they were governed by an oligarohy sent from England. Evidently Goldwin Smith is looking for a seat in the British Parliament, and it is to be hoped he may get it, if it were only to stop his torrent of writing and hear how great a man he will

> THE SENATE. IT has often, been remarked in these

columns that the English speaking Oatholics of Canada are not treated fairly in any possible way by the Government. When a Senator for a Quebec district dies it would never do to ask that one of the prescribed be given the vacant position. It would be monstrous. it would interfere with the statu quo, it would not be in accordance with the facit understanding. It would be all wrong. All we can say to this is that, if the Government wishes to continue the perpetration of such gross injustice, it should so contrive that the census returns should fall into the hands of Protestants only. For look at the glaring anomaly as shown by the census. In this Province there are 196,000 Protestant, or at all events. of people who are non-Catholics, as the Irish Canadian expresses t. Well, this number has seven representatives in the Senate, and they are the Hon. Messrs. Chaffers, Cochrane, Ferries, Stevens, Hamilton, Price and Ogilvie. The English-speaking Catholics of this Province number about 120,000 and this number has one Senatorthe Honorable Thomas Ryan! But let us turn to Ontario; perhaps things are better there." In that Province there are 370,000 Catholics, who, if they were treated as well as the Protestants of Quebec, would have thirteen representatives in the Senate. But they have not quite that number, they have, in fact, only two, and they are Honorable Messrs. Frank Smith and B. W. Scott. But. perhaps, as no Government, be it ever so skilful, can make arbitrary rules and districts where Catholics may or may not receive dignities, perhaps we say the Catholics in Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island and New Brunswick, may have more take steps for the establishment of han their share, so that compensation a peasant proprietary, would withdraw is obtained in some quarters, and that the Forster and Cowper at once, and on the whole the Catholics of the Dominion are well represented in the Senate, if not in he popular House. For after all a Government cannot be blamed for the prejudice of the electors. A Government cannot say to political or social reforms and for the same its followers "you must vote for Mr. Blank, Hence they howl, hence they hate Gladstone, reasons. People do to not a loare to though he is a Oatholic." A Governhe defined in the Constitutional Act, and the has " brought them out of the land of Egypt, of the infant Charles Stewart Parnell will be change unless some powerful don that, but it can doubt the dissolution will come, but to what

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THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE

Tories? The probabilities are that they will come back equally matched while Ireland will send eighty Home Bulers to hold the balance of power. We know what will then happen. Landlordism will walk off the stage with still less compensation than their own Tory friends were inclined to give them. This would be a pity did we not know what a bad lot they are. In the famine years they evicted 300,000 people, most of whom died of hunger and fever and they were prepared to repeat the piece of diabolism in 1879 when the Land League intervened. Exit landlordism.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

There were 372 outdoor patients treated last week at the Montreal General Hospital. The average daily number of indoor patients was 136.

__The seaman named Dodd, whose log was broken on Saturday while working on one of the Beaver Line boats, is in a very critical condition.

_The Visiting Governors to the Protestant House of Refuge and Industry for the present week are Messrs. Robert Nicholson and John S. McLachlan.

THE LATE SUPERIOR GENERAL OF ST. SULPICE.

In the Church of Notre Dame a solemn Requiem Mass was celebrated on Saturday for the repose of the soul of the Rev. Father Caval, ex-Superior General of the Society of St. Sulpice, who died at Toulouse, France, at the beginning of this month.

The Rev. Father Caval was a distinguished theologian and eminent priest. Owing to the bad state of his health during the past few years he was obliged to resign as Superior-General and live in retirement. His successor, the Ray. Father Icard, is a well known writer and savant.

THE LATE MR. N. H. HUGHES.

The many friends of Mr. Nicholas H. Hughes will sincerely regret to hear of his death, which occurred last night at the residence of his nephew, Colonel A. B. Bethune. He was well and popularly known in Montreal sporting circles. Mr. Hughes was in his early days a fine athlete, and took special delight in getting lovers of sport together and forming clubs. He was looked upon as the father of snowshoeing as a pastime and for a number of years Honorwas ary President of the Montreal Club. Of a kindly and genial disposition, he was a favorite with all. His last words almost were of his comrades on the snow-clad track, and his wish that he might be buried where the wearers of the "Tuque Bleu" would pass over his grave were characteristic of the man. The funeral will take place to-morrow.

AN ANSWER FOR LINDE.

Mr. Linde, who felt aggrieved at losing his child, and believing his son was at Chambly, asked for help from the German Society in this city, who instructed their solicitor to look into the case. This he did, and wrote to the Lady Superior of the Chambly Convent, and received the following terse reply in answer to his erquiries :- W. S. Walker, Esq. :-The Lady Superior of the hospital at Chambly is willing to confer a favor on Mr. Linde by informing him once more that his child is not in her institution, which is no place for hiding children. Kidnapping is admitted by the writers of novels untriendly to Catholic institutions, but never practised in our religion, Sr. M. D. Sauve, Superior."

THE FRENCH PRESS ON IRISH AF-FAIBS. SEVICE DETECTIVE

IRELAND'S LATEST TRAGEDY

A Discourse by Rev. Dr. Cordner.

The pulpit of the Church of the Messiah was occupied yesterday by the Rev. Dr. Cordner. At the evening service he preached on the recent mur-bewalleth herself, that spreadeth her hands, saying, Woe is me now! fo: my soul wearled because of murderers." Jer. is i iv. 31.) "And if one look unto the land, behold darkness and sorrow, and the light is darkened in the heavens thereof." (1s. v! 30.) " An enemy hath done this." (Mat. xill. 28.) Standing here to-day, said Dr. Cordner. after an absence of more than a year, I find myselt among you at a time of

public excitement and eager, interest to see the latest telegrams from Ireland. A fresh calamity has befallen that unhappy country and indeed the whole United Kingdom, in the tragedy of double murder which occurred in the Promix Park, Dublin, a fortnight ago. In its circumstances it was shocking to an unusual degree, and as the report of it flew over the wires far and wide, it carried a thrill of horror and dismay through the civilized world. Too often do we hear of agrarian murders in Ireland. The relations of landlord and tenant, the legacy of former evil times, and the competition for the land among the tillers of the soil, have caused much bitter feeling and led to bitter crime. But political murders in Ireland are rare. We have to go back, I think, nearly three generations in history before we come to another. The assassination of persons in highest position has been alarming within a brief period. Emperor Alexander, of Bussia, President Garfield, of the United States, have been victims. In both these cases the motive was clearly political. We can point to the precise political quarter from which it came. The recent at-tempt on the life of Queen Victoria was the deed of a maniac and without adequate political motive. The double assassination in Phoenix Park was of political origin, but from what precise political quarter it came we cannot yet say with certainty. One thing is evident, and it is well that, by their demonstrations, made in various ways, they have made it so plainly evident that it did not come from the party of the people of Ireland. The party are clearly the losers by the dreadful deed. They were no friends of theirs, but enemies, who instigated and committed that bloody crime. At the moment when the policy of repression was to be slackened the assassin's blow was struck, as if to thwart the best intentions of statesmen by giving colorable ground for fresh demands for the coercion of force. And such demands were instant and loud from partisans and superficial observers. Bloody crimes must be punished. But only thesetual criminals should suffer. Innocent populations should not be involved in the responsibility. The population of Dublin, or of Ireland, should not be visited with harsh and repressive measures for the murders of the Secretaries, any more than the population of Washington or District of Columbia for the murders of the Presidents. In both cases, in both cities, the horror and detestation of the crimes were general. And among the peoples of the civilized world who were shocked by the latest dreadful crime, there was no class more shocked and horrorstricken than the Irish, native or by descent, everywhere scattered abroad. That such is the case has been made plain, beyond doubt. The Irishmen of America,

which are an outrage on equity of dealing between man and man, and in the sight of God. It is the result of a policy which pressed with fron hand on the poor and hard-working peasant population, and gave every ad-wantage to the wealthy landowner. It is the result of a policy which drained tens of hundreds of thousands of pounds sterling from an impoverished working tenantry, to be spent in luxury and worse than luxury by the landlords in London, Paris and elsewhere in European capitals. If the ancient Hebrew prophet were still in the flesh to witness the condition of Ireland he would repeat his cry as of old, "What mean ye that ye beat my people to pieces and grind the faces of the poor? saith the Lord of hosts" Is. 111., 15 It was almost hopeless for the tenent class to seek redress by legislation. Legislation was controlled by the landowners and worked for their benefit. And, here, again, we may hear the voice of the prophet Issiah uttering his warning as of old : "Woe unto them that decree unrighteous decrees and that write grievousness which they have prescribed; to turn aside the needy from judgment and to take away the right from the poor of my people." When bad harvests came it meant starvation for tenants, and appeals had to be made for public charity on their behalf. Bents fell into arrear. Evictions fol-Humble homesteads were unlowed. roofed by bailiffs. Families were turned out to perish by the wayside. With auch accounts of suffering we have all been too familiar of late years. And all this in a country of fertile soil and abundant resources. Those who could find means to escape from such hard conditions by emigration, came across the ocean to America. The Irish people on this side of the Atlantic have sent for the relief of their hard pressed brothers and sisters in the old land hundreds of thousands of dollars year after year to keep the wolf from the door of the old home. All this shows the unjust and unnatural conditions under which the working peasantry of Ireland have been bound in their struggle for subsistence. It was not in the nature of things that such a condition should endure for ever. Many efforts have been made towards amelioration and deliverance. And there has been improvement under a gradually increasing desire to do justice. The land question, however, still remains as the great problem. To press this to a solution satisfactory to the people is the propose of the Land League. And the method purposed is to secure equity of fair dealing as between landlord and tenant-the Lesgue acting for the tenant, on whose behalf it demands that the tiller of the soil shall have it at a fair commercial rent and under fair commercial to be defined by statute founded in equity. in offering rewards for the apprehension of the murderers, were in advance of the British | Feudal principles to be supplemed by commercial principles, in accordance with the Government. I was in Boston when the terrible news came across the ocean. Next progress of society. It is a miscake and morning I called at the office of Mr. Boyle | misrepresentation to say that the League | because they were not in the inspiring pre-O'Beilly, the editor of the Boston Pilot: His urges a "no rent" policy. When arrests be-first word to me was: "There is something gan in Ireland of persons against whom no charge was made, but merely on suspicion, then the League said "no rent" until such Ireland, offering a reward of five thousand violation of constitutional privilege should dollars by the Irish residents of Boston. He cease. It simply met what was regarded as an illegal act of the Government by another illegal act. The "no rent" manifesto was to meet an emergency and is now, I believe, withdrawn. The whole matter is becoming too serious for the continuance of misrepresentation, and we should all should certainly attend if I had not already try to see things on either side just as they are. But any attempt whatever to interfere with property excites slarm in certain quarters. Property must, indeed, be respected as a fundamental condition of social order and progress. There is an old maxim, however, that the welfare of the people is the supreme law. And when a crisis comes to any country, bringing the abstract rights of property into conflict with the actual and pressing rights of humanity, the for-mer must give way before the latter, as by decree of divine Providence, seeing that men and women with living souls are of more value in the sight of God than any landed estates. Against the cry of sacredness of property we urge the sacredness of humanity. And the time has come when the laws relating to land must be modified to meet the pressing wants of the present time. To this end a more favorable disposition has been shown the great cities of America. In the city of than heretolore by the leading statesmen of Cork the shops were closed as the symbol of our time. The recent Land Act had its orimourning. All Ireland and all friends of gin in a desire to do justice. A willingness has been shown to amend its discovered dedresdful calamity. The knife and dagger | fects, and on the whole a spirit of conciliaare not Irish wespons. The Phoenix Park | tion has been manifested which gave proassassination was not the work of Ireland's mise of better times. But that double murder in Phoenix Park cast a cloud over all. The bloody crime brought darkness and sorrow to the whole land, and the light of its promise was darkened. A wail from Irish hearts went up from every land: "Woe is me now! for my soul is wearied because of murderers." But God reigns still. The sovereign remedy for Ireland's ills is simple equity between man and man. Justice and mercy are the habitations of God's throne. And that statesmanship will succeed which honestly and patiently works on the line's of God's justice and mercy without haiting or fear of Whig party or Tory. Such statesmanship requires coursge. I pray God that such courage may be given to the great statesman who has the matter in hand just now. But if that man should fail the God of justice and mercy has other men in store as his instruments for the needed work. For the time has clearly come, in the Divine order of evente, when a great and decisive change must be made in the administration of Irish affairs. Practically, a revolution has aiready taken place in Ireland, accomplished, not by force of arms but by passive resistance. It has been said you cannot indict a or imprison a whole people. It is idle to suppose that at this day a country like sphere of labour and usefulness. Ireland can be permanently ruled by number of persons so limited that they sheer force of military and police. might find standing-room within the walls of Wise and courageous statemanship will this building. Speaking generally, the pea- accept the situation, and make its laws acthis building. Speaking generally, the pea-sant farmer is a tenant; from year to year, liable to eviction at any time for any cause or for no cause but the whim of the landlord. I reland, nor a safe and permanent; union be-be said in the words of the Apostle :---Whose who insists on talking when he has nothing. Thus deprived of motive to improve, his tween Britain and Ireland, until the Irish "true yoke fellow name is in the book of has been appointed Assistant General Pasfarm, or his own condition, his farm is poor peasant who tills his native soil has a motive ! Life." Phil 4-3.

should this be so?

and gives poor results. Those who venture to thrift and industry, and security in his to improve their farms are met the next bumble home by virtue of ownership, present year by a demand for increased rent, as a tax | or prospective, under administration of just and equal and merciful laws. For such a on their own outlay and labor, for the beneconsummation we must be content to wait fit of the landlord. All this is contrary to and work in patience and in hope. It canjustice. As a consequence the agriculture of Ireland has been held to a level so low, not be had in a day nor a year. Formidable that for the bulk of the population the poobstacles are in the way, not the least of which may be found in the hot and reckless tato has been their chief crop and staple article of food. Hence failure of the potato in temper of some who call themselves friends Ireland has meant and still means famine, of Ireland, and the use which may be made pestilence and depopulation. The dreadful of this by some who are not Ireland's friends. At this present juncture of affairs there is year, 1847, is fresh in the memory of many urgent need of self-control. On either side there are extremists who, if left to themof us. Prior to that year the population of Ireland numbered eight millions, but now it only counts five selves, would precipitate civil war regardless of consequence. All good men who desire to millions, two or three hundred thousand see justice and fair dealing between man and showing a decrease of nearly one-third of the whole, within a single generation. Why man, will work and pray for a just and peaceful solution of the perplexing questions in-It does not come volved. In work and suffering for the cause through legitimate natural causes or the of Ireland the lines of race, condition and working of equitable laws. It is the rereligion seem to run together, work together, sult of an unjust policy, and of land laws suffer together. Parnell is a Protestant and a landlord by inheritance. Davitt, the next leader of mark in the Land League, is a Catholic, the son of an evicted tenant, and was turned out on the roadside at the age of eleven years. Of the two Secretaries murdered in Phonix Park one was an Englishman and the other an Irishman. Should we not see in these facts an instructive sign that the time had come for enmeties of race and religion to cease, and all to work together for a brighter and better day. Thus working on the line of the Gospel of righteousness and peace which we all profess, the way would open hopefully from day to day for a policy of instice to be established in the land. And with the coming of justice, peace will come, and then we shall have a United Kingdom of

COMPLIMENTARY BREAKFAST.

but in deed and truth.

