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VOL. XXXVI.—NO. 40.

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, MAY 12, 1886,

PRICE. - FIVE CENTS

Friends and Foes.

BLAKE'S HOME BULE RESOLUTIONS.

The Orange-Tory Government Oppose Them.

COSTIGAN PUT UP TO MOVE AN ORANGE AMENDMENT.

Treachery of the Irish Catholic Conservative Members.

They Antagonize a Champion of Irish Liberty because He is a Liberal.

An Eye-Opener for the Canadian People.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, OTTAWA, May 4. -On

the motion to go into Committee of Sapply, Hop. Mr. Blake called the attention of the house to the Irish question. He said that he did not admire all the details of Mr. Gladstone's Home Rule bill, but the vital principle now at stake was the question of self government for Ireland in local affairs. The bill stood for its second reading in a few days and then the vital question is to be decided. This Home Rule bill had caused great excitement, the whole Empire had been aroused, and English speaking people not within the bounds of the Empire, but all over the world had interested themselves in the matter, and marks of admiration had been cabled to Mr. Gladstone, who considered them as most helpful to him in the Biormous table circumstances had changed since the passage of the Irish resolutions of 1882. At that time they assumed the responsibility of giving advice to Her Majesty's Government, but now they could say that Her Majeity's Government had acted upon that advice. What they were called upon now to do was to assist tiem in so far as they could by giving them their moral support. He saw that Mr. Gladstone's answers to each communication which had been received by him indicated that they were helpful to him. After the resolutions of 1882, should they be silent now? No, they ought to speak and speak now. (Hear, hear) They spoke when the question was embarras ed, and now that it was at their very doors if they did not speak it would be said that no longar did the House of Commons approve of local self-government for Ircland. He asked whether we, a democratic people and the kins. men of that very mass of the population to whom Mr. Gladstone speaks, should not come and support his bill. He did not bring this forward as a party question. He had waited until the last moment, boping that some one on the Government side of the House would move in the matter. He had observed that the Minister of Inland Rovenue (Hon. Mr. Costigan), had cabled to Mr. Parnell for himself and the Irish members in Parliament his adhesion to the resolution of 1882. They should be united to secure redress of wrong. What was required was an assurance of the warm interest of all classes, not of a section, but the whole of the people, not only the ministers of the Crown but all the Com mons of Canada, not only the Irish Catholic members but the French, Scotch, English, Irish and German-in fact all nationalities. He did not speak as a Reformer, not as a party leader, but as a Canadian citizen. It was not a Protestant or a Catholic question. and they should regard as enemies of their country those who make it so. It ought not to be, in Canada at any rate, a Conservative or Reform question. He hoped that by their

That an humble address be presented to Her Majesty to respectfully assure Her Majesty that the interest and concern felt by the Commons of Canada and the people whom they represent in the condition of Ireland, the desire that some means may be found of meeting the expressed wishes of so many of Her Majesty's Irlsh subjects for the granting to Ireland of a measure of local self-government, still continue as warm and earnest as in the year 1832, when they were humbly signified to Her Majesty by an address to the terms of which this house affirms its abiding adhesion, humbly to inform Her Majesty that this house hails with joy the submission by Her Majesty's Government to the Parliament of the United Kingdom of a measure recognizing the principle of local self government for Ireland, and humbly to express to Her Majesty the earnest, hope of this house that the principle of the said firm a basis for such a settlement of this great the Dominion and the administration of its technol question.

action to day they would show themselves

united. For his part, he should feel that he

was nothing less than a coward or a criminal

if, without any humble effort of his, they were to stand passively by to-day and fail

to give help at this moment to the cause

of local self government and Irish free-dom. He would, therefore, move in amend-

question as shall conduce to the peace, happi-ness and prosperity of the empire.

Sir John Macdonald stated that he should only say a few words on the motion. The hon, gentleman had stated that he had moved in this matter from no political consideration, he did not speak as a party man, not as a Reformer, no; he spoke from the fullness of his heart, having committed himself with the rest of the House of Commons in the last par-liament on this question (hear, hear). But, if he did not consider it a political matter why the did not consider it a political matter why did he wait so long? Why did he say that he expected some one to speak on the Government side of the house? (Hear, hear.) It was only on the failure of the ministratic side if was necessary to the results of the ministratic side if was necessary to the results of the ministratic side if was necessary to the results of the ministratic side if was necessary to the results of the ministratic side if was necessary to the results of the ministratic side if was necessary to the results of the ministratic side if was necessary to the results of the ministratic side if was necessary to the results of the ministratic side if was necessary to the results of the ministratic side if was necessary to the results of the ministratic side if was necessary to the results of the ministratic side if was necessary to the results of the measures, or such measures, may be adopted measures, or such measures, may be adopted to the imperial Parliament as will, while the preserving the integrity and well being of the measures, or such measures, may be adopted to the imperial parliament as will, while the preserving the integrity and well being of the measures, or such measures, may be adopted to the imperial parliament as will, while the imperial parliament as will, while the preserving the integrity and well being of the ministration of the m on the failure of the ministerial side, it was only at the last moment, and not as a party man in any way that he introduced his motion. In reference to this motion, the hongentleman, whose sincerity he could not doubt after his avowal, had not taken the ccurse which was likely to secure its passage. If he had desired to have the subject fairly discussed he should not have moved in sup-ply, nor until he had given full notice, and it the hon, gentleman was sincere and would give due notice the Government would sot uside a day for a full and fair discussion of the question. (Hear, hear.) He had taken a course which would compel him (Sir John), if it was persisted in, to ask the house to oppose the amendment.

Hon. Mr. Costigan said that when a similar resolution was offered three years ago in the house by himself it was after due notice and atter the resolution had been carefully pre-pared at a conference of members of the house of all shades of politics. The resolutions were adopted and an address was based upon them and sent to the Imperial Government. Everyone knew the result. In the reply to that address we were told, in plain terms, that the English Government would always be pleas d to accept advice upon certain classes of subjects on which we might be considered to have a right to offer advice, but that in regard to such subjects as appertained to the Imperia Parliament they were themselves the best judges. He still believed we had a perfect right to send that address. With regard to the subscribed to the rules of the order and made the perpetual vows of poverty, chastity and right to send that address. With regard to the subscribed to the rules of the order and made the perpetual vows of poverty, chastity and obdience. She then prostrated herself at right to send that address. the subject of home rule he was as thoroughly in sympathy with that movement now as he to the world.

was four years ago. He would prefer that the motion should be withdrawn after the profundis." At the conclusion of the corewas four years ago. He would prefer that the motion should be withdrawn after the assurance given by the leader of the house that an ample opportunity should be given for discussion.

Hon. Mr. Blake said he was willing to ac-

cede to the suggestion to devote a special day to the discussion of this question. His object was to procure a unanimous motiou.

After some further discussion the amendment was withdrawn, on the understanding that it would be offered as a substitutive ma tion as the first order on Thursday.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

OTTAWA, May 6.

After routine, Mr. Blake rose and said that in pursuant of his notice, and not having heard from any member that in form or substance his motion was in any way objectionable, he would now move the following resolution :-

"That an humble address be presented to Her Majesty to respectfully assure Her Majesty that the interest and concern felt by the Commons of Canada and the people whom they represent in the condition of Ireland, and their desire that some means may be found of meeting the expressed wishes of so many of Her Majesty's Irish subjects for the grant to Ireland of a measure of local self-government, still continue as warm and carnest as in the y ar 1882, when they were humbly signified to Hr Majesty by an address, to the terms of which this house affirms its abiding adhesion; "Humbly to inform Her Majesty that this house hails with joy the aubmission by Her Majesty's Government to the Parliament of the United Kingdom of a measure recognizing the principle of local self-government for

"And humbly to express to Her Majesty the carnest hope of this house that the principle of the said measure may be affirmed, and that it may form the basis for such a settlement of this great question as shall conduce to the peace, happiness and prosperity of the Empire.

He made no speech on moving it, having done so on Tuesday last.

COSTIGAN'S ORANGE AMENDMENT.

Hon. Mr. Costigan said that since the resolution of 1882 had received the unanimous support of the House, and as there was no further object to be obtained, he did not believe it was advisable to ask Parliament to take up this question again. Holding this view, he had declined to take the responsibility of bringing the subject up again, but now that it had been forced upon the House he hopad. as a believer in free institutions, and as one anxious that those rights should be enjoyed by all, that there would be no adverse vote on the question. Believing, however, after the answer given to the last address, that it would not be advisable to approach the Imperial authorities again in the same way, he offered the following amendment:

"That the Commons of Canada desire to express their deep and abiding interest in the prosperity and happiness of their fellowsubjects in Ireland and their adhesion to the sentiments expressed in the joint address to Her Majesty of both houses of the Canadian Parliament passed in the session of 1882;

That in such address Parliament suggested that Canada and its inhabitants had prospered exceedingly under a federal system, allowing to each province of the Dominion considerable powers of self-government, and expressed the tope that, if consistent with the integrity and well being of the empire, and the rights and status of the minority were fully protected and secured, some means might be found of meeting the expressed desire of so many of Her

Majesty's Irish subjects in that regard;
"That, in answer to said address, the Hon. Secretary of State for the Colonies was commanded to state that 'Her Majesty will always gladly receive the advice of the Parmeasure may be affirmed, and that it may liament of Canada on all matters relating to

affairs, but with respect to the questions referred to in the address Her Majesty, in accordance with the constitution of this country, will have regard to the adverse of the Imperial Parliament and Ministry, to which all matters relating to the affairs of the United

Kingdom exclusively appertain';
"That this house, having reference to the tenor of such answer, does not deem it expedient again to address Her Majesty on the subject, but earnestly hopes that such a minority, be satisfactory to the people of Ireland, and permanently remove the discon tent so long unhappily prevailing in that country.'

INVESTED WITH THE BLACK VEIL NIECE OF THE BONAPARTE FAMILY RE

NOUNCES THE WORLD. BALTIMORE, Md., May 7 .-- One year ago Miss Constance Edgar, stepdaughter of Colonel Jerome Bonaparte and great-grand-daughter of Danie: Webster, took the white veilat the Convent of the Visitation, in this city. To day she took the black veil, and the final vows under the name of St. Mary de Sales. The ceremony was performed at eight o clock this morning in the convent chapel by Archbishop Gibbons in the presence of the dark robed nuns and a few of the relatives and friends of the family. The Archbishop was assisted by the Very Rev. Alphonse Magnien, Superior of St. Mary's Seminary; Rev. P. L. Chapelle, of Washington, and Rev. Charles Glesen, of St. Francis Xavier's, Baltimore. The Arch-bishop celebrated High Mass, during which the music was rendered by the choir of sisters and a number of the pupils attending the Academy of the Visitation. After the mass the novice

monya crown of flowers was placed on her head by the Archbishop.

Miss Edgar is about twenty years old, and

a pall to signify that she was henceforth dead

was much admired in fashionable circles in Baltimore, Washington, New York and Boston. Her father died in New York and her mother afterward married Colonel Jerome Bonaparte. Col. Jerome Bonaparte and his wife, together with Jerome and Louise, the

FIRST HOLY COMMUNION

AT THE COLLEGE OF NOTRE DAME, COTE DES

Last Thursday the First Holy Communion took place at the Notre Dame College, Cote des Neiges. Confirmation also was administered by Right Rev. Mgr. Fabre, who celebrated lass at which about eighty little boys received Holy Communion for the first time. Many of the parents also communicated, thus sharing the happiness of their children as well as calling to mind the happy remembrance of their own First Holy Communion.
As a great number of the little boys are preparing for this happy event, it is always looked forward to as the most important day of the year. Hence from the beginning of the year their attention is directed to the day of First Communion. For a few months they have been in careful training, and with a retreat of a few days, as an immediate preparation, they were well disposed. The little boys are always glad to see His Lordship, for like our Divine Lord, he not only suffers little children to come to him but he takes delight in seeing those around him. He remembers well having baptized the parents of some, and married the parents of thers, so that it is no wonder that he should be interested in the young generation, and es p. cially after having implanted in their youthful and innocent souls the choicest gifts of the Holy Ghost. His Lordship's early lators in the sacred ministry have brought forth good fruit, and it is to be hoped that the good seed he has planted to-day will bring forth fruit a hundred fold, and that that fruit will remain. After Mars ell were invited to the spanious refec-Mass all were invited to the spacious refectory to take breakfast with their children. The afternoon was well and profitably spent— the renewal of the baptismal vows, Consecration to the Blessed Virgin, instruction on persever-ance, investiture of the scapular, followed by Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament. The photograph of the group taken by Mr. Larin, the artist, from Montreal, will be a preclous souvenir for the parents as well as for the children. The beautiful statue of the Angel Guardian in front of the college is very appropriate, and the enlargement of the grounds in quite an improvement. - Com.

PRUSSIA AND THE VATICAN.

BERLIN, May 8.—It is stated that the Vatican will postpone the appointment of a Papal nuncio at Berlin till the Ecclesiastical bill be comes law. The communications that have passed between the Prussian Government and the Pope on the subject show that there is still some variance between them, but it is expected that an arrangement will be effected at an early date. The Catholic press jexpresses satisfaction at the final ending of the Kulturkampf, Prince Bismarck virtually admits that the fighting spirits influence has been a failure. The National Liberals, on the other hand, do not believe that a durable peace can be maintained after this partial triumph over the Church. They say that the forecasts of the leaders of all parties are that the Catholics of French extraction. Was the cry against them raised because they were of school question.

Mr. Gladstone was followed by Lord Hart-lington, who, on rising, was greeted with lington, who, on rising was greeted with l

HOME RULE.

Gladstone Moves the Second Reading of Bis Bill.

Home Rule not Incompatible with the Unity of the Empire.

THE CONDITION OF CANADA AN INSTANCE OF THE GOOD EFFECTS OF HOME RULE-IRELAND NOT TO BE EX-CLUDED FROM IMPERIAL AFFAIRS-HARTINGTON

MOLES THE SIZ

MONTHS' HOIST. LONDON, May 10, -Although there is intense interest in Mr. Gladstone's speech in the Commons to night when he will move the second reading of his home rule bill, the 10 o'clock. At the hour for the opening of the session the House of Commons was crowded in every part. The Prince of Wales, Prince Christian, Minister Phelps and M. Floquet, president of the French Chamber of Deputies, were among the distinguished visitors. When Mr. Gladstone arose he was received with loud cheers. On quiet being restored the Premier moved the second reading of the home rule bill. He said he did not intend at present to ask the house to continue the debate on the bill from day to day. Mr. Gladstone's voice at the outset of his speech

STATEMENT OF HIS PERSONAL POSITION,

ing to make a

n advocacy of his motion was indiscinct,

hoarse and feeble, but it cleared as he proceeded. He said he desired at the open-

which he had entirely refrained from making when he introduced the bill. He had never, at any period, described home rule in Ireland as incompatible with Imperial unity. (Cries of "On! Oh!") That was exactly so. (Cheers.) The contradiction had come from some members who visited Midlothian making speeches stuffed full of totally untrue and worthless assertions. ("Oh! oh!" and cheers.) In 1871 he had expressed the great satisfaction with which he had heard the statements of the supporters of home rule, as their statements contemplated nothing leading to severance of the Empire. (Parnellite cheers.) Two questions always presented wife, together with Jerome and Duise, the dig water state of the young nun, came cheers.) Two questions always presented brother and sister of the young nun, came cheers.) Two questions always presented themselves to his mind regarding home rule. The ceremony. There were also present the ceremony. There were also present to the great mass of the population of Charles J. Bonaparte and wife, of Baltimore, oy the great mass of the population of Ireland. That condition had never been absolutely and unequivocally present until the passing of the representation of the bars about the Irish assembly would respond to a message from the Crown by voting money to prosecute the Irish assembly would respond to a message from the Crown by voting money to prosecute the Irish assembly would respond to a message from the Crown by voting money to prosecute absolutely and unequivocally present until the passing of the representation of the bars about the Armens. May 9.—A demonstration was people act. (Cheere.) Secondly, was home tule compatible with the unity of the Empire? That question had been answered by Mr. Parnell, who had declared that what he thought under the name of home rule was

THE AUTONOMY OF IRELAND.

The speaker had been charged with experimenting in politics without grave cause. Here they had the gravest of causes, for they were dealing with a people and country whose radical sympathics were against law, especially criminal law, which had never obtained the confidence or obedience of the Irish people. Alternative coercive and reform measures had been tried and they had equally failed to conciliate. The medicine of coercion especially had been medicine continually applied in increasing doses and with diminishing results. (Parnellite cheers.) Here the speaker reviewed the history of the past in an endeavor to prove that only a thorough measure which would be satisfactory to Ireland was now feasible. As regards the autonomy of Ireland being a menace to the unity of the Empire, he reminded the House that the same argument was employed against opinion, if the Irish members came back in Canadian independence. When it was determined to

CONCEDE HOME RULE TO CANADA

Canada was in the precise temper attributed to Ireland to day. Canada did not get home rule because she was loyal and friendly. She was now loyal and friendly because she got home rule. (Irish cheers.) He (Mr. Gladstone) sat in Parliament during the whole Canadian controversy, taking, as a young man, an active part in the discussion. What was the nature of the Canadian debate? The case of Canada was not parallel to the case of Ireland-(Opposition cheers)-not in every particular. So the bill offered to Ireland is different in important details from the acts which disposed of the case of Canada. But, although not parallel, the positions are analogous. What was the issue in the case of Canadian government from Downing street? These few words embrace the whole controversy, government from Downing street meaning, of course, government from West-minster. (Hear, hear.) What was the cry

THOSE WHO RESISTED AUTONOMY IN CANADA It was the cry which has slept a long time, acquiring vigor from sleeping. It was the cry that the unity of the empire would be endangered. In his opinion of the relations of Canada and England then there was very great danger to the unity of the empire, but it was the remedy for the mischief, not the mischief itself which was regarded as danger ous. (Irish cheers.) In this respect the cases of Ireland and Canada are precisely parallel. There is danger to the unity of the empire in our present relations with Ireland, but the opponents of the bill have applied the ory of danger to the remedy instead of to the Centre party will reopen the campaign, and existing mischief. (Cheers.) In those days the demand that religious orders be allowed to people of Canada were habitually denounced reestablish themselves in Prussis, and will in this house as rebels. (Prolonged Governnext attack the secular system of public ment and Parnellits cheers.) Some of those

Gladatone) remembered O'Connell, in the course of the debate on Ganada, in referring beginning." The Canadian rebels were suppressed, but at the moment of military victory the political difficulty began and

THE VICTORS WERE THE VANQUISHED.

If we were the military victors, the Canadians were victorious in the field of reason, (Cheers.) Here Mr. Gladstone referred to the significant expression of opinion that had come across the Atlantic approving the vital principles of the bill. (Cheers and decisive cries.) He asked the gentlemen who appeared to think that these manifestations of the opinion of America were worthlessthear, Levr)—if they would have considered them worthless if the manifestations had condemned the bill. (Cheers.) Coming to the leading objections to the bill, he said he noticed that the first was the objection to the exclusion of Irish members from the rush for seats does not compare with that of Imperial Parliament, as a breach of the car the 8th of April when he introduced the mea-sure. But forty seats had been "hatted" at taxation without representation. The opponents of the bill said that England could never enforce taxation in Ireland without representation, and that nothing but the consent of Ireland would induce them to con-template such a change for a moment. Many members were not even satisfied with the consent of Ireland. Besides this peneral constitutional objection, there existed regret that there would cease to be a symbolical representation of the unity of the Empire through the absence of Irish members. Now history has shown us that in foreign, or what he preferred to call over-sea affairs, the Irish people do not stand in the same relation as the people of England and Scotland. (Hear, hear, and cries of "no.") Is it a wonder

A COUNTRY WITH WOES SO GREAT

and whose hopes have so often been doomed to disappointment the mind of the people should be confined to the position of their own country? An essential principle to the Irish people has become the control of their own affairs. Still the bill provides that land of instice over wrong, and it forwards Ireland shall not be excluded from Imperial invokes Heaven to ventheate to him the state affairs. Clause 29 provides for a recall of the and length of days to enjoy the happiness of Irish Parliament before the Parliament can witnessing the success of his intreplid efforts proceed to the alteration of a statute upon for the freedom of millions, followed by all which the two countries do not agree, the contentment, prosperity and unity Another clause provides that on certain conditions the Irish assembly may vote sums of amongst the people of Great Britain and Ireditions the Irish assembly may vote sums of and which his great heart and patriot soul money for purposes excluded from its ordinary cognizance. He trusted that should Great resolved that the Mayor be instructed to Britain be involved in a great war, when Ireformard the above resolution to the Rt. Hon bers should

NOT SIT IN THE IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT the Government was willing to meet the difficulty by providing that when it was proposed to alter the taxation of Ireland relating to the customs and excise duties, Irish members would be enabled to appear in Parliament and share in the debate. (Cries of "Hear, hear.") The Government was slao willing to the premier made an address, in which he appoint a joint commission of the English and Irish parliaments which would meet from time to time to consider questions of imperial or common interest. No great question, such as the succession to the Crown. ought to fall under the discussion of this sec ondary authority, but many questions, such as treaties of commerce, might require direct communication between both parliaments. He would, therefore, propose on behalf of the Government some plan of this kind. He proceeded to explain that the Government remained undecided as

to the conditions under which Irish members or an Irish commission should appear in the Imperial Parliament. The Government did not consider this to be a vital point. In his any numbers it would be necessary to devise a new system of election. He would certainly have no jestousy of the Irish members if they should reappear in their force. He would rather have them amply than scantily and jealously treated. In conclusion he declared that the main object of the bill was

TO ABOLISH, ROOT AND BRANCH, THE DISCON-TENT. prevailing in Ireland and to restore social

order by the removal not merely o the symptoms but of the causes of that discontent. If the opponents of the bill had an alternative policy, what was it? He asked if Lord Randolph Churchill should undertake the task of settling Ireland what did he mean to do? Was his plan that proposed by the Loyalists in Belfast last November? The English Government might be daring but it was not so daring as to under take to reconstruct the Irish government without touching the legislative difficulty. If Lord Hartington had a plan let him declare it. He appealed to Lord Hartington to state his solution of the Irish problem. They had reached a crisis in the history of the nation. The path of boldness was the only path of safety. (Cheers.) All men ought to know their own mind and ought to The fate of Ireland could not tell it. be cast into the lottery of politics. (Parnellite cheers.) He had been told that he was steering Ireland to certain ruin. Let his opponents show a way to escape. Let Lord Hartington, in moving the rejection of the bill, trace a visible or a pathable road through the darkness. (Cheers.) The members of the house have before them a great opportunity to close a strife of seven hundred years, aye, and of knitting by bonds firmer and higher in character than heretofore the hearts and affections of the Irish people and of cementing the noble fabric of the British nation. (Loud and prolonged cheering.) HARTINGTON MOVES THE SIX MONTHS' HOIST.

The English in Upper Canada did exactly the pendence and the restoration of Ireland to her the same thing; both rebelled. He (Mr. place among the nations of the world? He Gladatone) remembered O'Connell, in the (Hartington) fearen that the Premier had setto the french-Canadian leader (Papineau) saying "This case is just the case of Ireland with this difference, the Canadian agitator has 'O' at the end of his name instead of the beginning." The Canadian rabalwho were unprepared to suggest in what direction the measure before the house could be immediately revised. He believed that the concessions made to-night would not meet the demands of Mr. Chamberlain. In conclusion he moved that the bill be read six months hence. The debate was adjourned until Thursday.

THE CLERGY'S APPROVAL.

Dunias, May 6 .- Four hundred Catholic priests attended a meeting at Dungannon, county Tyrone, to day, called to give expression to their views on Mr. Gladstone's home rule policy. Rev. Daniel McGettigan, D.D., archbishop of the diocese of Armagh, presided. Resolutions were unanimously adopted endorsing Mr. Gladstone and his home rule policy.

QUEBEC'S SYMPATHY WITH GLAD-STONE

Queuec, May S .- The newly elected Municipal Council at their meeting has night unanimously adopted the following resolu-tion:—Moved by Hon. John Hearn, That this newly elected council of the ancient capital of Canada deems the present an op portune time to express its unawerving faith in the principles of self-government, deprived of which the people of Canada would neither be content nor loyal; and further, it desires to join, as it now heartily does, in the general homage being rendered to the illustrious statesman at the head of Her Majesty's Government in England and his noble colleagues for the evidence they have given of a firm resolve to place within the reach of the people of Ireland all the advantages of autocomic government; that this corporation recognizes in the pro-sent action of England's great minister the

ATHENS, May 9. - A demonstration was held to-day in Constitution equare, when warlike speeches were made, and a resolution was carried amid wild excitement favore war with Turkey. A resolution advi-... immediate increase in the army was a conadopted. After the meeting the crowd marched to the house of Prime Minister Delivannia, and, in response to repeated calls, said that the Government would never sign an agreement involving the disbanding of the forces. This declaration was cheered to the echo. The multitude then proceeded to the residence of ex-Prime Minister Tricounis and demanded a spee h, but M. Tricoupis refused to a pear. This action on the part of the ex Premier caused an uproar, and shouts of "Traitor" arose from the crowd. The people finally dis-persed in an orderly namer. The Russian minister to Greece has concluded his visit o the Czar and has arrived at Sebastopol eu route to Athens. He has tolographed to the members of the embassy to prepare t r their

departure from Greece. THE FISHERIES QUESTION.

ACTION TAKEN BY BOTH HOUSES OF CONGRESS. DIGEY, N.S., May 10.—The Gloucester schooner D. J. Adams was brought back to Digby yesterday. To-day Admiral Scott formally handed her over to the Collector of Customs, pending the decision of the Admiralty court at Halifax, where the case will be tried.

WASHINGTON, May 10. - In the house Mr. Dingley (Maine), introduced a bill to limit the commercial privileges of vessels of foreign countries in the ports of the United States to such purposes as are accorded to American vessels in the ports of such foreign countries. (A copy of this bill was introduced in the Senate by Mr. Pry). In the Senate Mr. James offered the following resolutions, both which were agreed to without debute :

Resolved, That the President be requested to communicate to the Senate, if in his opinion it is not incompatible with the public interests, any information in the possession of the Government cencerning the alleged seizure of the United States fishing vessel David J. Adams, while engaged in lawful commerce in one of the ports of the Dominion of Canada, and what measures, if any, have been taken to protect fishing vessels of the United States while engaged in lawful commerce in the ports of the Dominion of Canada;

Resolved, That the committee on foreign relations be instructed to enquire whether the United States fishing vessel David J. Adams has been seized while engaged in lawful commerce in a port of the Dominion of Canada, and what measures, if any, are necessary to protect the persons and property of American citizens while engaged in lawful commerce in the ports of the Dominion of Canada, and to report by bill or otherwise.

The Rev. Edward O'Dwyer, of Limerick, has been appointed Roman Catholic Bishop of Limerick to succeed the late Rev. Geo.

O'KELLY'S CABLE LETTER. SONS OF THEIR FATHERS.

MEASURES FOR IRELAND SUSTAINED BY PUBLIC OPINION.

House of Commons Library, Westmineter, May 5, 1886.

The political warfare during the recess has The political warfare during the recess has been fairly animated, but by no means so farce as was expected. The indignation aroused among the liberal and radical masses by the Opera House meeting and the desertion of Hartington and a few sham radical members checked the stampede from Gladstone, and Chamberlain's failure to carry the Birmingham caucus into revolt destroyed the force of the attack and gave wavering politicians pause. No doubt there are many members representing Liberal constituencies who would like to you against Gladstone, only they perceive that

ing Liberal constituencies who would like to vote against Gladstone, only they perceive that to do so means political extinction. The popular attitude was for some time doubtful, but the precipitate action of Lord Salisbury and his reprecipitate action of Lord Salisbury and his re-actionary allies aroused the instinctive aversion of the democracy, and the real Radicals felt that home rule must be right, because so many dukes and marquises opposed it. Had Cham-berlain gone to the Opera House meeting he would have been ruined politically. Chamber-lain's meeting with the Birmingham two thou-sand—that is, the leaders of the celebrated caucus—was most instructive. In the private caucus-was most instructive. In the private caucus—was most instructive. In the private meeting there was great wrangling, and outward peace was only preserved by an agreement to propose a resolution of confidence in Gladstone, which, after Chamberlain's speech, was a direct anub.

THE PEOPLE FOR HIM. The effect upon gentlemen on the fence was magical. Every one immediately began to recognize that the people meant to support the Grand Old Man, and that Chamberlain and Hartington were nowhere. Since this check Chamberlain has been simmering down. Great credit is due to Labouchere, who has shown courage and consistency through this troubled period. With Bradlaugh he organized the St. James' Hall meeting in reply to the boast of London papers that no public meeting in sup-pert of home rule could be held in London.

HOIST BY THEIR OWN PETARD. It was a great success and a warning to Chamberlain that radicalism could get on without him. The moral effect in the country was also very good. Considerable interest was felt in Hartington's address to his constituents at Rossendate. Could the not le Marquis carry his own electors with him? Events proved that he could not. The electors heard him with the research with a formfolious impatience and then passed a vite of confidence in Gladstone. Both the whig and the radical revolter came to grief in their own districts. On the other hand Mr. Morley's reception at Newcastle was most enthusiastic. He boldly defended his position, and, amid hearty cheers, the sturdy democracy declared in favor of Home Ruin for Ireland

Lord Spencer's appearance on the platform made the scene historic and gave immense weight to the proceedings. His manly defence the Irish members from the imputation of having encouraged crime created a marked effect on the popular mind, which had been poisoned by the lying and malignant insinuations of the London press. It was certainly a remarkable scene—the ex-Vicerov pleading for the abolition of the Castle government and the restoration of legislative independence to Ire-

Lord Spencer's action has done much to win Lord Spencer's action has done much to win over wavering Liberals to Mr. Gladstone's side and to strengthen the hands of local leaders in combating the fears, honestly entertained by many, that home rule and separation are the same thing.

TRROUGH THE COUNTRY. There is now a steady drift of English and Scotch opinion in favor of granting legislative independence to Ireland. All through Great Britan the local Laberal and Radical organizations are passing resolutions supporting Mr. Gladstone and adopting the principle of Home

Curiously enough, the tendency seems setting toward a larger settlement than Mr. Gladstone proposes, based on a complete change in the English system of government, learning toward. the American idea. The federation of England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales is now generally discussed, and is undoubtedly coming within the sphere of practical politics. This solution involves the establishment of four local parliaments for domestic affairs and an imperial parliament to deal with the affairs of the Empire. Chamberlain would probably support this plan, because it would secure the absolute unity

of the Empire, as in the United States. THE SCOTCH ELEWEST. In Scotland the home rule contest is being fought out with considerable animation, because defeat or victory depends on the Scotch vote. By raising the religious cry the Tory-Whig coalition hoped to bring about a revolt among the Presbyterian Liberals against the home rule the Presbyterian Liberals against the hone rule scheme. In this, however, they have ludicrously failed. Even Glasgow, though closely connected by trade with Belfast, has remained staunch to Gladstone, and the local Radicals refused to invite Chamberlain, lest doing so would be regarded as an approval of his policies at titude. Last night Mr. Morley spoke to a resided evidence of Chamberlain, and resident to a crowded audience at Glasgow and received an enthusiastic reception from the Radical de-mocracy, while Lord Hartington and Mr. Goschen were addressing a coalition audience at

GLADSTONE'S LEADERSHIP UNIMPAIRED.

