

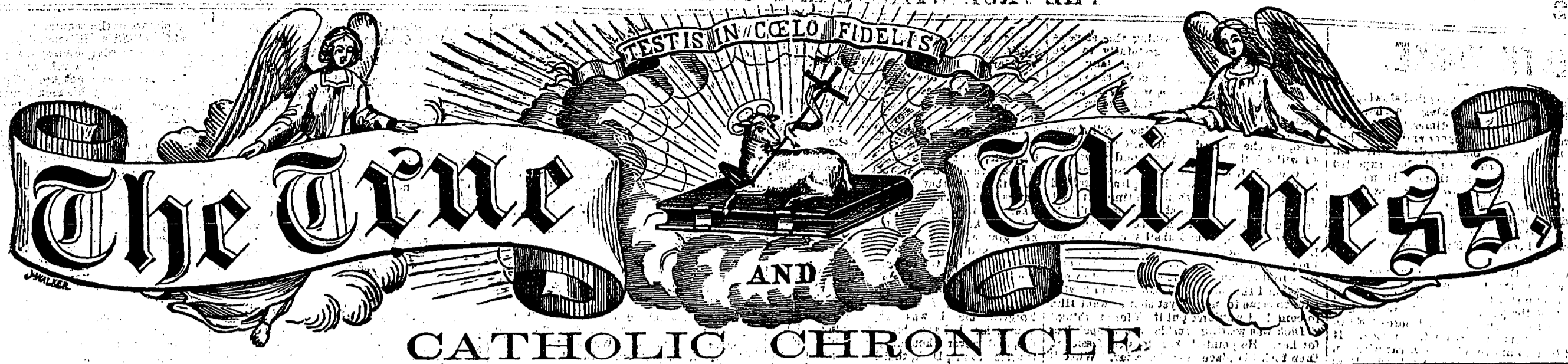
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VOL. XXXIII.—NO. 42.

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, MAY 30, 1883.

PRICE FIVE CENTS

CORPUS CHRISTI!

The Fete Dieu Procession on Sunday—An Imposing Ceremony—The Decorations, Etc.

THE ORDER OF THE PROCESSION.

The feast of Corpus Christi, one of the most imposing in the Calendar of the Catholic Church, was observed on Sunday with unusual splendor and solemnity.

THE PROCESSION.

At three o'clock the bells of Notre Dame Church summoned the faithful to assemble and take their respective positions in the line.

- Cross and acolytes. Ladies of the Immaculate Conception. Men of St. Bridget's parish. Band of 1st Prince of Wales Rifles.

- St. Peter's Young Men's Temperance Society. St. Peter's Congregation. The Pupils of St. Bridget's Brothers School.

The procession, on the whole, presented a magnificent appearance, and it is estimated that fully 15,000 people were in line.

IRISH AFFAIRS

EXECUTION OF FAGAN!

HIS MOTHER'S APPEAL

REFUSED!

LONDON, May 23.—There is an impression among the Irish members of Parliament that the Government are looking for an opportunity to remit the remainder of the term to which Healy, Davitt and Quinn were sentenced to prison.

THE RUSSIAN IMPERIAL RESCRIPT.

MOSCOW, May 23.—The Imperial Rescript, issued today, returned the thanks of the Czar to Grand Duke Michael for his services, and announces his appointment as a member of the Committee of Ministers.

CANADIANS KNIGHTED.

LONDON, May 28.—The Queen has conferred the honor of knighthood upon Roderick Cameron, Canadian Commissioner at the Australian Exhibition, and Ambrose Shea, Speaker of the Newfoundland Parliament.

BROOKLYN BRIDGE!

THE EVICTED EMIGRANTS.

ENGLAND AND THE VATICAN.

A JURY POISONED.

BROOKLYN, May 24.—Fulton street, from its furthest end to the river front, was gay with colors. All through Columbia Heights and the streets opening into that fashionable neighborhood decoration was general and the effect handsome.

ST. BLAISE WINS THE DERBY.

LONDON, May 23.—The "Two for the Derby" stakes was won by "St. Blaise," a Highland Chief, 2nd; "Gallard," 3rd.

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EDITH YORKE.

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WEDNESDAY..... MAY 30, 1883.

CATHOLIC CALENDAR.

- THURSDAY, 31—Octave of Corpus Christi.
FRIDAY, 1—Sacred Heart of Jesus.
SATURDAY, 2—Our Lady, Help of Christians (May 24). SS. Marcellinus and others, Martyrs. Cons. Bp. Healy, Portland, 1875.