The citizens of Montreal bid farewell to the Rev. Gavin Lang-A representative assemblage at the Windsor-The address and speeches.

Great Britain and Ireland, not in name only,

The Rev. Gavin Lang, who will in a few days take his departure for Scotland, was this morning the recipient of a compliment as high as it was deserved, from the citizens of Montreal. No more palpable proof of the esteem, effection and respect in which the worthy pastor and true citizen is universally held, could be given than was afforded at the complimentary breakfast tendered to him at the Windsor this morning. "The proceedings were but one continual expression of admiration of the character of the man and of regret at the loss of a valued friend. Among those who assembled to do him honor were, Sir Hugh Allan, Hon Jas Ferrier, Hon J Q Smith, American Consul, Senator Ogilvy, Dr Hingston, Col Stevenson, W O'Brien, Rev Canon Ellegood, Dr Howard, Rev S Massey, Rev Hugh Johnson, A Robertson, Chas Alexander, Henry Lyman, T J Claxton, George Hague, etc., etc. On the other hand were the ladies in large numbers, among whom were Mrs W Ogilvy, Mrs A Wilson, Mrs Mc-Gibbon, Mrs J Hutton, Mrs D Morrice, Mrs Crane, Mrs Haigh, Misses Morgan, Miss Scott,

Miss Watt, etc. After sofficient time had been given to the discussion of the menu, which was as abundant as it was varied and rich, the Chairman, Rev. Canon Ellegood, rose and said that he would proceed to more serious business. He was pleased to see the ladies present. It was a new departure to have the fair sex re- unlike the rich men of England-the Dukes presented at the festive board, but it was a step in the right direction, and he hoped that not only would they be welcomed to breakconditions otherwise, with the privilege of fasts, but also to dinners. When travelling in two generations, and most of it within becoming owner of his holding on fair terms in Spain he remembered being told how the thirty years. The case stand without a parallel great orator and statesman Castelar could never grow eloquent except when the House was crowded with ladies, and who knows but some of our public men have failed as orators sence of the ladies. (Applause.) The CHAIBMAN then called upon the secrehis feeling of deep regret at Mr. Lang's deopinions and warmest sentiments of citizens of Montreal, without respect to nationality, towards their estermed friend, the Rev. Gavin Lang. His pleasure, however, was tinged with regret, for was not he whom they thought so much of soon to leave their midst. He alluded, in very happy terms, to the many qualities which characterized Mr. Lang, and which made him such a respected pastor and esteemed citizen. Manliness was a distinctive feature of his character, and he was always ready to stand up for his legitimate rights as well as those of his neighbors. His spirit of charity and his work and zeal in that direction were known to all and happily recognized by all. He concluded by wishing the Hev. Mr. Long the choicest blessings, aud then read the following address :-

Whilst thus expressing our deep regret at your removal from our city, we can slucer-ly congratulate those with whom it will be your lot to dwell, and we feel confident that those traits which have endeared you to us will be duly appreciated in your new home across the

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Permit us, finally, to say that you will leave behind you fragrant memories, and we beg you to believe that it is our sincere hope and fervent prayer that, as in the past, your future abours may be crowned with God's richest and most abundant blessing.

During the reading of the address Mr. Lang was deeply touched, and in reply spoke very feelingly of the unexpected honor done him of the many and kind associations of the past. In coming to Montreal he learned to be a citizen even more than an ecclesiastic. It was always his ambition and desire to foster the kindliest feelings among the people of this city. On all sides he had met with genuine hospitality. He would ever remember the first visits paid to him on his arrival twelve years ago, by Bishop Bond and Other poble hearted clergymen and citizens; from all he received encouragement and sympathy. He could not pass over the name of the Rev. Father Dowd, that excellent Pastor of St. Patrick's Church, His relations with Father Dowd were of the most friendly, he was a clergyman whom he ad-mired and held in the greatest esteem, and before he would sail he hoped to see him. Mr. Lang then spoke of the interest he had taken in the charities of the city and of the various sports which he liked to see the young and strong indulge in. He also took occasion to return his warmest expression of sincere thanks for the kindnesses he had received from the ladies. Before concluding he paid a glowing tribute to the press of the city in particular, and to journalism in general. He spoke of the solemnity and usefulness of its mission. His final remarks were given to an expression of the deep regret which he felt on severing the ties which bound him to Montreal and its citizens. It seemed very much more like leaving home than going home. He would bld farewell to all.

Mr. George Hague, Rev Hugh Johnson Dr Hingston, Hon J Ferrier, Dr Howard, Rev A H Munro, Mr. Thes Workman, Col Stevenson, Mr. Lyman, who all represented various associations, societies, and churches, gave utterance to the feelings which animated all on this occasion.

The Rev. Mr. Fuller, of Lancaster, presen ted Mr. Lang with a large and handsome gold seal, accompanied by an address. The proceedings were then brought to a close.

AMERICAN MILLIONAIRES.

Before the war there were very few men in the United States worth over \$5,000,000. Most of Stewart's property was acquired during and alter the war. Most of the men now worth \$10,000,000 and upward were considered poor and houest 25 years ago. Today W. H. Vanderbilt has \$65,000,000 in United States bonds; and he is reported to hold some \$50,000,000 in New York Central and Hudson Biver stock, \$50,000,000 more in other railroads in this and other States, and a vast amount of valuable real estate in this city. His property cannot amount to less than \$200,000,000, and probably is nearer \$300,-000,000 than the former sum. He is without question the richest man on the globe to-day. He could buy any of the Rothschilds, and still be the richist man in the world. And, of Bediord, Westminster, Argyll and Buccleuch, who inherited their great estates-Vanderbilit's property has been accumulated in history.

It is a singular list of names that follow that of Vanderbilt in this catalogue. We take each at his reputed valuation :-- Jay Gould, \$100,000,000; Mackey, \$50,000,000; Crocker, \$50,000,000 ; John Rockafeller, of the in preparation.

ROUND THE WORLD.

The city of Rome recently colourated its 2,635th birthday.

A yacht to be called the "Galatua" is being built for Mary Anderson.

There was a two-million dollar gold shipment from New York Saturday.

Oscar Wilde is soon to leave this country for Australia, China and Japan.

Irish colonists are doing splendidly in Minnesota, Nebraska and Arkansas.

Henry Ward Beecher says Ireland is not to blame for the Dublin assassinations.

-Miss Fanny Kemble's "Records of Later Life" will appear in the middle of May.

It is said that sharks will not bite a swimmer who keeps his legs in motion. If you can keep kicking longer than a shark can keep waiting, you are all right.

It is said that when a Hindoo takes an oath he swears while holding the tail of a cow. In this country men sometimes take, hold of cow's tails, but the swearing is done immediately after they let go.

When reprimanded by his employer for ab-senting himself from the office for two entire days, Fogg very calmly replied that he believed in the office seeking the man, and not the man seeking the office.

Mr. Spencer Walpole, Inspector of Fisheries, a Tory, has been made Governor of the Isle of Man, which leaves Prof. Huxley First Inspector of Fisheries.

A zinc box, containing 430 letters, was found a few days ago in the Seine, at the spot called Port a l'Anglais. These letters had been forwarded from Moulins to Paris during the siege. All those letters, the addresses of which are still legible, have been sent to their destinations.

Switzerland has 1.594 miles of railroad, representing over \$200,000,000 of capital. These railroads do not pay well ; some have paid no interest for years, even to debenture holders. Over 13,000 persons are employed. Accidents are few.

Krupp's works were founded by his father in 1810. The present Krupp succeeded in 1848, when there were 74 workmen spainst 10,000 to-day, exclusive of workers in his mines; 2,680 tons of coal and coke are consumed daily. The tron comes from Germany and northern Spain.

The magnificent lace worn at the Duke of Albany's wedding by the Princess Beatrice has a strange history. Her Royal Highness was, in girlish curiosity, a few years ago turning out an old cabinet in the Queen's apartments, and came on a parcel of extremely old laces. Among them was the suit in which she appeared on Thursday ; on being repaired and cleaned it proved to be almost priceless; connoisseurs say it is worth \$150,000. It was lately presented to the Princess by Queen Victoria

The English Board of Inland Revenue attributes the decline in drink revenues, on which Mr. Gladstone dwelt in his budget, to want of means rather than the want of inclination, and anticipates a return to the old figures when trade improves. Mr. Gladstone however, points to the savings bank deposits as indicating that there is a growing tendency to save, since these are higher than in the prosperous year of 1872. On close examination the London Economist is compelled to side with the Board.

The Evangelical Ministers' Association of Boston voted that it was "the duty of the republic to educate her future citizens in morals," and to this end a committee was appointed to produce a text book. This task was found difficult, and the committee sought to turn it over to the Secretary of the Massachusetts Board of Education, but he declined to undertake it. The association has now formed a new committee, including a Universalist, a Swedenborgian, a Roman Catholic, and a Hebrew, and a series of books are

PABIS, May 21.—Irish politics are still being warmly discussed by the French papers. Opinions are divided as to the wisdom of the new coercive system adopted by Mr. Gladstone. A satirical raper publishes a disgusting pictorial comment of the Irish question to-day. It. represents Queen Victoria in ceep mourning with a bottle of whiskey in her hand. Close to her lies a crumpled copy of the Times, containing an account of the Dublin assassinations. Her Majesty is absorbed in the contemplation of the whiskey. Underneath are the words, "This is the only good thing in Ireland." A general meeting of Land Leaguers which was announced to take place in Paris will not be held. During his late short stay here Mr. Davitt had more than one conterence with Mr. Egan, however, and I am inclined to think that what passed was of vastly more importance to England and the English Government than anything likely to be said or done when the leaders of the League assemble in full council. English prison air has done wonders for Michael Davitt, by the way ; he was sickly and even hectic when I saw him here two years ago, now he seems as strong and as hearty as a dock laborer. No wonder he did not show any esgerness to leave Portland.

British Consul-General in New York reached here last night for consultation with the Chief of the Secret Service Division, as to the best localities for the suspected Phonix Park murderers. The description and hotel of the detectives cannot be given, but it is known that a conference took place at the Treasury Department, at which it transpired that the English authorities had information that certain suspicious characters had escaped in a fast sailing vessel, and landed in a portion of New England where the Secret Service recently made an investigation. The informant states that two officers of the Secret Service accompanied the detectives to New York this afternoon. The Treasury officials refuse to say anything about it.

The old Vienese Goldene Spanferkel-Golden Sucking Pig-exists no more. The plea-sant den, with its thick walls and latticed windows, its extraordinary pictures of long-dead Austrian warriors, and its ancient tile store, will all be swept away in a few weeks' time, and another relic of old Vlenna will be gone. At the final symposium held there a few days since each guest got a souvenir of the place--a smoky picture, or a quaintystone jug, or an ancient table, elbow-polished, and covered with a hundred names of departed guests. But most favored of all was he who received the sign itself-the venerable but ever youthful effigy of the Sucking Pig, a treasure with orisp tail and half-shut eyes of perpetual contentment. The historical beast is to be care fully preserved and will later on take up a commanding position in the snicking room of a literary club, which it is proposed to found, and whose favored members will bear the cog. nizance of the "Sucking Pigs !" (5 Min

Nothing makes so much noise as a rickety (Hy."

that will please you," and he handed me a copy of a telegram he had just despatched to was exceedingly grieved by the calamity, and, in conjunction with others, had already made an arrangement for a public meeting of the Irishmen of Massachusetts in Fanuell Hall next evening, to which he invited my attendance. My answer was that I made arrangements to leave Boston for Montreal on that evening. From the reports of the meeting it was a success in every respect. The attendance was large, the speakers evinest and emphatic in their condemnation. The chairman, in opening, struck the keynote of the meeting when he said : " This is not merely the murder of two men; it is the attempted assessination of the cause of a great people. We are here to denounce and execrate it, and to join the universal cry to hunt the murderers down." Land Longuers went there, and Orangemen, and those who were connected with no organization. The Orange delegate pledged his support to act. with the others in the matter. All were of one mind and one heart in detestation of the orime and denunciation of its perpetrators. WASHINGTON, May 21.-It was ascertaized And that Boston meeting was but one of the to-day that detectives in the employ of the many meetings held by Irish residents in Ireland were mourning as for a dark and friends. The bloody blows struck there, were struck against Ireland's people and Ireland's cause. They were the work of an enemy. The Irish political problem is complicated. Who shall solve it? Outside of Ireland it is imperfectly understood; and in Ireland it is too much clouded by passion to be clearly seen. We have to go back through the centuries to understand it. We have to read history with large allowance, and we have to read between the lines. Who would undertake now, in the light of the present age, to justify the English policy in Ireland during the centuries past? Let us not rake up that terrible past of confiscations and penal laws. "Let the dead past bury its dead." Let us of the present time accept the present time, and whatever hope or promise it may bring. The standing difficulty in Ireland is now, as it has been so long, the land question. The population is mainly agricultural, and dependent for subsistence on the tillage of the soil. This condition has been forced on them by the English policy of the past, which destroyed the manufacturing interests of Ireland. And the actual tiller of the soil has been kept down to the lowest point of subsistence by the conditions of his holding. The land is extensively owned by large proprietors-absentees and foreign to the soil. About half the area of Ireland is owned by a

To the Rev. GAVIN LANG, Minister of St. Andrews Church,

(On the occasion of his leaving Montreal for Scotland.)

REV. AND DEAR SIE,- We, who are here assembled, numbering outselves among your many friends and well-wishers in this city, cannot permit you to depart from amongst us without extending to you the expression of our sincere regret at the severance of the ties that have been formed during your sojourn in Montreal.

During your long residence here, you have succeeded in a remarkable degree in winning the respect and esteem of those whose good fortune it has been to meet with you in the various walks of social life.

In a community such as ours, composed of so many diverse elements, it is not easy for public men to follow what they hold to be the path of duty, without giving offence, but we have gladly seen , that while steadily upholding your cwn convictions, you have been able to retain the friendship and esteem of many, who may have differed from you on some points, while we cannot doubt that you command the confilence of the entire Christian public, as a minister of religion, and a gentleman.