All over England and Scotland meetings of liberal and radical associations have been held, with the invariable result that the policy granting home rule to Ireland has been adopted. In no single instance has any committee or organi zation broken away from Mr. Gladstone's leadership, so it may be fairly assumed that the liberal party has finally adopted the policy of home rule. Only twenty-eight secessions have taken place, absolutely, among the members of Parliament; and not many more are likely to abandon Mr. Gladstone So there is a chance

that the majority on the second reading may be over one hundred.

The organs of the anti-Home Rule coallition are losing their temper. They begin to see that the battle is lost, and they denounce the members who support Mr. Gladstone as political tenous and to the series abandon their convictapors and tadpoles, who abandon their convic-tions from a fear of democracy. They now admit that the mass of the people are likely to support Mr. Gladstone in carrying through his

Home Rale scheme.

They see the shadow of defeat settling or their banners, but what they fail to see is that the democracy are the true unionists, and that in using their newly gotten power at the first moment in securing justice and liberty for the Irish people the British democracy are laying securely the corner stone of a real union be-tween the two nations, more enduring than any that could be maintained by repressive laws or

the power of the sword.

JAMES O'KELLY, M.P.

A DOUBLE BENEFIT.

Harry Ricardo, of Toronto, certifies to the benefits received from the use of Hagyard's Yellow Oil as a cure for rheumatism and deafness, his affliction with these combined troubles being a severe one.

STRUCK BY LIGHTNING.

HALIFAX, N. S., May 4.—A Moncton despatch says the Roman Catholic Church and the priest's residence at Buctouche, Kent County, N.B., was struck by lightning this afternoon and afterwards destroyed by fire. It was a fine edifice and seated one thousand persons.

ONE DOLLAR AGAINST FIVE HUN-

Isaac Brown, of Bothwell, Ont., was afflicted with chronic humor in the blood. He says one dollar bottle of Burdock Blood Bitters was worth more than \$500.00 paid for other medicines. It is a reliable blood puri-

THE PROPLE STANCH-ME GLADSTONE'S DISGRACHEUL JORBERY BROUGHT TO LIGHT BY A PARTNERSHIP QUARREL

> Trafficking in Timber-Limits—"oub Share" -LAND GRABBING ON A GRAND SCALE-COAL LANDS AS WELL-THE SON OF THE MINISTER OF THE INTERIOR MENTIONED-EXTRACTS FROM MR. TUPPER'S RECORDS OF TRANSACTIONS.

The following are exhibits filed in the Court of Queen's Bench in equity of Manitoba in the case of Macdonald et al. v. McArthur et al., which is a partnership suit. The parties are Hugh J. Macdonald, son of Sir John Macdonald, and J. Stewart Tupper, son of Sir Charles Tupper, against Messrs. Mo-Arthur and Dexter, the whole four having formerly been partners in law. A dissolution of partnership took place and Macdonald and Tupper and McArthur and Dexter resumed business separately. The suit is brought by Macdonald and Tupper, who have filed a bill in equity alleging that McArthur and Dexter have collected partnership moneys and have not accounted for them. McArthur and Dexter answer that Macdonald and Tupper are not entitled, and that a large part of the partnership time was consumed by Tupper in putting through applications for timber limits in which he shared, and that those limits should be partnership assets. The exhibits follow. They are extracts from Mr. Tupper's private record of timber limit dealings :-

THE EXHIBITS.

Timber limit in name of John Mc-Mahon, situated on the Swan River immediately above Wood & Daw-

son's limit. Parties interested :- John Mc-Mahon, William Nelson, Thomas Watts, Duncan McDonell, Win field Scott, Alexander Boyd, Anurew Boyd, J. Stewart Tupper and Hugh J. Macdonald, each having a 1_9 interest.

Order in Council granting limit passed on the 25th March, 1883. Letter from J. R. Hall that money must be paid within a month.

Letter to Minister of Interior with

cheque for \$250, lat year's ground rent. The Order in Council has since been cancelled and limit granted to T. P. Welsh, those interested being John McMahon, Hon. Edgar Dewdney, and ourselves, we having 3.5 inter-

Oct. 5-Letter from Hon. E. Dewdney to sell for \$50,000. Letter to Jas. Apted that we will sell for that price, his commission

to be 10 per cent. PETER BARCLAY, BIRTLE. Salt spring flowing into Lake Winnipegosis from the west, 40 miles north of Swan Lake. Parties in-

terested-Peter Barclay, William Nelson, James Apted, and our selves, our interest being 1. Sept. 12-Letter from J. R. Hall that appli-1884. cation granted.

June 24 - Letter to J. R. Hall asking what 1885. must be done to parfect titls.

Aug. 10-Letter from J. R. Hall, that Barclay may purchase 40 acres at \$5

an acre, within 3 months. -Letter to William Nelson, advising and for instructions. Sept. 4-Letter to H. H. Smith, asking what

proof necessary.
Sept. 11-Letter from H. H. Smith stating evidence necessary.

Sept. 11-Letter to Wm. Nelson advising as to proof. Nov. 4-Letter to Wm. Nelson asking if proof furnished.

> JAMES APTED, ELK HORN. Timber berth on Rolling River

commencing S miles from its mouth and running south-westerly S miles. Parties interested-James Apted, William Nelson, and ourselves, we 1883. having 1 interest.

Sept. 5-Letter from J. R. Hall acknowledging receipt of application. -Letter to A. M. Burgess asking it

license granted. Dec. 11-Received copy of Order in Council granting license.
-Letter to Mosers. Baird & Hunting-1885.

ton, asking if they intend to purchase limit. -Letter from W. W. Huntington,

that Gale & Eaton negotiating. -Letter from W. W. Huntington that Gale & Eaton offer \$25,000.

COAL LANDS NEAR BLACKFOOT CROSSING. Lands applied for

Lands applied for

Sec 10, Tp 24, 1: 1, W, 5th

on Elbow River.

Sec 20, Tp 21, R 20, W, 4th

" 24, " 21, " 21, " "

" 36, " 21, " 21, " "

" 32, " 21, " 20, " "

June 24—J. M. Dufresne, S. L. Bedson, and a

number of others interested, we having a ! interest in the whole, attended by S. L. Bedson, who says 2 sections will be sold at \$10 an acre, sections being 32 and 36, Tp 21. M'EWEN AND OTHERS.

Coal lands near Blackfoot Crossing consisting of sec 6, 7, and Si 18, Tp 22, R 20, W of 4th.
Parties interested McEwen, Mc-Donald, R B Hunter, and ourselves,

we having a interest. Oct. 12 -Letter from A M Burgess that St of 18 is Indian Reserve, and see 7 may be claimed by CPR, but that sec 6 will be sold at \$10 an acre. Nov. 17-Letter from A M Burgess that Si of 18 will be sold to R B Hunter at

\$10 an acre if he has spent anything on it. July 4—Letter to R B Hunter to send in 1885. affidavit at once.

Nov. 3—Letter from R B Hunter that he is

trying to sell the section. WILLIAM SCOTT, ET AL.

Coal lands consisting of sec. 21, 22, 28 and 30, \(\frac{1}{4}\) 27, tp. 12, r. 24 w. of Parties interested, William Scott, William Welsh and ourselves, our

interest being one-half. T. Howard Wright and G. H. R. Wainwright, whose names were used in applying for S. 22 have also an interest. Letter from Department of Interior, that lands will be granted to applicants at \$10 per acre as far as sec. 22 and 28 concerned.

M'KAY, ET AL. 400 acres of foreshore at Port

Moodie. Parties interested, Messrs. McKay, Hill, Jas. A. Dickey, and ourselves, our interest being—Ap-1883. plication in name of Mr. Mckay. Oct. 12.—Letter from A. M. Burgess, that

1886. Letter to A. M. Burgess, saking if Mr. Tratch has reported. Letter to A. M. Burgess respecting Nov. 4same question.

JOHN M'CAUL, ET AL Two timber limits, one situated on the Bear River, three miles below the cast branch, and the other on the Peavin River, near White Bank House, the first being applied for in the name of John McCaul, and the other in that of J. H. Moand the other in that of J. H. Mo-Caul. Parties interested, John McCaul, J. H. McCaul, and ourselves, we having a interest.

—Letter from A. M. Burgess, that prior application for both limits.

ALEXANDER MOFFATT. Timber berth on Sandy Lake, disputed territory, our interest 1-5. Limit granted and Alexander Moffatt advised.

THOMAS E. WILSON. Elever timber borths along the line of C. P. Ry. in British Columbia, and principally in bena of the Columbia River. Parties interested:—H. S. Moore,

Thos. E. Wilson, Hon. Edgar Devodney, D. H. McDowell, C. Sweeney, A.T. Eden, N. P. Bell, S. Blanchard, Fred White, and ourselves, our interest being 3.20 of the whole. Aug. 30-Letter from A. M. Burgess that limits to be sold by tender.

> HOMAS E. WILBUN. Iwo timber limits on the Columbia River and French Creek.
> Parties interested: -A. P. Conrad. Thos. Wilson, Fred. H. Brydges. Wm. Allan and ourselves, we hav-

1885. ing J. -Letter from A. M. Burgess that limits be sold by tender. THEAN AND BURNETT.

coal location, Rocky Mountains, near the Cascade mine; area 160 acres; persons interested, P. E. Thean, Burnett, Thos. E. Wilson, and ourselves, our interest being one-half.

March 24-Letter from A. M. Burgess, that 160 acres will be granted Thean & Burnet on payment of \$20 an acre. 1885. Aug. 10—Claim assigned to McLeod Stewart, and note for \$1,000 received in pay ment.

> MOORE & MACDOWALL. Re sale of timber lands near Prince Albert and Edmonton, and saw mill at Prince Albert. Commission of sale effected \$3,000.

-Placed matter in hands of R. B. July 5-1884. Hunter. Letter to R. B. Hunter, who is now July 4. in England, asking if sale com-

pleted. Hunter failed to make sale. JOSEPH ERVN AND ISABEL GLADEE bought these three Halfpreed claims

at 360 each. We, J. S. Tupper, J. B. McArthur, and I have each an equal interest. Aug. 9-Letter to A. M. Burgess, with powers of attorney and for scrip.

-Letter from Department of Interior acknowledging receipt of P. of As. (policy of assurance?) Nov. 3-Letter to P. B. Dougles to send on

scrip. DONALD M'RESZIE.

Timber limit on Swan River, 8 miles from Livingstone, on Whitefish Lake trail. Parties interested, Donald McKenzie, Jas. McKenzie, C. J. Mickle, Duncan McDonnell, and ourselves, our interest one-fifth. June 24 -- Letter from Department of the In-

1884 and ourselves, we having A. June 20-Application for leave to purchase

1885 section. Aug. 28 - Letter to A. M. Burgess for reply. Sept. 7—Letter from A. M. Burgess that land belongs to Indian Department. This is an interesting, and it is sincerely to

be hoped complete, list of the transactions in timber limits, coal lands, and public lands promoted by the Winnipeg law firm of which the sons of Sir John Macdonald and Sir Charles Tupper were the leading members. The facts became public property through a partnership squabble having broken out and two members of the tirm having claimed that the time spent by the other two in promoting these jobs was partnership time, and that therefore the proceeds ought to go to the

partnership funds. The papers published throw new light on the extent to which the country is being plundered by these Tory sharks, their sons, sone-in-law, and all their relations. It will be observed that in each transaction "our interest" appears for something considerable. Sometimes it is two ninths, sometimes onehalf, one-third, one-quarter, one-sixth—the propertion is uncertain, the only thing certain is that "our interest" is there every time.

The facts seem to be that everybody who

wanted land, or coal, or lumber, whether in the North-West, in Manitoba, or in the once disputed territory, hired Macdonald & Tupper to make the application, and gave them of the pleasantly of an "Old House home."

Intervented progress of the progress of

as their pay a share in the plunder.

In other words, the "influence" with the Government of the sons of those worshipful Knights was bought and paid for precisely in the same manner as the Prince Albert Colonization Company bought and paid for the "influence" of Son-in-law Jamieson and Brother John White.

BOOK NOTICES.

IRELAND THE VIRTUOUS. A Lecture by Rev. Charles Carroll, S.T.D., Professor of Mental Philosophy and Hebrew at St. Joseph's College, Dubuque. Price, 25 cents.

This eloquent lecture is well worthy of preservation and of an extended circulation in pamphelet form. It shows clearly and beautifully how the three grand theological virtues -- faith, hope and charity-shine forth in the career of Ireland, and are so eminently characteristic of the life and deeds of her sons and daughters as to make Ireland's virtue a distinctively national trait.

ACTA ET DECRETA CONCILII PLENARII BAL-TIMORENSIS TERTII - John Murphy & Co., Printer to the Pope and Archbishop

Gibbons, Baltimore. This is a volume which has been anxiously expected. Mesers. Murphy & Co. have issued it as above with three different sorts of bindings—"Cloth for \$3.00, Extra Cloth, gilt sides and edges, \$3.50, Turkey Antique, very handsome, \$5.50." They have also issued for the use of Seminaries the "Decrees without Documents" for \$1.25. This is a most useful book for all ecclesiastics.

THE CONSOLING THOUGHTS OF ST. FRANCIS DE SALES, Gathered from his Writings,

application be referred to Mr. and most amiable of the Saints, as one of the Trutch. greatest masters of the spiritual life. The book will be welcomed by the faithful, and to directors and confessors charged with com-forting discouraged and troubled scula, will prove to be of great assistance. That the work has passed through aix editions in the original, is the strongest proof of its well-merited popularity. It is enriched with many valuable notes, and is brought out in least the Rr. Besets & Co. publishers. Naw form by Fr. Pastet & Co., publishers, New

York. THE NEW MOON-Lowell, the most importent manufacturing town of Massachusetts, has for sometime had a representative in periodical literature called *The New Moon*. It is bright, varied and readable and as a household visitor, deserves the hearty wellcome it has received in its native home. At the Price, \$1 a year, it is remarkably cheap. Address The New Moon Publishing company, Lowell, Mass.

"THE IRISH IN AMERICA."-This is the title of a paniphlet containing a lecture de-livered on that subject by Mayor Grace of New York, before a Boston audience. It is a valuable contribution to Irish elequence and literature, and shows the varied positions held by the Irish people in the United States. The lecturer teaches some useful lessons which our people would do well to note. The pamphlet is published by McDonnell Bros., 185 Dearborn street, Chicago.

THE CATHOLIC WORLD-The following is the table of contents of the May number: "Pana Flowers"; Son Eminence Grise et Son Eminence Rouge; A Model Alphabet; Richard Honeywood's Bequest; Eustochium, or Saint Jerome's Letter: Harboring Day and elimbing an octagon in front of Crane Bros.' Schools in France; François Copace: Pia de Tolommei; The "Circuit of Ireland" and the Fortress of Aileach; Marius the Epicurcan; yesterday's riot, but that it was a natural The Poppy Flower: The Catholic Church and Civil Liberty; Tue Salitary Baron; A Few Mistakes of Rev. Dr. Newton; We Catholics; A Chat About New Books; New Publications. Sold at 35 cents a copy and \$4 per annum by D. & J. Sadher & Co., Notre Dame street, Montreal.

DONAHOE'S MAGAZINE for May has reached us and is, as usual, up to its own high standard as an Irish American literary peciodical. It is fitted from page to page with interesting matter, meta-original and selected but chiefly the former. Among the gems in I the current number are "Haccek and the Irish Brigade," by a student; "Emmet's Love," by William F. Donovan; "Southern Skotches," by the Rev. Mr. W. Newman; "The Passion," by his Eminence Cardinal Manning, and a May ditty by the gifted poetess, Rosa Mulholland. Donahoe's Magathe current number are " Haccock and the zine ought to be sustained by every Irish family throughout the world. P. Donahoe, 21 Boyleton street, Beston, Mass.

QUERIES.—This useful periodical continues to tulfil its mission with success. The staff of editors for the departments of history, titerature, science, bibliography, etc., is large and able, including Mrs. Marth J. Lamb, the historian of New York and editor of the Magazine of American History; Col. B. S. Ewell, adjutant-general of Gen. J. E. Johnson during the civil war; Miss A. L. Ward, editor of "Hoye and Ward's Cyclo-pedia of Quotations," Prof. Conn, Prof. Ewell, Prof. Crandall, etc. The short editorials are at once sprightly and solid, and the plan of the enterprise, which makes every reader a contributor, most instructive. published by C. L. Sherrill & Co., 274 and 276 Main street, Buffalo, N. Y.

CATHOLIC QUARTERLY REVIEW-Nearly all the articles in the April number treat of instantly with a volley from their revolvers. questions in which at present much interest | The rioters answered with theirs, which, the is felt. The contents are: "The Roman sequel proved, they were well provided with. Question, by Right Rev. James O'Connor, D.D.; Art and Artists Georgio Vasari, by blood, and, holding its ground,
John A. Mooney; Primitive Man and his FRED. PROUDFOOT.

Land in Parish of St. Peters near East Selkirk, I mile river frontage by depth of two miles. Parties in trested, F. Proudfoot, E. R. Kent. and ourselves, we having A.

In Canada under French regime, by D. A. O. Sullivan—an article which will be carefully fought gallantly and at last dispersed the mob and cleared the Market place. They are now guarding every approach to the place and no one is allowed there. Immediately after the explosion the officers who distributed as to be past hope of recevery. About thirty others were found lying on the pavement in the vicinity suffering from pistol shot wounds in their distributed as to be past hope of recevery. About thirty others were found lying on the pavement in the vicinity suffering from pistol shot wounds in their distributed as to be past hope of recevery. About thirty others were found lying on the pavement in the vicinity suffering from pistol shot wounds in their distributed as to be past hope of recevery. About thirty others were found lying on the pavement in the vicinity suffering from pistol shot wounds in their distributed as to be past hope of recevery. About thirty others were found lying on the pavement in the vicinity suffering from pistol shot wounds in their distributed as to be past hope of recevery. About thirty others were found lying on the pavement in the vicinity suffering from pistol shot wounds in their distributed as to be past hope of recevery. About thirty others are now guarding every approach to the most and cleared the Market place. They have a pavement in the vicinity suffering from pistol shot wounds in their distributed as to be past hope of recevery. About thirty others are now guarding every approach to the most and cleared the Market place. They have a pavement in the vicinity and at last dispersed the most and cleared the Market place. They have a pavement in the vicinity and at last dispersed the most and cleared the most and c Speech, by Rev. Edward Jacker; The Church of Ireland, by Bryan J. Clinche; God and Agnosticism, by Conde B. Phallen, Ph. D.; The Wage Question, by Geo. D. Wolff; The Decrees of the Third Plenury Council (of the United States), by Hight Rev. Mgr. Corcoran, D.D.: The Church and Cremation, by Idgr. Corcoran, etc., etc. Hardy & Mahony, publishers, 505 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, Pa.

With the coming May number the Maya-zine of American History enters upon its fourth year under its present able manage-ment. Through the judicious broadening of its scope and the substantial value and varied interest of its contents, appealing alike to the student and the general reader, it has achieved a greater marvel in the way of success than that of any other periodical of its character in the world. This speaks well for American scholarship, and the rapidly growing popular desire for bistorical information. The contribution that will attract admirable steel portrait of the distinguished subject, and with several fine engravings of the Anarchists. The scenes at the station in New Orleans," of national interest from having been the scene of a dramatic incident with General Jackson as the principal charac. and a large force of police has just left the ter. Nothing in this varied and captivating number, however, is more entertaining than Paul L. Ford's "History of a Newspaper." It will be news to many to be of no consequence. No one was hurt. that the old Pennsylvania Gazette, started in 1728, is still flourishing under wounded policemen are, one poor fellow lies another name, in Philadelphia. A well stretched on a table with terrible bullet written ratiole of special importance to all written article of special importance to all wounds in his breast. A few feet distant a historical students is "The March of the man with tattered clothes and a mortal wound Spiniards across Illinois," by Edward G.
Mason, of the Chicago Historical Society
In the Civil War Studies General
William Farrat Smith concludes his

Order of the concludes his side is lying insensible on a cot.

Around the chairs, with their legs bandaged up, and resting on supports of different kinds are some fifteen or twenty of the officers who critical papers on "Shiloh," pointing were out clearly where the blame and the glory of that defeat and victory rested; General Alfred E. Lee writes charmingly of "The Battle of Cross Keys;" and Mr. W. G. Waller describes his "Trip to Canada with Jefferson Davis" in 1867. A feature of (then a Member of Parliament), relating to American affairs, 1774-1783. The Notes and other departments overflow with choice reading. This May issue is assuredly one of the best numbers of this popular periodical ever printed. Typographically it is a model of excellence. Publication office, 30 Lafayette Place, New York City.

A PLEASING DUTY.

"I feel it my duty to say," writes John Borton, of Desert, P. Q., "that Burdock Blood Bitters cured my wife of liver complaint, from which she had been a chronic Pere Huguet. Translated from the sufferer. Her distressing, painful symptoms Seventh French Edition.

St. Francis De Sales is one of the sweetest the medicine to all auffering as she did." ... cannon, bayonets, patrol wagons and clubs?

ANARCHY IN CHICAGO.

MURDEROUS ATTACK ON THE CHICAGO POLICE-FIVE OFFICERS KILLED-MANY OF THE BIOTERS WOULDED AND 20 POLICEMEN DISABLED.

CHICAGO, May 4. - A crowd of Bohemians Poles and Germans began to assemble in the southwestern portion of the city this morning.

The police raided and effectually scattered them without making arrests. Fifty policemen appeared at Goose Island, and scattered 200 idlers found guarding the switches and engine house and nine of them were arrested.

MILITIA UNDER ARMS.

Three hundred men of the 1st Infantry and 300 men of the 1st Cavalry are on duty at their armories. The regiments were assembled in accordance with an intimation from the city authorities that a large body of strikers were assembling in the southwestern portion of the city. The troops have received no specific orders from the state authorities.

BOMB THROWN AND BUSTED. A great Anarchist meeting was called for yesterday's riot, but that it was a natural result of class oppression. There was 110 enthusiasm created by his remarks and when he was aucceeded by R. Parsons, the crowd began to gradually dwindle away. Within half a lock of the speakers four patrol waggons full of police were in readiness for the first signal of disturbance. During the progress of a speech by one of the Anarchist leaders, a squad of officers merched by close to the speakers' stand. Someone shouted, "Kill the —" Almost as soon as the words had been uttered

THREE BOMBS WERE THROWN from near the stand into the midst of the

squad of efficers. They exploded instantly and five policemen fell. Others were would cd, and some of the Anarchists did not escape. An officer who has just arrived from the scene says there is hardly any doubt that at least five officers were killed. Persons living on the West side, many squares from the scene of the disturbance, report that the explosion of the bombs, which was terrific, was instantly followed by a fusilade of revolver shots. More coherent accounts are coming in and t ey point to a much more dis-astrous affray than at first reported. About two hundred officers had been detailed to attend the meeting and had been in the vicinity since the Socialists had begun to assemble. At the time of the throwing of the bombs the crowd had dwindled to less than 10,000. The utterances of the speakers were still of a most inflammatory character, however, and the hearers who still The mob appeared crazed with a desire for

POURED VOLLEY AFTER VOLLEY fired round after round into the mob. Large numbers of these fell, and as they dropped were immediately carried to the rear and into the many dark allyways by their friends. No estimate of the casualties can be given, but the police at Desplaines street station state that fully fifty of them were wounded. The drug stores in the vicinity are crowded with people who were hurt, and doctors have been telephoned for in all directions. Before the firing had ceased the neighboring police stations were turned into temporary hospitals. At 11 o'clock twenty policemen lay on the iloor of the Desplaines street station all disabled and probably half that number seriously wounded. Others were reported to be still lying in the open square

EITHER DEAD OR BADLY WOUNDED.

A telephone message from one of the hospitals first attention in the May Magazine of American History is the scholarly paper of Rev. Isaac S. Hartley, D.D., on "Horatio Seymour." This is accompanied by an street station indicate that even more than at first estimated were wounded among his interesting country home. In the second are heartrending. In one large room lie some article, "Historical Colorado," which is quaintly illustrated, Mrs. Hodges presents their wounds. The wife of one of the

> 11:30 p.m. More firing has just been heard from the scene of the former trouble,

station for the place.

May, 5, 12 30 a.m.—The second firing, which was heard about an hour ago, proved

WOUNDED BY THE BOMBS.

Not a grean or complaint is heard from any of them. Another officer, who was found lying in a doorway where he had been carried, or where he had dragged himself, great interest in this number, under the general title of "Reprints," is a series of extracts from the private correspondence of Giobon, the historian in and one of them, from the private correspondence of Giobon, the historian in days of them are wounded, and one of them, a young fellow of about 20, they a Markey of English and one of them, a young fellow of about 20, is dead.

CHICAGO, May 5.—The collision between the collision and the Aparchists was brought about by the leaders of the latter, August Spies, Sam Field and F. R. Parsons, endeavoring to incide the large mass meeting to rict and bloodshed. Socialists distributed the following circular throughout the laboring quarters of the city by ${f thousands:--}$

"Attention, workingmen! Great mass meeting to-night at 7.30 o'clock at the Haymarket, Randolph street. Good speakers will be present to announce the latest atro-cious act of the police in the shooting of our fellow workmen yesterday afternoon."—The Executive Committee.

What means the calling out of the Picat Regiment? Is it an entertainment for you, gentlemen? The demand of McCormick was reasonable, and yet McCormick denies be is responsible for the blood shed yesterday. I say be lies. He lies. (A voice—"Put him under the lake; the rope is better,") Don't make threats my frienda, but when you are ready, act. A voice—"String him up." There are 20,000 to 30,000 in Chicago suffering from starvation to day because hunbands and fathers are not men enough to stand up for their rights." Loud cheers followed this speech, and the cries of "The Laka" and "The Rope" were heard from houses throats.

A. Pearson was the next speaker. He wint into labor statistics largely; defined the difference between trade unionists and Socialists. Sam Fielden, a Socialistic Englishman, was the next and last speaker. He harangued the mobin a loud, blatant, reckless way, and asked what was the crowd before him. Regiment? Is it an entertainment for you

in a loud, blatant, reckless way, and saked what was the crowd before him. He said, "We who come here to address you are Socialists, rebels to law; legislation will never help you. rebels to law; legislation will never help you. Martin Foran went to Congress in the interest of labor and tells you that no legislation can be had for the workingman. Can't we fird some? When the rich man understands that it is not healthy to live among a lot of discontented workmen, we shall te able to get legislation and not before." That the most was in symmathy with his utterpress. A great Anarchist meeting was called for this evening at the old Haymarket on Randolph street, capable of holding about 20,000 men. The district is one of the lowest in the city, being densely populated with Germans and Poles. Surrounding the square on every hand are ten cent lodging houses, saloons and many of the lowest dives in the city. At 9 a.m., when the leaders arrived, there could not have been less than 2,000 persors present. August Spies finally arrived another serious riot. The order "fall in" clusion that prompt measures only would avert another serious riot. The order "fall in" went around among the Lieutenants with lightning rapidity. The men jumped into their places with accuracy and precision. There were five companies in all, commanded by the following lieutenants: Low.e., Stanton, Hubbard, Pensen and Peard. Captains Bonfield and Ward took a position at the head of the line, which was marched to a point almost 100 feet north of Randolph street. point almost 100 feet north of Randolph street. When the front column reached the speakerwagon Captain Bonfield ordered "Halt!" and cried: "In the name of the State of Illinois I command this crowd to disperse." As these words left his mouth a bomb was fired from the opening of an alley and fell between the two first double columns of police The instant it struck the ground it exploded The men. fearfully with a terrible sullen roar. wounded and dying, fell on all sides, and 29 mangled officers were groaning on the ground. A Gatling gua could not have cut a wider swathe.

A SCENE OF HORROR

followed, details of which may be never known. The officers were demoralized for an instant, broke ranks, but almost instantly recovered their presence of mind. Before, however, they had time to realize the destruction which had been wrought in their ranks, crowds of Anarchists gathered in front and on either side of them and opened fire with revolvers at almost point blank range. The first volley of the mob was quite as fearful in its effect as was the explosion of the bomb, but the officers did not lose their presence of mind. Orders flew thick and fast from the captains and lieutenants and within the briefest possible space of time they were charging the murderous assassins on every hand, dealing death and destruction to them with their revolvers and clubs. The Anarchists did not sustain the charge are instant, but fled as soon character, however, and the hearers who still remained grew riotous in their demeanor. The police concluded to put an end to the disturbance, and, advancing, ordered the wenpons was incessant for five minutes. Only disturbance, and, advancing, ordered the crowd to disperse. At first the Anarchista once was anything like a volley fired by either fell back slowly, one of the speakers still side. This was fired by the Anarchists. Will make the course of the speakers at the officers empiried their pistols they used them urging then to stand firm. Suddenly the the officers emptied their pistols they used them bombs were thrown. The police retorted as clubs. It is quite probable numerous skulls were fractured. The mob plunged away into the darkness with a yell of rage and fear, It was an indescribable scratchle for life. Scores of men were knocked down by these bescores of hen were knowled down by these behind them and trainpled upon like cattle in a car unable to rise. After the Anarchists had been dispersed the police set to work to look after their wounded and dying companions.

AROUND WOUNDED AND DYING.

The drug stores and saloons about the scene of the battle were seen filled with wounded men, but it was impossible to get any idea of the number. Among the first to arrive at the station were five Catholic priests, who immediately busied themselves among the wounded. Their presence and kindly ministrations seemed to cheer up the men, especially those whose injuries were so desperate that there was no hope for their recovery. Officer Timothy Flavin lay on a table in the centre of the room unconscious. Above his heart was a great blotch of red which told the story of his fats. Officers George Miller and Tom Redden, both fearfully wounded, lay on either side of Flavin. Millor's face was fearfully cut and bruised and his limbs paralyzed by numerous wounds. His body was pierced by six bullets. He smiled cheerfully though, when his fellow officers came to him. Redden, though as seriously wounded as Miller, was more fully alive to his condition.

The police are rapidly collecting evidence against the chief conspirators among the anarchists. They searched Spies' office and found absolute proof that inflammatory circulars headed "Revenge," "Workingmen to Arms" and "Attention Workingmen," were found with the form in type. These were locked up in the Contral Station as evidence that Spier and Schwab directly incited the riot and bloodshed. Anarchist Pearson has not been captured, as at first reported. He is still in hiding. Schwab was mistaken for him when the first arrests were noted. made. Inspector Bonfield raided Zepf's Hall this morning and found a lot of muskets, red flags and German books expounding Socialistic dectrines. Nearly \$10,000 has already been subscribed on 'Change for the families of the wounded and dead officers.

ALMOST GAVE UP THE GHOST.

House of Representatives, Washington, D.C.—Last tall I contracted malarial fever. Suffered much for two months. Disease located in my kidneys, and I almost gave up ever getting well. Warner's safe cure, which cured me, is a great blessing to mankind, and if taken regularly will oure almost any disease of the kidneys.—TYRE YORK, M.D.

BAR OF ST. FRANÇOIS.

The annual elections of the Bar for the District of St. François have given the following result: Batonnier, Mr. J. A. Camirand; Treasurer, Mr. H. W. Mulvena; Secretary, Mr. C. A. French; Council, Messrs. M. W. White, L. F. Panneton, A. S. Hurd and 31. F. Hackett; Committee for Library, Mossrs. J. L. Terrill, L. C. Belanger, H. F. Hackett and H. W. Mulvona; Auditors, Mossrs. C. W. Cate and G. H. St. Pierre.