The Treasurer of the Parnell testimonial fund in America is the Rev. Thomas J. Conaty of Worcester, Mass.

PROPERTY-HOLDERS are not numerous in England, when only 2,250 out of the entire population own half of the country—and the better half at that.

GOVERNOR BUTLER will be the white-haired boy with the French-Canadian of New England after this. He has accepted an invitation from St. Jean Baptiste Society of Worcester to honor the celebration of the national feast with his presence on St. John's day, when the French-Canadian will have their largest parade ever in the United States.

THE expenses of the Dominion elections in June last amounted to \$134,387.21. The following is a summary of the expenses in the seven Provinces, as shown by the return laid on the Table of the House by Sir Hector Langevin:— Ontario, \$67,393.55; Quebec, \$37,561.86; Nova Scotia, \$9,907.30; New Brunswick, \$9,608; Prince Edward Island, \$2,601.62; British Columbia, \$9,740.40; Manitoba, \$3,574.39; total, \$134,387.21, less deposits forfeited, \$4,000; total, \$130,387.21.

SECRETARY TRIVELTAN, in replying to Mr. Cowan, an English member, who asked how long the Government intended to unjustly keep Davitt, Healy and Quinn in jail, said that the judge, who sentenced them would be consulted as to the desirability of shortening their term. It is a sick way of getting rid of opponents by clapping them into prison, not on a demand of justice, but by an exercise of arbitrary power. It is about time that the Government should exhibit some sign of shame for their action, which was equally foolish and odious.

AN example has been set to all our Christian and civilized Governments by the Dusky Queen of Madagascar in regard to the greatest curse which afflicts the human race—drink. The pagan sovereign of a pagan people, in a proclamation forbidding her subjects to sell or drink intoxicating liquors, says: "I cannot take a revenue from anything that will debase and degrade my people." This sentiment is as noble as the conclusion is logical. It is unassessably that the financial prosperity of a Government should be made to depend upon the degradation of the people and on the poverty of families, raised by drink, or that the surpluses in the Budgets should be garnered by having the hard earnings of honest labor sunk in whiskey and rum.

FOURTEEN months ago, when Buckshot Forster had his marines and Royal Irish Constabulary promading every town and village in Ireland with loaded rifles and fixed bayonets, a most brutal murder was perpetrated by one of the armed gang. It was in Belmullet, county Mayo. The forces had orders to disperse the people, when one of the cowards named Kilbride made a charge at a poor, unoffending young girl, Ellen McDonough, and ran her bayonet through her body to the ground. The deed was nothing but a cool and deliberate murder, but the authority, backed by the Government, refused to prosecute the girl-slayer. His only punishment was to change him to a station in a delightful situation near the seaside. It was here that he was to meet his fate. While himself and three others were out boating on April 27th last, the boat capsized. All the occupants were saved except this married murderer, who was thus suddenly called to render an account for the life of the innocent Irish peasant girl he so cowardly slew. Some deaths are more terrible than hanging.

THE Post Office says: "It is claimed by Irishmen that the Post Office better interprets the real condition of Irish affairs than any

other journal published in Canada. Well, if we do, why does not our contemporary accept our interpretation, and not needlessly give to our articles, an interpretation of its own, that is largely at variance with our statement of facts, and that is very misleading. Our contemporary in commenting on our editorial devoted to an analysis of Pope Leo's circular to the Irish Bishops, remarks that while the Post's comments are not less logically made than they are severe they are hard on the infallibility of the "pope." It is easy to assert a thing, but not quite so easy to prove it. Now, if the Post Office will only point out "any of our comments which were hard on the infallibility of the Vatican," we will promise to send it a chronicle by return of mail. The chronicle will be worth the effort as it will be framed.

Mr. Wm. member for Cardwell, has offended the advocates of temperance by moving, in the interests of the liquor traffic, an amendment to the local option clause of the License bill, requiring that the vote should be three-fifths in order to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors within municipal districts. He caused his amendment to be carried on the grounds that it was not wise in the interests of temperance to adopt prohibition unless there was a decided majority in its favor. Since when has the member for Cardwell considered that half the votes, with one vote over, no longer constitutes a majority. Why should a three-fifths majority be required on the temperance question when on every other question a simple majority of one only is demanded? Mr. White is evidently more partial to the liquor traffic than to prohibition.

THE UNTRUTHFUL "WITNESS."