We feel that our city sustains in your departure a great loss, many of the poor to whom your charity has been extended and who have heard your words of Obristian comfort and sympathy, will miss the Lindly support of their friend and benefactor, and our whole people, nor can any government evict several charitable institutions will have cause to regret your removal to another

Nor must we omit to mention, in this connection, the great regret which we feel at the loss of Mrs. Lang in the field of Christian benevolence. Of her who so worthily

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Standard Oil Company, \$40,000,000; U P tary of the committee, Mr. Watt, to read the Huntington, \$20,000,000; D O Mills, 20,letters of apology from those gentlemen who 000,000; Senator Fair, \$30,000,000; ex-Gov ment some years ago has been followed by were prevented from being present. A very Stanford, \$40,000,000; Bussell Sage, \$15,-complimentary communication was that of 000,000; J. B. Keene, \$15,000,000; S. J. His Lordship Bishop Bond, who expressed Tilden, \$15,000,000; E. D. Morgan, \$10,-000,000; Bamuel Sloan, \$10,000,000; Comparture. Bev. Canon Ellzgood in presenting the Field, \$10,000,000; Hugh L Jewett, \$5,000,modore Garrison, \$10,000,000; Oyrus W address said that it was his pleasant duty to 000; J. DeNavarra, \$5,000,000; John W. have to read an expressive of the highest Garrett, \$5,000,000; W. W. Astor, \$5,000,000. -N. Y. Star.

UNITED STATES.

Moses Taylor, a prominent business man of New York, died this morning.

H. A. St. John, Monticello, N. Y., has assigned with liabilities of \$20,000.

A number of textile fabric manufacturers in Philadelphia have shut down with the view of curtailing expenses.

John Hously, a passenger by the steamer Blo Grande," became insane as the result of the excitement caused by the recent fire on that vessel.

There is reason to believe that there will be a general strike among the coal miners and iron workers of Ohio and Pennsylvania district on or before June 1st. The employers are said to be preparing to act in concert.

Mejor Beid, an old man, and one of the most influential colored citizens of Guilford county, N. C, on Sunday afternoon kloked his wife to death. The quarrel grew out of the attempt of Reid to criminally assault his own daughter. 'Beid was committed to jail.

It is understood that Barrios, President of Gautemala, is coming to this country to sound public opinion and confer with public men in regard to questions between Gautemala and Mexico, and upon the subject of the possible reunion of the five Central American States into a Federal republic.

The U.S. Post-Master-General has recommended that postage on second class matter (papers and magazines) be abolished. He also states that fourth class matter (merchandise) is carried at a loss, and if the Government is to be taxed for the transportation of either class, it should be for the second.

For years a feud has existed in Fort Wayne, Ind., between Rev. Dr. Steeman, and Drs. Swearinger and Myers. On Sunday, Steeman preached in the Methodist Church, and wearinger and Myers occupied a front pew. When Steeman finished he approached Swearinger and exclaimed, "I want you to stop making faces at me." Swearinger denied the accusation. The excitement in the congregation was intense, but the services, were afterwards proceeded with. Yesterday, Swearinger swore out a warrant for Steeman's arrest, charging him with provoking an assault. When the preacher met bis accuser in court he dealt him a stinging blow; between the eyes. Swearinger fell, and as he arose the pastor hit him again twice. The preacher was then taken away. Swearinger took out saother warrant the set of part

Mr. George Hibbard, for a long period connected with the Central Vermont Bailway, tonger Agent of the Canadian Paolifo.

The purchase of the entire site of the Ville of Hadrian in Rome by the Italian Governsystematic excavations, which have converted what was a chaotic mass of ruins and shrubs into a vast area of walls and pavements, in which the ground plans of the original design may be distinctly traced. In the present system of excavation at Rome the whole of the earth is removed, instead of being turned over and over in quest of sculptures, as was the practice of archeologists in the last century, when the great object of an excavation was to make is pay commercially by the sale of what was found.

Clifford Lloyd, the famous, has been 07% in London, and visiting the House of Commons. He has not, it seems, made a good impression on John Bright, who is said to have reported strongly against the return of B. M. to his post. A comical incident is stated to have occurred on his visit to the House. One of the members, rather fond of i joke, circulated a report in the House that Marwood, the national haugman, was in the lobby, and in a few seconds the place was crowded. It was only after Mr. Lloyd had been heartily stared at for five or ten minutes that he escaped to the Tea Boom in Mr. Bright's company.

THE LONDON "STANDARD" ON THE N. P.

LONDON (ENG.) OFFICE OF THE GLOBE, 151 Fleet street, E.O., May 19.

The Standard, in an editorial on Lord Lorne's Speech from the Throne, says :-- The glowing forecasts by which the National Policy was commended to the country have not been realized. It is hardly to be doubted that Canada in striking the United States struck England also. The natural capabilities of the Dominion account for the increase of its population and resources. The reports of the deputation of English tenant farmers of the fertility of available lands have done

more to attract than their accounts of the artificial desrness of many imported necessaries of life have done to repel the stream of labour. Even amid the jubilant tones of the Speech some apologetic notes of confession that the duties have done more to check than stimulate the great industries of mining and others which formed such an imposing feature of the old programmes of the National Policy.

John Durgin, who calls himself Grand Master of the Orangemen of Massachusetts, states that the letter read at the Irish indignation meeting in Boston Jast Tuesday purporting to represent the feeling of the Orangemen" in the struggle to free Ireland was wholly without the authority of the Grand Lodge. He says Orangemen are peaceful, law-abiding citizens of this country, and have no sympathy whatever with revolutionary

tactics. H. D. Miller states that he appeared at the Irish indignation meeting in Boston as the accredited representative of the Orange Order. He says there is no such thing as the Orange Order of Massachusette, of which Durgin claims to be the head. The Orange Order is an Order of Great Britain and Ireland, and no person can be an American citizen and an Orangeman at the same time.

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

MARSHAL KNOX'S SEABOH.

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United States Marshal Knox with his as sistants, Marshals Dowley, Brooks, Knox, Mellen and Bernhard, a representative of the British Consul's office, and a detective of Piskerton's force, boarded the Gunarder "Boythia" off Quarantine at day break yesterday. It was thought that the Phoenix Park assassing might possibly have boarded the "Soythia" at Queenstown when she touched there on Sunday, May 7, the day after the double murder. The Marshal was armed with four warrants, which had been issued by one of the United States Commissioners on an order signed by President Arthur. Marshal Knox and his assistants had been waiting for the "Soythia" in the revenue cutter "Dexter," and the quartermaster's steamboat "Chester A. Arthur, which had been put at his service, acted as a tender to the "Dexter."

Capt. Murphy and the officers of the "Soythia" were quite as anxions to learn the particulars of the assassination in Dublin and the events which followed it as the Marshals. were to discover the assassing. The officers of the vessel' had not noticed the assassing smong their passengers. They said that only three cabin passengers, two women and a man had been taken on at Queenstown, but 193 steerage passengers took passage at that point. The steerage passengers were ordered to assemble on the forward deck, and the Marshal and his men examined them apparently without regard to whether they shipped at Liverpool on the morning before the murder or at Queenstown nexi day. Those whose age, dress, families and general appearance rendered them unlikely subjects for suspicion were not questioned. Those who were questioned seemed to regard the procedure as a more feature of the entirely novel experience they were going through. Two men who did not answer to the meagre description sent over by the English Government, but who were reticent and surly, and had come aboard at Queenstown, were taken apart from the others and closely interrogated, but they proved not to be assassing or even Fenians. A third CODwhose appaarance W88 man. sldered sgainst him, was also taken into the cabin and cross examined, but it was found that he had taken passage at Liverpool. The man whose behavior seemed most like the possible behavior of an assassin proved to be a person who had been caught pilfering from his fellow passengers, and who imagined that the two steamboats and the host of officials had been turned out entirely on his account.

The women were all scrutinized by the marshals upon the chance that the assawsing might have donned female attire, and spent ten days in the close quarters of the forecastle without being betrayed by growing beards. Some of them had nursing babies, and nearly all wore their long hair in coils upon their uncovered heads or hanging down their backs. The assassing were not found among them. In order that no assassing should leap into the bay and escape, the Government vessels followed in the wake of the "Scythia."

As the passengers quitted the steamship and filed down the gangplanks to the barge which was to convey them to Castle Garden some of the Marshals took up a favorable position on the barge and scrutinized the passengers over again. They remained on the barge and mingled with the immigrants there and at Castle Garden besides going through the form of examining the baggage wherein it was thought the stained clothing and weapons of the assassins might possibly be hidden. Other officers went on the "Scythia" to the pier at the foot of Houston street, where it was said that a number of New York detectives scrutinized the vessel, as well as the swarm of idle people who came there with the same purpose.

While the Marshals were at Castle Garden the emigrants from the steamship "Wisconsin," which quitted Europe the day before the assassination, were disembarking from a barge that lay next to the one from the

pensing, with further coercive measures And then follows my own signature," said Mr. Parnell, as he sat down.

A BORNE IN THE HOUSE. Mr. Parnell read this letter attentively. He was listened to and received with signs of moderate approbation here and there. After long silence, Mr. Forster, with slow and ponderous deliberation, rose and asked Mr. Parnell whether he had read the whole letter. Instantly there was a tremendous uproar and vociferous cheers from the Opposition. Mr. Parnell replied that he read from a copy of his own letter.

Oaptain O'Shea read a paragraph omitted. by Mr. Parnell stating that it the reforms specified were made the Land Leaguers might act cordially with the Liberals in support of Liberal principies. The reading was received with cheers from the Opposition beaches.

REPORT OF THE COLONIZATION SO-CIETY OF THE DIOCESE OF MONTREAL.

To His Lordship MGR. EDOUARD CRAS. FABRE, Bishop of Montreal :

My Lord,-I have the honor to submit to your Lordship the third report of the Colonization Society of the Diocese of Montreal, of which you are the President. To aid in the construction of four chapels in Clyde, Ponsonby, Amberst and Arohambeault, and to plough the land of the Jesuits and for other expenses the Society had in hand at its last meeting the sum of \$857.74, and \$5,137.99 were collected this year, giving a total of \$5,995.73, out of which \$4,704.31 have been paid for chapels, etc., leaving a balance of \$1,291.42.

At its last meeting the Society undertook to aid in the construction of four new obspels in Arundel, Wolfe, Marchand and Ascencion, and to second the efforts of the Jesuits in Lake Nominingue. We have at present seven chapels where Mass can be celebrated, without counting the little house of the Fathers of Nominingue, and all these establishments possess the orgaments and altar linen necessary to Divine worship. We must not forget the fire bells which, by their joyous peals, revive the courage of the colonists. Two other bells, one of which weighs 1,000 pounds,await their new destination. Theestab- never would have won her if his mother had ishment of the Jesuite at Lake Nominingne will progress rapidly, for the Fathers have resolve to imitate their predecessors by being the first to advance into the depths of the woods and forests to give an example of devoted- the litigation. ness and sacrifice. Their merit will be much more considerable as the scene of their apostolic work will be 120 miles to the north of Montreal. I must make special mention of the efforts of the Rev. Father Bousselot and of his associates, who are making great sacrifices to found, on a solid and lasting basis, agricultural orphan asylums in Wentworth. Whoever knows Father Rous-selot can be sure in advance that this work, which will lead to the immediate colonization of Montcaim, will be crowned with success. The Bev. Father Prudhomme, cure of Lefevre, has displayed great zeal in the construction of the chapels of Ponsonby and Amherst. He has overcome more than one difficulty to attain this end. We owe a word of praise to Rev. W. Gauthier, whom Your Lordship has placed at St. Adolphe of Howard. He is well pleased with his new position, and already possesses the esteem and confidence of his parishioners, and there is every prospect of a comfortable residence

being procured for him. We can not pass over in silence the zea of the Rev. A. Therien, who gives both his time and his money to the work of establishing the Canton of Preston, where he has built a chapel at his own expense. L'Œuvre des Tabernacles of Montreal and St. Jerome have done their part by furnishing the, ornaments and linen necessary for divine worship in the five chapels. Mention must also be made of the many donations from priests and laymen, which constitute a valuable sum. An eminent citizen of this city has given the generous sum of \$150 as his share towards the building of the Chapel of Arundel. His. humility will not allow us to give his name, but it can not prevent us from tendering him our sincere thanks. Can a more noble use of one's savings be made for God and country. I have visited several Cantons in company with the Bev. Joseph Gaudet, Director of the Agricultural School at L'Assomption, and with Mr. A Masson, member of the Board of the Agricultural Society, and we have been glad to see that joy and happiness reign in the midst of this robust population, which is filled with the strongest hopes when it considers the prosperous future before it. We believe that the Jesuits will continue that the parish priests will take up the annual for everybody. Mr. Parnell, who is be-Hewed to have been in Paris for the last three limited means are far behind the spiritual limited means are far behind the spiritual wants of the colonists. Whoever mentions religion and country cannot fail to find a sympathetic echo in the heart of our clergy. The pastoral visit of Mgr. Duhamel, and the nine missions of Father Raynel have stirred up faith and religion in the heart of this courageous population ; it was a beautiful sight to see the piety and gayety of these good children of the forest; We cannot thank Your Lordship too much for your solicitude in favor of those brave citizens who know that you esteem them and that you will procure for them ministers of God for the spiritual welfare of their souls as far as the wants of your diocese will permit. The prospect of a railroad being built, the excellent quality of the soil, the everincreasing prosperity of a large number of colonisis, the advantageous market furnished | and Dr. Magnan reported that it was not posby the wood-yards, the rapid increase of colonization which, in the county of Argenteuil alone, numbers over 4,000 souls, as can be seen by the late census, the establishment of the Jesuits, the sympathy and the zeal which your Lordship displays in looking after the religious interests of this brave population, such are the many causes which will accelerate this colonization movement, the proportions of which are a subject of wonder to those who are close witnesses. We cannot calculate the benefits which Montreal will derive from all these new parishes. To judge of the fertility of the land of this immense region which begins at 40 or 50 miles from the Ottawa, let us cite the testimony of Mr. Bouchette, assistant commissioner of Crown Lands, given in his report of 1869 : The sections of La Riviere Rouge and of Le Lievre present, nevertheless, favorable exceptions to the results described above, inasmuch as Mr. Wagner reports that his line of exploration passed through a very extensive valley, which contains land of a superior quality, which cannot be surpassed by the land of Upper Canada or any known in the Province of Quebec. The wood which predominates is maple, white and red cherry, and in the low lands, cedar, ash, elm and spruce. The surface of the lands is only broken by small hills.

COMMENTS AND CLIPPINGS. According to a London paper Mr. Mackay

is going to build an enormous hotel in London. Very unpleasant stories are current of the

bad discipline of the Bacohante, in which the young English princes are. Queen Victoria's servants doffed their crape

armlets on Prince Leopold's wedding day, for the first time since his father's death. A meeting of English Quakers is to be held

this month to consider how the practice and system of the sect may be brought more hto harmony with the usages of the present day...

The European community in Egypt may be roughly divided as follows : Italians, 14,-000 ; French, 14,000 ; Austrains and Germans, 3,500 ; English, 3,500 ; other nationalities, 1,500; total, 36,500.

The substitution of a "b" for a " p" in the Boston Advertiser's otherwise beautiful account of some Emerson memorial services made a line of a poem appear : "We brayed and sang together.