OUR GRANDFATHERS had a favorite expression : "Get the grubs out of your back in the spring of the year and you will be all right for another twelvementh." What they really meant was that if you give your blood a good cleaning out in the spring, by the use of a perfect blood purifier, like Warner's safe cure, you need not fear that the year will find you under ground, 35 -1 .::2

THE CHURCH AND STATE.

Cardinal Guibert to the Head of the French Republic-

The Supposed Hostility of the Oath-olic Clergy to French Institu-tions Lucidly Explained for the Church's Critics.

Cardinal Guibert, Archbishop of Paris, has addressed to President Grevy the followingletter, which is creating considerable com-ment in the Old World:—"The Church of France is passing through a period of painful erdeals. It complains of being the object of the rigors of the State. The State accuses it of having provoked these rigors by its epposition to the political system adopted by the owntry. The conflict becoming daily more acute, you will not be surprised that the oldest of the French Bishops, he in whose diocese the seat of government is established, addresses himself to you as the Head of the State, and with his respectful protestations informs you of the just complaints which respond, I doubt not, to the general feeling of the members of the Episcopate. How could we by our silence leave accredited accusations which entirely distort our attitude and cannot but mislead public opinion ! Hitherto the French clergy have given proof of a patience and moderation which may be called more than exemplary. Desirous especially of maintaining peace, and of thereby obeying the wise directions of the Severeign Pontiff, they have without complaint undergone many injusticer. They have raised their voice only to defend the interests of zouls, religious teaching, the necessities of worship; and they have done so with calmness and moderation, asking the public powers merely for the justice and friendliness honestly accorded them under previous systems. They have been blamed for being favorable in the recent electoral struggles to candidates opposed to the Government. If this accusation is well founded, we can affirm that e: the voters, and that they had sciences, to a loyal application of the Conselly in view the results of the vote on cordat in spirit as well as in letter, you politics were altogether foreign to the minds religious interests. There were two kinds of candidates, those who wished to uphold the teaching of religion, protect liberty of wo-ship, and favor Christian charities, and others who openly announced an intention of abolishing at once or at an early date the Catholic faith among us. Who could make it a crime in the priest to give his preference to the former? It was a duty of conscience for him and the fulfilment of the mission received by him from the Church, and in a certain sense from the State itself.

" No ! the clergy have never had, and have not even now, a bias of hostility against existing institutions. If they show coolness and uneasiness, this disposition dates only from the day when the representatives of this system made common cause with

THE ENEMIES OF BELIGION. If the Republic accepted the obligation

it, those who second the influence of religion | gence." of souls to those who do their utmost to destroy it? To those blased minds who continue surprised at the conduct of the clergy, I shall say, read once more the history of the last five years. In 1880 the religious orders IMPORTANT PROPOSALS TO THE LEGISLA. parts were sung in English but the second. questionable laws and without being able to obtain judges. At the same time, fiscal laws, of which the burden increases with each Budget, came to crush the communities of women, without consideration of the immense service they render to the poor, the sick, and the young. In 1882 an academic law struck religion out of the programme of public instruction, and inflicted on Christian France, under the name, unknown till then, of neutrality, the stigma of official atheism. From lear to year the Budget of Public Worship is diminished. In five years seven millions have been taken from it. The incomes of the Bisnops are reduced, those of the canons threatened. The allowances to the seminaries are struck out of the Budget; from the cathedrals are withdrawn the grants necessary for the dignity of worship and the support of the buildings. The curacies are who had refused the prayers of the Church served as a pretext for the profanation of a humble servants of the people in our villages, are not treated with less injustice. The modest allowance which represents imperfect ly the sacred debt of the nation to the Church ceases to be secure for the priest who faithfully discharge his obscure duties. A denunciation, most frequently inspired by hatred or interest, suffices to deprive him of it.

have sufficed for all these acts of violence. In awaiting the law which is to deal the final blow to the Catholic religion by the abolition of the dispensation from military service in favor of the clergy, we watch in the Parliament the discussion of a bill which finally in addition to the \$6,400 per mile Dominion deprives public education of all Christian subsidy and offers \$3,000 and 2,000 acres of character. In the course of these discussions we have heard the Minister of Worship attack the essential dogmas of Christianity. Ten company undertakes the constructions of the years ago it was said, 'Le Clericalisme, voila through line in Cape Breton the provincial l'ennemi;' and this ambiguous expression in subsidy will be given for sections of fifty tentionally coucealed a design which there was then fear to avow. This precaution has now become useless. What is directly attacked in prayer, the worship of the Holy Virgin, the dogma of the Fall. To justify the prohibition which is henceforth to monastic teachers from the public schools, it is declared that these teachers, because they are Catholics, would teach things which the State cannot allow to be taught by masters it supports. Indeed I cannot help asking myself where we are. Is the concordat repealed, or is it still in force? It is evident that the Minister of Worship is favorable to the separation of Church and State, but that he fears the consequences on existing institutions, and wishes to prepare public opinion for it. It is doubtless in order to prepare the cancelling of this contract that he begins by openly violating its clauses and spirit. Article 17 of the concordat being a Catholic, and stipulates that by Warner's safe cure,

THE EXCESSIVE FEUDAL SYSTEM

is applied to him, authorized by no law, and

in that case the rights and prerogatives mentioned in Article 16 and the appointments to hishoprics should be settled by a fresh convention. Thus, in the minds of the signers of the Concordat, the prorogatives acknow-ledged in the head of the French Government were subject to his professing the Catholic faith. Yet a Minister of that Government the very one who exercises the Concordat prerogatives, delivers official speeches against the Catholic faith. According to him the State is bound not to allow the teaching in its schools of the dogmas of our faith, yet the State continues to appoint the Bishops who are the guardians of that faith.

"I appeal to your reason and impartiality. Have I done anything more in what precedes than notice notorious and official facts, and the conclusions to be drawn from them be disputed, namely, that the Catholic clergy have offered no opposition to the Govern-ment, but that the Government, for aix years has been constantly persecuting the clergy, weakening Christian institutions, and preparing for

THE ABOLITION OF RELIGION ITSELF? It is certain that the constitution, while declaring you irrespons ble, leaves intact your moral influence. Your age, your great experience, your long standing devotion to the Republican cause, the confidence which the National Assembly has given you—all this seems to urge you to intervene in the difficult situation which has arisen. You have a right court dress, hundreds of British officers in to warn those who share with you the burden power and to show them the consequences of their dangerous policy. They could not, without evincing beedlessness and imprudence, but yield to your wise counsels and pay regard to your serious observations. Allow then an aged Bishop, who has seen his country's political system changed seven times, to tell you for the last time what his long experience suggests. By continuing on the path it has entered upon, the Republic may do much mischief to roligion. It will not succeed in killing it. The Church has known other perils, has passed through other storms, and it still witnesses the funeral of those who flatter themselves on annihilating it. The Republic has received neither from God nor history any promise of immortality. If you could bring it back to respect for conneace and to restore union in men's minds. If you fail in this enterprise, or if you do not think yourself able to attempt it, it is not the clergy nor the Church which can be accused of laboring for the ruin of the political catablishment under your guardianship. You know that revolt is not a weapon for our The clergy will continue to suffer uso. patiently; they will pray for their enemies. They will ask God to enlighten them and imbue them with juster sentiments, but those bent on this impious war will destroy themselves and great ruin will result before our beloved country sees prosperous days again. The subversive passions, of the early awakening of which there is more than one indication, will create perils much more serious than the alleged excesses imputed to the clergy. Gou grant that in this fearful storm, in which unbridled appetites will no imposed on all governments of respecting the longer be faced by any moral barrier, the forbeliefs and worship of the immense majority tune and even the independence of our country of our country, there is nothing in the doctory may not founder. Arrived at the end of trine of the Church and its traditions to war- a long career, I have been auxious, before rant a feeling of distrust or opposition in the going to render an account to God of my ad priest, but in those who have undertaken to ministration, to release myself from any reimplant this political form in France have at sponsibility for such misiortunes; but I canthe same time set themselves to wound all not close this letter without expressing a hope consciences, it every year of their rule has that France will never allow herself to be been marked by fresh blows against some despoiled of the sacred beliefs which have Catholic institution, how can Churchmen, I constituted her force and her glory in the repeat, be blamed for preferring those who past, and have intured her the first rank protect to those who despoil them, those among nations. I intrust these serious rewho honor their Ministry to those who decoy flections to your wisdom and lofty intelli-

NOVA SCOTIA RAILWAYS.

TURK—AN ENGLISH SYNDICATE TO CON SOLIDATE THE PROVINCE ROADS.

HALIFAY, N.S., May 4,-By the Provincial Government railway policy, submitted to the Legislature to day, all Canadian and American propositions are rejected and the English syndicate scheme, worked up by C. A. Scott, pleasure when the vast audience caught of Quebec, accepted. The syndicate is up the poet's spirit, and vented their joy known as "Joint Stock Association," in deafening thunders of applause. The "Joint Stock Association," and composed of the following English capitalists: -J. W. Johns, M. P., Wm. Eckersley, Brinsley de Courcy Nixon, R. J. Price, A. W. Watson, R. Elwes, G. W. Owen and F. F. Piggott, associated with the following Nova Scotians : L. E. Baker, Jacob Bingay, H. II. Fuller, John S. McLean, William Esson, Adam Burns, and Charles A. Scott. The syndicate is to raise \$5,000,000 and, aided by the local Government, acquire amicably or by arbitration, the Windsor and port of the buildings. The curacies are suppressed in hundreds. Wherever the municipalities become the instruments of anti-religious passion, the Government follows in their train and tolerates or sanctions the most illegal usurpations. It is thus that the ministers of religion are excluded from the hospitals and from the establishments which are dependent on the States or on the Communes. The funeral of a celebrated writer \$2,500,000. They may also acquire the Nictaux & Atlantic railway and build lines. Nictaux & Atlantic railway and build lines between Yarmouth and Shelburne and Wind? Christian temple dedicated to the patron sor and Truro. They are to deposit with the saint of Parir, Leastly, the curates, those Dominion Government at 4 per cent. to the Dominion Government at 4 per cent. to the credit of the Provincial Government the sum of \$1,350,000, upon the strength of which the Province guarantees interest upon the syndicate bonds not exceeding \$200,000 per annum for twenty years. They also guarantee to make up any deficiency below \$100,000 in receipts of the consolidated Western road. C. A Scott is to be general manager of the system. In case of failure of the syndicate to carry out the agreement the Provincial preceded by no judgment. "Five years Government are to have the first lien upon and take over the roads. The Government also proposes to aid the construction of a trunk line from the strait of Carso to Sydney or Louisburg with 2,800 acres of Crown lands and \$3,200 per mile not exceeding \$256,000 land per mile to any company building any projected railway in Nova Scctia. In case no company undertakes the constructions of the company undertakes the constructions of the company undertakes the constructions of the provincial.

A LEMON-COLURED WOMAN,

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Dec. 23, 1885.—Three years ago I was confined to my bed in a de significant allusion to the present crisis in plorable condition. Skin as yellow as a lemon. Slightest food would make me acream. Also had prolapsus and ulceration. Treated by physicians for two months. Grew worse. Doctors said it was the worst case of liver ovation during her departure, and plainly trouble they ever saw. Lost forty pounds of indicated how greatly pleased she was with flesh. Could not sleep. Improved rapidly under the use of Warner's safe cure. Never was healthy. Would have been in my grave

Look out for billous fevers in the spring provides for the case of one of and prevent them by unloading the liver and the successors of the First Consul not kidneys, and restoring them to healthy action THE COLONIAL EXHIBITION

PORMALLY OPENED BY HER MAJESTY THE QUERN - A BRILLIANT SPECTACLE-TENSSYON'S NEW NATIONAL ODE-CANA-DA'S DISPLAY.

LONDON, May 4.—The Queen formally opened the Colonial and Indian exhibition to-day. The weather was beautiful. Crowds gathered along the route taken by Her Majesty from Buckingham Palace and greeted her with enthusiastic cheers. So great was the rush to witness the Royal progress to the exhibition building that it required, beside a atrong force of cavalry, upwards of four thousand policemen to keep a passage way for the Royal carriages through the streets. When the Queen's carriage arrived, the entrance was surrounded by throngs of dis-tinguished pecsons. The Royal guard of honor lined the corridors when Har Majesty alighted and passed into the building. Flowers, flags, bunting and mottoed decorations were everywhere. When the Queen appeared in the hall she was greeted with enthusiastic cheers. The scene was

ONE OF EXTRAORDINARY IMPRESSIVENESS. The vast interior was packed with an assemblage numbering thousands and composed tions. The display of gold lace, medals and colors on the part of the men were phenomenal, while the ladics were gorgeously attired. The Queen attracted much attention by her toilet, which contained a conspicuous departure from the sombre black in which the public has been so long accustomed to see her. She wore a black silk dress trimmed with beads and lace and a black bonnet relieved by a large white outrich feather. The Princess of Wales was attired in a striped blue silk. Crown Princess Victoria, of Germany had on a moonlight satin dress. Princess Louise, wife of the Marquis of Lorne, wore a grand sang de beuf robe. The royal procession to and from Albert hall composed, besides Her Majesty and the Princessess named, the Prince of Wales, the Duke of Edinburgh, Prince Henry of Battenberg and bis wife, the Princess Beatrice. Lord Hartingten, Lord Salisbury, the Earl of Derby and scores of other noblemen followed the Koyal party as escort throughout the building before and after the opening ceremonies. These ceremonies were simple. They consisted of a carefully prepared programme of music, the presentations of addresses to the Queen by

THE COLONIES PARTICIPATING IN THE EXHI-BITION,

and a formal declaration by Her Majesty that the show was open. The music was grand. Among the numbers was "Home, This was sung by Mme. west Home. Albani, a French Canadian, and thrilled the vast concourse beyond expression. The immense choir of carefully drilled voices, accompanied by the great organ and orchestra, rendered the "Hallelniah Chorus" with powerful effect. The chief feature of the opening ceremonies, however, was the singing of the new British ode, composed by Baron Tennyson and set to music by Sir Arthur Sullivan for the occasion. The poem was in four parts, one of welcome to the exhibitors; one of prayer for the inheritance by the colonies of England's attributes; the third describing the loss of America and the lesson of it, and the fourth containing an appeal for the unity of the Empire. The ode is considered remarkable in many respects as a national hymn and for the vigor of its lines. The choir, accompanied by the orchestra and organ, rendered the ode with perfect expression, and the effect was tremendons. All the the large number of Orientals attending the exhibition. The Queen was much affected by the singing of the ode. She smiled and nodded approval over each patriotic sentiment rendered, and was fairly radiant with text of the ode is as follows :--

Welcome! welcome! with one voice In your welfare we rejoice. Sons and brothers, that have sent, From isie and cape and continent, Produce of your field and flood, Mount and mine and primal wood Works of subtle brain and hand, And splendors of the morning land-Gifts from every British zone;-Britons! hold your own!

May we find, as ages run, The mother featured in the son, And may yours for ever be The old strength and constancy Which has made your fathers great In our ancient island state; And where'er her flag may fly Glorying between as and sky, Make the might of Britain known ;— Britons! hold your own!

Britain fought her some of vore : Britain failed; and never more, Careless of growing kin, Shall we sin our fathers' sin-Men that in a narrower day-Unprophetic rulers they-Drove from out the mother's nest That young eagle of the west, To forage for herself alone;-Britons! hold your own!

Sharers of our glorious past, Brothers, must we part at last? Shall not we, through good and ill, One with Briton, heart and soul, One life, one flag, one fleet, one throne ! Britons, hold your own! And God guard all.

The last part of the ode as will be seen makes British politics. At the conclusion of the ode the Queen pronounced the (exhibition opened and passed out, the choir singing "Rule Britannia." Her Majesty received another indicated how greatly pleased she was with the enthusiasm which her presence evoked everywhere. The Queen's declaration that the exhibition was opened was signalled to had it not been for the wonderful powers of the public by a great flourish of trumpets in Warner's safe cure. Am now perfectly well.

MRS. J. J. BAYNE, 52 Lake avenue.

the public by a great flourish of trumpets in Hyde Park, followed by the firing of a royal salute. Mr. Gladstone was not present at the opening of the exhibition.

CANADA'S EXHIBIT.

As to the exhibition itself, it has every indication of excelling its immediate predecessors, both as regards general interest and utility; and speaking particularly of Canada, it is

happily assured that for extent and variety the present display will far exceed any previous effort. The space is considerably more than that alloted to the Dominion at the famed Philadelphia Exhibition of 1876, and it follows, as a natural sequence to the remarkable agricultural and manufacturing progress of Canada during the past decade, that the exhibits show both is number and quality as impresses advances or present the service of the service of the past decade, that the exhibits show both is number and quality as impresses of the service number and quality an immense advance upon any previous time. On entering the Exhibition buildings one is at once face to face with striking reminders of Imperial develupment. On the various panels decorating the entrance hall are portrayed a series of views of entrance hall are portrayed a series of views of the metropolis, and leading provincial and colonial tuwns. Among them will be found Halifax, St. John, Quebec, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, Winnipeg, and Victoria, an excellent panorama of Canadian civic growth and importance. Passing through the harmonicusly-arranged splendours from the Indian Empire, crossing the court of United Australia, and down the central avenue, one finds the Canadian section, excellently placed in the central arcade.

the basis, as it were, of the whole display, and here one is at once struck by a leading distinction between the courts of Canada and the other Colonies. The coloring is subdued, and in a sense unobtrusive. From the eastern conditions through the transparence and control allows. rider, through the transepts and central gallery to the western corridor, a length of 600 feet in a straight line, handsome show-cases of dark Canadian woods line the sides at intervals semblage numbering thousands and composed of the very clite of London. There were scores of foreign princes and diplomatists in court dress, hundreds of British officers in full uniform, replendent with gold lace and bright buttons, Chinese and Japanese officials in rich and pictureaque silk, and numberless men proudly wearing the decorations. The diaplay of gold lace, medals and the lotters "V. R.," while on either side of the upper lights hangs a pale lilac satin valance. The arches are picked out with gold-typed leaver, and at each spring of the arch. 12 feet high and 10 feet apart, appropriate flags on spears are festooned over shields ornamented with maple leaves bearing the names of the Provinces of the Dominion. The effect thus distinctly differs from that produced by the magnificent tapestries and brilliancy of endless paints met with in many other cours. Commencing with the eastern approach to the

First to claim attention are the decorations.

central gallery, one finds first attention properly paid to agriculture, the backbone of Canadian progress. To this division the whole of the east transept is devoted. Vegetables, cereals, fruits and woods from the isolated Anticosti, side by side with the remarkable products of the Canadian mainland, from Nova Scotia and New Brunswick to Ontario, the Northwest and British Columbia, via with one another in friendly zeal to show the agricultural and industrial advancement of their one country. And here some special features deserve attention. Many of the Indians of Canada may be found as agricultural exhibitors under their own names—a striking and encouraging instance of the progress of civilization among several of the tribes. The fruit exhibits of the different Provinces will also prove a feature of no ordinary in-terest to the British, and indeed Euro-pean visitors to the court. They consist of about 1,000 jars of fruit preserved in their natural condition in antiseptic fluids. Such large collections of grapes, pears, apples, peaches, late-keeping winter apples in fresh condition, as well as many other classes, must sioners are not paying the highest figure to unquestionably prove of great practical value in demonstrating the suitability of the climates of Canada to the cultivation of fruit of nearly all varieties. These products of farm and orchard all centre round a highly attractive trophy of large but proportionate din ensions, built up with a variety of agricultural exhibits which, under able grouping, combine to give a striking general effect. Glancing down the central gallery—in which the manufactures and industries of Canada are exemplified—we find a handsome payilion for the reception of Canadian organs, pianos, and general musical instruments, faced on each side by well-filled cases of textile fabrics. Exactly in the centre of the gallery is erected a trophy of the commercial woods of British Columbia, especially from the famed Burrard Inlet, all highly fin ished and displayed to considerable effect. Following after this centre-piece come miscellaneous manufactures, and among them the furniture exhibits will claim special attention.

will be found the collection of natural history apecimens, which must prove to visitors one of the leading features of the Canadian display.

The Canadian Geological and Natural History parts were sung in English but the second. Survey has, in itself, enough to form a separate display, though supplementary to it are the Prof. Max Muller as a mark of courtesy to Hudson's Bay, the Renfrew and Hubbard collections, thus representing adequately the whole game of the Dominion. The centre of this west transept is, correspondingly with the east transept, occupied by a commanding trophy of game and game birds, and even those of a impratory class, arranged with no little tact and judgment.

From this point the west gallery is reached. Here the mineral resources of Canada are set out in full array. So rapid has been the growth out in full array. So rapid has been the growth of the mining industries of the Dominion during the past decade, that the 549 specimens exhibited at Philadelphia have increased to 725 at South Kensington, contributions coming in large numbers and great variety from the mines of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario, the North-West and British Columbia, and including many specimens of considerable value shown in the process of varieus dressings from the in the process of various dressings from the simple ore. The practical results likely to fol-low from this mineral exhibit are considerable. Beyond the west gallery is the west arcade, in which Canada has been provided with some 2,000 feet for the display of the products of her fisheries. The exhibit made in London three years ago is here brought into requisition, with, of course, large additions of stuffed and pre-served specimens of fishes and marine invertebrata, as well as schooners, models of salmon and hatcheries, fishing tackle and all utensils for sea and lake fishing.

In the west gallery adjoining New Zealand, some 4,000 feet have been allotted to Canada for educational exhibits. Here will be found tully illustrated the educational, literary, and artistic progress made by Canada is recent years. Canadians have also no reason to be dissatisfied with their art exhibit, to which a space of 2,700 test is devoted in the Albert Hall. It is true that in this respect they are not fully represented, owing to the pressure upon the time of many of their prominent artists. Yet this deficiency is more than compensated for by the fact that the Queen has been pleased to lend several Canadian pic-tures from her private collection. These, together with a number contributed from Kensington Palace by H.R.H. the Princess Louise and Lord Lorne, must considerably enhance the artistic value of a collection which, though small—numbering but some 130 pictures—must be conceded to reflect credit upon the art cul-ture of so young a country as the Dominion. The Canadian Botsnical and Horticultural Garden, to which 2,800 feet is allotted, cannot but prove of interest to English horticulturists. representing, as it does, plants of the greatest economic interest, such for instance, as the many classes of timber that have made Canada famous the whole world over; plants used for drugs and other purposes; plants unknown in England, but probably suited in every way to English growth; and, lastly, rare plants of scientific interest, collected from distant parts of the Dominion. Another general centre of ator the Dominion. Another general centre of actraction will naturally be the Colonial Market and School for Cookery. In the Market Canada has received an allorment of 750 feet, as well as 4,250 feet for the new building adjoining the Market. Provision will be here made for the sale of Colonial mest, fish

Such is a brief sketch of the features of Canada's participation in the Exhibition. Looking at them as they now stand, and at the Exhibi tior as a whole, one may with considerable con-fidence anticipate that they will afford an indication of the development and progress of the scattered parts of the Empire such as has never before been, and indeed can rarely be, afforded

game, fruit and vegetables, originally preserved

in refrigerators; and it is expected that arrange-

ments will be possible for Canada's adequate

participation, by the forwarding of supplies from the Dominion at regular intervals.

AFFAIRS IN RAWDON. the Editor of THE POST and TRUE WITNESS:

Sin,-I notice in your issue of the 24th ult a communication from Rawdon, purporting to be from an old subscriber and signed "Home Rule."

The writer passes some strictures upon an article written by Alex. Daly, Esq., formerly of Rawdon, and recently published in THE POUT and TRUE WITNESS, in which he speaks of "two legged fishes known by the popular name of land sharks," and claims that they have disappeared with the exodus referred to in Mr. Daly's letter. We remember here that a long time ago

the waters in this part were troubled by the presence of a shark, which, in jits efforts to gobble up the little fishes, imbibed a certain kind of poisonous water which is sometimes found, though not frequently, amongst our for our waters have never been troubled with it since; but latterly they have been visited by a psculiar kind of fish, known as maul head, or muliet, and this must be the kind that "Home Rule" mistakes for land sharks.

E: t kes a spiion to Mr. Daly's remarks respecting the \$5,000 donated by the late. Thos. Titlin company; Mr. Daly's statement was not incorrect, although \$4,000 was what Mr. Titlin left in his will for the building of a Catholic Church at Rawdon; but when we come to consider that the late James Skelly, then the head of the Titlia firm, had used this \$4,000 for three or four years, and at the end of that time he paid it over without interest from the time of Mr. Tiffin's death. and that when he was dying he left a gift of \$1,000, we naturally come to the conclusion that the late Thos. Tiffin Company gave us \$5,000 to help to build a new church; and I can assure you, Mr. Elitor, that every good Catholic in this parish feels very grateful to the memory of the late Measrs. Titlia & Skelly

for this kind donation.

But what does "Home Rule" mean by thus controverting Mr. Daly's statement about the \$5,000? Is he angered at Mr. Daly having given you this information? Or does he want to float the popularity of "Home Rule" upon the generosity of the late Messra. Tiflin & Skelly?

The logic displayed by "Home Rule" re-

specting the administration of the Catholic schools in Rawdon is in keeping with the rest of his article. According to his theory the poor would have to do without schools because they are not landowners.

Mr. Daly's remarks were all very true except that he did not tell you all that might sioners are not paying the highest tigure to the dissenting minority.

It is enough for me to remark that the Commissioners disagreed last fall with the trustees about the price to be paid for the Catholic children going into the Protestant schools, and finally they refused altogether to make any burgain with the trustees because they thought the price was too high, but afterwards some of the Catholics graw impatient and appealed to the auperintendent to get education for their children, when the commissioners were obliged to pay the highest figure saked for by the trustees.

It may seem strange, but it is nevertheless a fact, that owing to the selfishness of a few individuals ("Home Rule" would perhaps call them "land sharks,") the Catholics, although in the majority, have for the most part to do without education for their chil-Passing on, the west transept is gained. Here schools, over which they have no control, after paying taxes and school dues to the commissioners for the benefit of themselves and a few favorites. Neither "Home Rule" nor the commissioners will attempt to deny these facts, it they do we shall be ready to not my intention to enumerate here. His remarks upon the last paragraph of Mr. Daly's letter would lead one to suspect that he has gloomy forebodings. Neverthe ess we will continue to hope that religion and colonization in this part will progress in the future as it has done in the past.

You's cte. OBSERVER.

Rawdon, 3rd May, 1886.

LET JUNE BRING ITS FRUIT TO YOU. With its proverbial certainty, the 191at Grand Monthly Drawing of the world-renowned Louisiana State Lottery came off at noon, On Tuesday, April 13th, 1886, at New Orleans, Lo., superintended by Gen'ls G. T. Beauregard of La., and Jubal A. Early of Va., the Commissioners officially selected. The result is briefly chronicled thus: Ticket No. 25,244 (sold in fifths at one doller each) drew the First Capital Prize of \$75,000 - one-fifth was held by Theodore Leutz, a well-known restaurant keeper, No. 8 Williams' Court, the caterer for the Sherman House, Boston, Mass, and paid to him by express; another fifth was held by R. F. Bacon, a well known citizen of Portland, Me., for a small syndicate of five friends; another was sold to Ernest Antz, a prominent engraver of No. 321 Baronne street, and Thos. McMahon, grocer, at corner of Baronne and Felicity streets; another by John Daste, a saloon keeper, at the corner of Clara and Callions streets—the last three named all live in New Orleans, No. 11,545 drew the Second Capital prize of \$25,-000, and was also sold in fifths at \$1 each one fifth to L. G. French of Colesburg, Ky.; one to Henry Lotz of Paterson, N.J.; one to Jno. H. Minning' Toledo, ().; one to a party in Guatemala, Central America; one to Joseph Placet, 716 Case St. Davenport, Iowa; other fifths to parties in Detroit, Mich. No. 78,786 drew the third Capital Prize of \$10,000, also sold in fifths at one dollar each—one fifth to Miss Annie Burke of Washington City, D.C.; one to Christ Hasse of Washburn, Ills.; one to Miss M. Mueller, No. 336 Division street, Chicago, Ill.; others to parties in Galveston, Texas, and Spring City, Nevada. Nos. 8,688 and 52,139 drew each one of the two Fourth Prizes of \$6,000, and were sold in fifths at one dollar each, went hither and you all over the world; New York city, Brooklyn, Pinckneyville and Arenzville, Ill., etc., etc., and so it went until the whole \$265,500 was scattsred. The next drawing will be the 193d Grand Monthly and Extraordinary Quarterly Drawing on June 15th, when \$522,500 will be distributed. For any information apply to M. A. Dauphin, New Orleans, La.

News has been received of the murder of a number of Hungarian pessants by a gang o gypsies, who afterwards robbed the persons and premises of their victims.

Scott's Emulsion of Fure Cod Liver Oll, with Hypophosphites,

Almost a Specific for Consumption. The thousands of testimonials we have received from sufferers who have been permanently cured by Scott's Emulsion satisfies us that it will cure consumption in its early

A WOMAN'S SUFFERINGS AND GRATITUDE.

A VOICE FROM AUSTRIA.

Near the village of Zillingdorf, in Lower Austria, lives Maria Haza, an intelligent and industrious we man, where story of physical suffer-ing and final relief, as related by hereal, is of interest to English women. "I was employed," she says, " in the work of a large farmhouse. Overwork brought on sick headache, followed by a deathly fainting and eickness of the by a Gentary fainting and sickness of the stomach until I was compelled to take to my bed for several weeks, tietting a little better from rest and quiet, I sought to do some work, but was soon taken with a pain in my wide, which in a little while seemed to spread over my whole body, and threbbed in my every limb. This was followed by a sough and shortness of breath, until finally I could not seew, and I took to my had for the weard and as and I took to my bed for the second, and, as I thought, for the last time. My friends told me found, though not frequently, amongst our numerous and healthy springs. The effects of this water having no doubt gone to its heady and as great fish love to dwell in great waters, it took a sail out into one of our read it, and my dear mother bought me a buttle large rivers, where it must have found a more of Seigel's Syrup, which I took exactly scored congenial clime, or a better place to dwell, ing to direction, and I had not taken the whole of it before I felt a great change for the let ". My last illness began June 3rd, 1982, and con Any last linear segan June are, 1822, and continued to August 9th, when I began to take the Syrup. Very soon I could do a little work. The cough left me, and I was no more troubled in breathing. Now I am perfectly cured. And oh, how happy I am! I cannot express graditude enough for Sergel's Syrup. Now I must tell you that the doctors in our district distributed handbills cautioning people against the medicine, telling them it would do them no exel, and many were thereby influenced to destroy the Seizel pamphlets; but now, where ever one is to be found, it is kept like a relic. The few preserved are berrowed to read, and I have but more for six miles around our district People have come eighteen notes to get me to buy the medicine for them, knowing that it cured me, and to be sure to get the right kind. I know a geoman who was looking like death, and who told them there was no help for her, that she had consulted several doctors, but none could belo her. I told her of Seigel's Syrup, and wrote the name down for her that she might make no mistake. She took my advice and the Syrup, and now she is ta perfect health, and the people around us are amazed. The medicine has made such progress in our neighborhood that people say they don't want the doctor any more, but they take the Syrup. Sufferers from gout who were confined to their last sud could hardly move a finger, have been cured by it. There is a girl in our district who caught a cold by going through some water, and was in bed five years with costiveness and rheumstee pains, and had to have an attendant to watch by her. There was not a doctor in the surrounding districts to whom her mother had not ap-plied to relieve her child, but every one crossest themselves and said they could not help har. Whenever the little bell rang which is rung in our place when somebody is dead, we thought surely it was for her, but Seigel's Syrup and Pills saved her life, and now she is as healthy as anybody, goes to church, and can work even in the fields. Everybody was astonished when they saw her out, knowing how many years she had been in field. To day she and sher gratitude to mine for God's mercies and Seigel's

MARIA HAA?

JUSEPH WALL

The people of Canada speak confirming th spore.

RICHMOND CORNERS, N.B., Jan. 10, 1887.

Dear Sir,—I wish to inform you the good you selice's Syrup has done me.

I thought at one time I would be latter or a 100 m alive, but had the lack to flid one of your draws.

I tried one bottle and found my health so approved that I continued it until now I text alive, we man. I have taken altogether 5 bottles.

Every body here socaks well of it.

Every body here speaks well of it. Richmond Corners, N.D.

Syrup.

SPRINGFIRLD, N.D., Oct. 15, 1965 A. J. Wines, Limit d,

Genta Seigel's Syrup gives good actisfaction wherever used. One case in particular (where the car
of Dyspepsia secured almost a miracle) was great y
benefited by your medicine.

medicine.
Yours respectfully,
Jso. G. Moranov.

STEVENSVILLE, WRILLAND Co., ONT., Feb. 17, 180

FREDERICTOR, N. 6.

A. J. WHITE, Limited,

Gentlemen - Your modicine has done more for me than any doctor ever did, and I would not be without

Yours ruly PATRICE MoLUSE:

TROUT LAKE, ONT., May 12, 1885
A. J. WHEER, Limited,
Gentlemen.—Your medicine is just what is needed here for oisordered liver. When I was in London the doctors there said I was a "gone man," and advised me to travel. I did so, and came across Seigel's Syrup, which cared me entirely by continued Schigel's Syrup, which cured me entirely by continued use, which proved that sometimes the heat of skall is not always the only hope.

Yours truly,

W. J. Bosserson, Evangetes

ALBERT BRIDGE, N.S., May 10, 1:50

A. J. White, Limited.

Gentlemen - 1 am now using Selgel's Syrup for Dispersia, and find it to be the best medicine I every used for that complaint. It is a priceless boon to any one afflicted with indigestion.

Yours truly

WM. BURNE

Sour Bar, Oak, Dec. 7, 143.

Sir,—I take great pleasure in informing you that have been cured by your Siegel's Syrup and pills suffered ten or twelve years with indigestion and constipation of the bowels, vomiting foat and bile from the stomech, which saused great pain. I tried several good physicians, none of whom were able to give me any relist.

I tried several patent medicines, some of them giving relist for the time being, so you can easily set that I was discouraged and it was with little faith that I cammenced to take your Seigel's Syrup and pills.

I started with your medicine about one year ago and have taken in all about 2 dozen bot les, it did take some little time to stop the vomiting, but I can say that now my health is greatly improved. my health is greatly improved.

I will cheerfully recommend it to all suffering from

I can give you the names of several others if you You may print this if you wish, a it may be the means of helping some other sufferer.

LEWIS WALBANK

South Ray, Ontario.
Proprietors: A. J. White (Limited), 17 Farringdon Road, London, Eng. Branch office 67 St. James street, Montreal.

For sale by every druggist in Montreal. Some of the reporters of the New York

press use engraved visiting cards.

No other preparation so concentrates and combines blood-parifying, vitalizing, enriching and invigorating qualities as Ayer's Sarsaparilla. Quality should be considered when making comparisons.

Good wine can be had in Solano, Cal., for 30 cents a gallon.

A split has occurred in the Salvation Army in England. Gen. Booth has dismissed Commis-sioner Carbridge and Col. Day, two influential officers, who are starting a separate movement, which is largely supported,

Emperor William has bought for 20,000 marks (35,000), from Forest Manager Manuel at Burgdorf, the original manuscript of "The Watch on the Rhine."

The weather in Hungary continues to be of Arcic severity. The railway at Gratz is blocked stages, and alleviate if not cure in its latter by snow. A large proportion of the crops and stages,

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76 CRAIG ST., Montreal, Canada.

TO ADVERTISERS.

TO ADVERTIBERS.

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The Post Printing & Publishing Co.

ATNO DISCOUNT FROM THE REGU-LAR SUBSCRIPTION BICE OF \$1.50 PER ANNUM WILL BE ALLOWED IN ANY CASE EXCEPT WHEN PAYMENT IS MADE ABSOLUTELY IN ADVANCE. OR WITHIN 30 DAYS OF COMMENCEMENT OF

THE heat piece of news from Ireland for many a long day is the announcement that application in the interests of public ment. order against the threatening and blustering Urange minority. What will the 200,000 (?) THE BEATY-GOVERNMENT SCANDAL. Canadian Orangemen, who were promised by the lodges to Brother Johnston, M.P. for Ballykilbeg, to fight against Home Rule, do now in face of this hostile attitude of the Imperial authorities? Will they still thirst for Irish Catholic gore ? Poor fools !

expression to its sympathy with Home Ru'e for Ireland. In fact the province by majority in 8 years. Mr. Beaty, who is a party leader, not as a Reformer, but in his the sea intends to take the lead by getting the Government itself to move in mire than the Government, the matter The Legislature, which is the only one of the Maritime Provinces now in session, has been invited in the name of the Lineral Ministry by Attorney General White to adopt a Government resolution champion the cause of a public plunderer or referring to Mr. Gladstone's Home Rule Bill. It is strong and to the point. It is resolved. "That this house desires to record its warm sympathy with the noble efforts put forth by the Premier of Great Britain in the direction of giving Home Rule to Ireland, and expresses its sincere hope that his efforts may be crowned with success," It will be discussed in a few days.

A Rough estimate made by the English Post office authorities shows that the number of words telegraphed out of London on the occasion of Mr. Gladstone's Irish Government atatement was about one million five hundred thousand, being almost twice as many as on any previous occasion, the highest recorded hitherto being 860,000. The total number of words delivered at the various offices in the provinces was, however, very much larger, since many of the reports were sent to a number of addresses. In the reports of the pro. ceedings in Parliament sent by the Press Association, for instance, the total number of words delivered of the verbatim report of however, was not sllowed to make the adop-Mr. Gladstone's speech was 1,185,600, while of the sumaries of the same speech 413,500 words were delivered; and of Mr. Parnell's lilliberal attitude of a few carpers, who speech 104,460, while there were also 115,113 | hypocritically protested that they were in words of other Parliamentary speeches deivered, the total number of words delivered by the Press Association in its for the following reasons:-Parliamentary service being 2,029,113, or upwards of a thousand columns of solid newspaper type. According to the Post Office accounting, Mr. Gladstone's speech, verbatim, extended to twenty-four thousand seven hundred words.

THE Catholic Union and Times of Buffalo, which has the special approbation of the Bishop of Buffalo, and is edited by the Rev. Father Cronic, publishes the following comment on the action taken by Archbishop Taschereau of Quebec against the Knights of Labor. It says :- "There is something mysterious in "the trouble between the Knights of Labor "and the Archbishop of Quebec. The 66 Knights offered to amend their rules so "as to make them acceptable to the Canasi dian Bishop; why did the latter not "give them a chance to do so? The "Catholic Church has always been the " friend of the workingmen; and if the "Knights of Labor govern themselves by "sound principles, they will find in the 46 Church the strongest kind of support. " Mr. Powderly's public acts and utterances " have not thus far offended the principles " of justice and morality; and could not a "consultation be had between him and a committee of Bishops appointed by Archbishop Gibbons?"

OUR esteemed contemporary the Montreal Herald does ample justice to the situation when it says :- "That Sir John Macdonald was beaten in tactics and in strength of reference to Sir Charles Tupper, Einstead of to Mr. Gladstone, will be regarded alike by friends and opponents of Home the Council laughed accordingly. Rule as a piece of trickery unworthy of our Parliament and country. It was within the Home Rule-Stevenson, White, Wilson, Holright of Parliament to pass the address for Land, Kennedy and Mooney, and these men which Mr. Blake moved; it was the plain are all largely elected by Irish votes. duty of the Government to facilitate its passage. The Premier preferred a crooked course, which was unworthy of Parliament favor of Irish liberty and voted like one man and damaging to his own reputation. As for the resolutions. They literally crushed regards the interest of Home Rule, he did what he could to injure it, but fortunately the question cannot now be unfavorably affected by anything Sir John can do or leave and fair play to say that he would vote for ur done."

THE VERCHERES ELECTION.

THE election contest in the County of place yesterday and resulted in a significant member was Ald Fairbairn. victory for the Liberal candidate. The candidates were Mr. Bernard, Liberal, and Mr. Cartier, Conservative. The former, who is an honest old farmer, was personally a very weak candidate-a fact which was admitted by friends and foes. The latter is a man of note; he is the nephew of the late Sir George Etienne Cartier, and the prestige borrowed from the name was no obstacle to success; he is a good speaker, and is known as a man of pluck and talent. He had every personal quality to recommend him as a representative man; but he was found wanting in one essential particular. He sympathized with the Government at Ottawa, and that was sufficient to damn him in the eyes and esteem of the electors, although the election was purely a local one. One word of condemnation against the Orange Tory administration of Sir John Macdonald would the British Government intends to disarm have won the constituency for him: he did the Loyalists of Ulster, and that John Mor- not utter it, and he lost the election. Mr. ley's motion to continue the Coercion Act | Bernard gained the support of the electors by of 'SI was made with a view to its his declaration against the Ottawa Govern-

The Beaty-Woodworth affair has turned out to be not only an ugly thing for "the Boy," but a very damaging thing for the government, which has had to shield the youth to save itself. The ministerial effort to whitewash the most brazen system of corruption and trafficking in railway charters | Committee of Supply, Mr. Blake rose and Nova Scotia is not to be behind in giving nearly cost it its life. From a majority of 94 asked to call the attention of Parliament to the Ministry tumbled to 26, the smallest the Irish question. He desired, not as a typical Ministerialist, was no deeper in the both had to sink or swim together; otherwise no ministry having the least "espect for honesty and independence in parliamentary representatives would have dared to | for Ireland, which was urged four years ago, would have tried to justify his attempt to squeeze \$675,000 out of the people's pock- | the Imperial Parliament, and to express the ets for his influence in getting a railway charter. The conduct of the Hon. Thos. White and the other Ministers, in endorsing on the floor of the House the infamous transactions and dealings of Mr. Beaty, is even more scandalous and demoralizing than the plundering of their protege. No Parliament on earth can fernish and with the courage of his convictions. He such revolting justances of unblushing cor- considered that a great and noble cause ruption and of governmental vindication and protection extended to the guilty members. This is another reason to turn the rascals out.

THE CITY COUNCIL AND HOME RULE.

THE City Council of Montreal has placed on record its sympathy with the Irish people in their struggle for Home Rule and its admiration of the Grand Old Statesman who has had the pluck to stand up, and, in the face of bitter hatred and prejudice, to declare that Ireland must have her own again, and that it is time to put an end to English misgovernment in the Green Isle. The Council, tion of the resolutions introduced by Ald Jeannotte unanimous, owing to the mean and favor of Home Rule, but that they did not want the question brought up in the Council

Ald, Wilson showed a humorous and sympathetic appreciation of the situation by moving that the resolutions be entertained six months hence, when Mr. Gladstone would have had time to fully mature his scheme of Home Rule. It would not take much scratching to find under Ald. Wilson's skin a thoroughbred enemy of Irish liberty. The Council squelched the thing.

Ald. Holland came next with a friendly piece of advice to the Council to let politics alone, and not trouble itself about Home Rule. Ald. Holland has appeared in colors which few thought him capable of wearing. The

Council did not take his advice. Ald. Richard White, of the Gazette, stood up like a little man and, without any circumlocution, plumped straight against Home Rule. We wonder if the Hon. Thomas will do the same thing in the House on the Blake Resolution. Ald. White solemnly informed his fellow members that his appreciation of the duties of the Council led him to believe that they were elected to consider material matters for the benefit of the city, and not to discuss Home Rule or to extend sympathy either to Gladstone or the Irish people. He

voted against the resolutions. Ald, Kennedy was more modest. He admitted that he was in favor of Home Rule, but thought the Council should confine itself to its own legitimate business.

was in favor of the Council minding its own business and leaving Home Rule alone.

Finally came the gallant colonel, Ald. Stevenson, who wanted the Council to under | House, to burke the whole business and make argument by Mr. Blake, was evident to the stand that Ireland had a constitutional gov- the voice of Parliament impotent to carry House and is apparent to the country. That ernment and a larger representation than sympathy and encouragement to Ireland. he wished to burk the whole business, and | Scotland (which is incorrect), and that the | The unscrupulous Tory chieftain got poor failed to do so, is equally true; while the resolutions were mere "clap trap" and ultra John Costigan to move an amendment that

and from his standard things the sail of

These made up the entire opposition to

On the other hand the French-Canadian aldermen spoke warmly and eloquently in the anti-Irish carpers. It is but just to remark that there was at least one Englishman in the Council who had enough of pluck the resolutions, as they had nothing to do with politics, and as he wanted to express his admiration of the illustrious statesman who alone, within the last fifty years, had Vercheres for the Local Legislature took tried to redress the wrongs of Ireland. This

> MR. BLAKE INTRODUCES HOME RULE RESOLUTIONS IN PARLIAMENT.

> Ireland is not without friends, and the cause of Irish liberty is not without champions in the Dominion House of Commons. The men who are looked upon as the representatives of the Irish Canadian people failed to invite and urge the Federal Parliament to adopt resolutions of sympathy and encouragement to Her Majesty's Government in its formidable task of establishing self-government in Ireland. Their failure to accomplish anything in this direction was keenly felt by the Canadian people. In the most momentous crisis of Ireland's Listory, they refused to raise a hand to push her on the road to victory. When an expression of opinion from Ostawa would have been of "powerful moral support to the Imperial Government' in carrying out the principle of Home Rule for the benefit of Ireland, the voice of Parliament was smothered, and Mr. Gladstone has failed to receive up to the present that encouragement which Canada would be justified by every possible consideration in extending to the British Premier and his Government. At this juncture the Hon. Edward Blake comes to the front, and again proves himself

to be the true and courageous advocate of what is right and just. A friend in need is a friend indeed, and such is Mr. Blake. Last evening as the House was being moved into concern felt by the people of Canada in the condition of Ireland, to affirm its abiding adhesion to the principle of Home Rule to give utterance to the sentiments of joy at the submission of a Home Rule measure to earnest hope that it may form a basis for such a settlement of this great question as shall conduce to the peace, happiness and prosperity of the empire.

Mr. Blake has approached and taken up this matter in a broad and statesmanlike marner. In doing so he has acted fearlessly could be served by this action. he took it without hesitating trying to find excuses for inaction. He asked whether we, a democratic people and the kinsmen of that very mass of the population to whom Mr. Gladstone speaks, should not come and support him in his work of giving a nation free and fair government? Mr. Blake stated that he did not bring this forward as a party question; he wanted complete union so as to give the action of the House the utmost significance and effect.

Mr. Blake said he had waited until the last moment, hoping that someone on the Government side of the House would take the initiacive, but nothing was done. He then added : "I have observed, however, that the "Minister of Inland Revenue (Hon. Mr. " Costigan) had cabled to Mr. Parnell for " himself and the Irish Canadian members in Parliament his adhesion to the resolution " of 1882. They should be united to secure redress of wrong. What was required was "an assurance of the warm interest of all classes, not of a section, but the whole of the people, not only the ministers of the Crown, but all the Commons of Canada. "not only the Irish Catholic members, but " the French, Scotch, English Irish and Ger-" man-in fact all nationalities. It was not " a Protestant or a Catholic question, and "they should regard as enemies of their " country those who make it so."

This is the true view to take of the situation. No narrow mindness, no restriction of the national sympathy characterize this patriotic speech. Mr. Blake yields not to antagonism from discredited quarters, but demands that the question be treated on its merits. He concluded his speech by assuring the House that "for his part he should feel that "he was nothing less than a coward or a "criminal if, without any humble effort of ' his, they were to stand passively by to-day and fail to give help at this moment to the cause of local self government and Irish " freedom."

Hon, Mr. Blake has secured to-morrow (Thursday) for the discussion of his resolu-

SIR JOHN AND HOME RULE.

Sir John Macdonald is widely known as the "prince of tricksters;" but the way in which he managed the debate on Blake's Home Ald, Mooney opposed the resolutions, as he | Rule resolutions has earned for him a still lower reputation, that of a parliamentary shyster. He tried by every possible means, and with the aid of the Irish traitors in the

vires. The last two words in Ald. Sandy's any Orangemen would be glad to father, ernment is closely allied with the Orange lost faith in the fair play, impartiality and mouth sounded like a solld Scotch joke, and and whipped the other Irish members, Burns, into line, to vote and speak for the Grange the resolutions offered by the leader of the minority? amendment. And then, when the grand old Oppposition, no matter how strong their Conservative party had defeated Mr. Blake's the milk and water product of the Orange and Irish Catholic combination, the grand old chief, with duplicity and treecherous ounning, forwarded to the Speaker of the British House of Commons, knowing that by so doing the resolutions would never reach either Mr. Gladstone or Parliament, as the English Speaker has no power nor right to communicate anything to the Cabinet or to Parliament. Mr. Blake, however, frustrated this dishonest piece of machiavelism of Sir John by exposing the true inwardness of the proposal to send the resolutions to the British Speaker. Sir John, like a whipped cur, had to retire along with his motion. Mr. Blake wanted the resolutions sent directly to Mr. Gladstone or to Parnell and Gladstone, jointly, but the Tories would not hear of it. At last the Minister of Justice, Hon. Mr. Thompson, suggested a ridiculous and nonsensical mode of procedure which met with the instant approbation of the low parliamentary shyster. Mr. Thempson proposed to send the resolutions to Sir Charles Tupper, who declared recently that he had no confidence in the Irish Catholic breed. This was carried by a bare majority of ten-the lowest since 1874.

Irish Canadians, with all liberal and intelligent people, can now judge what honesty there is in the Orange Tory party, and how much they desire to advance the cause of justice and liberty. We have no doubt that the honest sentiment of the country will condemn the action of those who prevented Parliament from voicing the feelings, the hopes and the desires of the Dominion in regard to Home Rule for Ireland.

ORANGE FUES AND IRISH TRAITOLS. THE stand taken by Mr. J. J. Curran, member for Montreal Centre, on Blake's Home Rule resolutions, was neither creditable to himself nor in harmony with the wishes and feelings of the Irish Canadian people, the cause of Ireland. Mr. Curran quoted THE Post and the London Catholic Record to prove that he was justified in supporting the Orange amendment that was placed in the hands of Hon. John Costigan. We need not capacity as a Canadian citizen, to have the emphasize the fact that the use, made by Mr. Commons of Canada express the interest and | Curran, of The Post and Record to serve an unholy purpose was as malicious and dishonest as it was unwarranted.

For two weeks THE POST and other Irish Catholic journals urged the Dominion Parliament to follow the example of the Quebec Assembly and of other Legislatures. The members supposed to more directly represent the Irish Canadian people were specially and on behalf of the called on to take the initiative. The entire in Parliament, I deceatly hopes that such Liberal press guaranteed them unanimous circ to convey through support from Mr. Blake and the Opposition. And Mr. Curran had the audacity to stand Parliament adopt resolutions.

He assured us that he had consulted with the best friends of Home Rule, and that their opinion was "to keep mum." We should say that he had consulted with the best friends of the Tory party, and that their opinion was not to offend the Orange element | propounded, we dethereof by seeking a confirmatory expression | sire to declare to the of opinion from the Canadian House of Com-

That was the secret of the inaction and silence of Mr. Curran and of the other Irish members before Mr. Blake introduced his our hope that the resolutions, as it was the secret of their time has come when, opposition and betrayal of the Irish national cause after their introduction.

any section of it, such Partisanship triumphed over patriotism a system of self-govand the fear of Orangeism was stronger than the love of liberty and justice. will meet their rea-

We have no hesitation in saying that We have no heattation in saying that sonable demands and Orangemen can beast of no greater victory fulfil the anticipations since the battle of the Boyne. To have which have been so forced a free and independent parliament to highly cherished in vote against Home Rule for Ireland is an their behalf by many achievement of which they may well feel proud, but at which the Canadian people may of the empire. well hang their heads in shame. And to say that this result was achieved by the cooperation of Irish Catholics! What humiliaarticle in L'Etendard: "We can now "understand, in the face of this treachery "and abasement of our representatives, how

Truly, Orangeism ought to be well satisfied with its victories of fanaticism and batred of Irish liberty. On the 16th of November last it compelled the Canadian Government to erect a scaffold to hang the chosen leader and champion of an oppressed people; on the 6th of May it compelled the Federal Parliament to smother the genuine expression of Canada's hopes and sympathy for Ireland in her efforts to obtain self-government. How many more such victories will we be called upon to chronicle before the Canadian people have an opportunity to sweep those foes and traitors out of the places of power which they have deiled by corruption, dishonored by fanaticism and oppression, and bespattered with

IRELAND'S FRIENDS AND FOES.

WE devote considerable space to the debate which took place last night in the Rule resolutions introduced by the Hon. Edward Blake. The debate is a large plate glass mirror in which the real friends and foes of the Irish people are reflected in their

Although it is a well known and estab-

anti-Irish sentiments might be in that they would wish to yield to Orange resolutions as they did Louis Riel. Bat succeeded in emasculating the resolutions a perusal of the debate will show.

The most discreditable, and to Irish Cana dians the most humiliating, feature of the discussion was the fact that Sir John got the Irish Catholic representative in the Ministry, the Hon. John Costigan, and his other Irish Catholic followers on the floor of the House, to do the dirty and traitorous work of damning the plea set up by Mr. Blake for Again the gaunt spectre of famine is at their the granting of Home Rule to Ireland.

One's heart grows sick at the sight of such a spectacle of debasement and treachery on the part of our representatives. It is enough to bring the curse of a suffering and strug- reside there, many are already suffergling people down upon their heads, as it ing hunger; scores are subsisting on evoked loud applause and cheers from the | what they intended for seed, and, in a month Orange and Tory enemies of Ireland who are hence, not 20 per cent. of the poor people in the House.

Without the courage to introduce resolu tions, as they should have done, our representatives have the courage to join hands with the foes of Irish liberty and rights, to block, as far as in their power lies, the progress of many, and more than 200 processes-200 Mr. Gladstone's Home Rule Bill, because it summonses to hear the same dread sentences was Mr. Blake who, on the refusal of the pronounced -lie at the local post-office. Irish representatives to stand up for Ireland. stepped into the breach and hoisted the signal of Canada's readiness to aid Ireland in or to be driven penniless across the seas or her struggle for self government.

What will Mr. Parnell and his party, what will the Irish people at home, think of Irish Canadian representatives who, on May 3rd, 1886, privately cabled to the Irish leader their deep sympathy in the struggle for Home Rule and their hope that the British Government would finally concede it, and who on Moy 6th publicly denounced a gifted, generous and courageous champion of Irish liberty while it was eminently calculated to injure | because he plead in the Canadian Parliament for the restoration of a Parliament in College Green?

> Look at this picture and then at that, COSTIGAN AND IRISH COSTIGAN AND IRISH N.P.'S

OTTAWA, May 3rd, OTTAWA, May 6.

Amendment to Mr. Parnell, M. P., Blake s Resolution :

London, Eng. : "That this house " As mover of the having reference to the Irish resolutions in tenor of such answer the Canadian Parliadoes not deem it exment in April, 1883, pedient again to address Her Hajesty on Irish representatives the subject, but earna measure, or such you to your fellow- measures, may subjects in Ireland an adopted by the Imhome rule. We re- well being of the affirm the senti- Empire and the rights in and menta conta minority, be satisfacthose resolutions, and, tory to the people of without presuming to pronounce an opinion Ireland, and permaon the details of any nently remove the discontent so long unparticular measure happily prevailing in people of Ireland our gratification at the general recognition of those views which

has taken place since

1882, and to express

without injury to the

interests of the Uni-

ted Kingdom, or to

ernment may be given

to the Irish people as

of Her Majesty's sub-

ects in this portion

"Costigan," Mr. Costigan and his Irish fellow members were ready to send empty greeting to Parnell, tion! As Senator Trudel remarked in an but, when a substantial expression of Canadian opinion is to be obtained from Parliament to strengthen Mr. Gladstone's hands, they violently oppose it at the dictation of the the Irish Parliament in 1800 decreed its Orangemen. "They do not deem it expedient " again to address Her Majesty's Government "on the subject," and they offer an amendment which meets with the appropation of the Orange Tory members.

> Mr. O'Brien (Orange) said "he would support Mr. Costigan's amendment because of the three it was likely to have the best 'effect."

> Mr. Orton (Tory) was opposed to Mr. Blake's resolution "because it endorsed the Home Rule principle laid down by Mr.

Mr. McNeil (Orange) charged that "the. leader of the Opposition had introduced a policy of discord, and that he would support Costigan's amendment because it did not call for the passage of any Home Rule " measure that would not secure the unity of " the Empire," and so on through the whole

Another point which is a gross insult to the Irish race. Just imagine Hon. John Canadian House of Commons, on the Hone | Costigan et al., Irish Catholics, urging that the rights and status of the minority be preserved, as if the Irish people ever had the slightest intention or inclination to deal in the same outrageous fashion towards the minority as the minority did for so many centuries towards the majority.

lished fact that Sir John Macdonald's Gov. | Have Mr. Costigan and his fellow members

element of the country, every one felt that tolerance of the Catholic Celt, that they should Coughlin, J. J. Curran, Daly, Bergin, etc., they would not dare to oppose and vote down deem it necessary to ask for protection of the

In the name of the Irish people we resent the insult, as we repudiate their unworthy manly resolutions and forced the adoption of direction, and no reatter how much and unpatriotic conduct in the House of Commons. Their attitude on the Home Rule influence. They dared not hang up the resolutions of Hon. Ed. Blake is a shame and a disgrace to themselves as it is an proposed to have the amended resolutions if Sir John could not kill the resolutions he injury to the Irish people. It is more; it is could at least counteract their effect; and he in the present crisis, a supreme act of treach. bent all his efforts to that end. How he ery to the cause of Irish freedom, and the Irish Canadian people will hold them to a strict account for it.

AN APPEAL FOR AID.

THE Rev. Father Conway, parish priest of Killeen, Galway, Ireland, has made, through the press, a strong appeal for aid for the poor people of that district. He says they are in as sad a plight to-day as six years ago. Coors, and again the fell spirt of "felonious landlordism" is moving all the engines at its disposal to drive them from their wretched homes. Ot the thousand families who will have a morsel of food. At such a crisis the landlords come forward to enforce those claims, which, even in the best of times, might be disputed. Sentences of eviction-"death sentences"-are already passed on

Father Conway asks what is to be done and if the poor people are to be allowed to starve into those dens of misery -the workhousesmore dreaded than even death by starvation. He assures us that this distress does not exist because the people are idle or because there is no means of sustenance for them in this desolate region. Neither negro or galley slave never worked harder under the lash than the Connemara peasant does to force a means of livelihood out of a never generous, and now utterly exhausted soil.

Then as to the means of sustenance there is a mine of wealth lying at their very doors. There is not, along the West coast, a better fishing ground, and there are not hardier fishermen than these poor peasants; but their wretched gear and their wretched boats compel them to look helplessly on while the stranger with better appliances is carrying off, in cargoes, what Providence intended for their maintenance. Another source of employment and sustenance was the sale of turf. Inexhaustible tracts of peat abound. These tracts are useless to the proprietors, for not even the snipe will rest on them, yet we had recently to defend a number of tenants against their land. lord,-the owner of one of these morasses, who processed them for £12, though to him the value of what they took away was nil: and he now has them sued for the rent. and sir. Curran had the additive to stand expression of our perial Parliament as which he admits they were enabled to part of the country to have the Federal their struggle for the integrity and third source of employment was the lace and woolen industries, established here by that devoted philanthropist. Miss Ada Yeates, but now defunct from want of funds, and thus the cunning hands that carried off the gold medal from the late Boston Exhibition were thrown out of employment.

It is for these poor people, so helplessly situated and so unmercifully trested by the landlords, that Father Conway pleads. He promises those who may assist him that, if possible, every penny shall be expended in useful labor, and not a farthing shall go towards the demoralization of the people by gratuitous relief.

GLADSTONE'S SECOND HOME RULE SPEECH

The debate upon the second reading of Gladstone's bill conceding self-government to Ireland was begun last evening in the British House of Commons. Mr. Gladstone in moving the second reading delivered a speech even more stirring and effective than his memorable oration of the 8th of April last, when he first introduced the bill.

The Premier's effort was repeatedly interrupted by Irish cheers, which is a proof that he was cutting deep down in the rank and cancerous growth of misgovernment which has brought so much misery and misfortune to the Irish people.

Mr. Gladstone did not conceal the fact that the fight for Home Rule would still be both long and bitter. In his Midlothian manifesto he admitted that Englishmen, after centuries of oppression, had come to believe that "Ireland had but a limited share in the great inheritance of human rights," That is an accusation which tears to shreds England's proud beast of fair play and throws it to the winds. The unreasoning caprice, the lack of consistent principle with which Ireland has been ruled, and the alternations of empty concession and brutal coercion, form, in Mr. Gladstone's estimation, a tale "whose prologue is denial with exasperation and resentment, whose epilogue is surrender without conditions and without thanks."

The Premier eclared to the House that such miscarriage of justice and suppression of freedom would be as unavoidable in the future as they had been incessant in the past, unless the uncivilized method of enforcing hated laws by coercion was abandoned Experience has shown that method of Government to be as futile as it was shameful, and there is but one substitute, namely, conciliation, and a people, he says, can only be conciliated by giving them what they want and not what you think fit. The medicine of coercion was continually applied in increasing doses and with diminishing results.

Mr. Gladstone again reminds the Imperial land a control but his bill to the

and the transfer framework which the first transfer to the contract of the con

Parliament that Ireland productive will be satisfied with nothmajority, that she will be satisfied with nothabstract statement to be thrown upon the air. House of Commons at Ottawa, resolutions majority, that she will be satisfied with nothing short of legislative independence, and this ing short of legislative independence, and this

By meeting the Government more than half
is one of the reasons which made him stand up
way on Tuesday, Mr. Blake proved that he as an open and fearless advocate of Home as an open and fearless advocate of riome sincerely desirous of strengthening Mr. Rule. The sham liberals and traitorous radicals Gladstone's hands. When he had agreed to who, while professing to desire the rule of Mr. Costigan's request for a conference, the who, while processing to deare the application of the people, would deny the application of They had tried to escape by treating these principles to Ireland, have done their Mr. Blake's resolution as one of want utmost to excite English prejudice and to of confidence, than which nothing could swell the number of the Grange-Tory opponents of the measure, but twist and squirm fairly gave them all they asked. Then they nents of the measure, but twist and squirm at they may they are pinned down to choosing between coercion and home rule. Thus credit with Irish Catholica by drawing an amendment to be imposed on the House; Mr. Gladatone has taken up an unassertable and with Orangemen by making that amendposition, and he renewed his declaration that
with regard to the essential feature of his
declared it would be without effect. bill, an Irish Parliament in Dublin, his project would bold the field to the end, desired above all a unanimous vote. No for although it has many enemies, it has matter if it meant nothing, it must be unaninot a single rival. He called upon Lord mous. Randolph Churchill and Lord Hartington distinct resolution? The Liberals were to say what they had to substitute for his olisly with Mr. Blake, and the emasoniation bill; they had nothing. His allusions to Canada's fight for independence created quite a stir in the House. Canada did not get home rule because she was loyal and friendly, she got it, says Mr. Gladatone, because there

duce unanimity in the Tory party. From the supporters of the Government came all the opposition to that resolution which was best calculated to strengthen the ranks of Her Majesty's Ministers.