The corporation of London received last year nearly \$3,000,000 for the duty it is entitled to levy on coal. This duty dates from 666, when it was permitted to rebuild London after the fire. It is now threatened with extinction.

Katie Morrison, a pegress, of Columbus, barque "Melicite" inward, bound to the port of Quebec, the first inward Ga, was a firm believer in conjury, and when Doctor Charlie, an operator in spells, handed sailing vessel of the season. The "Proher a bit of root wrapped in red fiannel, assuring her that it was a voudoo. charm, she gress ' fell down in a fit and nearly died. and making all possible speed to the relief of the "Peruvian" at the time of the accident,

Adison" d'Henzel, a professor of French ad a pair of trousers made by John Appo in Hartford, which were very tight. The professor would not take them, and was therefore called " an infernal swindler." He s covering on their heads. Even one of the lifeboats of the "Progress," enticed the tailor into his room, handed him pistol, and declared that a duel must be of in which some of the crew were saved, was very badly singed showing fought at once. Appo retired, and d'Henzel was fined \$2 in a police court.

Mrs. Mollie Carson is the plaintiff in an Indiana lawsuit, and her mother-in-law is the defendant. Mrs. Carson says in her complaint that James Carson wooed her, but not promised her \$600, payable as soon as the wedding was over. Two years have elansed. and the pair have lived happily together, but the money has not been paid. Hence

The Ladies' College at Cambridge, Eng-land, is in a most flourishing and healthy condition. Young ladies of any rank, and ladies of any age from 18 to 40, flock there, and to obtain entrance is becoming quite a matter of favor. Miss Gladstone, daughter of the Premier, is one of those who takes the deepest interest in the college, and it is expected will ere long be elected and appointed a principal.

At the recent reception in Paris, at the Academy, says the London Truth, a young American lady, who wore a cream-colored empire dress, the straight fold of which ended in a remarkable rufile, whose constituent parts were silk and lace, was, to say the least, conspicuous. Her bonnet was as rampantly picturesque as her ruffle, with large wide brim and high, conical crown, from the top of which floated five large plumes of feathers.

M. Renan is short, obese, and elderly. He has a full-moon face, but the nose, instead of being turned up, is heavy and dipping. The forehead is not high or particularly wide. All the lines bounding it are semicircular. Ary Renan, the son of Ernest, and the grandnephew of Ary Sclieffer, makes his debut in the Salon this year. He draws well, colors well, but does not, according to the London Truth, sufficient y observe the world in which he lives.

The accident was caused by the explosion Consternation prevailed at Windsor during the wedding day of Prince Leopold in of an oil lamp, the clothing of the man in the the minds of some in authority, caused by the room taking fire and rendering him powerless

BUBNING OF THE STEAMER " PRO GRESS." RIVER DU LOUP, MAY 18.

The inhabitants of this quiet little town were somewhat startied this morning on hearing the sad news of the burning of the tow-boat "Progress," which melancholy event took place at an early hour last night near Green Island, about ten miles below here, and the particulars of which as far as can be learned are somewhat as follows :---The "Progress" left Quebec yesterday morning with provisions and coal, &c., to go to the assistance of the Allan Line Mail Steamship "Peruvian" which was reported at Father Point on Sunday by passing steamships in the ice in the violnity of Newfoundland, with screw gone and wanting assis-tance. All appears to have gone well with the Progress " till about eight p.m. last night, when it is said fire declared itself in the lamp house; this cannot be verified and as yet how or where the fire

originated remains for the present a mystery. The most melancholy part of the affair rests in the fact that three human creatures on board the "Progress" are said to have been burned to death and their bodies as far as known still remain on board the burning vessel. The tug steamer "Besolute," Capt. Keilly, and owned by Mr. J. Wilson, a tow-boat pro-pristor of the city of Quebec, happened to be in the vicinity of the burning vessel about the time the fire declared itself, trying to make arrangements to tow the Norwegian

was, it is said, in mid-ohannel

which seems to have been all of a sudden as

the crew of the "Progress" were picked up

in two boats by the steamer "Resolute," some

without shoes or stockings and others without

the narrow escape the crew must have had.

The captain and crew of the doomed vessel

were landed from on board the "Resolute " at

12.30 this morning at the wharf, which is

situated about two miles distant from the

town and left by early train for Quebec, where

they will arrive this atternoon. The "Eeso

lute" returned again to the assistance

of the burning steamer and towed

her to the northwest end of the long wharf,

where the "Progress" grounded. On the ris-

ing of the tide at noon, the "Resolute" took

the still burning vessel in tow again and

safely moored her to the southwest side of the

wharf where the vessel will likely remain

till she barns out. The vessel

may be considered a total loss except the engines, which will likely be

saved. The "Progress" was considered the

finest boat of her kind in the Dominion, and

rendered much valuable service to the ship-

ping in and below Quebec during the close of

It could not be ascertained whether the pro-

visions and coals, &c., which she was carrying

to the assistance of the icebound "Peruvian."

were insured or not, but their value was said

to be worth \$20,000, making in all a loss of

RIVER DU LOUP WHARF, April 18 .- The

steamer "Resoluto" is at the wharf. The

steamer "Progress" is now sunk two acres

QUEBEC, May 18.-Nineteen of the crew of

the burned steamer "Progress" arrived up from

Riviere du Loup by this atternoon's train.

The names of the three unfortunate men who

perished in the flames are Edmond Petit, of

Deschambault, mate, unmarried; John Bap-

tiste Berube, of Ste. Anne de la Pocatiere,

fireman, married, and Octave Bigole, of

Carleton, P.Q. assistant pilot, unmarried.

above the wharf, in 9 feet at low water.

navigation.

about \$100,000.

The recently deceased Irish barrister, Macdenagh, who was one of the leaders in O'Connell's defence and conducted that of Parnell, was a character at the bar. He slways wore kid gloves in court, and came urer; William Rolleston, Minister of Lands thither in a carriage, rebed and got up in a quasi juvenile inshion. He had a devoted servant familiarly known as "the faithful Booney," who was an indispensable element in his existence. Macdonagh was one day promenading in faultless attire at Brighton, with his umprella open to ward off the rays of the sun, "the faithful Rooney" following at respectful distance. On their return Macdonagh asked : " What did they think of me; much struck whith my appearance ?" " Don't ask me to tell, don't," said Rooney scratching his head. "I command you," said his master. "Well, then, sir, when they see me following you in this way they say you're, lunatic and that I am your keeper." "Rooney," said Macdonagh looking very blank, "I shall go without you in the future."

The House of Lords has since Easter met at 4 instead of 5. The first day it sat twenty minutes, the second day thirty-five-justifying Lord Bath's prediction when it was proposed to meet at the earlier hour, that their lordships instead of adjourning in time for dinner, would now adjourn in time for five occupied about an hour.

The personnel of the reconstructed New Zealand Ministry is as follows :- Frederick Whittaker, Prime Minister and Attorney-General; Henry A Atkinson, Colonial Treasand Immigration and the Ministry of Mines; John Bryce, Native Minister ; Thomas Dick. Colonial Secretary, Minister of Justice and Minister of Education; A J Johnston, Minister of Public Works and Postmaster-General, and Richard Oliver without a portfolio.

"Grandpa, the sun is brighter in summer than in winter, is it not?"

"Yes, and it's warmer, and enjoys better health."

" why does it enjoy better health ?" "Because it gets up earlier."

Director Janner, who was charged with negligence in connection with the Ring theatre, fire, Vienna, has been sentenced to four months arrest. Geringer and Nitsche were sentenced to four and eight months imprisonment respectively, and to fast one day each month. They are also to pay six thon; sand dollars to the hre sufferers.

"The Beauty " of having a bottle of Perry Davis' Pain-Killer in the house is that you are prepared for the worst," Croup or o'clock tes. The whole sittings for a week Cholers. The Pain-Killer is a sovereign remedy. 117-2-WB



'82 May 24,

"Scythia." The two streams of passengers ran together in the Garden, and all were scrutinized sgain by the watchful Marshals who remained there.

At 5 o'clock in the alternoon United States Commissioner Osborn locked his office and went home -N. F. Sun.

MR. PARNELL'S SPEECH IN THE HOUSE.

THE "TREATY OF KILMAINHAM."

LONDON, May 15 .--- A boisterous scene was created in the House of Commons this evening by the sudden disclosure of the terms of what has now become known as the "treaty of Kilmsinham." Mr. Parnell himself undertook the task of enlightening the House upon the matter with the view of setting to advocate colonization in the diocese, and himself right and making the matter square days, had just come from presiding at a meetof the Irish party to consider what action they should take on the new Coercion bill. The meeting, however, had separated without doing any business, inasmuch as the blil, which ought to have been in the hands of the members by Saturday, had not yet been issued. This delay was thought to have been due to changes in the text rendered necessary by the representations which the Irish judges have made to the Government opposing the temporary abolition of trial by jury and throwing the onus upon the judicial bench. Mr. Parnell, in the middle of the question time, rose and asked permission to make

A PERSONAL STATEMENT,

which he proceeded to do by reading a letter from himself, dated Kilmainham Jail, April 28, and addressed to Captain O'Shea. In this letter, which was of considerable length, Mr. Parnell expressed regret that Captain O'Shea had left the Albert mansion before Mr. Parnell reached London at the time of his parole, inasmuch as after their previous conversations he deemed it proper that Mr. Justin Mc-Carthy should be put in possession of the views which he had ex-pressed. These views were that on pressed. the question of arrears a settlement had become imperatively essential, and if this were of a satisfactory kind it would enable the Irish party to show the small tenants that they were being met with justice and gener-osity, from which he confidently hoped that by the efforts which they would then strenuously and unremittingly be able to make outrages and intimidation would be stopped. As regarded further ameliorating measures, the lesscholders must be put upon the same footing as ordinary tenants in the matter of fair rent, because so long as a large number of people were left outside the Act discontent must exist, and the matter must be regarded as unsettled. He further hoped that some compromise on the tenure clauses of the Land Act would be arrived at for their better amendment, and that the purchase clauses, which all parties: have now adopted (here Mr. Parnell looked with triumph at Sir Stafford Northcote and Mr. W. H Smith), would receive, immediate, expansion and application, "The result of the programme thus sketched would, he said, be regarded by the country as a practical settlement of the land question of Ireland, and he believed that the Government would then be justified in dis-

The whole humbly submitted

I have the honor to remain, the very humble and obedient servant of your Lord hip,

Montreal, May, 1882.

receipt of an anonymous letter, stating, that an attempt the same night would be made at Claremont to steal the bride's jewellery. Precautions were at once taken, and two con-stables, with a sergeant of the Metropolitan Police, were hurrledly despatched from Windsor in the afternoon, and six mounted guard during the night.

The rules made by Lawyer Davenport of St. Louis for the conduct of his wife while she was on a visit to this city were recently given in this column. In his answer to ber petition for a divorce he awears that she wrote out rules for him at the same time. They had quarrelied through jealousy, he says, and each was distrustful of the other. Her stipulations were that he should, not stay out after 10 p.m. during her absence, spond more than two evenings a week at his club, go to any public entertainment, or call on any woman under 45 years of age.

The revival of the prize ring is a feature of moment in England. Prize fights are far more common than would appear from the occasional proceedings in a court of law. And although the days of the Duke of York, Lord Barrymore and Lord Waterford are gone, the noble patron is not quite extinct, for fame has often syllabled the name of an Earl who loves nothing more than to send for to London or bring with him to one or the other of his ancestral halls a brace of bullies and set them at one another in his private grounds for his private delectation.

A committee appointed by the French Chamber of Deputies on the proposed new law of divorce have had before them experts in nervous diseases. Of these, Prof. Charcot sible to declare absolutely that insanity is incurable except in general paralysis, in which case the patient dies in five years, thus bringing about a natural dissolution of the marriage. The committee, therefore, rejected the proposition of making insanity a cause for annulling the marriage contract. The Union Medicale, comments as follows; "We would have thought that insanity, which may beeven rigorously speaking-curable, would have been considered one of the most urgent causes for divorce because it is so terribly hereditary."

As a philosophic feature of the late Leopold wedding, the figure of the old King of the Netherlands stood distinctly out. With the help of his young wife he manages to bear his years and infirmities bravely. The young Queen's example and advice will do much to ward enabling her sister to face the possibility of frequent attendance in a sick room and the privation of amusement induced by the compulsory association with an invalid. The tact and cleverness of the Queen of the Netherlands has inspired the greatest respect and veneration among the Dutchmen, and in their simplicity they express the greatest gratitude to their King for having married and made such decent end to the turbulent life which the gay young widower of sixty seven was leading in emulation of his son the late Prince of Orange. All this is changed, and, thanks to the firmness and discretion of the little Queen, who had a double claim on the love of Dutch people, she has saved their old King and provided them with a new one for the day when the used up one can be saved no

to put the fiames out, which soon communi cated to the light wood-work of the room. The fire raged with great fory, baffling every effort of the crew to subdue it, and was soon beyond control. The crew then took to the boats. The tug steamer "Resolute" was fortunately in the vicinity and rescued the crew with the exception of the three men above mentioned. The vessel was the largest and most powerful tug in the harbor. There is an insurance on her of \$30,000, about onethird her value, divided among the following companies :- City of London, \$10,000, North British, \$5,000, Imperial, \$5,000, Commercial Union, \$5,000, Canada, \$5,000.

New Abvertisements.

Fowle's Pile and Humor Cure

I WARRANT ONE BOTTLE a per/ect cur

for all the worst forms of Piles, 2 to 4 in all the worst cases of LEPROSY, SCROFULA, PSORI

worst cases of LEPHONY, SUROFULA, PSORI-ASIS, CANCER, ECZEMA, SALT RHEUM, RREUMATISM, KIONEYS, DYSPEPSIA, CATARRH and all diseases of the Skin and Blood. Si a bottle. Sold everywhere. Send to Boston for 32 page pamphlets free, showing its wonderful curse. H. D. FOWLE, Chemist, Boston and Montreal.

In case of failure, dealers please refund the noney and charge it back to me, 113 tts

There is no excuse for suffering from

CONSTIPATION

nd a thousand other diseases that owe

their origin to a disordered state of the stomach and Bowels, and inaction of a

the Digestive Organs, when the use of

DR. HENRY BAXTER'S

MANDRAKE BITTERS

will give immediate relief, and

in a short time effect a perma-

nent cure. After constipation follows

Biliousness, Dyspepsia, Indi-

gestion, Diseases of the Kid-

tism, Dizziness, Sick Head-

ache, Loss of Appetite, Jaun-

dice, Apoplexy, Palpitations,

Eruptions and Skin Diseases, 📩

etc., all of which these Bitters will

speedily cure by removing the cause.

Keep the Stomach, Bowels, and Digestive Organs

's good working order and perfect health

will be the result. Indics and others subjec

to SICK HEADACHE will find relief

and permanent cure by the use of these Bitters.

PURIFY THE BLOOD

by expelling all Morbid Secretions.

PRICE 25 CTS. PER BOTTLE.

For cale by all dealers in medicine. Send ad-dress for pamphlet, free, giving full directions.