What will be the rejoicing of the English do justice to the people.

At that time the Canadian people were habitually denounced in the House as rebels, refuses to render any that can be effective! just as the Irish have been. Mr. Gladstone here remarked :--

The Canadian rebels were suppressed, but at the moment of military victory the political difficulty began and the victors were the vanquished. If we were the military victors, the Canadiaus were victorious in the field of reason. (Cheers.) Hero Mr. Gladstone referred to the significant expression of opinion that had come acress the Atlantic approving the vital principles of the bill. (Cheers and derisive cries.) He asked the gentleman who appeared to think that these manifestations of the opinion of America were worthles— (hear, hear)—if they would have considered them worthless if the manifestations had condemned the bill. (Cheers.)

Thus the British Premier justifies the instinct and the motives which prompt Canadians and Americans to testify by public demonstrations and other methods how fervently they honor his reselve that justice and fair play shall at last dictate the course of the British Government toward Ireland. Finally, Mr. Giadstone's speech makes it evident that provided the right of Irishmen to manage their own affairs and make their own laws is recognized by Parliament, the Government will freely acquiesce in any alterations of its original plan demanded by either the Irish or English members, and which will not interfere with the vital principle at stake-a Parliament in College

WOTHE CHAMPION OF IRISH LIBERTY.

HOW ORANGE FOES, ISIEH CATHOLIC TRAITORS AND CONSERVATIVE OP-PONENTS JOINED HANDS TO KILL BLAKE'S HOME RULE RESOLUTIONS.

Blake's Home Rule resolution, or to arrange with him one which would have as greatly strengthened Mr. Gladstone's hands, is much to be deplored. A unanimous strong expression from the Canadian Parliament. directly endorsing self-government for Ireland, would have been exactly in time to assist the Imperial Ministry on the second reading of their Bill. Such an expression might easily have been managed had Mr. Costigan remained true to his promises of Tuesday afternoon. He then asked Mr. Blake to withdraw his resolution in order that one calculated to secure the unanimous support of the House should be prepared by arrangement between all the Irish representatives. Said he :-

"Then there would be an opportunity given to hon-gentlemen on this side of the House, who he (sit-silake) thinks have been lax in their duty, to consult with him. We might possibly agree upon a motion to be submitted to the house and passed unanimously, and I am sure the hon, gentleman will agree with me that such a motion would be of mose value than one which necessitated a division."

Here was a proposition, almost as direct as one could be, for a conference of the Tory Lushmen with Mr. Blake. He accepted the proposal. He withdrew his resolution. And what followed? Mr. Costigan broke faith in the most shameless way, did nothing to pro-mote an agreement, but submitted to become the tool of Sir John Macdonald in moving an amendment yesterday calculated to do nothing, or as little as possible, for the Home Rule cause.

Not only did Mr. Costigan betray Irishmen, but his amendment was of a nature injurious to Canada. It is proposed to abrogate the right asserted by the Dominion Parliament in 1882 to address the throne on matters concerning the whole Empire. Because Lord Kimberley reproved the Canadian House for exercising that privilege in the Home Rule resclutions of 1882, the Government, through Mr. Costigan, proposed to yield the right and put up with the snub.

Now, the privilege is one that may be very valuable. It is quite conceivable that Canada may desire to address the throne in protest against some Imperial design tending to involve this country in hostilities.

There never was and never can be a better chance to reassert the right against the Kimberley despatch. The British Premier has invited expressions of opinion on the Home Rule Bill from the Empire at large, and this is the occasion which Sir John Macdonald's Government seizes, practically, to give in their submission to the denial of the right of Canada's Parliament to address the Throne in matters concerning the whole Empire.

It was pretended by Mr. Costigan that his emasculated resolution would effect more good for the Irish cause and the Gladstone Government than that proposed by Mr. Blake. But Mr. O'Brien, an Orange Tory, as a violent opponent of Home Rule, stated that he would vote for the Costigan amendment because it would have less effect than Mr. Blake's resolution.

Mr. O'Brien was right. The amendment amounted to nothing more than a namby pamby expression of opinion, where Mr. Blake asked for a distinct and forcible one. It does not even advise Home Rule for Ireland. It merely hopes that some means may be provided for satisfying the desires of many of Her Majesty's subjects, and "removing the discontent so long unhappily prevailing in Ireland." Mr. "Resolved—That t

THE RESERVE TO

was not seeking to make party capital, but

The pretence of Mr. Costigan was that he

From whom did he dread opposition to s duce unanimity in the Tory party. From the

What will be the rejoicing of the English were Canadians who knew how to take up Tories and Irish landlords on learning that arms and force the Imperial Government to the Canadian House, which addressed the Throne in favor of Home Rule four years ago, now, at the critical moment when the friends of the movement need all support,

How will Randy Churchill exult when it has been reported in England that the Dominion Government successfully opposed the motion that " This House has been confirmed and strengthened by the events that have occurred since 1882 in its conviction that the true interests of Ireland and the Empire will be served in the highest degree by the grant of Home Rule to Ireland."

That was the amendment proposed by Mr. McMullen to strengthen still more Mr. Blake's resolution. By destroying it, a libel on Canadian opinion is examitted, and an injury probably done to the frish cause which could not be redressed by the adoption of a thousand such resolutions as that which Sir John Macdonald put into the mouth of the traitorous Costigan.—The Toronto Globe.

BLAKE ENDORSED.

IRISH SOCIETIES APPROVE OF THE RESO-LUTIONS INTRODUCED BY THE LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION.

Four of the Irish societies of Montreal held special meetings Thursday last for the purpose of adopting resolutions expressing their opinion of the conduct of the Hon. Edward Blake in introducing resolutions approving of the efforts of the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone to secure Home Rule for Ireland. At the

THE ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY, Mr. Denis Barry, the president, occupied the

chair. There was a large audience.

The president explained the object of the meeting and paid a tribute to the Hon. Ed. Blake for the patriotism he had shown in seeking to obtain an approval of Mr. Gladstone's action. He said that this was not a question of party politics, as Mr. Blake had himself declared, but ratner one of principle, for in introducing his resolutions Mr. Blake had said that he did so, not as the leader of the Opposition, not as a Reformer, but as a citizen of Canada. (Applause.)

The following resolutions were then unan-The Government's refusal to accept Mr. imously adopted by the meeting :Resolved, That the St. Patrick's society of Montreal, irrespective of

endorses the action of the Hen. Edward Blake in introducing in the House of Commons of Canada resolutions supporting the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone in his efforts to secure a measure of Home Rule for Ireland;

That the members of the St. Patrick's Society of Montreal thank the members of the Local Legislature of the Province of Quebec for having passed the resolution of congratulation to the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone for his efforts to secure Home Rule for Treland;

That the St. Patrick's society Montreal is deeply grateful to the members of the City Council of Montreal who voted in favor of the resolutions of thanks to the Right Hen. W. E. Gladstone for introducing

his measure for home rule for Ireland. The resolution thanking Mr. Blake was immediately wired to him at Ottawa, as it became known that he was then addressing the House on the subject.

THE NATIONAL LEAGUE.

At the meeting of the Montreal Brauch of the Irish National League there was a large attendance, and the President, Mr. H. J. Cloran, occupied the chair. After the chairman had briefly explained

the object of the meeting, the following resolutions were adopted with enthusiasm:

Resolved, that the Irish National League in Montreal heartily endorses the action of the Hon. Edward Blake in introducing his Home Rule resolutions in the Dominion Parliament to strengthen the hands of Mr. Gladstone. and to give Her Majesty's Government "powerful moral support" in their endeavor to grant Home Rule to Ireland; that the League earnestly hopes that Mr. Blake's resolutions will receive the unanimous support of the House and that their tone and scope will be maintained.

The chairman was instructed to forward the resolutions immediately by telegraph to Mr. Blake, which was accordingly done.
Mr. H. J. Cloran then suggested that the

League extend their sincere thanks to the Provincial Legislature at Quebec and to the City Council of Montreal for their warm expression of sympathy with Home Rule for Ireland, and of congratulation to Mr. Gladstone for having introduced a Home Rule measure in the Imperial Parliament. Resolutions in accordance with this suggestion were unanimously carried and ordered to be forwarded respectively to the Speaker of the Quebec Assembly and to the Mayor of Mont-

real.
The meeting then closed.

YOUNG IRISHMEN'S SOCIETY.

At the meeting of the Young Irishmen's Society the following resolution was unanimously adopted:—Resolved, that we endorse the action of the Hon. E. Blake in introducing resolutions in the Dominion House of Commons supporting the Rt. Hon. W. E. Gladstone in his introduction of a measure in the British House of Commons granting Home Rule to Ireland.

These resolutions were also wired to Hon. Edward Blake.

IRISH CATHOLIC BENEFIT SOCIETY. At the meeting of the Irish Catholic Benefit Society the following resolution was unanimously adopted :-

Moved by John Power and seconded by "Resolved —That the cordial thanks of factory.

Parliament that Ireland proclaimed at the Blake's resolution provided a means for the Irish Catholic Benefit Society are due, House of Commons at Ottawa, resolutions to the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone to strengthen his efforts for giving justice and Home Kule to Ireland.

BLAKE'S ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

The Hon. Edward Blake, leader of the Opposition in the Dominion House of Commous, has sent the following letter to the President of the Irish National League in answer to the resolutions adopted by that body in favor of his Home Rule Resolutions :-

OTTAWA, 7th May, 1886. DEAR SIR,—I am highly honored by the resolutions of the Irish National League of Montreal which you have kindly telegraphed

Yours faithfully,
KDWARD BLAKE,

H. J. CLORAN, Esq., President Irish National League, Montreal.

The following is a copy of a letter just received by Mr. Denis Barry, President of St. Patrick's Society :-

OTTAWA, May 7, 1886. DEAR SIR,—I am highly honored by the resolution of the St. Patrick's Society of Montreal, which you have kindly telegraphed

Yours faithfully. EDWARD BLAKE, D. Barry, Esq., President St. Patrica's Society, Montreal.

OTTAWA, May 7th, 1886. DEAR SIRS,—I am highly honored by the re-solution of the Iriah Catholic Benefit Society of Montreal, which you have kindly telegraphed

Yours faithfully, EDWARD BLAKE,

JOHN POWER, Esq., JOHN DWTER, Esq.,
JOHN DWTER, Esq.,
Irish Catholic Benefit Society,
Montreal.

THE LONDON BRANCH OF THE IRISH NATIONAL LEAGUE

HEARTILY ENDORSES THE HOME RULE RESOLU-TION MOVED BY MR. BLAKE IN PARLIA-

LONDON, Ont., May 8.—At a meeting of the London Branch of the Irish National League held last evening there were present : Rev. Fathers Tiernan, Coffey, Walsh and Kennedy, Ald. O'Meara, J. J. Gibbons,

Thomas Coffey, C. Coughlin, P. Cook, M. Gould, M. F. O'Mara and many others.

Mr. Gibbons took the chair, and Mr. Coughlin acted as secretary. After a brief and vigorous speech from Rev. Father Coffey. it was moved by Rev. Father Tiernan, chancellor of the Diocese of London, seconded by Mr. M. F. O'Mara: "That this meeting, while pleased to learn

that a cable dispatch was, on the 3rd day of the present month, addressed by certain members of the House of Commons to Mr. Charles Stewart Parnell, M.P., leader of the Irish people, conveying him in their name, a mea-sage of sympathetic interest in his efforts for Home Rule, cannot look upon any such un-

races all over the world, being welded into one people by the removal of Irish discontent, the only source of division and sole danger of disintegration.

"That this meeting is unalterably convinced that were the Irish problem once satisfactorily solved we should hear little or nothing of fishery disputes and retaliatory tariff, and that our trade relations with the United States would undergo a change in the interest of our agricultural population, and a great and beneficial revolution at once be brought about.

"That this meeting rejoices to learn that on Tuesday, the 4th inst., Hon. Edward Blake did in the House of Commons of Canada move 'That a humble address be presented to Her Majesty to respectfully assure Her Majesty that the interest and concern felt by the Commons of Canada and the people whom they represent the condition of Ireland, and their desire that some means may be found of meeting the expressed wishes of so many of Her Majesty's Irish subjects for the granting to Ireland of a measure of local self-government, still continue as warm and earnest as in the year 1882, when they were humbly signified to Her Majesty by an address, to the terms of which this House affirms its abiding adhesion, humbly to inform Her Majesty that this House hails with joy the submission by Her Majesty's Government to the Parliament of the United Kingdom of a measure recognizing the principle of local self-government for Ireland, and humbly to express to Her Majesty the earnest hope of this House that the principle of the said measure may be affirmed, and that it may form a basis for such a settlement of the great ques ion as shall conduce to the peace, happiness and

prosperity of the Empire.
"That this meeting, heartily endorsing this resolution, desires at once earnestly and emphatically to express its hope and expecta-tion that the Commons of Canada, rising above the exigencies of party and the clamors of faction, will extend ready and unanimous assent to the Hon. Mr. Biake's proposition

as herein before recited. "That copies of these resolutions be forthwith transmitted to the Hon. Edward Blake, the Hon. John Costigan, the Hon. John Carling and the city press."

These resolutions were unanimously adopted and the meeting adjourmed.

NEARLY A SERIOUS RIOT.

DUBLIN, May 10 .- In Lurgan, county Armagh, S,000 Orangemen formed in proces sion to day to attend the funeral of one of their order. The police prevented them from werring badges on the ground that their route to the cemetery lay through the Catholic district. The Urangemen complied with the order of the police and the opposing mob derided them and taunted them with cowardice and it was with the greatest difficulty that the police prevented a conflict.

READ THIS.

For COUGHS and COLDS there is nothi equal to DR. HARVEY'S SOUTHERN RI PINE. Every bottle of it is warranted a can, therefore, he returned if not found

A regulation follows to the contract of the contract of

LUTIONS.

Ireland's Friends and Foes.

The detailed result of the vote on Hen Edward Blake's Resolutions has not yet been nublished. We think the Canadian people will be interested in knowing who are the true friends of Ireland, and who are not The following is the result of the vote :-

For the Home Rule Resolutions: Yeas—Allen, Amyot, Armstrong, Auger, Bain (Wentworth), Béchard, Bergeron, Bernier, Blake, Bourassa, Burpee, Cameron (Huron), Cameron (Middlesex), Campbell (Renfrew), Cartwright (Sir Richard), Casey, (Renfrew), Cartwright (Sir Richard), Casey, Cagrain, Cook, Coursel, Davies, Desaulniers (Maskinongé), Desjardins, Dupont, Fairbank, Fisher, Forbes, Gigault, Gillmor, Glen, Guay, Gunn, Harley, Holton, Innes, Irvine, Jackson, King, Kirk, Lauderkin, McIntyre, McMullen, Mille, Mitchell, Mulock, Paterson (Brant). Platt, Ray, Rinfret, Scriver, Somerville (Brant), Somerville (Bruce), Springer, Sutherland (Oxford), Trow, Vail, Watson, Weldon, Wilson, Wright and Yeo-60.

Against the Resolutions,

NAYS—Abbott, Allison, Bain (Soulanges),
Baker (Missisquoi), Baker (Victoria), Barker,
Barnard, Beaty, Bell, Benoit, Blondean,
Bourbeau, Bowell, Bryson, Burnham,
Burns, Cameron (Inverness), Cameron
(Victoria), Campbell (Victoria), Carling,
Caron (Sir Adolphe), Cimon, Cochrane,
Costignil, Coughlin, Curran, Cuthlert, Ashly, Dagust, Dagson, Despandiers bert, Daly, Daoust, Dawson, Desaulniers (St. Maurice), Dickinson, Dodd, Dugas, Dundas, Everett, Farron, Ferguson (Leeds and Grenville), Ferguson (Welland), Fortin, Foster, Gaudet, Gironard, Gordon, Grand-bois, Guilbault, Guillett, Hackett, Hag-gart, Hell, Hay, Hesson, Hickey, Homer, Herteau, Jamieson, Jenkins, Kaulbach, Kilvert, Kinney, Kranz, Labrosse, Landry (Kent), Landry (Montmagny), Langevin (Sir Hector), Lesage, Macdonald (King's), Macdonald (Sir John), Mackintosh, Macmaster, Macmillan (Middlesex), McMillan (Vaudreuil), McCallum, McCarthy, McDougall (Cape Breton), McGreevy, McLelan, McNeil, Massin, Moffatt, Montplaisir, O'Brien, Orton, Ouimet, Paint, Pattersen (Essex), Pinsonneault, Pruyn, Reid, Riopel, Robertson (Hamilton), Robertson (Hastings), Royal, Rykert, Scott, Shakespeare, Small, Sproule, Stairs, Tas-chereau, Tassé, Taylor Temple, Thomp-SOII, Townshend, Tupper, Tyrwhitt, Valin, Vanasse, Wallace (Albert), Wallace (York), Ward, White (Cardwell), White (Hastings), White (Renfrew), Wigle, Wood (Brockville), Wood (Westmoreland)—118.

OUR OTTAWA LETTER.

(From our own Correspondent.)

OTTAWA, May 7.-Another great day for I have not written you for some days because I wanted to see who were the untrue men in Parliament before I wrote another word. Who are they? Go and look at their epitaphs. All their monuments were placed in position last night. A few Home Rule, cannot look upon any such unofficial utterance as an adequate expression of Canadian sentiment on this subject of national and imperial importance.

"That Canada as a nation, prizing justice and loving righteousness, is, in the opinion of this meeting, earnestly desirous of seeing the blessings of self-government extended to Ircland, and that the Canadian people feel a direct and pressing interest in the early softlement of the frish difficulty—in that it would revolutioniz; the political relations between England and the United States—in that the greater Britain would thereby between England and the United States—in that the greater Britain would thereby between England and the United States—in that the greater Britain would thereby between England and the United States—in that the greater Britain would thereby between England and the United States—in that the greater Britain would thereby between England and the United States—in that the greater Britain would thereby between England and the United States—in that the greater Britain would thereby between England and the United States—in that the greater Britain would thereby between England and the United States—in that the greater Britain would thereby between England and the United States—in that the greater Britain would thereby between England and the United States—in that the greater Britain would thereby between England and the United States—in that the greater Britain would thereby between England and the United States—in the greater Britain would thereby between England and the United States—in the greater Britain would thereby between England and the United States—in the greater Britain would thereby between England and the United States—in the greater Britain would thereby between England and the United States—in the greater Britain would thereby between England and the United States—in the greater Britain would thereby between England and the United States—in the greater Britain would the greater Britain would the greater Britain would th that the greater Britain would thereby be-him, seduced from their true love by that wing of the Tory party which has established itself in Canada. I pitied his fate then as I pity theirs now. It was a sad spectacle to observe how Sir John killed his Irish Catholic supporters in the house last night. He did not kill them one by one, but, as Nero desired to kill all mankind, he cut all their throats at once. And, like sheep,

they licked the hand raised to shed their

Because they thought that for some paltry Because they thought that for some patry personal advantage it was a good thing to do. Good bye, gentlemen, you have written the epitaph of the Empire, not the Empire of Justice, but the other empire. Do you know what it is? Consult Victor Hugo. He writes it with a big M. So would I, if I could write good French, but I write it with a great big S. in the English language and translate it into Sir John Macdonald.

Sir John Macdonald It was not that Mr. Costigan was right or that Mr. Blake was right. They may both of them have been wrong at certain times in their lives. I plead for the erring. I plead for him who was wrong yesterday. Certainly the Sham-rocks were laid on the desk of the man who was not wrong. They were laid on the desk by the Irish Association of Ottawa. It was a sort of Decoration Day. But it was the living, not the dead, who was decorated. Some one asserted that Mr. Blake had a right to wear the shamrock on St. Patrick's Day. He wore it with honor, and last night he wore it again with all the honors, because it was presented to him by the Irishmen of Ottawa.

The question has passed out of the region of practical politics into the region of necessity. What people in the world does England most need to have on her side?

The Irish! Not the Irish Catholics nor the Irish Protestants, but the Irish.
OTTAWA, May S.—The day is won so far as
Canada is concerned in the Home Rule movement. It is won by the stand taken by Edward Blake. Meeting people here the question is discussed as one that is settled. Not a man you meet but puts it thus—The deputa-tion of Irishmen who waited on Mr. Costigan asked him to move a resolution in support of Mr. Gladstone's Irish policy. He declined, not, I honestly believed, because he is not in favor of it, but because he was afraid to injure the Tory party of Canada. Now we find out that it is the Tory party of England which is opposed to any grant of a measure of Home Rule to Ireland, and Sir John Macdonald, after all his professions, on the former occasion in 1882, is bitterly hostile to what he then professed. Then they went to Mr. Blake, and he took the first opportunity afforded him. Had Mr. Costigan wisely and well taken advantage of the great opportunity then offered him he would be

THE PARNELL OF CANADA to-day. He did not do so. He left it to Mr. Blake, who was, as usual, in his place. It was Mr. Blake's duty to wait to be asked, because Mr. Costigan was the chosen representative—according to his own showing—of the Irishmen of Canada in the Cabinet. He having declined, Mr. Blake at once acceeded to the request.

WHO ARE THE COERCIONISTS NOW? Are they composed of the Liberal party sup-porting Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Parnell, or the Orange Tory party all the world over opposed

Some statistician estimates that during the last 135 years 632 theatres have been de-

THE VOTE ON BLAKE'S RESO-) JUSTIN M'CARTHY'S LETTER

A GREAT REACTION IN FAVOR OF HOME RULE IN GREAT BRITAIN-GLADSTONE 'AGAIN READY FOR THE FRAT-CHAMBER-LAIN'S OWN CREATION DECLARES ASAIMST HIM-THE PRE-MIER'S PROBABLE COURSE.

> No. 20 CHEYNE GARDENS. THAMES EMBANKMENT, CHELSEA, LONDON, May 8.

Mr. Gladatone seems to me to be in excellent condition for the work he has to undertake during the coming week. He seems "very fit," as the phrase here goes, and has been answering questions in the House of Commons for the last day or two in a voice much clearer and stronger than some weeks ago. He has a great task before him, but he must feel convinced that he will win in the end, and before long, if only the strain on his physical resources and nerves does not prove too strong for a man of his age to bear. Meanwhile things are going well for him and for us. Already there is

A GREAT NATIONAL REACTION against the Chamberlain and Hartington doctrine. The decision of the National Liberal Federation on Wednesday was an event of the utmost importance. The National Liberal Federation is the grand caucus of Great Britain. It threw over Mr. Chamberlain by an overwhelming majority and emphatically declared for Mr. Gladstone. Men who were there tell me they never saw such a scene of enthusiasm and passion. Mr. Illingworth, the member for Bradford, a colleague of the late Mr. Forster, denounced those who desert Mr. Gladatone and in the course of his speech used the word "traitor," which was taken by the meeting to apply to Mr. Chamberlain, and the outburst of cheering was startling and tremendous. I am told that

MR. CHAMBERLAIN WAS FURIOUS at the rejection of himself and his policy by the caucus which he mainly helped to call into existence. Some say it will make him utterly irreconcilable. For myself I doubt it much. Mr. Chamberlain is rather too shrewd and hard headed a person to be irreconcilable on any conditions. There is not much either of the enthusiast or the fanation about Mr. Chamberlain. Mr. Gladstone spoke the other day about the fatal secession of Fox in 1797. Mr. Chamberlain is not likely to commit such a generous self-sacrificing mistake. Fox was not thinking about himself; no one can say as much of Chamberlain. The debate on the second reading is sure to last a long time, two or three weeks perhaps. Mr. Gladstone is quietly preparing for a discussion, if it should prove necessary, and arrangements tion to are being made at this moment for such a year.

ecurse. It is commonly said here that if the second reading is carried by a very great \$164,315 is asked for, the council taking majority Mr. Gladstone will declare himself \$3,000, agricultural societies \$50,000, journals content for the present with the fact that

THE PRINCIPLE OF HOHE RULE is affirmed, and withdraw the bill now to bring it on again next February or perhaps at the autumn session this year. For myself, I cheese factories, and another \$1,000 to trust he will not postpone the bill under any pay for the labor of pupils. Vetcircumstances. Better let it be rejected by erinary schools are encouraged to the House of Lords and go to the country for the extent of \$3,800, \$2,000 to the home rule and against the Lords. The country is quite ready for the fight, but a postponement of any sort would discourage the people, and perhaps make them fear that the Dairy association \$1,000; \$400 is devoted the Government had not actually set their

Moriey will not stand by any measure not acceptable to Mr. Parnell and the Irish people. Now, as before, Mr. Parnell holds on behalf of the Irish people the key of the on behalf of the Irish people the key of the position. Readers in America may, perhaps, be interested in a curious passage I came on lately in the letters of Swift, which anyone may see for himself in Swift's published correspondence. In the early part of 1712, Swift, writing from London to a friend in the country. says: "I value myself upon making the ministry desire to be acquainted with l'arnell and not Parnell with the ministry." Swift was referring to the poet Parnell, one of the Irish leader's ancestors, but Swift's words might be spoken without the alteration of a syllable by some at the present moment. For this long time back the English ministers have desired to be acquainted with Parnell, and not Parnell with the English ministers. Sir Charles Dilke will be in the Cabinet if he can succeed in clearing himself before a court of law. His accession, if he clears himself, and I trust and believe he can, will be a great source of strength to the home rule cause. Much as Dilke esteems Chamberlain, he has not gone with him on the home rule question. Dilke is now and always has been a consistent resolute home ruler. I have his personal assurance, given only the other day, that his mind is quite clear and made up on that question. At present the strongest supporter of Mr. Gladstone in the Cabinet after Mr. Morley is Lord Spencer. Spencer bids fair to be popular in Ireland yet, for all that has come and gone. An amusing thing was said by an Irish member the other day about him. An English member said jestingly to the Irish member in one of the lobbics as they were talking about Spencer's present position, "I suppose Spencer is not 'Foxy Jack' any more with your people." "Foxy any more with your people." "Foxy Jack" is the nickname given Spencer in Ireland, because of his red hair, supposed to be the color of a for. "No," the Irish member replied, "Spencer for the future will be 'Golden John.'" I must say I think it strange and deplorable that Spencer did not speak out twelve months ago as he has lately spoken twice about his knowlege of the freedom of Irish members from all complicity in crime. We had to endure our daily load of odious calumny in the English papers and on English platforms—calumny which Spencer's own recent speeches show he knew to be calumny. I wish he had spoken out before this, but as he has spoken out at all and spoken up for Home Rule, why we can afford to thank him. Yes, let him by all means, if he continues to deserve it, be Golden John " for the future.

JUSTIN MCCARTHY.

THE KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE AND IRELAND.

LOUISVILLE, May 8.—On Tuesday the legislature adopted the following resolutions: Resolved, That we do hereby express our earnest approval of the spirit and purpose of Mr. Gladstone's proposed Irish Home Rule measure, our admiration of the wisdom and love of justice which conceived it, and our sincere hope that it may meet with the approval of the British Parliament.

Resolved, further, That we congratulate stroyed by fire, and the number of people Hon. Chas. S. Parnell and his associates upon burned to death in these fires is 6,573, or an the measure of success which has already Hon. Chas. S. Parnell and his associates upon average of forty-eight a year. Of these 632 crowned their efforts on behalf of the Irish theatres 174 have been burned during the last people, and we pledge to him and them our five years, a fact which shows that such carnest and warmest sympathy in their casualties are rapidly increasing.

THE PROVINCIAL ESTIMATES.

The estimates of the province for the next financial year, ending June 30th, 1887, have been prepared and are ready for submission to the Legislature. The total sum asked for is \$3,351,813, compared with \$3,641,830 for the current year; a reduction of \$290,017. Summarized the amount saked for is appropriated as follows :-

204,115 76 209,889 00 267,776 00 200,811 00 207,776 00 230,638 40 \$2,061,993 24 \$2,315,162 79 ... 1,005,820 31 ... 985,917 65 Public debt..... \$3,067,823 55.\$3,300,980 44 284,000 00 340,830 50 Railways.....

\$3,351,813 55 \$3,641,8.0 94 Under the heading of railways \$1,000 is set down for inspection, \$15,000 for settlement of outstanding accounts in connection with the Q, M., O. & O. railway, and \$18,000 (out of revenue) to pay outstanding claims, \$5,000 being a revote, while \$250,000 is for subsidies

to railway companies.
Under the heading legislation the upper chamber calls for \$33,030, the same as in 1885 6, \$15,065 being for members' indemnity and \$15,965 for salaries of officials and contingent expenses. The Assembly appropria-tion is \$120,630, \$20,000 less, \$41,000 being required for indemnity and \$77,630 for salaries and expenses, in which is, however, included \$12,000 for codification. Expenses of elections are set down at \$38,000, printing the debates at \$4,000, the whole appropriation under this head being \$212,710. The outlay on account of civil government will be \$183.
920, salaries requiring \$142,350 and contingencies \$41,570, a reduction of \$5,000.

In the estimates for the Administration of Justice there is an expense of \$18,504. The

Justice there is an economy of \$18,524. The item of judges of sessions and police magistrates, Montreal and Quebec, being the same as last year, \$14,090, it does not appear that the salaries of the Montreal officials are to be made more commensurate with the duties they have to discharge, for another twelve months at least. Reformatory prisons for boys and industrial schools take \$26,000 less this year. In the item of Public Instruction the vote is practically the same as last

UNDER THE HEAD OF AGRICULTURE \$3,000, agricultural societies \$50,000, journals of agriculture \$3,000, with \$750 more to the Gazette des Campagnes, three agricultural schools \$800 cach, with \$1,000 further to enable them to establish model butter and aries and travelling expenses, get \$2,000, and to subscriptions to treatises and publications, and \$500 to the encouragement of the cultivation of fruit trees and vines. The Permanent Exhibition, Montreal, committee gets \$3,300, a last instalment; the Farnham Bestroot Sugar Factory, \$7,000, and the Montreal Horticultural Society \$1,000; lecturers on agriculture are to be given \$1,000 and immigration and repatriation \$8,000. coloniza-

tion roads coming in for \$70,000, and colonization societies for \$5,000. FOR CHARITIES

an agent in France, \$15,000 for the pension fund, \$30,000 for Crown land surveys, and \$300 for encouraging arboriculture, the other items not varying greatly from former years, the whole estimate, however, being \$29,827

under that of the present year. AN ADMIRER DISGUSTED.