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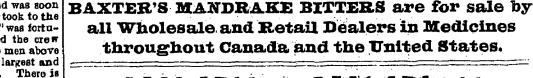
6/13

HENRY, JOHNSONS & LORD, PROPS.,

. . . Caratari lars MONTREAL

Being tonic and mildly purgative they

neys, Torpid Liver, Rheuma- 🖈





THE CAUSE OF DISEASE IN THE

STOMACH, KIDNEYS & NERVOUS SYSTEM!

Below will be found a brief Summary of a Lecture upon the Liver, delivered before the Edeclic



The Liver has been known as the great blood-maker and blood-purifier of the diroula-tion. From its size and spongy structure, it plays a most important part in the animal economy, as regards assimilation and nutrition. Food taken in the month and soled upon by the digestive organs or the stomach is converted into Glucose or Preptone, and in these forms enters the Portal yeln. Here, by the action of the Liver, these subtances are converted into a form of sugar and pass out of the Liver by a large vein, called the Hepatic vein, into the general circulation. The new material now formed serves two purposes, viz. 't the maintenance of heat in the body and satisfing in the cell growth of the system . Tr. Murchison says... 'The composition of bile and its secretion is, very complex. It is constantly being secreted by the Liver, and, increasing suddenly before eating, gradually decreases as soon as the appetite is satisfied and feeding ceases." Now, if this most important organ of the body becomes torpid, or the passage of bile interfered with, emaciation and disease ensue. The patient complains of a feeling of weight and fullness of the opigastrium. 2. Distantion of the Siomach and Bowels by wind. 3. Heartburn. 4. A feeling of wearinees, pairs in the limbs, and great sleepiness after meals. 5. A bad taste in the month, expectally in the morning, and furred iongue. 6. Censignion, with occasional attacks of diarrhoes. 7. Heradache in front of head.

7. Headache in front of head. 8. Depression of spirits and great melancholy, with lassitude and a disposition to leave everything for formorrow. All of the above symptoms go to show functional derangement of the Liver; and now comes the great importance of any error made as to the condition of the patient. He should imme-diately provide himself with a LIVER STIMULANT, the mest common form of which is a PHI. Daily experience shows that this, when the PHI is compounded properly, is the readlest mode of inciting and promoting the action of the Liver, and can be almost always relied on. I have devoted many years of my life, as many of you now before me know, to compound ug a purgatives, and therefore have made a Pill, one of which is an active and thorough dose. I have called it

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Dr. Haydock's New Liver Pill. The People Know Them! The People Use Them! The People Praise Them! WHAT HUNDREDS OF LETTERS SAY FROM PATIENTS ALL OVER THE HABITABLE GLOBE. Dr. Haydock, your new Liver Pill has rid me of all billounness. No more noxicus doess for me of five or ten pills taken at one time. One of your pills Choiera Morbus. The dear young thing got well in a day. Your pills are marvellous. Thanks, Doctor. My headache has left me. Thanks, Doctor. My headache has left me. Thanks, Doctor. My headache has left me. Thanks, Doctor. My headache has left me, Send me another vial to keep in the house. no more nearances. Your vial of Dr. Haydock's Liver Pills cured me of terrible neuralgia and pains in the head. Send two vials. I want one for a poor family. Send me five vials of your New Liver Pills by return mail. Doctor, my biliousness and headache are all fonce. Our doctors treated me for chronic constipa-tion, as they called it, and at last said I was incurable. Your new Liver Pills cured me. I had no appetite; Dr. Haydock's New Liver Pills gave me a hearty one. Dr. Haydock has cured my headache that was gone. For all Diseases of the Hidneys, Retention of Urine, Dr. Haydook's New Liver Pills are a perfect cure. One pill will satisfy the most skeptical. For Female Diseases, Nervous Prostration, Weakness, General Lassinde, Want of Appetite, and Sick Headache, Dr. Haydoor's New Liver Pills will be found an Effectual Remedy. but Remedy. They are universal in their effects, and a cure can almost always be guaranteed. Each Vial Contains: Twenty Fills-One Fill is a Dose-serverice, Twenty-five Cents:: For Sale by all Druggists and them we will mall them tree to any address on receipt of 25 cents. Five vials for \$1. BUY AT ONOR. DO NOT DELAY. rive 66Q1 ₩IJ and Cantion I-Druggists are desired to notice that the iname of J. H. Francis, sole agent, is written across each doz. packages of Hardook's Liver Fills. All without this are counterfeits. imn 780é

May 24, 1882.

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE

OUR ANGLO-IRISH LETTER.

The second of the second s

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.) LONDON, May 4.

Another move in the game of Irish shuttlecock, played by the great mester or political cook; played by the great instant of pointers is the seventy yards behind. Following up gome days, those who take an interest in Irish were three steamers, one for the press, one affairs were on the tiptoe of expectation about the declaration, which the grand old man (as bis devotees call Mr. Gladstone) made last erat that could go the pace. Hanlan seemnight. Most of the Land Lesgue Branches ed at his case both as to form and personal appearance, while the Australian looked haghad special meetings called for nine o'clock gard and worn, and, on occount of the to consider the declaration, and to take such steps as might be thought necessary either wayslets, was confused in his rowing-in a for or against it. The English House of word, he was out of the hunt. We Irish are Commons is regulated on the aristocratic a wide-spread race, for even here on the plan of making it as difficult as possible for Thames side at Barnes we mustered pretty any one except members to get inside. There strong, as the cheers which greeted the vicare two galleries to which the public are ad-mitted—one, for strangers, and one for distory of the Hiberno Canadian clearly indicated. Turning on my heel to get to the tinguished visitors-each gallery bolding railway station, I heard my name shouted in about forty people; and this is all the accoma strong Milesian accent from stentorian modation there is for the public in the par-liament which controls the British Empired lungs. Looking round, I saw a number of fellow-countrymen, who rowed the twelve To get to either of those galleries there is a miles from London, and now were going back lot of humiliating ceremony to go through, on the turn of the tide. Taking my seat in and frequently people wait for hours and then the boat we went with four oars down not be admitted. Those two little galleries atream at a swinging pace. Reaching are one over the other at the end of the Putney, where there was a vast multitude of stream at a swinging pace. Reaching chamber; while along the sides, for the enpeople, we went on shore to await the arrival tire length of the House, there are for Peera and Peeresses two magnificent galleries which of Hanlan. Here, in a vehicle, I met the Executive of the Southwark Land League, are scarcely ever used; but, then, we love a and receiving an invitation to join them 1 lord and worship his wife. The swells returned to London on wheels. At. Batterses, mustered, however, on the night of Gladone of three gentlemen standing on the sidestone's declaration, because they knew that walk, asked us who won, to which one of our England's greatest statesman was about party replied— the Land League to be sure to do an act of justice, and acknowledge in drawing from the questions the bitter re-Parliament a Land League victory. In the | mark-you and the Land League to-Hanlan outer lobby there was an excited crowd, and is, undoubtedly, the greatest carsman that ever appeared on English waters, or, perhaps, the inner one was full of ex-M. P.'s, journalists and others who had the entree, the whole. ever the world produced, and in this country, hes, by his victories, done a deal to put Canada before the public. This evening a being kept in due fear and trembling by a number of policemen. In Palace Yard there was another crowd watching the members as great meeting was held in Spurgeon's Taberthey came down to the House, the most of nacle, to consider the best plan of pushing them receiving recognition from their adthe agitation for the disestablishment and mirers, while several mounted messengers disendowment of the church. were in waiting to carry reporter's copy to The tabernacle will seat bix thou-the different newspaper offices. Altogether sand people, and the vast building there was a scene of bustle and excitement was crowded in every part, while the like of which has not been witnessed for multitudes could not get admission. There the resolution. (Cheers from the Home Bule were in waiting to carry reporter's copy to a long time. Gladstone made his pronouncewere on the platform twelve members of Parliament, all ready to make war on the huge ment, and ten minutes after the newspaper boys were shouting-"Besignation of Mr. church establishment to which Englishmen pay so heavily for looking after their souls—that is to say the Forster, and release of the Irish members." In the chamber itself, during the delivery of the speech, there was a deal of excitement, portion of them professing to have souls, bemore especially among the Tories, who pre-tend to see in Mr. Parnell everything that is cause hundred of thousands of them say they don't believe that man has anything of the kind, consequently need not trouble himself wicked; while the Irish party by their cheers about saving it from the big fire of the here-after. The Archbishop of Canterbury receives were giving the House to understand they knew their own power. I was in the lobby after. The Archbishop of Canterbury receives speaking to a prominent M.P., and he said about fifteen thousand pounds per annum and that the entire change of front was due to two large palaces to live in. Lambeth your Canadian resolutions and to pressure Palace, the town residence of the Archbishop, from the United States. A sore point with was at one period of English history the seat the Tories is that Sir John A. Macdonald is a | of a line of the Saxon kings, but has, however, been the home of the prelates of Canter-bury since the middle of the twelfth century. Privy Councilior, and did not in the matter of the resolutions consult his colleagues. The following is from the Standard, an out and out It is an ancient looking pile, but the chapel Tory paper, and it is a sample of how the which was tounded by Archbishop Boniface blue-blooded party look upon Ireland; but, in 1244 and since scarcely undergone any repairs, seems the most antiquated. In the thank God, both Liberals and Tories must, in the future, concede to Irishmen, at all events, a voice in the governing of their country.

Messrs. Parnell, Dillon, Biggar, McCarthy, Captain "Moonlight," and the other leaders | Cardinal in England before the late Dr. of the Land Lesgue, are to be sincerely congratulated on their complete triumph. The policy of outrage has been entirely successful. But one thing is wanting to make all perfect, and that is the appointment to the Chief Secretaryship of Ireland of the Minister whose words have so greatly encouraged, or have, at any rate, been understood to encourage, the action of the Leaguers; and this final step, it is said, the Premier proposes to to the front, but the roots of the establish-bring about. The criminal classes throuhgout ment are so firmly fixed that it is not easy to the country will not be slow to take the hint which is thus given them. A few murders and barbaritles some twelve years ago pointed public opinion is strongly running against it. me entirely, and I have had no pains since. The Tabernacle meeting is but the beginning the authors of the outrages, or their inspirers, demanded; more murders and barbarities have this Parliament be vigorously carried on to his wealthy son's house in Cincinnati, fed on concession-abject surrender indeed-to the party whose doctrines have been enforced by the cold-blooded assassination of innocent men, women, and children, and the inhuman maining of helpless cattle, is a national disgrace; but those who hold such opinions as members for Birmingham. Mr. Davitt will, of course, be released, to join in the rain of congratulation that has now been raised ; and it is only to be lamented that the eminent young patriots who killed Sergeant Brett some years ago have been unfortunately hanged, and cannot be included in the general amnesty. How terrible the lot of the unhappy loyalists will became can only be known to those who have had experience of Ireland in these later days. Poor Loyalists. I wonder how America ever managed to recover their loss when they went out bag and baggage before the march of intelligence, progress, and the Revolution. On the first of the month I went to see the rowing match between Hanlan, of Toronto, and Trickett the Australian. The day was beautiful, a clear bright sunshine, with light fleecy clouds overhead and a rather high bracing wind blowing down stream. Patney, where the men were to start from, is on the south or Surrey side of the Thames, eight miles above London. A few years ago it was a distinct little town, but now it is connected with the great city by lines of streets, with here and there a market garden or a green field. Search the world round and it would not be easy to find in it a prattier scenic picture than the Thames above Longon at this season of the year. At ten o'clock I left Waterloo Station and arrived at Putney at half-past ten. The little place was one scene ing about in groups, but doing little or no business as no one would lay against the Canadian. Although rowing was the printo a student of a people's manners and customs, were highly interesting. Having some time to spare I walked along the tow-ing path towards Mortlake, where the race ended, the distance between Patney and Mortloke being five miles. Everywhere along the path there were crowds of people, but on the north or Middlesex bank of the Village of Barnes, four miles from Putney, having it always on hand. and one from Mortlake. Here there was an

Mr. H. F. MacOarthy, Chemist, Ottawa, writes: "I have been dispensing and jobbing Northrop & Lyman's Emulsion of Cod Liver wait before the cry was raised by young lads up in the trees here they come with Hanlan in front. Thousands of necks were now stretched to the utmost to see as far Oll and Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda as possible down the circuitous river. Another minute and Toronto's champion was in front

for the past two years, and consider that there is no better preparation of the same kind in of where I stood, while his opponent was at the market. It is very palatable, and for least seventy yards behind. Following up chronic coughs it has no equal."

CANADA AND IRELAND. SCENE IN THE BRITISH HOUSE OF COMMONS ON

THE COSTIGAN RESOLUTIONS. [From the Times of May 2nd.]

Mr. CALLAN asked leave to postpone the following questions, which stood in his name on the notice paper :---

"To ask the First Lord of the Treasury whether his attention has been called to the telegraphic despatch in the Times of April 22nd, under date-

" ' OTTAWA, April 20. "In to-day's sitting of the Dominion House of Commons, Mr. Costigan, a Conservative, moved that an address should be presented to the Queen, praying that a form of self-government should be granted to Ireland similar to thet enjoyed by Canada, and that clemency should be extended to the political prisoners in Ireland. Mr. Blake, the leader of the Opposition, made a powerful speech in favor of Home Rule for Ireland. Sir John Macdonald, the Fremier, also supported the resolution proposed by Mr. Costigan, which was unanimously adopted. Sir John Macdonald stated that he would see that the necessary steps were taken to have the address prepared, in order that it might be sent to the Senate for concurrence.' Whether he will have any objection to direct that a copy of the said address be laid upon the table of the House; and whether he purposes

taking any action in the matter ?" Mr. GLADSTONE-This question has been for some time on the votes, and relates to the proceedings of a public body. I think, therefore, that it would be well if I were to answer a portion of it, at any rate. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. CALLAN-I wish to make an addition to members.)

Mr. GLADSTONE-No; I was not aware that the Senate had concurred in the proceeding referred to by the hon. member. The address has not yet been transmitted in the regular manner, and cannot be presented to Parliament, because we are not officially cognizant of the document. I may observe, however, that the question referred to in the address appertains exclusively to the Imperial Parliament and Government; and I may add that so much of the subject matter of that address as comes within the discretion of the Executive had our close and constant attention before the suggestion contained in the address reached us in any shape from any quarter.

Sir H. Wolff asked whether Sir J. Macdonald was not a member of the Privy Council, and whether, therefore, he was not re sponsible to the House of Commons for any advice which he might tender to the Crown?

old parish church attached to the palace lies Mr. GLADSTONE-That is a question upon Reginald, Cardinal Pole, who flourished in which I ought probably to consult with the the reign of Queen Mary, and was the last legal advisers of the Government. My impression, however, is that a gentleman who Wiseman. Lambeth Palace, and Addiscombe becomes a Privy Councillor, though he may Palace with its splendid private pleasure be a Minister in Canada, and, as such, directly grounds near Croydon, and seventy-five thouresponsible to the Canadian Parliament, sand dollars a year is not had for a man who must come under responsibility in exactly the professes to follow Peter who was a fisherman, and Paul who was a tent maker same degree as any other member of the Privy Council.

and labored with his own hands to avoid being a weight on the brothren. The church Mr. W. Magnire, merchant, Franklin, question is now in England rapidly coming writes: I was afflicted with pain in my shoulder for eight years-almost helpless at times-have tried many remedies, but with topple it over. It will, however, go over and that before long, because at present the tide of no relief, until I used Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil. After a few applications the pain left

A blind old man is kent in the cel



THE WEBER BABY GRAND. RECEIVED HOME.

THE WEBER PIANO"

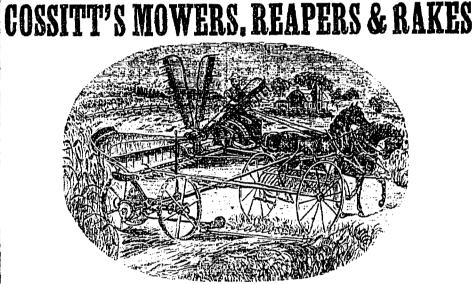
Is generally acknowledged the grandest instrument of music which has ever appeared in the household, or adorned the Lyric Stage. Its tones are pure and beautiful beyond all others. It is sweet, sympathetic and plaintive, or loud, grand and majestic, at the will of the performer. In its capacity to portray feeling, and in its wonderful power of expression, it stands absolutely without a rival. The duration of its tones, quick responsive action, and perfect mechanism, place it, in the estimation of its tones, quick responsive action, and perfect intentifish, place it, in the estimation of all musical people, above and beyond all its compe-titors. For many years the "Weber" Piano was used only by the wealthy and musical aristocracy of the United States; but since the Philadelphia Exhibition, where it was first placed before the public in competition with the great makers of the world, the demand for it has been unprecedented. The first second-hand instrument of this maker, offered at public competition

in Montreal, though a square several years in use, realized \$515.00. This was far above the price reached by any other piano, and shows that a good piano, like a good painting, will always command its price.

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SITT'S OFFICE AT ST. SAU	IVEUR TOLL-BAR, S	T. SAUVEUR, QUE.
P. T. 1	LEGARE,	Agent.
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TRIS ZATION COMPANY (LIMITED.



NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

DEOVINCE OF QUEREC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL, SUPERIOR CO. RT. No. 273. Dance Ezilda Bougie, of the City and Dis-trict of Montreal, wife of Didier Leonard, of the same place, Nalimaker, duly authorized to ester en justice. Plaintiff, vs. Didier Leonard, Nali-maker, of the same place, Defendant. An action in this cause. Montreal, the Nav. 1882

Montreal, ith May, 1832. T. & C. C. DE LORIMIER, 596 Attorneys for Plaintiff. **DROVING: OF QURIEC, DIST & LOT OF** MONTREAL, SUPERIOR COURT. No. 225. Dame Esther Lazarus, of the City of Moni-real, wife of Levi Abrahams, of the same place, Trader, duly authorized a cster en justice. Plaintiff, vs. Levi Abrahams, of the same place, Trader, Defendant. An actiou for separation as to property hav been issued in this cause. Montreal, 20th April, 1882. T. & C. C. DE LORIMIER. 296 Attorneys for Plaintiff.

PERFECTLY RELIABLE ARTICLE -OF-HOUSEHOLD USE -IS THE-

COOK'S FRIEND BAKING POWDER.

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

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

BETAILED EVEBYWHERE.

None genuine without the trade mark on

peckage. 6 G 572 A WEEK. \$12 a day at home castly made. Costly outfit free. Address TRUE Co., Augusta, Maine. 15-G

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FIVE DOLLARS

YOU CAN BUY A WHOLE

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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 Prize, as there are NO BLANKS.

The Three Highest Prizes Amount to 200,000 Florins, 20,000 Florins, 15,000 Florins,

Any bonds not drawing one of the above prizes must draw a Premium of bot less than

200 Florins.

The next drawing takes place on the let of JUNE, and every Bond bought of us on or before the 1st of June is entitled to the whole premium that may be drawn thereon on that date.

date. Out-of-town orders sent in Registered Letters. and enclosing Five Dollars, will scence one of these Bonds, for the next Drawing. For orders, circulars, and any other informa-tion address:

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No. 150 Broadway, New York City. ESTABLISHED IN 1574.

N.B.-In writing, please state that you saw this in the TRUE WITNESS. %23" 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

\mathbf{SH}	AMERICAN	COLONI
	TATION CONDAN	

demanded; more murders and barbarities have this farmament be vigorously carned on to his weating son's house in Christiant, ied on in the present year of grace, brought prepare the country for a disestablishment cry scraps from the servants' table, clothed in about greater reforms—the preliminary at the next election. The church is the main step to reforming the Irish landlord off the face of the earth, and dividing the spoil. The other follows, and this is so well known him. face of the earth, and dividing the spoil. the other follows, and this is so well known There may be some persons still in this to those who would perpetuate the worse than country who will persuade themselves that pagan worship of Boyalsy, that they will, like Irish landlords, fight a hard battle, but in the end will be defeated as the Irish landlords are to-day. They fleeced the people of Ireland long enough under the pretence of law and order-exactly the same with the church establishment. It is under the name of law, these are behind the age and out of place in robbing people who do not believe in ber a country the Government of which is in the communion, but emphatically protest against it is because gored dresses are not fashionhands of the present Prime Minister and the a law which will sell the bed from under them to pay for their souls being sent to | Heaven.

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The taberpacie will seat six thou-

ANGLO CELT.

THE DANVILLE FIBE.

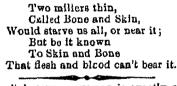
DEAR SIR,-The 14th of May, 1882, will be a day of long remembrance among the people of Danville. This beautiful little village without exaggeration the nicest between Montreal and Quebec, is now in ruins. About half-past three o'clock p.m. a fire broke out in Mr. Goodhue's Tannery, unfortunately situated in the very heart of the village, surrounded on all sides by very choice buildings, and in about half an hour the whole place was in a complete mass of flames. The fire engine was soon on hand, but owing to a strong north wind and inconvenience of getting water nothing could be done to check the fiames. All his buildings, consisting of office, belt factory, where about fifty Lands

were employed, are reduced to ashes. The following are the names of the parties burned out :- Messrs. Stockwell's store, post office, dwelling houses and barns and seven or nine head of fat cattle, Dr. Spheres, A. Burbank, Dr. Darche, F. X. Darche, dwelling house, Mountain, shop and house. Bique, Rev. McKillean, Lawyer Carter, N, Oleveland, C. Cleveland, Dauville Academy, F. A. Brien, M18. McGovern, Tetu, McHol-land, J. Burke, Smith, McCallum, Houstan, Miss M. O'Neill and M. O'Neill, Farewell's of bustle; carriages plying for hire, women with large baskets of flowers stilling buildings, except dwelling house. If those penny for cocoa nuts, three carte turned out to a man to save the village. The fire was strongly fought at the corner of the strong to the police, betting man walk the police turned out to a man to save the village. The fire was strongly fought at the corner of the strong to the police betting man walk the po would have gone. Gordon & Bourgeois had a narrow escape. A great many things were ciple attraction there were many other sights saved, but damaged and lost. Most every and pastimes of one kind or another, which one is insured. Danville which was once remarkable for its commerce, activity and so altractive to all strangers, is now smouldering away.

т. Р. Н.

It is a remarkable fact that Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oll is as good for internal as ex-ternal use. For disease of the lungs and river most of the property is private. Con- throat, and for rheumatism, neuralgia, crick sequently the mass of the people were on the in the back, wounds and sores, it is the best south side. I travelled on till I got to the known remedy, and much trouble is saved by

Jacob Loockman, Buffalo, says he has been immense multitude of people waiting for the using it for rheumatism. He had such a race, and enjoying livelf in its own way. I have back that he could do nothing; but one Taking up a good position I had not long to bottle entirely oured him.



It isn't because a woman is exactly afraid of a cow that she runs away and screams, but able.

FOR

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

ABOUT MARK TWAIN.

NOW THE GREAT BILLIARD PLAYER BROAME .A MISSISSIPPI PILOT.

From the Times Democrat.

8

In order to obtain an account of how Mark Twain became a pilot, the reporter yesterday made inquiries among old steamboat men, and was rewarded by receiving information to the effect that the great humorist had first served as a pilot under Capt. H. E. Bixby, who is now commander of the Anchor line steamer " City of Baton Bouge."

As soon as the reporter heard this he turned his footsteps in the direction of the levee, and, boarding the "City of Baton Bouge," found Captain Bixby seated on the boiler-deck with his little blue eyed daughter in his lap, and engaged in assisting her to arrange a number of picture blocks which were scattered over the bottom of a chair.

When the reporter approached and stated the object of his visit, the old captain's eyes brightened with the recollection of former days.

"Well, sir," he said, "the first time that I met Mark Twain, or knew that such a person existed, was in 1857. At that time I was the chief pilot on the "Paul Jones," a boat that made occasional trips from Pittsburg to New Orleans. One day, while we were coming down the Mississippi, a long, angular hoosier-like young fellow, whose limbs appeared to be fastened with leather hinges, entered the pilot-house, and in a peculiar, drawling voice, said : 'Good mawning', sir. Don't you want to take er piert young fellow and teach 'im how to be er pilot ?'

"No, sir, there is more bother about it than it's worth.'

441 wish you would, mister. (I'm en printer by trade, but it don't 'pear to 'gree with me, and 1'm on my way to Central America for my health. I believe I'll make er tolerable good pilot 'cause 1 like the Tiver.'

" What makes you pull your words that way ?

"I don't know, mister; you'll have to ask my ma. She pulls hern, too. Ain't there some way that we can fix it so that you'll teach me how to be a pilot.

"'The only way is for money.'

" ' How much are you going to charge ?' " Well, I'll teach you the river for \$500." "Geewhilikens! he! he! I ain't got \$500, but I've got five lots in Keckuk. Iowa. and 2,000 acres of land in Tennessee that is worth two bits an acre any time. You can have that if you want it.'

"I told him that I did not care for his land, and after talking a while he agreed to pay \$100 cash, \$150 in twelve months, and the balance when he became a pilot. He was with me for a long time, but sometimes took ocasional trips with other pilots. At the breaking out of the war he was a regular pilot on the "Alonzo Childs," and remained on that boat until she was turned into a Confederate ram, when he got through the lines, and going to Hannibal, Mo., his native town, enlisted as a three months volunteer in the Confederate army under General Price. At the expiration of the time of his enlistment he went out to Nevada, where his brother, Orion Olemens, was filling the position of Secretary of the Territory. Out there he drifted into journalism, and gradually, developed the humor which has since made him famous."

"Did you ever hear from him after he went out west?" inquired the reporter.

"Yes, he used to write to let me know of his whereabouts. On his return from the Holy Land he sent me a letter, which containued his wedding card. The wording of the letter, as near as I can remember, was as follows : - " Thirty tons of paper have been used in publishing my book, "Innocents Abroad." It has met with a greater sale than dive, recovering from his weakness, any book ever published except "Uncle resumed his original attitude. All the Abroad." It has met with a greater sale than Tom's Cabin." The volumes sell from \$3 to other Ministers retained their posi-

THE CAUSES OF THE TROUBLE.

THE EGYPTIAN OBISIS.

LONDON, May 16 .--- The Egyptian struggle is virtually one for autonomy and separation from the suzerainty of the Sublime Porte. The movement began in 1866, when the late ruler of the country, Ismail I., assumed the title of Khedive, or King of Egyp!, in virtue of a firman from the Sultan limiting the succession to the direct heirs the Mehemet All. In that year ot Ebedive certainly increased hia the tribute to the Sultan of Turkey, but at the same time he secured for himself the right of negotiating independent treaties. In the

same year he annexed by a short war a considerable territory in Darfur, and subsequently opened an International Court, which, if it had been properly managed, might have had a beneficial effect on trade. The late Khedive, by his expenses incurred in building iron. clads-which, after all, he had to sur-render to Turkey-and in making war on Abyssinia, involved the exchequer to a terrible degree. These embarrassments were added to by his being obliged to take part in the Russo-Turkish war and to send a military contingent under the command of his son Tewfik, the present Kbedive. His life also was one of luxury and sensuality, which, added to the other causes, forced him to apply to the money lenders for relief. A series of bad bargains with French and English concessionaires may be said to have completed his ruin and rendered him absolutely insolvent. His "bankers" had made repayment sure by supervising the finances of the country, which they have done prudently and wisely. But the Khedive having proved unfaithful to his Suzerain, and tried against the will of the powers behind the throne to assert his independence of the Sultan, was sent about his business. A bloodless revolution took place in 1879, and Tewfik his son reigned in his stead. Economy of the most rigid sort was now the order of the day, but the real rulers of the country were England and France. Tewfik is a mild-mannered youth of honorable and right feeling, but with no energy of resources. He is an accomplished prince but in reality little more than a docile in-

strument in every intrigue. He has a powerful enemy in his father; who has not by any means abandoned the hope of yet being returned to his throne. In this hope he is also encouraged by Italy, who trusts to his promise to offer her every facility for establishing herself commercially and politically on the western shore of the Red Ses, in return for her support of his claims. At present, however, she is not strong enough to back him up against England and France, with Turkey also unfavorable to his claims. Tewfik has a more formidable rival still in the shape of Prince Halim, a young man of far more solid gifts and riper intelligence than the present Khedive, who, moreover, has lived at Constantinople for several years, enjoyed the Sultan's confidence, and been liked by all the statesmen with whom he has been brought in contact. Tewfik's first trouble was with his troops, who mutinied and struck. Their demands having been appeased, further complicatious and conspiracies arose. The Ministry declared themselves in favor of Home Rale. The Khedive opposed the Feeling the difficulties of his cry. position he summoned the Council of Notables, who with the Sheikh Ulema and his followers, the Bedouins, strenuously opposed the Ministry, and declared for the Sultan their Caliph, Mahmoud Baroudi Pashs, President of the Council, the Premier, resigned, and the Khedive accepted Mustapha Fehmi as President in his place. The latter, however, refused the post, whereupon the Khe-

\$5, according to finish, and I get one-half the tions, including Araby Bey, the Minister profit. Not so had for a scrub pilot, is it? of War. The latest accounts state that a

FOR THE LADIES.

Demi-wigs, or false fronts of natural curl or water waved hair, make the dressing of the hair a matter of only a few moments. These fronts are now made so ingeniously that it is impossible to tell who does and who does not wear them.

Neck ribbons are from one to two inches wide, and are worn around the neck inside the dress collar and outside the standing linen collar. Then they are tied in a longlooped bow, with longer ends.

Deep and full box-pleated ruches, shell ruching, diagonal puffs, turret blocks falling over pleatings, and a host of other odd trimmings, appear on the bottom of the skirts of late importations and home productions of costumes.