To the Editor of THE TRUE WITNESS:

Sin,-I have always been an admirer and friend of Mr. Costigan, because I have always locked upon him as a good and true Irishman. but since his refusal to comply with the request of the St. Patrick's Society of Ottawa to make an effort to obtain from the Commons another vote of sympathy with Home Rule for Ireland, I am sorely disappointed in him, and can no longer regard him or Curran only as selfish and insincere men, who, like so many Irish members in the English House of Commons in former days, seem to have completly gone over through self interest to the enemies of their country and race. Since Mr. Costigan refused to bring in a resolution himself, why does he now try to prevent or kill the motion of Mr. Blake? If he was interested only in the success of home rule, as he pretends, why did he not (when requested to do some-thing), bring in even the motion which thing), he now moves in amendment to that of Mr. Blake? Had he done so, I'm sure it would have been accepted sure by his people as an honest effort to do the best thing, in his view. But now every good Irishman must condemn him, and no one can fail to see the motive which induces him to take an action which all true Irishmen in favor of Home Rule must disaprove. The clearest proof of the little value put

in Mr. Costigan's motion is the declaration of Mr. O'Brien, that he is an enemy of Home Rule and of Mr. Parnell, yet he would vote for Mr. Costigan's amendment. An Irisii Canadian.

Quebcc, May 8th, 1886.

GREETING TO GLADSTONE.

NEW YORK, May 8 .- At the meeting last night a series of resolutions were adopted com-mending the course of Gladstone and Parnell. After the resolutions passed, O'Donovan Rossa demanded an amendment and protested against

praising Gladstone. His voice was drowned in hisses and groans. Governor Hill stepped forward and said the amendment was too late, but said if Rossa wished well toward the cause he would not disturb the meeting further. This was received with cheers and laughter. Rossa then subsided. It was ordered that a copy of the resolutions be given to Joseph J. O'Donoghue, who sails for Europe to day. He will present them personally to Gladstone and

Parnell.

A cable despatch has been sent to Gladstone saying:—The citizens of New York greet the Premier of England and wish him Godspeed in his work, long deferred, of justice to Ireland. The intelligence and patriotism of Gladstone and Parnell will solve the problem which has been so long a vexatious question between the people of England and Ireland.

(Signed DAVID B. HILLE, Governor of New York.

LEON ABBETT,
Governor of New Jersey.
W. R. Grace,
Mayor of New York City. EUGENE KELLY. Chairman Parliamentary Fund.

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IRELAND'S

A COMPLETE AND A

RIENDS AND FOES

AKE'S HOME RULE RESOLUTIONS.

(Continued from 1st page.)

Mr. Casey (Liberal) thought there was a atronger reason for adopting the resolution of the leader of the Opposition now than there was adopting the resolutions of 1882. At that time they only urged the adoption of some measure of home rule for Ireland, but now the principle had been adopted and a measure had been introduced in the British House of Commons by Mr. Gladstone. He disapproved of the form of the amendment. In his opinion it either means that the hon, minister would accept the mub with which the former resolutions had been received, or else it meant sulkiness on his part. For himself (Mr. Casey) he declined to accept either. He said that the remarks of the British Premier, in acknowledging the resolutions adopted by some of the American citizens, completely destroyed the interpretation placed upon Earl Kimberley's message. All true friends of the unity of the Empire should support a message seems and as the conjugations. support a measure such as the one introduced by Mr. Gladstone, which, in his opinion, would solidily the British Empire throughout the world. Protestants, as well as Catholics, in Canada were in favor of the motion. And even in Protestant Ulster a majority of Home Rulers were returned to the British Parlia-Mr. J. J. Curran said the question before

the house was one so important that he felt he would be wanting in his duty did he not express the sentiments which he had always entertained and labored for, and which he would continue to hope for until it was accomplished. He believed that the grantirg of home fule to Ireland would give strength, power and prestige to the empire at large. He could point with pride to the fact that when in the city of Montreal there was organized the first Home Rule association ever organized on the continent of America, the president of that organization was his old, and valued, and patriotic friend, Mr. Edward Murphy, and that he (Mr. Curran) had had the honor of being under that old patriot always true to the cause, the first vice president of that association. And despite any inconvenience or annoyance or unpopularity in certain quarters that his conduct might expose him to, he had always held the same views with regard to Ireland ard Ireland's cause. He would repeat now what he had said in Mr. Parnell's presence, when that great Iriah leader had visited Montreal, that he hoped the time was not far distant when, by the labor of the patriotic sons of Ireland, the day would dawn in the same breath the Irish would exclaim, "God Save Ireland" right hon, gentleman (Mr. Gladstone), who and "God Save the Queen." (Tory had now introduced the home rule measure, cheers.) He, for one, would not support the land of the amendment if he did not feel that it was bet-ter calculated to serve the purpose they had that of the leader of the Opposition. in view than the motion of the leader of the Opposition. The leader of the Opposition had said that he was sincere in bringing in his resolutions, but his (Mr. Curran's) creduing would be put to a very strong test to believe that. (Oh, oh). In the first place there that. (Oh, oh). In the first place there that answer of 1882. (Hear, hea.) Where the strain number of gentlemen of Irish were Bright, Hartington, Chamberlain, the other other extraction in the House, and these had never late Attorney General James, Dilke, Goschen, been consulted. More than that, it was Irish Secretary Trevelyan, and that other brought as an amendment to going into supply, which was a procedure that would cast doubt upon the sincerity of the hon. gentleman's motives. And again, at the Mr. Gladstone's measure was far from being in the house. The hon, member for South home rule meeting held recently at Montreal calculated to settle this question and it was Grey (Mr. Lauderkin) had impugned the not one expression of opinion was given in not the measure which the House expressed forward in Parliament. And he had also consulted with the best friends of home and heartfelt desire of all was to allow what had been well done to remain and to stand before the world as an expression of the opinion of the Parliament of Canada. Grave difficulties presented themselves in the way of again bringing forward a resolution of this kind. In view of the reply received in answer to the last address it seemed to him ill-advised to forward another address in exactly the same form. If the hon, gentleman was sincere in his professions of a desire to secure unanimity in this question he had an admirable opportunity of proving his sincerity and showing that there was no desire on his part to make political capital out of the motion. With regard to home rule, he believed it was destined soon to be an accomplished fact, and that if Mr. Gladstone did not produce a measure satisfactory to the Irish people the Tories would out-trump him and bring the movement to a successful issue. With home rule conceded to them, he believed the Irish people would be a contented race, the bond of union would be fortified between all portions of the Empire and future prosperity secured for all.

Mr. McMullen, (Liberal), deplored the opposition to Mr. Blake's resolutions (cheers). He believed that if the two motions now before the house were submitted to the choice of Mr. Gladstone he would prefer that offered by the leader of the Opposition as best calculated to strengthen his hands at the present time. He had a firm conviction that home rule was calculated to greatly improve the condition of Ireland, and that the Catholic majority would deal out to the Protestant minority an ample share of fairness. He thought the Government would have gained as much by quietly Mr. Parnell in attaining that object.

accepting the motion of the leader of the The Protestant minority of Ireland were

enair.

FTER RECES solved in 1882. He moved amendment to the amendment to strike out all words after the word " adhesion " and insert the follow-

ing:And that this House is confirmed and strengthened by the events which have oc-curred since the passage of the said address

of Home Rule to Ireland. Mr. Burns (Conservative) regretted to see that party politics had been dragged into this debate by the party opposite. He supported he amerdment, believing it to be best calcu-

lated to secure the desired object. a large Catholic minority, were op-pesed to the measure. The measure was mon Mr. Gladstone by the exigencies of policiprotestants of other races were indifferent any action on the part of the house in the thes. The leader of the Opposition, who was to a cause so essentially one of extended matter. Since the question had been brought

Empire, and because it would involve Ireland in commercial ruin to the almost certain withdrawal of English capital. In this belief, he would support the amendment of the Minister of Inland Revenue (Hon. Mr. Costigan), because, of the three, it was likely to have the least effect. (Ministerial cheers.)

Mr. Lauderkin (Liberal) said it was but natural that Canadians should sympathize with Mr. Gladstone in his home rule measure When the resolutions were introduced in the House in 1882, there was no home rule measure before the British Parliament, but there was a reasonable expectation that such a measure would in all probability soon become law, and Mr. Gladstone's hands should be strengthened. Why did the hon, minister move the resolutions of 1882 and be adverse to do so now? Then he was a private in the ranks, but now he was a minister of the Crown. He forgets the dust from whence he grew, and thinks himself the Lord knows who. (Laughter.) They should not refuse an address at this time, when a measure had been introduced by Mr. Gladstone, which would, in all human probability, be carried and when the people of Ireland were in a fair way of having their

wrongs righted. (Cheers.)
Mr. Octon, (Conservative), was opposed to the resolution of the leader of the Opposition, because it endorsed the home rule principle laid down by Mr. Gladstone. The British Premier's home rule bill dealt with minor points. It did not propose to give Ireland control of her customs and excise and give her an opportunity of competing with the cumulative capital of other countries. He was afraid Mr. Gladstone's measure, if adopted, would not give adequate protection to the Protestant minority of Ireland, as no such provision was included in the bill introduced. He would like to see the people of Ireland all more closely allied to the British Empire and to partake of all the advantages which such an alliance would entail. Therefore he would not vote for the motion of the leader of the Opposition.

Mr. McNeil said that the leader of the Opposition had at last discovered a policy, but he (Mr. McNeil) could not congratulate him upon it, because it was a policy of discord. He (Mr. Blake) knew very well that the people of Canada entertained views on this subject as widely different as the poles were asunder. (Orange tory cheers). Had the hon, gentleman forgotten the recent meeting in Toronto, where resolutions were passed condemning Mr. Gladatone's bill. His (Mr. Blake's) resolution was calculated to stir up animosity here, but this was perfectly consistent for an hon, gentleman who had tried to stir up interprovincial strife in this country. After the reception which the reso-Hon. Mr. Mills-But Mr. Gladstone has

changed his mind. Mr. McNeil said that because Mr. Glad-Irish secretary, who up to the last moment before his death was opposed to Mr. Gladstone's proposals? (Orange Tory cheers.) approval of in 1882. The resolutions of 1882 asked that if it was consistent with the safety of the Empire and if it was consistent with when he found that the sincere the safeguards of the rights and privileges of the minorities, some kind of federal home rule would be advantageous for Ire-fand, but Mr. Gladstone's measure was the very opposite to the federal principle. It would deprive Ireland of any voice in the management of Imperial affairs. It was so complicated and dangerous that it had resulted in the disruption of Mr. Gladstone's party and the alienation of many of his supporters. It was a measure designed to secure the ultimate severance of every link that bound Ireland to the Empire. In that view he supported the amendment because it did not call for the passage of any home rule measure that would not secure the unity of the Empire. (Tory Cheers.)

Mr. Hackett avowed himself in favor of home rule, but he deprecated the action of the leader of the Opposition in moving it in supply. The resolutions of 1882 were, he be-lieved, far more opportune and necessary than now, when the battle of home rule is well nigh won. Believing that it would be ill advised to adopt an address in the form of that of 1832, he supported the amendment. Mr. Allen (Liberal) supported Mr. Blake's

resolution and Mr. McMullen's amendment. Mr. Wallace (Conservative), York, said that Mr. Blake's resolution affirmed the principle of Mr. Gladstone's measure, but there link that bound Ireland to the British his voice in favor not only of the cause empire was severed, and Mr. Parnell's they had in view but of the men who course had not deviated since, and he had were actually in dungeons in 1882. The no doubt Mr. Gladstone's bill would assist leader of the Opposition had in his speech Opposition. (Hear, hear.)
It being 6 o'clock the Speaker left the while the home rulers, as Davitt said, accepted it as an instalment of what was to come. For these reasons, therefore, he was opposed

Mr. McMul.en, resuming, said that after four years' experience we should be able to go cheers).

Mr. Blake spoke in support of McMullen's Mr. Blake spoke in support of McMullen's amendment for an hour, reviewing with very the policy of Parnell and his colleagues telling effect the methods and reasons of the as simply the policy of plunder. With Government opposition to his Home Rule such an expression from the English resolutions as explained by Mr. Costigan and Premier, and under all the circum-Government opposition to his Home Rule other members on the Conservative side. The Minister of Inland Revenue pleaded rule at that time, it was more consistent and as a reason that he feared certain appropriate that the voice of this Parliament in its conviction that the true interests, both of Ireland and the rest of the Empire, will be served in the highest degree by this granting opposition was on the Liberal side he must The House was asked to express joy in reference. have feared his own political associates, and several of them had already spoken in opposition to Mr. Blak's resolution, one supporter stating that he opposed it because it endorged Home Rule, and another supporting Costigan's amendment because, Mr. O'Brien (Conservative) said the House as he said, though he disliked them found saying that, "although no doubt the stemed to be proceeding on the assumption that the principle of Home Rule should be least harm, that is, would do the least deliberations, the question referred to in accepted without opposition, but as an Irish to help Home Rule. (Hear, hear). He said the address appertains exclusively to the accepted without opposition, but as an Irish to help Home Rule. (Hear, hear). He said the address appertains exclusively to the Protestant he dissented most strongly against Costigan's sending a private telegram from Imperial Parliament," the very words conhimstering from the people of the people. It was for these representatives of Canada, and that Costigan reasons, that he felt in sympathy with the pesed to the measure. The measure was should not have assumed that Irish itself the child of terror and was forced Protestants and Canadian Catholics and

Protestant fellow-countrymen for his efforts in favor of a measure to which they were strongly opposed. No one would say that the people of Ireland would, under Mr. Gladstone's bill, stop short of independence. The measure was objectionable, because it was forced upon Mr. Gladstone against his convictions, because it would reduce Ireland to the humiliating position of a mere province, in stead of, as now, an integral portion of the Empire, and because it would involve in the strongly. (Liberal cheers), The replied good in the semination of the strongly. (Liberal cheers), The replied good in the semination of the strongly. (Liberal cheers), The replied good in the semination of the strongly. (Liberal cheers), The replied good in the semination of the semination of the strongly. (Liberal cheers), The replied good in the semination of the semination of the strongly. (Liberal cheers), The replied good in the semination of the semination o humoredy to the several suspense on himself and chaged Mr. Curran, of Montreal, pointing out that he too, was supporting the amendment that was pronounced good because it was the one that would least benefit Home Rule, and he repudiated the idea that the Canadian Parliament was to remain tongue-tied because one Colonial Secre-tary happened to think their opinion was not wanted. It was their right and their duty to speak when any important question affecting the welfare of the Empire seemed to require it, and the present state of affairs showed that they had seen further than Kimberley into the future. (Opposition cheers.) Mr. Blake said if it was on the floor of the House which of the resolutions was the fitter, the responsibility did not fall upon He had never heard that any dissatisfaction would be expressed with his resolution as he placed it upon the paper. It was being objected that there was no necessity for a further resolution on the subject of home rule from that adopted in 1882, in a house composed of new blood, and with, as he believed, a much atronger feeling in the country in favor of home rule and with the question in a critical condition in England. The Minister of In-land Revenue had sent a cablegram to Mr. Parnell for himself and his Irish friends in the house, which by inference declared that the other members of the house would not assent to it. (Liberal cheers.) The most dignified course for Parliament to adopt would be to assert its right to reassert in a constitutional manner the sentiments formerly expressed, but in any case he hoped there would not be recorded on the amendments, would be cabled to England to-journals of the house a motion in the morrow, when all would be made aware of terms of the minister's amendment, stating that we refrained from again approachthe Imperial authorities in our undoubted right, because of the reply received to the former address. In reference to the statement of the member for Montreal Centre (Mr. Curran) that the opinion of the Irish people was opposed to any address being adopted, he (Mr. Blake) thought the idea was a mistaken one, and that the large bulk of the people were desirous of making strong representation on this subject. He dissented from the view that Irish Catholics had any special property in this subject. He had no doubt, as had been stated by the member for North Bruce (Mr. McNeil), that there were a number of persons in the Province of Ontario who were opposed to home rule, but he'believed that the great majority of the people of Ontario were irrevocably in favor of Home Rule. The hon. member for West York (Mr.

the hon, member for North Wellington (Mr. McMullen) because he thought it would improve his own motion. (Loud and prolonged cheers). Hon. Mr. anompson said there was only one reason why he felt justified in trespassing upon the indulgence of the House at this time, and especially after the exceedingly able speech which they had just listened to, and that was that he was one of the few members of the present Cabinet who had not previously had an opportunity of expressing an opinion upon this question. He sympathized with the resolutions and address which were adopted in 1882, although he had not then the honor of a seat Mr. Gladstone's measure was far from being in the house. The hon, member for South wisdom, policy and good faith of the resolutions of 1882 and told the house that they were exceedingly ill-timed. that at that time there was no measure of home rule before the Parliament of England and that they would have very little effect. But the position which the Irish question occupied in 1882 made him feel proud of the action of the house at that time. The position of the Irish question in 1882 was one in which the voice of friends, and of courageous friends, was called for. (Hear, hear) The representatives of Ireland in 1882, and especially the men who speak for her interests to day, were men who had few friends in the British Empire, few friends in Parliament, and they were the men who could feel that a voice of encouragement coming from friends on this side of the ocean would bring sentiments of friendship and be an element of atrength which they greatly needed. (Hear, hear.) The men who had led the opinion of the Irish people in their struggle for home rule and amelioration of

Wallace) said he would oppose his (Mr. Blake's) resolution because it endorsed Mr. Gladstone's bill. He (Mr. Blake) only asked

them to endorse the principle of that measure,

the principle of self-government or local

autonomy for Ireland, and concluded by saying that he would vote for the amendment of

land laws of their country were then imprisoned, and this Parliament was one of the first, if not the only Parliament within the British Empire, that raised a voice, not only to assist the struggling cause, but on behalf of the men who were imprisoned in Kil-mainham. He would ask the house why the friends of liberty and freedom who were so boastful to night that only in their own ranks true Liberalism could be found-why it was that they did not take the position then that they had taken were many who favored home rule who would now? Why did they not then meet in Caroline group, on the 3rd of January follow-be opposed to Mr. Gladstone's bill. In 1880 caucus and put forward their eloquent leader ing. The ship went down at noon; the Mr. Parnell said at Cincinnati that he to proclaim those principles of freedom of crew of thirteen men took to the boats and would never be satisfied until the last which he was so proud to night and to raise saved a small quantity of food and clothing, asserted the right of Parliament to approach the Imperial authorities on this ques tion, but that had altogether been renounced in his motion, which simply expressed joy at the prospect of the early adoption of home rule. With respect to Mr. Gladstone's sincerity on this question the house should remember that shortly before the resolu-tions of 1882 were passed, he characterized stances surrounding the struggle for home ence to a subject in which that godlike states.

man (Mr. Gladstone), as the member for Grey had styled him, had said we had no right to interfere. The English Hansard of the time recorded the Premier's remarks in Parliament when questioned on the subject, and he was found saying that, "although no doubt the Assembly of Canada desires to assist our position taken by the Minister of Inland Revenue, who had felt indisposed to invite

amendment, which was lost—yeas, 60; nays, 1182/ Mesars. Mitchell, Wright, Desjardins Coursel, Dupont, Bergeron, Amyot, Gigault and Dessuiniers (Maskinonge) votes with the

Opporition.
The vote was then taken on Hon. Mr. Costigan's amendment, which was carried-

Yeas, 117; nays, 61. Hon, Mr. Blake moved that the following words be added to the motion which had just been adopted :- "That a copy of this resolution be communicated forthwith by Mr.

Speaker to Mr. Gladatone." Sir John -I object to this amendment, simply on the plain ground that it is in direct contravention of the resolution we have passed. It is in effect an address.

Mr. Coughlin moved in amendment that copy of the resolution be sent to Mr. Parnell instead of to Mr. Gladstone, Hon. Mr. Blake said that if the hon. gentle-

nan had added the name of Mr. Parnell he

would have no objection to accepting it, but it was Mr. Gladstone's hand that needed strengthening. Mr. Curran supported the amendment. He believed in encourging the men who had actually fought the battle and done the work. Hon, Mr. Costigan said they might effect a

compromise by sending the resolution to the leaders of the Government and Opposition in the British Parliament and also to Mr. Parnell. Sir John Macdonald said that one reason why he partly objected to sending the resolution to Mr. Gladstone was because the whole of the resolutions, not only the one that was carried, but the original resolution and both amendments, would be cabled to England totheir effect and it would avoid the appearance of hatred, which are hushed at the present of sending the address to Mr. Gladstone in-stead of to Her Majesty, the motion which had been adopted would not have its full

men named. He suggested that Mr. Coughlin withdraw his motion. Mr. Coughlin expressed his willingness to

effect unless the other resolutions were sent

with it. He would have no objection to trans-

mitting the motion which was carried, as well

as the other resolutions, to the three gentle-

Mr. Blake called for the year any nays. Mr. Coughlin's amendment was lost-year

z, nays 141. Sir John Macdonald then moved in amendment that the resolution be transmitted by Mr. Speaker to the Speaker of the House of

deemed to have no authority to communicate and to all free nations. to the house any resolution of this kind trans. We are, rev. air, your mitted to him. This was merely a device to accomplish the first minister's object, namely, to get rid of any communications across the water. He would ask the Speaker if he was not correct.

Mr. Speaker said he had no authority to communicate anything to the house. Some time ago a communication was sent to him from British Columbia, but he simply sent it to the prime minister.

Sir John Macdonald -And I have no doubt but that the Speaker of the British House of Commons will take the same course. (Hear, hear.)

Hon. Mr. Blake-And why not send it to Mr. Gladstone direct?

Hon. Mr. Thompson said that great un casiness seemed to exist among hon, gentle-men opposite about sending this resolution to England officially, but it would be known unofficially to every member of the British House some time before the official communication could reach there, as was the case with the resolution in 1682.

Sir John Macdonald afterwards withdrew his amendment.

Hon. Mr. Mills moved in amendment that the name of Mr. Parnell be added to Hon.

Mr. Blake's motion. Hon. Mr. Thompson said that if Mr. Mills' amendment was not carried he would move that the resolutions be transmitted to the

Colonial Secretary.

The remainder of the proceedings had not been received at the time of going to press.

Why don't you try Carter's Little Liver Pills? They are a positive cure for sick headache, and all the ills produced by disordered Liver. Only one pill a dose.

A ROMANTIC STORY.

SHIPWRECKED SAILORS CAST AWAY ON AN

ISLAND IN THE CAROLINES. SAN FRANCISCO, May 7 .- Joseph Brinskin and Gustavus Wenzward, sailors, arrived in this port, and tell a romantic story of ship-of the blood, and the best promoters of wreck and residence on a small island in the absorption and secretion, and remove all Caroline group, among the natives, for fifteen months. They sailed from Newcastle, Australia, on November 16, 1884, on the Australian barque Bosthwick Castle, for Amoy, China. All went well until they arrived in lat. 45, north, when the captain lost his reckoning and ran out of his course, striking a reef of the Mokin isle, in the reaching the island of Mokin with great difficulty. To their surprise and joy they found the spot to be inhabited. They were treated very kindly by the people, who extended to them every hospitality. They were taken to the huts of the inhabitants and made at home. The natives are described as fine looking people, but have very little intercourse with the outside world. After a sojourn of a year and a quarter Brinskin and Wenzward were taken off the island and finally brought to this port.

THE QUEEN AND CANADA.

OTTAWA, May 8 .- The following message from the Queen and reply from the Governor-General, respecting the opening of the Colonial and Indian Exhibition, appears in to day's Official Gazette :-

Telegram from Hor Majesty the Queen to the Governor-General: LONDON, May 5th, 1886.

Opening of the exhibition went off splendid ly; delighted to see so many of my Canadian aubiects. VICTORIA, R. AND I. Telegram from His Excellency the Governor

General to Her Majesty the Queen: OTTAWA, 5th May, 1886. Lord Lansdowne returns humble thanks for

Your Majesty's message, which he will make known here, and offers his congratulations on behalf of Canada, (By command), J. A. CHAPLEAU,

Secretary of State.

The Massachusetts Logislature is asked to a champion of evangelical doctrines in On- liberties. He followed Mr. Costigan in and up, however, he would support the minister's pass a bill making the teaching of humanity tarie, would hardly receive the thanks of his out of his explanations, showing how one amendment, believing that the motion as pro- compulsory in the public schools.

UNITY OF THE EMPIRE.

CANADIAN ORANGEISM AGAINST HOME BULE-LITTER FROM TORONTO TO THE LOYALISTS OF IRELAND. TWO HUNDRED POUNDS RE-

The following letter has been sent by the Loyalists of Toronto to the Loyal and Patriotic Union of Ireland.

LOYAL AND PATRIOTIC UNION, Avril 2, 1886. Tobonto, April 2, 1886. The Rev. Dr. Kane:

DEAR SIR,—In pursuance of the resolutions passed at a great and enthusiastic meeting of citizens of Toronto, a Loyal and Patriotic Union has been formed here to serve as an organ of Canadian sympathy and co-operation with the Loyallats of Ireland in the struggle for the unity of the Empire. The sum of two hundred pounds, as our first contribution to your loyal and patriotic fund, is ready for transmission as soon as you shall have kindly informed us to what address the money should

be sent.

With our contribution will go our most sincere and earnest sympathy. The hearts of British Canadians are true to their Mother Country, and filled with sorrow and indigna-tion at the prospect of seeing her dismembered and brought down from her high place among the nations. Her disaster and her loss of honor would be shared by all her children, even in the remotest parts of the globe. It is deeply impressed upon our minds that the sacrifice of her unity would be the sacrifice of her Imperial power and greatness. Our teelings are especially moved by the situation of Ulster, threatened as she is with severance from the great nationality of which she forms a noble as well as a loyal part, and with subjection to a revolutionary government, the councils of which will be American Fenianism. Living close to the American sources of this anti-British agitation, we see the deadliest enemies of Great Britain pour ing their funds into the treasury of their Irish confederates and hear their utterances moment only lest they should interfere with the operations of Mr. Parnell and those who are furthering his designs. Our association knows no distinction of party; we hold that party ought to sleep in all loyal breasts while the integrity of the nation is in peril. Animated by none but the kindest sentiments towards the Irish people generally, apart from those who mislead them, we act on the conviction that their best hope of true liberty and of political and social progress, as well as of material prosperity and security, lies in the maintenance of the union. As we Write, the prospect brightens, and it seems that the spirit of the nation is at length aroused. May final success attend your endeavors to preserve that great heritage of British civilization, which is dear, not to the people of the Commons of England.

Eation, which is dear, not to the people of the Hon. Mr. Blake said that the Speaker was two islands only, but to those of the colonies

> We are, rev. air, your obndient servants, GOLDWIN SMITH, Chairman. JAMES L. HUGHES, Secretary.

No one knows better than those who have used Carter's Little Liver Pills what relief they have given when taken for dyspensia dizziness, pain in the side, constipation, dis-ordered stomach, &c. Try them,

An Arkansas man who wanted to get rid of his wife held her and burned sulphur matches under her nose. When she was partially stupified he proceeded to choke her till she became insensible. The woman recovered and the husband will go to the peni-

COMMONLY CALLED LAZINESS. CHICAGO, Ill., Jan. 14, 1884.—In the summer of 1879, I noticed I was frequently tired. Had diarrhees. Family physician said I had malaria in stomach. Bowels would move half a dozen times, if I walked a block rapidly, Finally in August, I became too sick to leave my bed. Lay in bed six days. Had night of Warner's safe cure cured me. -WILLIAM WALLACE LOUNSBERRY, formerly with Nashan Lock Company.

Chinamen in Quincy, Cal., built a big bon-fire one night recently during a heavy snow storm and then caught over twenty wild geese that swarmed about the bright blaze

Holloway's Pills .- Enfeebled Existence. This medicine embraces every attribute required in a general and domestic remedy; it overturns the foundations of disease laid by defective food and impure air. In obstruc-tions or congestions of the liver, lungs, bowle or any other organs, these Pills are especially serviceable and eninently successful. They should be kept in readiness in every family as they are a medicine without a fault for young persons and those of feeble constitu-They never cause pain, or irritate the most sensitive nerves, or most tender bowels Holloway's Pills are the best known purifiers poisonous and obnoxious particles from both solids and fluids.

A Baptist missionary in China writes home that what an American family throws away in a year would keep a dozen Chinose families; and what a Chinese family throws away in the same time would not feed a mouse.

Hersford's Acid Phosphate. Admirable Besults in Fevers.

Dr. J. J. RYAN, St. Louis, Mo., says: "] invariably prescribe it in fevers; also in convalescence from wasting and debilitating diseases, with admirable results. I also find it a tonic to an enfeebled condition of the genital organs."

In Calton, Cal., there is a woman real estate speculator who is very successful. She made \$2000 the other day on a turn in two or three hours.

Ir your blood is impure, you are liable to take any contagious or infectious disease that may happen to be in your neighborhood. Avoid all danger by keeping yourself in health by taking Warner's safe cure.

Whitehall, Wis., a village of less than 500 population, in September last voted to have the liquor license \$400 for retail and \$200 for wholesale dealers. Supervisors were recently elected who will raise the license for the coming year to \$600 for both classes.

Many ladies admire gray hair-on some other person. But few care to try its effect on their own charms. Nor need they, since Ayer's Hair Vigor prevents the hair from turning gray, and restores gray hair to its original color. It cleanses the scalp, prevents the formation of dandruff, and wonderfully stimulates the growth of the hair.

Plans have been perfected for the erection cf a tower 1,000 feet high, to be completed in time for the International Exhibition at Paris in 1889. It will be made of structure

Michigan parties are experimenting with mineral wax from Utah mines. It is claimed Mills. to be the best material fer insulating wile yet

GORPULENGY Recipe and notes how to harmlessly, effective ally and rapidly cure obselve within the series of obselve within semi starvation, dietary, etc. European Mail, Oct. 34th says: "Its effect is not merely to reduce the amout of fat, but by affecting the source of obselve to house a wantaver; any person, rich or poor, can obstain his work gratis, by sending 6 cts. to cover postage to FC, kussell, Esq. Woburn House, Store tt, Bedford Eq. Landon Eng.

Branch Office, 37 Yonge St., Toronto

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REV. FATHER LABELLE'8 NATIONAL LOTTERY

OF COLONIZATION, Mezabliered d'adre sur Provincial Act, Querzo, 33 Vict. CAP, 36.

VALUE OF LOTS First Series - - - \$50,000.00 MIGHEST LOT - - - - \$10,000.00

Second Series - - \$10,000.00 HIGHEST LOT - - \$2,500.00 GRAND FINAL DRAWNG

---OF----PRIZES IN THIS LOTTERY Will take place

Wednesday, 11th August,

THE LARGE PRIZES AT THIS DRAWING

Send 5 cent stamps for mailing and regis-tering the tickets asked for. (8 cents United S. B. LEFERVRE,
No. 19 St. James Street.
Montreal

JOHNSTON'S FLUID BEEF

Management of the second second second second second

---- ASK YOUR GROCKE OR DEUGGIST FOE---

Johnston's Fluid Beef

And don't let extracts of meat, which have no nutrition, be pained off on you.

CURE FITS!

When I say cut a I do not mean merely to stor them is a time and then have them return again. I mean a ray cal cure. Have made the disease of FITS, EPILEF of FILLING SICKNESS a life-long study. I warranted, temody to cure the worst cases. Because others have made in a reason for not now receiving a circ. Some once for a treatise and a Free Bottle of toy Intaliate ormedy. Give Express and Post Office. It costs and authors for a trial, and I will carre you Audress Dr. B. G. RIOT

Branch Office, 37 Yonge St., Toronto.

VRGINIA FARMS&MILS FOR Sale & Exchange. R. B. CHAFFIN & CO., Richmond, Va.

PILES. Instant relief. Final cure in 10 days, and never returns. No purge, no salve no suppository. Sufferers will learn of a simple remeily Erec, by addressing C. J. MASON, 78 NussauSt., N.Y.

GRATEFUL .-- COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA.

BREAKFAST, BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and mutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa. Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavored beverage which may save us many heavy doctor's bills. It is by the judicious use or such articles of dict that a constitution may begra it all y built up until strong enough to resist overy tendency to disease. If an dreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready contacts wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shart by keeping our selves well forthed with pure bload and a properly nourished frame."—Chri Service Gazette.

Made simply with builing water or milk. Sold only in packets by Grocers, labelled thus:

JAMES EPPS & CO., Homoopathic Chemists. LONDON, England.

Free Perfumery An elegant sample casket of for fo. In stamps to cover postage and packing). A horvest for agts. World Mig. Co. F. O. box 253, N. Y. city.

WANTED—LADY CATHOLIC, active and inte-for work endursed by clergy. References required, Good salary and permanent position with old firm. Address "CATHOLIC WOBK," H Barcley St., N.Y.

I ONLY A Quick, Permander of the first Manhood Deskill for NERVOUSNESS, WEAKNESS, WEAK ERIE MEDICAL CO., BUFFALO,NY

YEW BOOK. "MISTAKES OF MOD-BERN INFIDELS," by the Rev. Father Northgraves, Parkhill, Ont., comprising Evi-dences of Christianity and complete answer t Colonel Ingersoll, "Eminently deserving fav-orable reception and patronage and warm welcome." Letter of Bishop Walsh, London Ont., 424 pages; pape: 75 cents; cloth, \$1.25 Sent on recept of price. Active canvaseer wanted. wanted,

NOTICE.

MR. JAMES K. WEEKES has kindly consented to act

THE POST and TRUE WITNESS in Guelph, Ont., and is authorized to collect subscrip-lons and enroll subscribers.

A DVERTISING CONTRACTS made for THIS PAPER which is kept on file at office of LORD & THOMAS, MCCOBMICE BLOCK, CHICAGO, ILL.

FARM FOR SALE

300 acres (90 of which are under cultivation), 3 miles from Roman Catholic Church, Barns, Dwelling Houses, and Saw and Gris:

ATTERMS EASY, TEA

Particulas at 340 COMMESSIONERS STREET

Father is Getting Well.

" My daughters say: " How much better father is since he used Hop Bitters."

"He is getting well after his long suffering from a "He is getting well after his long suffering from a "Heart deliared declared incurable." disease declared incurable."

"And we are so glad that he used your Bitters."

"A Labr of Utics, N. Y.

I write This as a

Token of the great appreciation I have of your Hop

with inflammatory rheumatism ! ! ! For nearly

Seven years, and no medicine seemed to do me any

Good !!! Until I tried two bottles of your Hop Bitters, and to my surprise I am as well to-day as ever I was. I hope

"You may have abundant success" "In this great and"

Valuable medicine: wishing to know more Anyone! * * about my cure? Can learn by addressing me, E. M.

Williams, 1103 16th street, Wash., D. C.

I consider

Remedy the best remedy in existence For Indigestion, kidney
-Complaint

"And nervous debility. I have just" Retarned

"From the south in fruitless search for calth, and find that your bitters are doing me more

Good! Than anything else. A month ago I was extremely "Emaciated!!!"
And scarcely able to walk. Now I am

Gaining strength! and "Flesh!" And hardly a day passes but what I am complimented on my improved appearance, and it is all due to Hep Bitters! J. Wickhife Johnson,

Wilmington, Del.

The None genuins without a bunch of green Hops on the white labe). Shun all the vile, poisonous stuff with "Hop" or "Bops" in their name

THE ARCH-CONVICT'S CAPTURE.

HE IS AGAIN CONFINED IN A DUN-GEON CELL.

PARTICULARS OF HIS RE-CAPTURE-THE CORONERS INQUEST AND THE RECOM-MENDATION OF THE JURY.

(From our own Reporter.)

the then unoccupied house of a neighboring farmer. The party pressed forward to a mill at a place called Moulin du Crochet, which place is surrounded by very heavy undergrowth. Here one of the men proceeded to prosecute his search, while Mr. Ouimet and the remaining men went carefully along the reliance the reliance the reliance the reliance the prosecute his search, while Mr. The officials of the Indian Affairs department the reliance the reliance the reliance the reliance the reliance that the rest. along the railway track. By this time it was about two o'clock, and at this juncture the party was re-enforced by ten more men, who had been sent on by rail by Chief Keeper Mc-Carthy. Mr. Ounnet tied his horse to the fence Carthy. Mr. Ounnet tied his horse to the fence and proceeded a little distance on foot, when he found the deep impression of footsteps in the spongy clay. He immediately concluded that he must be on Viau's trail, and, calling all his whole force togethe; the entire party proceeded about 30 or 40 feet beyond the railway track, wading in one toot of water. Mr. Ouinnet was leading the van, when he saw something prostrate on the ground, which, upon a nearer inspection, proved to be Viau. Shouting to his men, "rush forward," the convict found himself surrounded. Mr. Ouinnet pointed his revolver at Viau's head, and exclaimed, "Stop, or I'll shoot you." Then, as claimed, "Stop, or I'll shoot you." Then, as he made an effort to rise, Mr. Unimet said, "Throw up your hands." This the convict did in a thoroughly sullen and cowardly fashion. The men bound him securely, but upon Viau's remarking that he was unarmed and could make no resistance, and that if they tied him he could not walk, he was unbound, placed in the waggon and driven buck to the scene of his exploit. Arriving there he was recent exploit. Arriving there he was placed in a cell in the dungeon next to that from which he escaped Sunday night. A heavy iron ball was chained to his ankle, and his present state is even worse than his first. present state is even worse than his first. Yesterday morning, thoroughly famished, he is said to have broken into a farmhouse near St. Martin's Jauction, where he gorged himself with whatever food he could lay hold of, and drank copiously of sour milk. Nature rebelled against this excess, and the result was that when the infurturents man was found he was

escapade. THE CORONER'S INQUEST. The Coroner's Jury in the inquest on Corriveau, the convict who was shot at St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary during the recent revolt,

when the unfortunate man was found he was thoroughly exhausted by fatigue and sickness.

Since his re-incarceration he wears a vanquished air, and veuchsafes no explanation of his late

again assembled in the Secretary's office at the Penitontiary this morning at 9.30 o'clock. Guard Alberic Paré, who shot Carriveau and wounded Munday, and whose evidence had already bene taken, was called and re-examined, but his statements as already published we'e only repeated. Mr. J. A. Beaudry, the Coroner's accretary, then read the following letter:

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL, May 5.

Gentlemen,-Mr. Laviolette, Warden, has in creased in strength. We do not deem it advisable to have him appear before the jury to-day, as the strain on his nerves might produce a serious mental effect.

J. T. POMINVILLE, M.D. A. T. BROSSEAU, M.D.

The press was then excluded. After about half an hour's deliberation the following recommendation and verdict was returned:—"According to the evidence of Keeper Bostock, who declared having heard that there would be a meeting and that he had reported the same to the authorities of the positionities of the Thursday preceding the descriptions the Thursday preceding the descriptions. penitentiary the Thursday preceding the day of the revolt, the Coroner's jury in the inquest on the death of prisoner Corriveau, after having rendered the verdict, which is signed by them, particularly recommend that searching en-quiries be instituted to ascertain the cause of the revolt, so that the responsibility may rest on the proper parties.

"Joseph Corriveau, a prisoner, confined in penitentiary, situated in the parish of St. Vin-

duly authorized officer of justice, in the due and lawful execution of his duty.

NOTES. Louis Viau, the recaptured convict, was visited at his dungeon cell in the penitentiary this morning by the jury and representatives of the Witness, Herald and POST. He is heavily shackled, and when spoken to answered in a savage manner.

Mr. Bastion entered the cell, when the convict demanded what he wanted. Mr. Bastien said he wished to look at him, and received a response to the effect that "I am not an animal to be glared at," and the desperado, who was reclining on a couch, half raised himself as if to strike the guard.

Mr. Moylan, Inspector of Prisons, continued his private investigation this morning in the secretary's private office. The only guard examined was Mr. Charbonneau. Guard Seguin will be examined this evening.

WARDEN LAVIOLETTE.

Dr. Brosseau attended Mr. Laviolette during the entire hight, and left for home this morning. Mr. Laviolette is gaining his strength very fast, but every precaution is taken to ensure his salety by not overexciting him, Should be continue to regain in vigor as he has done in the past couple of days, he will have recovered sufficiently to leave the house in a short time. The inflavoration has decreased considerably, and inflammation has decreased considerably, and he partakes of his diet regularly and with but little difficulty.

VIAU ESCAPED

on Monday morning between 12 and 1 o'clock, which was the anniversary of his attempted escape on 3rd May, 1883, and which was only prevented by a guard striking him on the head with a padlock, which brought him to the

There are at present only 14 of the principa rioters confined in their cells.

Mr. Charbonneau, one of the guards who captured Viau yesterday, lost his valuable watch while running after the convict.

FASHIONABLE WEDDING.

AN INTERESTING MARRIAGE CEREMONY IN ST. PATRICK'S CHURCH YESTERDAY MORNING.

OTTAWA, May 5.—The marriage of Capt. D. C. Forester Blies, of the Indian department, to Miss Bertha Coatigan, youngest daughter of the Hon. John Costnern, Minister of Inland Revenue, was elebrated in St. Patrick's Church yesterday morning, the efficiating clergyman being the Rev. M. J. Whelan, parish priest, assisted by the Rev. Father Campeau, of the Bascilica. The groom was supported by his brother, Mr. Bliss, while the bridesmaid was Miss Fanny Linsley, daughter of Mr. Linsley, general manager C. A. Railway. The sacred edifice was very largely filled, the great proportion of the speciators being ladies. After Mass the wedding party drove to the residence of the bride's father where a recherche breakfast was partaken of. The ceremony in the church was

St. VI. At DELAUL, Que., May 5.

Further enquiries regarding the capture of the escaped convict, Viau, as announced in last night's Post, show that he surrendered to the guards in search of him in a rather quiet and cowardly manner. About one o'clock yesterday afternoon, it appears, Deputy Warden Ounnet learned from a young man named John Baptiste St. Aubin, of Cote St. Martin, that the notorious conspirator was in hiding in the neighborhood of Cote St. Martin. Mr. Ouimet at once placed himself in charge of five men, all heavily armed, who proceeded in two waggons. The party having arrived at Viau bridge, Mr. Ouimot ordered three of the men with one waggon to search the bush while he and the o'cliff two pushed on to the farm of the man St. Lindin, his informant. There M. Ouimet learned that Viau had passed the whole of the forenoon in the neighborhood, and that he had stolen butter and other provisions from the then unoccupied house of a neighboring formant. The rather present forward in last content of the forenoon in the neighborhood, and that he had stolen butter and other provisions from the then unoccupied house of a neighboring. The party herself grayed forward in a mill entirely devoid of any parade; be-Campeau, Sir Adolphe and Lady Caron, Mrr. and Miss Bliss, and Mr. F. Walsh, Mr.

> ment presented Captain Bliss with a gold daughter. In the latter part of May the watch charm and locket studded with dazeling diamonds.

A CABINET DON JUAN.

A DISGRACEFUL SCANDAL REVEALED IN CIVIL SERVICE CIRCLES.

OTTAWA, May 5 -In the corridors of the Western block last night a civil service emaloye rebuked his wife, who is also a fel-low clerk, for having been in the building late on a recent night with a well known cabi-net minister. What inference the husband drew from his charge is unknown, but certain ly the cabinet minister's years are such as ought to have checked long ago in him any aspirations for imitating the role of Don Juan. The woman, however, was naturally enraged at the charge by her husband and in a minute there was a battle royal. Both parties struck at each other with rulers, and blows as well as mutual recriminations fell fast and furious. If one tithe of the insinuations thrown out are true, then the morals of one of the cabinet ministers are certainly on a par with the general corruption of the cahinet. herself is rather buxom in figure, The lady and, manifestly, from her conquest, must be

fascinating in appearance. Strange stories of the affectionate interest taken by the cabinet minister in the female clerk have been common property in Ottawa tor the post two years. The purchase of a new carpet, and even of a lounge, the gift of beautiful articles of jewellry, have all been told in whispered communications in civil service circles for many a day past. But no one believed them because such stories were easily manufactured. The occurrence of last night, however, has revived all these stories, and given them a new lease of life. As nothing, however, is known of the accuracy of the grounds of the husband's charges, the names of all the parties concerned are naturally suppressed in the hope that they may be altogether unfounded.

THE VERCHERES ELECTION.

THE LIBERAL CANDIDATE RETURNED.

VERCHERES, Q., May 5. - Bernard (Liberal was elected to represent this county in the Provincial Legislature by 130 majority, with one poll to hear from, over Cartier (Conser-

vative). The following statement has been received from a private source :

Majorities. Bernard. Cartier.

 Bekeil
 14

 Varennes
 25

 Vercheres and St. Théodosie
 289

 ₩... 10 St. Marc..... Contrecteur 143 St. Antoine and Ste. Julie 185

Majority for Bernard 143

In the election of 1881 Brillon (Conservacent de Faul, district of Montreal, being with several other convicts in a state of mutiny on deavoring to estimate from justice, was justifiably and of inevitable hecessity killed by Alderic Pare, one of the guards of the said penitentiary,

ASRING FOR SECESSION.

THE NOVA SCOTIA GOVERNMENT SUBMITS A PROPOSAL FOR DISBUPTION OF THE UNION-SYMPATHY WITH IRISH HOME RULE.

HALIFAY, N.S., May 5.—An epidemio of ecession seems to have set in Nova Scotia, and repeal will be made the test question at the approaching local election. As an answer to the Local Government's railway policy to aid the construction of a road through Cape Breton, the Cape Breton County council to-day unanimously passed a strong resolution demanding separation of the island of Cape Breton from Nova Scotia proper, David McKeen, brother in law of Principal Grant, of Kingston, is warden of the county. la the local Legislature this afternoon Premier Fielding introduced a lengthy Govern-ment resolution, recapitulating negotiations with the Dominion Government for better terms, and concluding, in effect, as follows: 1. That after nineteen years under union auccessive governments have found that the objections which were urged against the terms of the union at first apply with still greater force now than in the first years of the union, and the feeling of discontent with regard to the financial arrangements is now believed by this house to be more deeply fixe I than ever before; (2) that, previous to Confederation, Nova Scotia had the lowest tariff and was in the best tinancial condition of any of the provinces; (3) that now our commercial and financial condition is in an unsatisfactory and depressed condition, which is largely caused by the high tariff and flecal laws of Canada; (4) that there is no prospect of improvement under the existing arrangement; (5) that New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island are in no better position than Nova Scotis, and that these three Maritime Provinces would vastly better their condition by withdrawing from the Canadian Confederation and uniting under one government; (6) that regotiations with New Brunswick and Prince Edward leland be entered into with this end in view, and, in case they refuse, that Nova Scotia herself shall ask of the Imperial Parliament the right to with draw from the union with Canada and return to the status of a province of Great Britain with full control over her tariff, trade, fisheries, railways, etc., and (7) the legisla-ture thus declares its opinion in order that candidates for the suffrages of the people at the approaching election may be enabled to place this vital and important question of separation from Canada before them for decision at the polls.

Attorney-General White subsequently introduced a Government resolution referring to Mr. G:ndstone's home rule bill, and re-solved: "That this house desires to record its warm sympathy with the noble efforts put forth by the Premier of Great Britain in the direction of giving home rule to Ireland, and expresses its sincere hope that his efforts may be crowned with success." These will be discussed in a few days.

A SEVERE TRIAL.

Those who endure the torturing pangs of neuralgia, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, and similar painful complaints are severely tried, but there is a speedy relief in Hagyard's Yellow Oil, as thousands who have used it joyfully testify. It banishes pain and lumeess quickly.

ONLY A FARMER'S DAUGHTER. THREE TIMES MARRIED IN SIX YEARS-HER REMARKABLE COLLECTION OF CHILDREN.

BUSHVILLE, Pa., May 2.—On the 4th of July, 1879, three young couples were married by Justice of the Peace Crampton of this township. They were John Keyes and Emma Jackson, John Clew and Jennie Jackson, Emma's

sor, John Clew and Jennie Jackson, Emma's breeds pestile: co and disease in the body. It is impossible to purify the blood unless the kidaeys are put in perfect working order and harch his widow became the mother of a daughter. In the letter part of a daughter. In the letter part of a daughter. young widow's sister, Emma Keyes, died, leaving a daughter a few days old. Eli Cathers's wife gave birth to a son in August, 1880. In April, 1881, she was left a widow. In that same month Jennie Jackson, the widow of John Clew, was married to John Keyes, her late sister Emma's husband, and became a mother to both her own and her sister's child. In July, 1882, Laura Thorn, the widow of Eli Cathers, married William Clew, a brother of Jennie Jackson's first hushand, John Clew. Her child was then nearly two years old. In January, 1873, Jennie Jackson was left a widow a second time, John Keyes dying in that month, leaving his widow with a six mouthe' old child, besides his child with a six mouths' old child, besides his child by his first wife, Emma Jackson, and his widow's child by her first husband, John Clew. In August, 1883, Laura Thorn presented her second husband, William Clew, with a daughter, her first child, Charles Cathers, being then three years old. In February, 1884, she died. On the Fourth day of July, 1885, Jennie Jackson, then but 23 years old, was married for the third time, this time to William Clew, the brother of her first husband, John Clew, and the late Laura Thorn's second husband. this marriage she took the place of a mother to the dead friend Laura's children, Charlie Cathers and Mamie Clew, as she had to her dead sister's child. On Wednesday last she gave birth to twins. Her family of children now consists of Annie Keyes, her sister's child, aged nearly 6 years; Eva Clew, her own child by her first busband, aged 6; Charlie Cathers, the son of Eli Cathers and Laura Thorn, aged 53; James Keyes, her child by her second husband and brother-in-law, John Keyes, aged nearly 4; Mamie Clew, Laura Thorn's child by her second husband, William Clew, aged about and now her twins, Willie and Emma

To break up a cold or cough or its ill results there is no better remedy than Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam.

Clew, aged 5 days.

HEALY'S PLAIN TALK.

DUBLIN, May 4.-T. M. Healy, M.P. for South Londonderry, at to-day's fortnightly meeting of the National League, said that Lord Hartington's assertion that the British Parliament was incompetent to deal with the question of Home Rule "told still more strongly against the bribed ruffians in the Irish Parliament who originally voted away Irish rights and liberties." It was announced It was announced that the subscriptions received from America during the past fortnight toward the parlia mentary fund amount to \$60,000.

NERVOUS DEBILITATED MEN.

You are allowed a free trial of thirty days of the use of Dr. Dye's Celebrated Voltaic Belt with Electric Suspensory Appliances, for the speedy relief and permanent cure of Nervous Debility, loss of Vitality and Man-hood, and all kindred troubles. Also, for many other diseases. Complete restoration

Charity, attached to St. Mary's Infant | may be "fairest and foremost of the train Asylum, Dorchester, Mass., certify to the that wait on man's most dignified and inestimable value of Ayer's Sarsaparilla happiest state," but the dignity and hapin the treatment of sore eyes and skin piness of man cannot long endure withdiseases, among the many unfortunate out the health that may be obtained in a children under their care. Mrs. S. D. few bottles of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. A.W. Bodwell, Wilmington, Mass., writes con- Parker, lumber dealer, 209 Bleury street, cerning the treatment of her daughter, Montreal, Que., writes: "After being who was troubled with sore eyes, as fol- troubled with Dyspepsia for a year, and lows: "I gave Ayer's Sarsaparilla to

My Little Girl,

and must say that she never took anything I was cured of both diseases by using that helped her so much. I think her eyes six bottles of Ayer's Sarsaparilla." M. G.

blood parifiers."

saparilla. I believe it to be the best of in all cases requiring a powerful alterative

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.



A DEBT THAT CAN NEVER BE PAID COLDWATER, Mich., Oct. 25, 1885. - Four months ago I was paralyzed and entirely blind, from kidney and liver discuses. I was unconscious for over two weeks. Physicians said I was incurable, and waited daily for my death. My friends gave me Warner's safe cure, and within a few weeks paralysis left me, bloating went down, enlargement of the liver subsided, and I became well, and owe my life to Warner's safe cure.—MRS. RUTH BROWN.

MORE JUSTICES OF THE PEACE. The following gentlemen have just been appointed Justices of the Peace for the district of Montreal :-- Messrs, François-Navier Destrempes, Norbert Goalet, Hercule Sylvestre, Francois Marcou, Octave Desy, C. Paquin, Prosper Allard, Honore Lambert, Jean Baptiste Sylvestre and J. O. B. Lafreere.

THE STREAM that does not run freely soon becomes stagnant. The blood in the spring and summer months is thick and heavy and

TWO BRAVE MEN PERISH.

St. Joun, N. B., May 6 .- A sad fatality is reported at Kingselear, near Fredericton. The house on the luches property occupied by James Camber caught fire, and in an attempt to save property two young men, named Jenning and Craig, made their way with Messrs. Murray and Lee to secure some grain stored in a room in the attic. Murray and Lee returned after an unavailing effort, but Jennings and Craig never appeared. The house was burned to the ground, and of the two brave fellows the only visible remains were charred keyond recognition. Both men were married, each having a wife and family living. The scene of the accident is close to the Murray farm and not far from the spot where the late Mrs. John Rabbit and her niece, Miss Chestnut, came to such a sorrowful end by drowning a few years ago. The house and household furniture were valued at between \$5,000 and \$6,000, and were insured for \$2,000.

LONDON, May 5 .- The news from Burmah to-day shows that the natives, with the assistance of the Dacoits, have temporarily got the described the British array of occupation. One described the British array of occupation. One described the insurgents have taken Mandaly and burned 4,000 houses. Among the buildings destroyed were the Chinese and Siamese bazuars. The hostility of the natives who remain toyal to the dethroned King Theorems to the Chinese is interest because of baw to the Chinese is intoose, because of China's openly avowed endorsement of Great Britzin's seizure of Burmah. The officers com-manding the British forces have telegraphed Lord Dufferin that they are powerless to prevent the rebellion of the natives, and have urgently asked for reinforcements.

A MCDERN MIRACLE.

In a recent letter from 11. W. Dowson, of Deloraine, Ont., he states that he has recovered from the worst form of dyspepsis, after suffering for fifteen years; and when a council of doctors pronounced him incurable he tried Burdock Blood Bitters, six bottles of which restored his health.

Robert McAdam, of Sarnia, has been ap-pointed harbor master of Sarnia vice William Taylor, who has left the country.

MENO POSTPONEMENT, A SATAN IS COMING

To Govern the Entire World, June, 1886.

Great Christian Triample Over Satan and Second Coming of Christ, 1890-Universal War and Great Financial Crisis Throughout the Entire World, June, 1886. For Sale.—THE BOOK OF KNOWLEDGE.—Contents:
Arrival of the long anticipated Jewish Messiah; batan,
the Chief Anti-Christ, time of his birth, incid his connected with Satan's birth, powers and advance skirmishers, Satan's Temple, Ten Commandments, Ensign
and inscriptions, what Batan says regarding his Ensign to all nations, etc. Price 25 cents. Stamps.
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Illustrated Catalogue mailed free CLINTON H. MENEELY BELL COMPANY TRAINE.

Charity

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For a Number of Years,

never looked so well, as now, since they Traine, Duxbury, Mass., writes: "I have were affected, and her general health is found Ayer's Sarsaparilla an efficacious improving every day. She has taken but remedy for bilious troubles and Dyspephalf a bottle." A. J. Simpson, 147 East sin." Henry Cobb, 41 Russell st., Charles-Merrimack st., Lowell, Mass., writes: town, Mass., writes: "I was completely "My weak eyes were made strong by cured of Dyspepsia, by the use of Ayer's using Ayer's Sarsaparilla." C. E. Upton, Sarsaparilla." Wm. Lee. Joppa, Md., Nasima, N. H., writes: "For a number writes: "I have tried Ayer's Sarsaparilla, of years I have been troubled with and it has done me so much good that I a humor in my eyes, and was unable shall always regard it as the best of blood to obtain any relief, until I commenced purifiers." Eminent physicians prescribe Ayer's Sar-

Ayer's Sar saparilla

treatment.

For sale by all Druggists. Price \$1; six bottles for \$5.



NERVOUS DEBILITATED MEN.

You are allowed a free trial of thirty days of the me of Dr. Dye's Celebrated Voltaic Belt with Electric Suspensory Appliances, for the speedy relief and permanent cure of Nervous Debility, loss of Vitality and Manhood, and all kindred troubles. Also for many other diseases. Complete restoration to Health, Vigor and Manhood guaranteed. No risk is incurred. Illustrated pamphlet in scaled manking mailed free, by addressing.

Wolfalo BELT Co., Marshall, Mich.



Sick Headache and relieve all the troubles inci-dent to a billions state of the system, such as Diz-zuress, Nausca, Droweiness, Distress after cating, Pain in the Side, &c. While their most remark-able success has been shown in curing

SICK

Headache, yet Carter's Little Liver Pills are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this amonying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomech, stimulate the liver and resultate the Lowels. Ten if they only cured

Ache they would be almost priceless to those who entire from this distressing complaint; but fortunately their goodness does not end here, and those who once try them will find these little pills valuable in so many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But after all sick head.

Is the bane of so many lives that here is where we make our great boset. Our pills cure it while others do not.

Carter's Little Liver Pills are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills makes all who parge, but by their gentle action please all who use them. In vials at 25 cents; five for \$1. Sold by druggists everywhere, or sent by mail.

CARTER MEDICINE CO., New York City.



WILL CURE OR RELIEVE DIZZINESS,

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

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

And every specific of disease arising from disordered LIVER, KIDNEYS, STOMACH, BOWELS OR BLOOD. T. MILBURN & CO., Proprietors, NO.



BUCKEYE BELL FOUNDRY. Bells of Pure Copper and Tin for Churches, Schools, Fire Alarms, Parms, etc. FULLY WARRANTED. Catalogue sent Free. VANDUZEN & TIFT, Cincinnati, O.

ALLAN LINE.



Under Contract with the Government of Canada and Ecu foundland for the conveyance of the CANADIAN and UNITED STATES Kaile.

1886—Summer Arrangements—1886 This Company's Lines are composed of the following Double-Engined, Clyde-built IRON STRAMSHIPS. They are built in water-tight compariments, are unsurpassed for stream's, speed and comfort, are fitted up with a lithe modern improvements that practical experience can suggest, and have made the fastest time on record.

Vassels. Numidian	Tonnage.		Commanders.
Parisian	K 4114	200	Building.
Polynesian	4 100	CELICAIN	sames wylie.
Sarmatian		ü	J. Bitchie.
Circassian	4 000	- 7	Huen wille.
Peruvian	OOA P		W. Richardon
Nova Scotian.	000	11	
Carthageman.	4 400	ä	R. H. Hugher
Siberian		44	A. Macnicol.
Norwegian	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		R. P. Moore.
Tribona in		ä	J. G. Stephen
Hibernian		44	John Brown.
Austrian.	8700	46	Ambury.
Nestorian	2,700	7	W. Dalzioil.
Prussian	3,000	-	Alex. McDougal.
Scandinavian	3,000	46	אלאמין חומסיי.
Busnos Ayrean	3,800	"	James Scott
Corean	4,000	"	J. C. Mensite.
Grecian	3,600	**	C. E. LeGalla's.
Manifoban	3.160	68	R. Carrothers
Canadian	2.600	64	John Kerr.
Phonician	2.800	41	D. MCKLIND.
Waldensian	2.600	64	D. J. James.
Lucerne	2 ·24 M	64	W. S. Mam.
Newfoundland.		60	C. J. Mylins.
ACACUA	I.XMI	**	P. McGrach
Bardinian		Lieut.	AL MINISTER
Caspian		EMBRE.	W.H.Scatt, R.N.

E SHORTEST SEA ROUTE BETWEEN AMERICA AND EUROPE, BEING ONLY FIVE DAYS BETWEEN LAND AND LAND.

THE STEAMERS OF THE

LIVERPOOL LONDONDERRY MONTREAL MAIL SERVICE, Salling from Liverpool on Thorspars, and from quence on Thurspars, calling at lough Foyle to receive on board and land Mails and Passengers to and from treland and Scotland, are inlended to be despatched,

FROM QUEBEC:

Rates of passage from Queliec :- Unbin \$60, \$70, and \$50 (according to accommodation); Intermediate, \$30

THE STEAMERS OF THE LIVERPOOL, LONDONDERRY, QUEBEC AND MONTREAL EXTRA

SERVICE, Saling from Liverpoot and Quebee on Fairways, and calling at Derry to receive passengers from Ireland and Scotland are intended to be despatched FROM QUEBEC:

Circasian. Briday, May 1:

Rormatian Friday, June 4
C reastan Friday, tune 1
Sarmatian Friday July 3 On their voyages from Quebec these steamers proceed directio Liverpool, and carry Cabin passengers only. Rates of passage from Quebec. - Cabin \$50 and \$60 according to accommodation.

THE STEAMERS OF THE GLASGOW, QUEBEC AND MONTREAL SERVICE Are intended to sail from Montreal for Glasgow as fol-

Cartinaginian about May 10
Hiberulan about May 27
Corran about May 27
Buenos Ayrean about June 6

The Carthaginian and Ruenos Ayrean will carry Cabia passengers only, Quebec to Glasgow, at \$50 each. THE STEAMERS OF THE

LONDON, QUEBEC AND MONTREAL LINE Are intended to be despatched from Montreal for London as follows:

Mesterian.....about May 1.3 Lucerne....about May 1.3 THE STEAMERS OF THE LIVERPOOL, QUEENSTOWN, ST. JOHNS, HALIFAX AND BALTI.

MORE MAIL SERVICE Are intended to be despatched as follows: FROM HALIFAX:

Caspian Monday, May 10
Sherian Monday, May 24
Nova Scotian Monday, June 7
Caspian Monday, June 7
Caspian Monday, June 21
Rates of passago between Halifax and St. Johns:
Cabin, \$20.00; Intermediate, \$15.00; Shernge, \$0.00.

THE STEAMERS OF THE GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, LONDON-DERRY, GALWAY, QUEENSTOWN AND BOSTON SERVICE

Are intended to be despatched as follows from Boston for Blasgow direct: FROM BOSTON:

 Austrian
 about May 15

 Waldensian
 about May 22

 Prusslan
 about June 5

 Scandinavian
 about June 12
 THE STEAMERS OF THE

GLASGOW, LONDONDERRY AND PHIL-ADELPHIA SERVICE, are intended to be despatched from Philadelphia for Glasgow:

FROM PHILADELPHIA: Manifohan.....about May 12 Greelanabout June 2 THROUGH BILLS OF LADING.

Persons desire a of bringing their friends from Britain can obtain Passage Certificates at lowest rates an experienced surgeon carried on each vessel. Births not secured until paid for, Through Bills of Lading granted at Liverpool and Glascow, and at all Continental Porits to all points in Canada and the Western States, via Hallfax. Boston, Baltimore, Quebec and Montreal, and from all Rallway Stations in Canada and the Culted States, to Liverpool and Glasgow, via Baltimore, Rostor, Quebec and Montreal treal.

Stations in Caraca and the Chird States, 20 Livericous and Glasgow, via Ealthnore, Rostor, Chubec and Montreal.