When tea gowns are made of white or tinted camels' hair, they have usually collars, cuffs, sashes, pockets, and revers of velvet in various colors-violet, copper, red, aurora pink, terra cotta, bronze green, ruby red, and sapphire blue.

A very elegant costume is made in the Bective, or intersected cloth. The short skirt is full and kilted. The tunic is caught up at one side in irregular folds by a buckle and trimmed across the front with a band of blue satin. The upper garment is a paletot obtaining an increase in their wages. Manuof the material, with trimmings of the satin.

Olara Belle says : "I am inclined to think that we are soon going to drop composite costumes of varying colors and materials, and also that it is considered in bad style to wear the orinolette or bustle close up to the waist, like the Grecian bend enormity of ten years ago; it must be fastened some inches below the belt to be in a fashionable position."

Lawns and dotted muslins are made with many narrow gathered flounces around the skirt, and above this a shirted Mother Hubbard basque, or a pointed waist, with full paniers attached to the side. Over this pointed waist is placed a Marie Antoinette fichu, edged with lace crossed over the bosom and fastened with a wide bow and ends of watered ribbon matching the shade of the dress.

A very elegant hat is the Diane de Poitiers shape, consisting of a net-work of large beads, showing the hair in between. This is without trimming, with the exception of a bandeau of large beads sewed on velvet, and velvet strings to match. One of the most elegant of the capotes is of opaline beads, showing all colors-blue, pink and gold-with the bandeau and strings of ruby-colored velvet.

There is a rumor that whole travelling dresses are to be of long stripped India shawls. The long shawl serves for the small visite garment with a skirt and the underskirt is of blue or ruby-colored satin, trimmed with seven rows of balayeuse plaiting in the colors of the cachemire. These are generally made for brides. The most stylish ulsters are of light cloth. For railroad travelling the suitable shades a yellowish fawn colors. One of these may be of light cloth or of double surah. The front crosses over and closes by means of two rows of buttons. The rounded collar extends down the front in shawl shape. and is rather high in the back. The back of the garment is shirred on the waist and shoulders. Below the shirring of the waist is a small band of goods, fastened on either side by a button. The fullness formed by the shirring is arranged on the sides of the back, and under the band of goods, in triple hollow plaits.

"What do you think of a strong government?" inquired a New Haven man of his neighbor as they both leaned against the fence smoking their evening cigars.

"I think," said the neighbor, looking cautiously around, "that women are best calculated to administer such a government." But a sharp, shrill voice from behind the blinds called out :

Nuw YORE, May 23, 1 p. m. Stocks dull, lower. American Ex, 96; C B, 51; D & L, 1204; Erle, 354; pfd, 73; III C, 1354; K & T, 304; M C, 864; N P, 414; pfd, 794; N .W, 1293; pfd, 143; Reading, 56; St P, 1104; pfd 120; St P & O, 374; pfd, 101; W St L & P, 297 ; pfd, 521 ; W U, 837.

COMMEBCIAL.

WEEKLY REVIEW --- WHOLESALE PBICES.

General trade is but little improved since last week. True it is that the ice blockade has been broken, and, as a result, the shipping business is considerably brisker, but the ships at present in port will not get away very full, and freights are ruinously low. Other departments of business are a little brisker with the opening of inland navigation, and a

good average trade is expected for the season. All departments of business appear to be in a good healthy state, as remittances on all sides are reported as satistactory. An increased activity is being experienced in the dry goods trade owing to the receipt of a large number of sorting up orders. Payments are reported to be improving in this

trade. BOOTE AND SHORS .- As yet no decisive move has been made by the operatives towards facturers who continue busy express themselves unwilling and in fact unable to accede to any demands for increased wages. Travellers are in from the lower provinces and will start in a week's time for the West with Fall samples. The prospects for the Fall trade are considered good. Payments are very good for the season of the year. Men's thick boots, wax, \$2.25 to 3.25; men's split boots, \$1 60 to 2.25; men's kip hoots, \$2 50 to 3 25; men's calf boots, pegged, \$3 to 3 75; men's kip brogans, \$1 35 to 1 40; men's split do 90c to \$1.10; men's buff congress, \$1.50 to 2.25; men's buff and pebbled balmorals, \$1 75 to 2.25; men's split do, \$1 35 to 1 75; shoe packs, \$1.10 to 2 10; women's pebble and buff balmorals, \$1 00 to 1 50 ; do milit halmorals. 90c to \$1 10; do prunella balmorals, 50c to \$1 50; do inferior balmorals, 45 to 50; do cong. balmorals, 50c to \$1 25; do buckskin balmorals, 75c to 80c; Misses' pebbled and buff balmorals, 90c to \$1.15; do split baimorals, 750 to \$1.00; do nrupella balmorals, 60c to \$1; do cong. balmorals, 60 to 70c; child's pebbled and buff balmorals, 60c to 90c; do split balmorals, 50c to 60c; do prunella balmorals, 50c to 75c;

infants' cacks, per dozen, \$3 75 to \$6.50. GROCERIES. - There is a steady business

being done in good teas, with a moderate business at unchanged prices in China, green and black teas. The sugar market is unsteady, several fluctuations having taken place during week, and prices are at present somewhat easier than last week. Bice is expected to be higher here, in sympathy with the English markets. Pepper is firm, and other spices are quiet. Valencias and Malaga raisins are firmly held, much higher prices being expected. Other fruits are quiet. We quote :-Teas-Japan, com.non, 17c to 20c; good common to medium, 22c to 27c; fair to gcod, 30c to 35c; fine to finest, 38c to 43c: choicest, 45c to 50c. Nagasaki, 43c; choicest, 45c to 50c. 20c to 30c; Young hyson, firsts, 40c to 47c; seconds, 33c to 40c; thirds, 27c to 30c; fourths, 18c to 23c ; Gunpowder, low grades 28c to 32c; good to fine, 35c to 45c; finest, 55c to 65c; Imperial, medium to good, 33c to 38c; fine to finest, 44c to 60c; Twankey, common to good, 00c to 00; Oolong, common, 33c to 38c; good to choice, 40c to 65c ; Congou, common, 20c to 25c; medium to good, 27c to 35c; fine to finest, 40c to 55c; Souchong, common, 28c to 30c; medium to good, 33c to 45c; fine to choice, 50c to 70c. Sugars-Granulated; 10c to 101c; grocers' "A" 93c to 10c; bright, 83c to 94c; medium, 84c 10 85c; yellow, 75c to 86c. Fruits-Valen-

tias higher at 10c to 12c for low to good. Beaver, prime

calfskins, 13c to 14c : lambskins, 20c. Bough tallow is firm at 510 to 60. Woor-There is no movement reported in domestic wools, and business in foreign descriptions is devoted to a few small sorting-up orders. Greasy Cape ; 191c to 21c ; Austra-lian, 23c to 32c ; Canadian pulled, A super, 31c to 34c; B super, 28c to 30c, and unassorted, 26c to 28c.

Ons .- The Market is quiet for all descriptions. Seal oil is firm but quiet at from 650 to 70c per imperial gallon. Cod oil 55c to 60c.

PETBOLEUM-There is but a very light demand. We quote: Car lots 19c here; broken lots, 20c; single barrels 21c. American oil has sold at 22c.

SALT .--- We quote 70c for elevens, and 650 for tens; factory filled, \$1 30 to \$1 35, and eureka, \$2.30.

A despatch from Liverpool at 2.30 p.m. read :-Breadstuffs, small business at lower prices.

Here business was in trifling volume There was a sale of 100 bris Strong Bakers' flour at \$6.60; and 500 Extra was offered at \$6.25 without takers.

The Exchanges and the leading mercantile houses will be closed to-morrow.

Prices of grain are about steady. Sale of a boat load of oats at 444c. Peas steady at 994c at \$1,00, corn at 82c, barley at 67c to 75c and rye at 85c to 87c. Canada red winter wheat is quoted at \$1 45 to \$1 47; white wheat, \$1 37 to \$1 38, and Canada spring at \$1 38 to \$1 40. Oatmeal steady at \$5 25 to \$5 50.

FLOUB-Superior extra \$6 25 to 6 30 : extra superfine, \$6 10 to 6 15; spring extra, \$6 05 to 6 10; superfine, \$5 50 to \$5 60; Canada strong bakers', \$6 50 to 6 75 ; American strong bakers' \$7 50 to 8 00; fine, \$5; middlings, \$4 15 to 4 35 ; pollards, \$3 50 to 3 75. Ontario bags-Medium to strong, \$3 05 to \$3 10; spring extra, \$3'00 to 3 05; superfine \$2 80 to 2 90; city bage, (delivered), \$380 to 400.

In local produce we notice that eggs are firmer at 17c to 18c. New cheese steady at 10c to 101c in round lots. Butter easy at 19c to 20c.

MONTREAL STREET MARKET. --- May 23. The wet weather to-day caused the markets to wear rather a deserted look. Prices of kitchen stuff are rather upwards than downwards at the moment, which is due to the lateness of the season. The following are our revised quotations :---

FLOUR, per 100 lbs. \$3 50 to 3 60: buckwheat flour, \$2 00; oatmeal, do, \$2 50; cornmeal, do, \$1 80 to 1 90; moulie, do, \$1 60 to 1 80; bran, per 100 lbs, \$1 25.

GRAIN-Oats, per bag, \$1.05 to 1 10; peas, per bush, \$1.02 to \$1.10; beans, \$2; buckwheat, per bushel, 80c to 90c.

VEGETABLES .- Potatoes, per bag, \$1 25 to 40; carrots, per bushel, \$1 50; onlong, per brl, \$3 00 to 5 00; Montreal cabbages, per brl, \$0 00; lettuce, per dozen, \$1 50; Montreal turnips, per barrel, \$0 00; beets, per bush, 75c to \$1 25; parenips, \$1 25 per bush; artichokes, \$1 25 per bush; rhubarb, 50c to 75c per doz. bunches; cucumbers 10c to 20c each; asparagus, \$ 50 to 3 00 per doz tunches.

FBOIT.—Apples per barrel, \$4 00 to 6 00; cranberries, \$1 per gallon, \$5.50 per box, \$9 to \$12 per brl; oranges \$8 50 per case; lemons, \$6 per case; Florida tomatoes, \$2 per box ; strawberries, 40c per quart ; bananas, \$6 to 6 50; pine apples, 25c to 50c each.

DAIRY PRODUCE.—Poor to choice print but-ter, per lb, 25c to 30c; tub butter, new, 18c to 22c; eggs, new laid, per dozen, 16c to 18c. POULTRY ANG GAME.-Fowls, per lb, 11c;

Spring chickens, 80c to \$1 per pair; turkeys, per 1b, 13c ; geese, 10c ; wild ducks, 50c per brace ; plover, \$3 50 per doz ; black ducks, \$1 per brace.

MEATS .- Beef, per 1b, trimmed, 13c to 15c mutton, 10s to 12c; lamp, per quarter, \$1 to 2; veal, per 1b, 10c to 15c; pork, per 1b, 13c to 14c; hams, per lb, 14c to 15c; lard per lb, FURS. -A few lots of muskrat, fox and 13c to 15c; sausages, per lb, 12c to 14c; note: Beaver, prime, per lb, \$2 00 dressed hogs, \$10 to \$10 50 per 100 lbs. \$10 to \$10 5

STATUARY & RELIGIOUS ARTICLES, 275 NOTRE DAME STREET. MONTREAL.

> **NISGRACEFUL**! Civil Service Co-operative Stores in England are being shown up by the Press. Putting fabulous sums as assets in the Haiance Sheets, which ought to be reckoneid as losses or er-penses, seems to be a chron c means of decep-tion used by Directors of English Co-operative Stores. See MONDAY'S Witness for Extracts from English papers about one of the Co-operative

CATHOLIC PUBLISHERS.

BOOKSELLERS & STATIONERS.

Church Ornaments,

Jew Adbertisements, FIRST COMMUNION CERTIFICATES. English or French, Size, 12x18, plain extra finish, with Sacred Heart Figures......Per doz. 72c 60 Size. 9x12. plgin..... **4**0c Size, 61110, plain 20 When ordering First Communion Certificates please state how many for girls and how many for boys, LACE PICTURES FOR FIRST COMMUNION. For girls or boys (dressed).....Per doz. 900 For girls or boys (plain). Per doz. 25c, 30c & 60c FIRST COMMUNION MEDALS. In solid silver......Per dos. 86.09 FIRST COMMUNION ROSABLES In Pearl, White Bone, Red Bone, Cocos Plain and Carved; Wood, assorted colors. BOOKS for FIRST COMMUNION Life's Happiest Day; or, The Little First Communicant. By the author of Gol-Rev. Dr. J. Schmitt..... 600 Counsels for Holy Communion. By Mgr. de Segur..... 100 PRAYER BOOKS. A complete assortment of all styles and sizes. of Prayer Books in Velvet, Morocco, Calf, Shell and common bindings. Prayer Books suitable for First Communion in Ivory and Pearl bindings. MONTH OF MAY BOOKS. The Month of May in Religious Com-A Flower for Each Day of the Month of May......Each, 10c The Child's Month of Mary..... 10c Devotions for the Month of May, From the Italian of Don Vincenzo Palloiti. 40c Month of Mary, or Graces of Mary...... 50c The Glories of Mary.....\$1.25 D. & J. SADLIER & CO.,

May 24, 1882

How do you run Plum Point-a son-of-a-gun of a place? I would rather be a pilot than anything I ever tried.'"

"Meeting him in this city gave you considerable pleasure, did it not

"Yes; I had not seen him in fifteen years, and when I met him it brought back old days."

"Has he changed much ?"

"No, a very little. His hair, it is true, is somewhat silvered, and his face has a few more wrinkles in it, but he has the same light in his eye, the same nose, which always appears as if it was expecting to smell something had, and the same ricketty swing of his limbs he had when I first met him in the pilot house of the Paul Jones, twenty-five years ago.

"Did he betray much humor as a cub pilot ?"

"Yes: he was always drawing out dry jokes, but then we did not pay any attention to him. I was talking to him yesterday about the river, and he told me that on his down trip to this city he did not recognize a single point in the river, as everything had changed so since he left."

CATHOLIC NEWS.

The Bey Mr Valin, a recently ordained priest, has been appointed Vicar at St Ephraim de Tring, Que.

The Roman Catholic Bishops of Montreal Bimouski, St. Hyscinthe and Sherbrooke arrived in Quebec yesterday, May 16th, to attend a meeting of the Council of Public Instruction.

A telegram from Knock says :-- 'A mar vellous oure was effected here on Sunday. A boy, aged 7, born a cripple, was cured and is walking and leaping about now, praise be to Mary, Mother of God. Sister M. Frances Stark.

Archbishop Taschereau held an ordination service at St. Croix on Sunday, when the Rev. B. Desroches, ex-curate and cousin of the rector of Laval University, was ordained priest. His Grace was accompanied by Vicar-General Legare and the Rev. Messra. Marois and Gagnon.

By the custom of the Oatholic Church ion the day that a prelate is buried, the seventh day after his death and on the 30th day after his death special services, appointed by the Church, for the repose of his soul are held, and the last is called the month's mind. In accordance with this custom as many of the late Archbishop Hannan's episcopal and clerical friends as could possibly leave their parishes assembled in St. Mary's Oathedral, Halifax, yesterday morning, May 16th, it being the thirtleth day after his death, to do honor to his memory. The service com-menced at 9.30 with the chanting of matins, terfere indirectly in the Egyptian question and landes for the dead. Afterwards a solemn as soon as Turkey takes an active part. The requise mass was sung by the Right Rev Dr pretext will be financial interest. Bussia Bogers as celebrant, Very Rev Mgr Power acting as Deacon, and Rev M T Bichard, Sub-Deacon, with Rev Herbert Gerrier as assistant Priest. Mass was followed by a sermon by Right Bey Dr Macdonald, Bishop of Harbor Grace, Newfoundland, who paid a

modus vivendi has been established between the Khedlve and the Ministry. One serious element in the struggle is the fact that Araby Bey, as Minister of War, has the army at his back, his influence having already alienated from the Khedive all the troops but one regiment, which with the commandant of the citadel and some other officers remained faithful to their sovereign. But the know-ledge that England and France are at his back, and the assurances of the Sultan's support, with the added certainty that the Bedouins are on his side and will occupy Cairo in case of any revolt on the part of the Araby Bey and his soldiery, has given the Khedive such confidence as to inspire him and others with the hope that the crisis is over. The Sultan has threatened an armed intervention, and has even ordered some of his fleet to be ready to interfere in case of necessity-a course which Lord Dufferin deprecates, and which the English Consul-General at Cairo insists upon as the sole means of avoiding a general massacre. England and France have mediated an occupation of the country, but this is at present more than unlikely, especially as Spain threatens in case of further European

intervention in Africa to assume a more active attitude in Morocco. This would fan the flame of Mohammedan revolt into a fury, and probably lead to most serious complica tions from Alexandria to Tangiers, especially as the French invasion of Tunis has roused the Mussulmans of that district to a pitch of the fiercest indignation, and more than possibly precipitate an indiscriminate slaughter of all the non-Mohammedan population. Spain is not unwilling to strike in and to resume her place as a first class Power, with an eye to future contingencies in the shape, if not of the cession of Gibraltar, at least of further rights over the Mediterranean round that fortress and a treaty with England making large concessions to Spanish wines, and this all the more that she has already secured an advantageous treaty with France. Another complication enters into the case. The Sultan of Turkey exercises an immemorial suzerainty over Egypt. He is the head of the national religion; he has the allegiance of the Sheikhs and the Ulemas. He sees his influence dying in Europe and has long been looking abroad for a new capital, scanning Asia as far as Bagdad, and Africa as far as the Soudan. Should he now turn Egypt into a Turkish villayet could any power in Europe object? England and France would continue to draw interest for their bondholders, and the former Power

would still be virtually the owner of the Suez Canal, whose neutralization would still, as now, be complete. Sr. PETERSBURG, May 22. --- It is stated that

will not allow Turkey to engage in an adventure of this kind before Bussia is relieved of (ex.div); 'l'oronto at 181; Ontario at 673; all possible guarantees for the payment of war indemnity.

CAIBO, May 22 .- There is so little enthuelasm in the country that the few recruite

"Samuel James Jenkins, what are you auote: thinking of, talking the whole night away? It's time honest folks were abed."

"Isgree with you," was the remark of the original speaker, and they both slid into their respective gates with becoming meeknes .--New Haven Register.

In a few days there will appear in Berlin a highly interesting contribution to the literature concerning Prince Bismarck, in the shape of the first volume of a book entitled "Prussia in the Diet (of Frankfort), from 1851 to 1859." This work, which belongs to the series of "Publications from the Royal Prussian State Archives," undertaken by Prof. von Sybel, consists of the official reports written by Herr von Bismarck when member of the Bund to his royal master. Frederick William, to Herr von Manteuffel and Gen. von Gerlach. These documents throw a flood of clear light on the early diplomatic career of the Chancellor. The present installment of the work deals with the period between 1851 and 1854, and, apart from the German question, of which it mainly treats, elucidates the attitude of Prussia in regard to the Crimean war and the Eastern question of the time

Care for your live stock would seem an almost superfluous piece of advice to farmers, cattle raisers, horsemen and others, whose capital is largely invested in quadrupeds. Yet how often are the diseases and sanitary requirements of horses and cattle disregarded; how often are they left to the care of the ignorant and brutal, and irrationally treated when unwell? No stock yard, farm or stable can be said to be properly equipped where an efficient remedial agent is not provided. The best and most highly approved by veterinarlans is Thomas' Eclectric Oil, which besides being a thorough remedy for lung complaints, bronchitis, rheumatism, neuralgia, sores and hurts of the human race, remedies with certainty Galls, Contraction or Canada Pattern. \$3 60. Gracking of the Hoot, Distemper, Scours, Ourb, Corks, scratches, sore teats and other disorders and troubles of horses and cattle. Sold by ail medicine dealers. Prepared only by Northrop & Lyman, Toronto, Ont.

Finance and Commerce.

FINANCIAL. TRUE WITNESS OFFICE.

TUESDAY, May 23, 1882. The Stock Exchange adjourned at noon to-

day until Thursday morning, in consequence of the holiday to-morrow. The market for money and sterling ex-

change was dull and nominal.

There was no material alteration in prices of local stocks to-day. Richelien fell 1 to 70 bid, but Montreal was steady at 208} bid Merchants at 130 ; Commerce at 149; Telegraph at 1331; Oity Passenger at 1441, and Gas at 172; bid.

Stock sales to-day-25 Montreal 2084; 50

to 2 50; bear, per skin, \$6 00 to 8 00; bear cub, \$3 to 4 00; fisher, \$5 to 7; mink, \$1 to 1 25; otter, \$8 to 10 00; raccoon, 40c to 50c; skunk, 50c to 80c.

IRON AND HARDWARE. - Considerable quantities of both pig and bar iron have already arrived in port, but most of it goes into the consumers' hands without passing through the market. Freights have opened high. A good demand is experienced by trade for bar iron. Pig iron the per ton :-Siemens, \$24.00 ; Summerlee, \$24.50; Langloan, \$24.50; Eglinton, \$23 to \$24; Carnbroe, \$24. Bars per 100 Ibs, \$2 25 to \$2 35; Canada plates, per box: Hatton \$3.50; other brands, \$3 25; Tin Plates, per box, charcoal IC, \$5 50 to \$5 75 Coke, IC, \$4.50 to \$4.75. Tinned Sheets. No. 26, charcoal, \$11 00 to 11 25; Galvanized Sheets, No. 28, best, \$7 50 to \$7 75; Hoops and Bands, per 100 lbs \$2 50 to \$2 75; Sheets, best brands, \$2 60 to \$2 75; Boiler Plates \$3 00; Russia Sheet Iron per lb, 124c. Lead, pig, per 100 lbs, 55 00 to 5 25; do sheet, \$5 50 to \$6; do bar, \$5 to \$5 75 ; do shot, \$6 to \$6 75 ; Steel, cast per 1b, 111 to 12c1; do Spring, por 100 lbs \$3.75 to \$4 25; do Tire, \$3 50 to \$4 00 do Sleigh Shoe, \$2.25 to \$2 50. Ingot Tin 35c to 27c. Ingot Copper, 181c to 19c. Sheet Zinc per 100 lbs, \$5 40 to 5 75; spelter, \$5 25 to \$5 75. Horse Shoes, per 100 lbs, \$4 75 to \$5 00. Proved Coil chain, § inch, \$5 50 to \$5 75; Iron Wire, No. 6, per bdl, \$1.85 to \$2 00. Out Nails :-Prices, net cash within 30 days or 4 months note, 10 d to 60 d ; Hot Cut, American or Canada Pattern, \$2.70 per keg; 8 d and d. Hot Cut, do, \$2.85 per keg; 6 d and I. Hot Cut, do, \$3.10 per keg; 4 d and 5 d Hot Cut, American Pattern, \$3.35 per keg ; 3 d, Hot Cut, do, \$4 10 per keg; 3 d, Fine, Hot Cut, \$5.60 per keg; 4 d to 5 d, Cold Cut, Canada Pattern, \$3 10; 3 d, Cold Cut,

LEATHER,-There is a firmer feeling in sole sole has advanced ic per lb. There is but ary, 220 to 24c; No 2, BA, 23c to 24c; No 2, ordinary, 22c to 22 c. Buffalo sole, No 1, 22c to 23c; No 2, 19c to 21c; hemlock slaughter, No 1, 27c to 30c; waxed upper, light and medium, 36c to 39c; splits, large, 23c to 28c; small, 21c to 25c; calfskins (27 to 36 lbs), 60c to 80c; do (18 to 26 lbs), 60c to 70c; Harness, 26c to 34c; buff, 14c to 16c; pebble, 12jc to 15jc; rough,26c to 28c; leather tips, \$2 50 per 100 pairs.

FISH .- The market is dull and unchanged We quote:-Labrador herrings nominal at \$6 to \$6 50; North Shore salmon, nominal British Columbia salmon, \$16.00 to \$16.50 No. 1 split herrings, nominal, \$5.50 to \$5.75 per br1; No. 2, \$4; No. 1 half-brls,

\$3.25; dry cod, none. HIDES AND TALLOW.-The market 18 steady, the butchers' supplies nicely filling most touching and eloquent tribute to the memory of the decessed, at the conclusion of which each Bishop, present pronounced a last, absolution. The definition of the decessed of the decesed of the decessed of the decesed of the deces of the decessed of the decessed of

FIBH.-Lake trout, per 1b. 121c to 15c; bear cub, \$3 to 4 00; fisher, \$5 to 7; smelts, 120; fresh herrings, 30c per doz; pike fox, red, \$1 25 to 1 40; do cross, \$2 to 3 00; and lobsters, per lb, 12c; white fish, per lb 12c; lynx, \$1 50 to 2 00; marten, \$1 00 to 1.26; halibut, per lb, 15c to 20c; haddock and cod per lb, 6c to 7c ; mackerel, per lb, 12c ; black bass, per bunch, 40c to 50c ; maskinonge, per lb, 12c to 15c; sword fish, per lb, 1210 to

15c.

MONTREAL CATTLE MARKET-MAY 22 The receipts of cattle were larger than for some time past. At Point St. Charles the yards were all full of ine cattle destined for Europe which were bought up in the country by Mr. F. Lingham and others. Some are being sent via Boston where cattle freights are 30s as against £3.10 to £3.15 here. The supply did not fall much short of 3,000 head, including arrivals from Saturday up to noon to-day. At the Viger market the receipts were 300 butchers' cattle; 300 calves, 100 sheep and lambs, 50 lean hogs and a few lots of fat hogs. Good to choice cattle sold at 510 to 610 per lb. calves at \$3 to 10 each ; sheep at \$8 to 12 ; lambs at \$2 to 6; lean hogs for feeding at \$5 to 12, and fat hogs at \$7 to 7.25 per 100 lbs. Last week \$8 was asked for fat hoge, but today there was a sale at \$7. Roberts & Wilder, Lennoxville, sold two loads of butchers' cattle at 50 to 540; Hugh Kelly, Toronto, 1 load at 60; N. Taillfeur, city, 12 head at 533 to 6c; Batiste Roy, city, 2 loads at 51c to 6c; Louis Delorme, city, 11 at 51c; C. Chute, Compton, 1 load at \$59.50 each; S. Dohan, Richmond, 1 load at 51c to 53c, and R. J. Hopper & Co., city, 31 head at 5% to 6% c. About 1,000 head of cattle will leave Montreal for Europe this week if freights are lowered.

MONTBEAL HORSE MARKET .- MAY 20. The trade in horseflesh has been almost at a standstill the past week in consequence of pinkeye in the Eastern States and also to some extent in our own back country districts. The report that 500 horses had died from pinkeys in the Montreal district this spring, which was telegraphed to a Boston leathers and a steady trade continues Spanish paper, is said to be quite untrue. The following sales were reported by Mr. McGuire, a poer demand for black leathers, and the of College Street Market :- One bay horse at only movement there is is induced by \$130 and another at \$75. A fine pair of grey liberal concessions. We quote:-Hem-lock Spanish sole, No 1, BA, 24c to 27c; ordin-hands high and turning the scale at 2,500 hands high and turning the scale at 2,500 pounds, were sold for \$500. This pair was guaranteed to trot a mile in 3.30 to the pole. Mr. Senecal is said to be the buyer. Bayers here this week were :-- D. M. Far-

ley, Nashville, N. H.; C. Damon, Lowell, Mass.; Samuel Pope, ditto; Peter Bury, Waterbury, Oonn. The shipments to the States were as fol-

lows :- May 17th, 6 horses, \$745; 5 do, \$675; 4 do, \$1,709.50. May 18th, 8 do, \$990.

A model cloth dress has a pointed habit bodice, to which a papier tunic is sewn in single pleats, festooned to the back and surplemented by another drapery below, falling over a kilting. The back of the bodice is out with the drapery which forms back of the tunic. The bodice of another suit has on Akirt two rows of kilting, which also decorated the lower or underskirt of costume, and a pretty beige dress has honeycomb gatherings down the front and also on back of sleeves والمتحاد وكالتشرك وورافا والأكام فروا

THE CENTRE OF

ATT BACTION!

The great centre of attraction just now for the ladies of Montreal is S. Carsley's Dress Department.

partment. Two great reasons are given for this. Firsily, because S. Carsley's stock of Dress Materials is the largest and most stylish; secondly, because the value S. Carsley gives is found to be better than any other house in the trade can offer. These are, indeed, two powerful inducements, and must make this Department the leading one of the Dominion.

STILL THEY COME!

STILL THEY COME! During the last few days we have opened up several new lines of colored Dress Materials, all of which are marked at special prices for our great Special Sale. New Figured and Brocaded Dress Materials just received. New lines of Colored Debeiges at prices which must clear them out in a few days. More of those very handsome Striped Debeiges just received. These goods are very suitable for fravelling Dresses. Just in, another large lot of Colored Nun's Veilings. For summer wear these goods are taking the lead in Kurope and the United States.

We expect a great rush for them during the next few weeks.

EVERLASTING WEAR!

Our stock of new Colored Buntings is now very large and complete. As all know, a Colored Bunting Dress gives everyasting wear. Ladies who wish to purchase Buntings will do well to see our stock.

SUN AND RAIN!

S. Carsley's stock of Sunshades, Parasols and Umbiellas is very large, and the prices this season lower than ever.

NEW SATIN PARASOLS! NEW SILK PARASOLS! NEW POMPADOUR PARASOLS! NEW SATTEEN PARASOLS!

For new and stylish Parasols go to S. Carsley'a.

UMBRELLAS FOR GENTLEMEN! UMBRELLAS FOR LADIES! UMBRELLAS FOR OHILDREN!

S. CARSLEY, MONTREAL.