For Freight, Passigo or other information apply to John M. Currie, 21 Quat d'Orleans, Havre; Alexander Hunter, 4 line Gluck, Paris; Aly, Schmitz & Co., or Richard Berns, Antwerp; Ruys & Co., Botteriam; C. Hugo, Hamburg; James Moss & Co., Bordeaux; Pischer & Belmer, Schusselkorb, No. 8 Brennen; Charley & Malcolni, Bolfast; James Scott & Co., Queenstown; Montgometre & Workman, 36 Grace-church street, London; James & Alex. Allan, 70 Grent Clyde street, Glasgow; Allan Brothers, James street, Liverpool; Allans, Rae & Co., Quebec; Allan & Co., 112 La saile street, Chicago; H. Bourlier, Toronto; Thos. Cook & Son, 261 Broadway, New York, or to G. W. Robinson, 13642 St. James street, Opposite St. Lawrenge Hall Montreal.

H. & A. ALLAN, 90 State Street, Boston, and 25 Common Street Montreal.

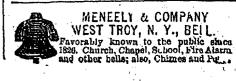
May 5th, 1886. TNFORMATION WANTED OF ELZEAR GUMONT, of St. Anne de La Pocatiere, Kamouraska Co., P.Q., Canada, who departed for New Orlongs 3 years ago, and has not been heard from by his family since. Any information will be thankfully received by Jos. Guinont, St. Anne de La Pocatiere, Kamouraska Co., P.Q., Canada.

A PERFECTLY RELIAB E 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 de-leterious substance, is so prepared as to mix readily with flour and retain it virtues for a

long period. RETAILED EVERYWHERE! None genuine without the trade mark o



THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

PETERBOROUGH, May 6.—Bishop Jamet died on the afternoon of the 4th inst. He had been ill of inflammation of the lungs. So actions had his condition become that it was considered by his clergy advisable to prepare his Lordship for death. Accordingly Very Rev. Vicar-General Laurent, of Very Rev. Vicar-General Laurent, of Toronto, arrived on the acon train to-day and assisted by Rev. Father Conway administered the rite of Extreme Unction. Last Tuesday his Lordship visited Belleville and while in the city caught a cold and a mild attack of bronchitis followed. Though suffering much from weakness his Lordship insisted on his priests allewing him to say Mass on Bunday last at eight and ten o'clock, but on raing at about rix o'clock he fell to the floor in a dead faint, in which condition he was found when the sound of his fall summoned the occupants of the palace to his apartment. During the afternoon he had another attack of fainting, yet his case was not considered serious. At yet his case was not considered serious. At two o'clock on Monday afternoon the attend-ing physician saw his Lordship and found the bronchial affection showed symptoms of yielding to the remedies employed, but in the evening a sharp pain in the lower lobe of the right lung indicated that inflammation had set in, and the disease progressed until both lungs became involved. This morning there was no amendment in the condition of the patient and a consultation of physicians was held. To-day his Lordship lay in an uncon-scious condition until death intervened.

EISHOP CLEART'S TRIDUTE TO HIS MEMORY.

Last evening His Lordship, the Bishop of Kingston, ascended the pulpit of the Cathe. dral after the prayers for the month of May had been recited, and announced the intelligence of the unexpected death of the Bishop of Peterboro, Most Rev. Dr. Jamot. The Bishop told his people simply and briefly the high virtues of the deceased Bishop—a man of goodness and holiness and sacrifice. His Lordship repretted that he rifice. His Lordship regretted that he was unable to state the circumstances attending Bishop Jamot's demise, but he was assured that the good Bishop was always prepared for the summons to God's judgment. He seemed to be everywhere, according as the wants of his flock called for his presence, and in the midst of all these anxieties and labors for the souls committed to his loving solicitude God has called him to reward and rest. "Let us pray, therefore," the Bishop concluded, "in the God of life to give him unending joy in eternity.

PONTERIFICAL HIGH MASS. The Bishop announced Pontifical High Mass for the soul of the Most Rev. John Francis Jamot to-morrow morning at 7.30 o'clock, and very earnestly exported the congregation to attend and unite their prayers with the Holy Sacrifice for the eternal rest of the first Bishop of the Diocese of Peterboro.

THE FUNERAL.

It is expected that an unusual number of bishops and priests will attend the funeral obsequies, which will probably take place on Friday morning. Bishop Cleary will leave for Peterboro, accompanied by some of the local clergy, te-morrow.

BRIEF SKETCH OF HIS LIFE.

The deceased, who was tifty-sight years of age, was born in Creusx, France, on 23rd June, 1828, and was ordained to the ministry in 1853. In 1860 he was appointed Vicar General of the diocese of Toronto, and came to reside at the palace in this city in 1864. He was appointed Bishop of Sarepta and Vicar Apostolic of Northern Canada in 1874, and first Bishop of Peterborough in 1882.

During his lifetime deceased was noted for his piet y, benevolence and Christian fidelity, and we's beloved by all cosses of the com-munity in which the sphere of his labor was cast, and will be deeply regretted by all those who shared his acquaintance. In addition to his high scholarly attainments and sound theological views deceased was well known as a deep student of science. His early and sudden demise has cast a gleom over the Roman Catholic Church in Canada and his memory will long be revered as one of the most faithful and zealous workers in the Church.

PETERBORO, May 8.—The funeral of the late Bishop Jamot occurred at Peterborough yester-Bishop Jamot occurred at Peterborough yesterday morning. At 10.30 o'clock the requiem High Mass was sung by Bishop O'Mahoney, in which Most Rev. Archbishop Lynch, Right Rev. Bishop O'Mahoney, Vicar-General Rooney, Vicar-General Laurent, of St. Michael's Cathedral; Vicar-General Vincent. St. Basil's, Toronto; Bishop Fabre, Mantreal; Bishop Duhamel, Ottawa; Bishop Lorraine, Pembroke; Bishop Carberry, Hamilton; Bishop Walsh, London; Bishop McQuade, Rochester, New York; Bishop Byan, Buffalo; Bishop Cleary, Kingston, and Rev. C. A. Morris, representing the Anchbishop of Quebec, and a large number of Roman Catholic clergymen took part. Rev. C. Vincent and Rev. P. O'Connor, of Perth, acted as deacon and subdeacon; the sermon was preached by Bishop Walsh, of London, who took for his text: "But the souls of the just are in the hand of God, and the torment of hell shall not touch them In the sight of the universe they seem to die; and their departure was taken for misery; and their going away from us for utter destruction; but they are in peace." Archbishop Lynch then announced that he had appointed Rev. Father Laurent, of Lindsay, administrator of the diocese during the interval. The funeral procession was then formed, the exsket being borne through the streets to the tomb by fourteen day morning. At 10.30 o'clock the requiem cession was then formed, the casket being borne through the streets to the tomb by fourteen

THE LATE BISHOP OF PETERBORO.

To the Editor of THE TRUE WITNESS:

Bishop adjourned after passing the following Moved by J. O'Mears, seconded by J.

Purcher Particulars of the Sad Kvent.

Further Particulars of the Sad Kvent.

ATAL ENDING OF AN ATTACK OF INFLAMMATION OF THE LUNGS.

ATAL ENDING OF AN ATTACK OF INFLAMMATION OF THE LUNGS.

BISHOP CLEARY'S TRIBUTE.

BISHOP CLEARY'S TRIBUTE.

Physical and the attachment of the 4th inst. He had been ill of inflammation of the 4th inst. He had been ill of inflammation of the fungs. So and in secure that we have lose feel that, through his death, we lose one who has always been had been ill of inflammation of the fungs. So and inflammation of the f

to us our director and guide, a true father and a kind friend; therefore, we, the said Trustees, while bowing in Christian resignation to the Divine decree which afflicts us so keenly, hereby express our deep regret at the loss which we, in common with society in general, sustain by the death of so holy a

prelate. Resolved also, —That as a mark of respect to his memory this meeting adjourn.

HULL ON FIRE.

A DESTRUCTIVE BLAZE SWEEPS OVER THE CITY.

OTTAWA, May 9.—About 1 o'clock this morning fire was discovered breaking out from the roof of the building on the corner of from the root of the building on the corner of Central and Hannah streets, Hull, occupied by Ed. Landry as a bakery. The alarm was at once given, and as the fire was in a very closely built and inflammable portion of the city, in addition to the usual alarm the bells of the Roman Catholic parish church were vigorously rung, arousing the whole city.

The greater portion of the population was soon on the spot. The Ottawa fire alarm belia were also rung, but the brigade, finding their was no likeli-hood of the conflagration spreading to this city, merely turned out to the box pulled and then went back to their stations. A great number of citizens, however, went over to the scene of the tire. Here it was apparent from the start that the flames could not be easily checked, owing to the distance from the river, the only source of water supply. The Jacques Cartier and Eddy fire companies of Hull went to work with a will, but could make no headway against the flames, which leaped from roof to roof with astonishing rapidity, the houses seeming just to melt away. From the starting point the flames at prepared for the summons to God's judgment. His life had been full of devoted labor for the service of God. Every moment of his light wind from the northwest springing up, time was employed for the good of his fellows and the interests of religiou. In three lows and the interests of religious. In three lows and the interests of religion. In three brief years the four counties, formerly of Kingston diocese, which had been given to form Peterboro Diocese, and which had been too distant for direct supervision by the Bishop of Kingston, had been converted by active zeal of Dr. Jamot into "a garden of spiritual fertility," so continual and watchful was the care of the good and holy Bishop. He seemed to be everywhere, according as being allowed to cross from the east side of Duke street, though the heat was so intense that it seemed as if the houses opposite, on presence of Jesus Christ upon the altar for the soul of the deceased Bishop; let us appeal to the Sacred Heart of Jesus for a merciful judgment upon his life; let us follow to death, and beyond death and implore the source as they worked to save their property, akin, 90 to \$1.15; Fox, cross, per skin, \$2.50 to \$1.25; Lynx, per skin, \$2.50 to \$2.5; Lynx, per skin, \$2.50 to \$3.25; Lynx, per skin, \$2.50 to \$3.15; Mink, per skin, \$2.50 to \$3.15; received a scorching. Philemon street the progress of the fire was checked in the same way, one side of the street also being all burned. At about half past three the fire was checked in two directions and the combined efforts of all were then directed to save Main street and the lumber piles. The Conqueror fire engine from Ottawa had been obtained and furnished a powerful stream, now making five altogether, so that matters began to look hopeful. Almost simultaneously, however, the rear portions of all the buildings in one block off Main street became on fire and with frightful rapidity the flames ran through the buildings, the firemen being unable to approach for the intense heat.

THE NEW POST OFFICE, a handsone stone structure not long erected, stood on the north side of the street opposite the burning block. Many were the conjec-tures as to whether or not it would catch fire, but a vulnerable spot was soon found in the wooden tower which surmounted it. This, catching, was soon one mass of flames, a grand, yet disheartening sight, for no water could be brought to bear upon it, and it became evident that the post office was doomed. From the tower the flames slowly worked their way downwards until everything of an inflammable nature about the building was destroyed, and nothing but the four bare walls remained standing. But just at this time and place the combined energies of the fire fighters began to tell, and with five effectual streams of water playing upon it, the fire became well under control, and about 6 o'clock ceased to spread after five hours' hard fighting.

THE QUEBEC LEGISLATURE.

QUEBEC, May 7. - The debate on the Riel matter was continued to-day. It was long and conducted with some warmth. The vote was taken upon Mr. Turcotte's sub-amendment, which was lest on a vote of 16 to 43, the division being as follows :--

For-Messrs. Mercier, Marchand, Shehyn, Gagnon, McShane, Robidoux, Turcotte, Bernatchez, Boyer, Lemieux, Rinfret, Girouard, Laliberte, Beaubien, Garneau and

Baners.—16.
Against—Messrs. Taillon, Lynch, Blanchet, Flynn, Desjardins, Gauthier, Picard, Leblanc, Brosseau, Bergeron, Deschenes, Duhamel, Asselin, Martel, Nantel, Faucher, Lapointe, Marcotte, Trudel, Caron, Robillard, Dorais, Leduc, Spencer, Owens, Charlebois, Fregeau, St. Hilsire, Cameron, Descriniers, Casavant, Marion, Beauchamp, Paradis, Poulin, Richard, Thornton, Sawyer, Poupore, Duckett, Audet, Carbray and McConville-43.

The subamendment of Mr. Gauthier, declaring that the House had no right to interfere in this matter, was carried on a vote of 41 to 18, Measrs. Lapointe and Beauchamp voting against the Government.

When the Speaker was about to put the main motion of Mr. Garneau, as amended by Mr. Gauthier's amenment, Mr. Meroier

moved the following amendment: "This House hopes that the Government will submit to the House without delay a resolution asking the Federal Government to grant a general amnesty for all parties supposed to have been implicated in the North-

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COMMERCE.

Weekly Review of Montreal Wholesale Markets.

As yet there is no special activity in the wholesale trade, but a healthy movement prevails. During the past few days business in general is reasonable. Some improvement

10; Raccoon, per skin, 50c to 60c; Skunk, per skin, black, \$1 25; half black, 90c; full stripe, 60c; white, 25c.

METALS AND HARDWARE.—The movement in Iron is light. Local stocks are low. There is no supply of zinc. General hardware prices show no change, and we quote:-Pig iron and Summerloe, \$17 to \$1750; Gartsherrie, \$16 50 to \$17 per ton; Lang-loan and Coltness, \$17 00 to \$17 50; Shotts, \$16 50 to \$17 00; Elginton and Dalmellington, 15 00; Calder, \$16 50 to \$17; Carnbroe, \$16 00; Hematite, \$18 to \$20; Siemens, No. 1, \$17 50; Bar Iron, \$20; Siemens, No. 1, \$17 50; Bar Iron, \$1 60 to \$1 65; Best Refined, \$1 90; Siemens bar, \$2 10; Canada Piates, Blaina, \$2 25 to \$2 30; Penn &c., \$2 35 to \$2 40. Tin Plates, Bradley Charcoal, \$5 75 to \$6 00; Charcoal I. C., \$4 25 to \$4 75; do I. X., \$5 50 to \$6 00; Coke I. C., \$3.75 to \$4; Galvanized sheets, No. 28, 5½ to 7c., according to brand; Tinned sheets, coke, No. 24, 65a; No. 26, 7c., the usual extra for No. 24, 64c; No. 26, 7c, the usual extra for large sizes. Hcops and Bands, per 100 lbs., \$1 90 to \$2; Boiler Plate, per 100 lbs., Staffordshire, \$2 25 to \$2 50; Common Sheet Iron, \$2 00 to \$2 10; Steel Boiler Plate, \$2 50 to \$2.75; heads, \$4; Russian Sheet Iron, 10 to 11c. Lead, per 100 lbs.—Pig, \$3.75 to \$4; Sheet, \$4.25 to \$4.50; Shot, \$6 to \$6.50. Best Cast Steel, 11 to 13c, firm; Spring, \$2 75 to \$3 00; Tire, \$2 50 to \$2 75; Sleigh shoe, \$2 to \$2 25; Round Machinery Steel, 3 to 3½c per lb; Ingot tin, 24 to 25c; Bar tin, 27c; Ingot Copper, 12½ to 13½c; Sheet Zinc, \$4 50 to \$5 00; Spelter, \$4 to \$4 50; Bright Iron Wire, Nos. 0 to 6, \$2 40 per 100

Shoes and Leather. - Manufacturers generally are rather quiet. In leather business is only moderate. We quote:—Spanish sole B. A. No. 1, 24 to 20c; No. 2, 21 to 23c; No. 1 ordinary Spanish, 23 to 24c; No. 2 do 21 to 22c; No. 1 China, 22 to 23c; No. 2, 21 to 22c; do Buffalo sois No. 1, 21 to 220; do No. 2, 191 to 21c; hem-lock slaughter, No. 1, 26 to 27c; oak sole, 45 to 50c; waxed upper, light and medium, 33 to 390; do, heavy, 32 to 36c; grained, 34 to 37c; Scotch grained, 36 to 42c; splits, large, 22 to 28c; do, small, 16 to 24c; calf splits, 28 to 32c; calfskins (35 to 46 lbs), 70 to 80c; imitation French caliskins, 80 to 85c; russet sheepskin linings, 30 to 40c; harness, 24 to buffed cow, 13 to 16c; pebbled cow, 12 to 1510; rough, 13 to 28c; russet and bridle, 54 to 55c.

Wook.-Trade is fairly maintained: A and B supers are s till very scarce. We quote:

—Cape 12½ to 13½c; Australian none.

Domestic, A super, 27 to 38c; B super, 22
to 24c; unassorted, 21 to 22c; fleece, 19 to 21c; black, 21 to 22c.

SALT. - Ample stocks have been received, and coarse elevens are selling at from 58c to 60c, as to lot, factory filled \$1.20; Higgins and Ashton's \$2.40; Rice's pure dairy \$2.00; 50c for quarters.

FISH. -There is hardly any business doing in this line.

FLOUR, GRAIN, &c.

FLOUR -The market remains quietalthough there appears to be more enquiry from ship-pers. There have been sales of ordinary Sir.—The regular monthly meeting of the West rebellion, excepting those personally Reterboro Board of Separate School Trustees, was convened on Thursday, the 6th instant, late out of respect to the memory of the late enument had a similar motion to offer to the pera.

House at the proper time, but that it should not be moved in amendment to the present metlon.

FINANCE.

The following table shows the highest and lewest, together with the closing prices and total sales during the week ended Tuesday, May 11:—

Reported for the Trum Witness by Meers. L. J. Forget & Co., Mock Brokers, 1715 Foire Dame street.

Befored. The Closing.

The following table shows the highest and total sales during the week ended Tuesday, May 11:—

Reported for the Trum Witness by Meers. L. J. Forget & Co., Mock Brokers, 1715 Foire Dame street.

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Befored for th

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR.—There is no change in this market, prices being quoted at \$1.50 per bag of 100 lbs.

per bag of 100 lbs.

OATMEAL.—The market remains in about the same quiet and steady position. We quote \$2.00 to \$2.10 \$100 lbs, and in harrels at \$4.25 to \$4.35 for ordinary; granulated being quoted at \$4.50 to \$4.65 per brl. Cornmeal is quiet at \$3.95 to \$3.15 per brl. Moullie \$22.00 to \$6.50 per bbl., and pot barley \$6.00 to \$6.50 per bbl., and pot barley \$4.25 per brl; split peas \$3.50 to \$3.75 per brl.

Myrywern —The market has a dult tons.

MILLYBED.—The market has a dull tone.
Bran is quoted at \$1250 to \$1300 per ton
ex car. Shorts are quiet at \$1350 to \$1400
per ton, and middlings at \$1500 to \$1600 per

WHEAT.—In Canadian wheat the market is dull. We quote No. 2 Canada red winter wheat 92c affoat; No. 2 spring wheat 90c

MANITOBAN WHEAT. - No. 1 frosted wheat is quoted at 92c to 95c, No. 2 at 70c to 75c, and No. 3 at 50c to 65c, as to quality. Selea of No. 1 frosted have been made at from 92c to 93c and No. 2 at from 70c to 75c, as to sample. Feed or No. 3 frosted is quoted all

the way from 55c to 65c, as to sample.

SEED WHEAT.—White Fyfe wheat is quoted at \$1.00 to \$1.20, and Red Fyfe at \$1.00 to \$1.20 per bushel. White Russian \$1.00 to \$1.15.

PEAS.—There is an easier feeling in this market, and offerings have been made at 721c. We quote 720 to 721c per 66 pounds affoat.

Oars.—The tendency of the market is in buyers favor, and values are quoted at 32 ju

to 33%c per 32 lbs affoat.

RYE.—The market is dull. We quote 56c to 60c. BARLEY .- There is very little trading on apot, and prices are more or less nominal at 55c to 58c for malting and at 48c to 50c for

MALT-The market is quiet and values are easy. Montreal malt is quoted at 85a to 90o and Ontario malt at 70c to 80c. Manitoba

malt is steady at 80c to 85c. BUCKWHEAT .- Dull at 48c to 50c per 48

SEEDS.—A moderately good enquiry reported for Canadian timothy seed at \$3.25 per bushel. We quote American timothy from \$2.50 to \$2.75 per bushel. Red clover remains steady at \$7.50 per bushel. Alsike \$6 to \$7.25 per bushel as to

Duke street, though the heat was so intense that it seemed as if the houses opposite, on which a bucket brigade labored assiduously pouring water over the roofs and dashing it against the front walls, must be destroyed. It was all the people could do to endure the heat as they worked to save their property, but their efforts at length proved successful.

A straight lot of fair Townships was sold at 19½°. Morrisburg 18 @21c, and Western 16 which as the people could do to endure the heat as they worked to save their property, but their efforts at length proved successful.

A straight lot of fair Townships was sold at 19½°. Morrisburg 18 @21c, and Western 16 which are bringing 17 to 180 for choice.

We quote :—Beaver, clean \$2.75 to \$3.25;

Bear, per skin, \$1.00 to \$12.00; do., cob, per skin, \$2.00 to \$6.00; Fisher, per skin, \$4.00 to \$5.00; Red Fox, per skin, \$20c as to quality, a lot of pretty good rolls skin, 90 to \$1.15; Fox, cross, per skin, \$2.50 to \$5; Lynx, per skin, \$2.75 to \$3.25;

A straight lot of fair Townships was sold at 19½°. Morrisburg 18 @21c, and Western 16 which are bringing 17 to 180 for choice.

Bear, per skin, \$10.00 to \$12.00; do., cob, per skin, \$2.00; Red Fox, per skin, sciling in baskets at 18½. In creamery sales of new grass American have been quite a rush of the property which are bringing 17 to 180 for choice.

We quote :—Beaver, clean \$2.75 to \$3.25;

Bear, per skin, \$1.00 to \$5.00; Fisher, per skin, \$2.50 to \$5; Lynx, per skin, \$2.75 to \$3.25;

Substituting a property was sold at 19½°. Morrisburg 18 @21c, and Western 16 which are bringing 17 to 180 for choice.

Bear, per skin, \$5.00 to \$5.00; Fisher, per skin, \$2.50 26c @ 27c in small quantities, but probably 26c would be an outside figure to day, and

> market in Liverpool at 48s, being a drop of la per cwt.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Eccs.—The market is characterized by a very good demand, sales having been made as low as 112c to 112c for round lots in barrels, with sales of cases at 12c. The supply is large. Last year at this time eggs were selling at 12c to 12jc.

Hops. -In this market there is no change, sales having been made at 40 to 740 per ib for medium to fine pareles. For anything really choice 8c would be paid.

HAY AND STHAW.—The supplies of loose

hay continue fair, and sales have been made during the past few days at \$11.50 to \$12.50 for good to choice timethy, and pressed at \$12.00 to \$14.00 per ton as to quantity and qual ty. Scraw has been in good demand for bedding at \$5 00 to \$6 00 per 100 bundles, and pressed at \$7.00 to \$8 00.

BEANS .- There is no change in the market, which is quiet at 95c to \$1.30 per bushel. MAPLE SYRUP. - The demand has slackened and the few sales reported are at 60: to 65c per gallon in cane, and at 70c to 80c in word.

MAPLE SUGAR.—We quote 01c to 7c as to quality,

PROVISIONS.

Pork, Lard, &c .- A few buyers have made several purchasers but on no large scale. Lard is quiet at 9 to 9 to per for Western. Smoked meats move off rather rather slowly. We quote :- Montreal short cut pork, per brl, \$13 50 to 14 05; Chicago short cut clear per brl, \$13 50 to 14 004; Mess pork, Western, perhrl, \$13 00 to 1350; India mess beef, per toe, \$2200 to 2250; Mess beef, per brl, \$1400 to 1450; Hams, city cured per lb, 11c to 12c; Lard, Western, in pails, per lb. 9c to 9c2; Lard, Canadian, in pails, per lb. 82c to 9c; Bacon, per lb, 102c to 11c; Tallow, common refined, per lb, 5c to 5c.

FRUITS. APPLES.-The market continues as demor-

alized as ever for all kinds; 75c to \$1.50 is paid for poor to good. ORANGES. -The market is firm with sales at

\$7.00 to \$7.50 per case for Valencias. COCOANUTS. - The market is quiet at \$5.00 per 100. PINE APPLES.—Havana pine apples are in

fair supply and are quoted at \$2.00 to \$3 00 per dozen as to size. LEMONS.—The market is steady under a fair seasonable demand with sales at \$5.00 to \$6 00 in boxes for good to choice sorts, and

we quote \$4 50 to \$6.00 as to quality. BANANAS. - There is not much change to note, reds being quoted at \$1.00 to \$2.00 per bunch and yellow Jamaica at \$2.00 to \$3.00 as to size. Aspinwall at \$4.00 to \$5.00 per

LIVE STOCK.

RECEIPTS AND EXPORTS OF LIVE STOCK-VALUE OF EXPORTS FOR THE YEAR.

The following were the receipts of live stock at Point St. Charles by the Grand. Trunk Railway for the week ended May 5th:—Cattle, 2,005; sheep, 192; calves, 392; hogs, 562.

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UMBRELLAS such as cannot be precured in the trade can be had at S. CARSLEY'S.

UMBRELLAS

UMBRELLAS I

UMBRELLAS for 25c each to \$20,00. Every intermediate price in stock.

S. CARSLEY.

PARASOLS!

PARASOLS in immense Variety, Shades, Shapes and Prices. All New Goods

From England and France.

S. CARSLEY.

and it looks as if exporters will have to buy cheap if the trade is to be remunerative. Freights are by no means low, up to 70s hav-

DAIRY PRODUCE.

BUTTER.—A considerable portion of arrivals is not up to expectations in quality. The market during the week has made a further at 32 to 33c for Barbadoes and 27c for Trinidad. Rice unchanged. Spices generally are firmer.

FURS.—There has been quite a rush of spring rats coming in the last few days, which are bringing 17 to 185 for choice. Ve quote:—Beaver, clean \$2.75 to 20.50 to prices were lower, although the enquiry was good. A few sales were made at 4½ to 4½c per lb. Lambs were scarce, while calves were in large supply and good demand at \$3 to \$10 each. Live hogs were in more liberal supply

Cattle. Sheep. Per Dominion..... Bristol 349 Lake Champlain. Liverpool 251 Ocean King.....London 410

Total......1,040 The Lake Champlain took out 562 quarters

The value of cattle exported from Montreal for the twelve months ending April 30, 1886, is \$11,910,371; sheep for the same

period, \$288,657.

The following steamers are advertised to sail for week ending May 18th, 1886; Circassian, Norwegian, Abdites, Carmona, Lake Huron, Kehrweider and Escalona.

MILCH COWS.

At Viger market the receipts of milch cows were large, there being 150 head offered, for which there was a good demand, and business was active at higher prices. Choice milkers soid at \$55, good at \$45, fair at \$35, common at \$25, and inferior at \$18 cuch. The offerings of calves were light, there being only 36 head on the market, which sold at from \$2 to \$5 each, as to quality.

TORONTO MARKETS.

Business has not increased to such an extent as anticipated, nevertheless, a fair move ment in the general line of goods is noticed. Remittances are considered fair and on the increase.

FLOUR AND MEAL -Business is in as small a compass, and last week's quotations still rule for all descriptions of flour and meal. Bran is unchanged at \$10.00 to \$10.50.
GROCERIES.—Trade is rather quiet this

week. Sugars are not quite so active. Canadian refined quotes at 6 to 6 to. There is only a moderate movement in teas. GRAIN, WHEAT.—Both fall and spring wheat are lower this week. There is little or no demand and a dull market exists on the other side. We quote No. 1 fall 83 to 84c.; No. 2, S1 @ 82c.; No. 3, 79 to 80c. No. 1 spring, S3 to 84c.; No. 2, S1 @ 82c.; No. 3, 50 @ 55c. Barley is lower. Oats are cheaper and the market is overstocked.

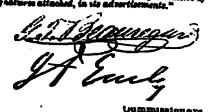
HARDWARE. - Pig lead remains firm. The iron market generally shows a much better tone. Timplates are unchanged. The copper market is not quite so buoyant as a few weeks ago, and prices show a tendency to ease off. A fair sorting-up trade in shelf goods is re-

Corn and rye nominally unchanged.

ported. Payments are improving.
HIDES AND SKINS.—There is a moderate supply of hides, quite sufficient for the de-mand, which is fair. Prices are unchanged and steady. The demand for culfskins seems to have fallen off. Sheepskins are nominal. Lambskins are quoted at 20c.

Provisions.—The feeling in butter is decidedly weaker, and the top price for rolls is hog products at steady prices. Hams are moving briskly. Eggs are steady at 12 to 12 to. Dressed hogs are rather firmer.

CAPITAL PRIZE - \$150,000 "We do hereby sertify hat we supervise the arrange-ments for all the Houthly and Quarterly Drunsing, of the Louisians State Lettery Company, and in per-sen manage and control the Drunsings themselves, and that the same are conducted with honesty, fairness and in 300d faith toward all parties, and so cutheries the Company to use this certificate, with fac-amilies of the signatures attached, in size advertisements."



is the undersigned Banks and Bankers will pay all us drawn in The Louiseana State Lotteries which may usented at our sounters.

J. E. OGLESBY, Pros. Louisians Xat'l Rank. J. W. ELLBERT M, Pros. Mato Entloyal Bank. A, BALDWIN, Fres. New Orleans Ant'l Bank. INPRECEDENTED ATTRACTION! OVER HALF A MILLION DISTRIBUTED.

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incorporated in 1806 for 25 years by the Legislatur for Educational and Charitable purposes—with respital of 31,000,000—to which a reserve fund of our \$650,000 has since been added.

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

153 Grand Margle Kumher Brawings will take place monthly. It never scales or postpones Lock at the following d stribution: 193rd Grand Monthly

Extraordinary Quarterly Drawing In the academy of Husic, New Orleans, Tuesday, June 13, 1886 Under the personal supervision and management of Gen. G. T. BEAUEEGARD, of Louisianal,

Gen. JUBAL A. ERLY, of Virginia. Canital Dwine \$150,000

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PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL. In the Superior Court. No. 495. Marle alias Mary Houle, of the fity and District of Montreat, has instituted in this case the action of a separation de biens against her husband, Charles Morin, of the same place, carter.

Montreal, 4th May, 1880.

P. A. ARCHAMBAULT,

40.5 Attorney for Marle Houle.

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Giving tone, energy and vigor to these great MAI SPRINGS OF LIFE. They are confidently recommended as a never-failing remed; in cases where the constitution, from whatever cause, has become impaired or weakened. They are wonderfully efficacious in all ailments incidental to Females of all ages, and, a General Family Medicine, are unsurpasse

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Both ru and Ointment are sold at Professor Holloway's Establishment, 533 Oxford street, London, in boxes and pots, at 1s. 14d., 2s. 6d., 4s. 6d., 11s., 22s. and 33s. each, and by all medicine vendors throughout the civilized world.

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

THE HORSE MARKET,

There has been a very good business transacted during the past few market days. The now 17c. There is no enquiry for old and the prices reasonable. A number of buyers adulty of which so far is very fair, comin the city, but their presence has in no way menced to offer this week and is jobbing at materially affected the market as their nurchases are few. There is a fair demand the control of the city at present. The enquiry for carriage and addle horses is well covered, and ogh prices generally are realized. Mr. Maguire, dealer, of College street, during the past week has sold a large number of animals at prices ranging from \$75 to \$200.