Our pious and religious contemporary, the Daily Witness, had an awful fit yesterday, and during its frenzy it munched, with hungry appetite, the Irish and the League, the priests and the Pope, the Papal circular and even the Post. But to be munched by the Witness does not mean that one is devoured, and that there is no more left of him, that feat is beyond its capacity. The pious journal could not refrain from taking advantage of the passing dispute or misunderstanding between Ireland and the Vatican over an unauthentic circular and between some of the clergy and the Irish societies of this city in regard to the method of affiliating with the National League, without savagely attacking the Church and the Irish people. We have often had occasion to differ with it and to correct its errors, but never since the days it used to publish its calumnies and slanders without fear of correction or chastisement has it ventured to supply its readers with such offensive trash as it did during the aforesaid fit of yesterday. There is neither sense, justice, honesty nor truth in the whole article, and where the writer cannot palm off a lie direct on his readers, he has recourse to misrepresentation and misconstruction to attain his object.

The first lie uttered by the Witness is in the third line beginning its tirade, when it says that the Pope's Circular has ordered "the clergy to keep themselves clear of association with crime." The purpose of this lie is to leave its Protestant readers under the impression that the clergy were mixed up with them in their crimes. The Papal Circular (as far as it is published) contains no such order to the clergy and our contemporary's tiff, "that the present Pope is one of the wisest that ever sat on the Papal throne," will not stick. It is queer how easily some people will act and talk, but nothing can beat the Witness in getting off a compliment on the strength of its own falsehood.

In the next ten lines the religious sheet draws a picture of "the revolution" walking right into the Papacy, and sneeringly advising the Pope that his authority is being lost in Ireland. From the trouble in Ireland it drops on to the trouble in Montreal relative to the question of affiliation. The Post, in common with its enterprising neighbors, published on Monday last several expressions of opinion by prominent citizens on the matter. These opinions the Witness miserably attempts to represent as being those of the Post, and to make this paper responsible for them. The trick is contemptible, and shows to what depths the pious journal will descend to make a point in favor of its bigotry and prejudice. We are no more responsible for the views of people published in our columns, than our contemporary is for one of Josiah Billings' sayings printed among its "readable paragraphs." If it wants to know our opinion we would refer it to our article in yesterday's issue. Nothing would give it keener pleasure than to see a split between the people and the clergy, and in all appearances it has bent all its energies in that direction. Just listen to its flaming speech:—"The quarrel (in Montreal) is directly with the Pope, as the priests could 'not do otherwise than they are doing. The Pope, whose control over them is at least 'undoubted, commands them to have no connection with the National League and with Charles Stewart Parnell."

It will be news indeed for the people of Montreal to learn that they are quarrelling with the Pope. But the Witness plainly and deliberately lies when it says that the Pope has commanded the priests of this city (or of anywhere else for that matter) to have no connection with the National League, and with Charles Stewart Parnell. The Witness will understand that it lies when we recall to its convenient memory that about one-eightieth of the whole National Convention was composed of priests; that Cardinal McCloskey, has formally approved of the League's programme, and felicitated

its President, Mr. Sullivan; that Archbishop Croke has returned from Rome with his views unchanged and with stronger determination to work in the interests of the League; that four-fifths of the Irish Bishops and Irish clergy are active adherents of Charles Stewart Parnell; and finally that two of the priests in this city, whom the Witness represents as enemies of the League and the Irish leader, have publicly pronounced in favor of the League, one of them the Rev. pastor of St. Ann's, going so far as to suggest the propriety, not only of forming a branch, but of forming an independent League for the Dominion of Canada, while the other the Rev. pastor of St. Mary's declared his heart and soul to be in the movement and ready to do everything. In his individual capacity to forward the cause; the only thing they had objected to was the method of affiliating the Societies with the League. In face of these facts the Witness has the hardihood to utter a barefaced lie.

It can be readily believed, when it says that "for ourselves we are little distressed at the prospect of a breach between the Irish and the Pope." No doubt, dear pious contemporary, that would please you well, but we think you'll live and die without the pleasure. Your mission would seem to consist in creating disunion, strife and prejudice in our midst. It is to be hoped that your efforts will prove abortive. To give the general public an idea of the offensive literature with which this organ of piety, temperance and religion can degrade and soil its columns, we will quote the following passage:—"The Roman Church is still as powerful as ever she claimed to be where she wishes to excite feelings of hatred and intolerance, and she seems to have little or no power, even when she has the will, to sway the people toward good. There is, therefore, more to be gained than to be lost by the decline of her influence. We are not so sanguine as to think that the emancipation from ignorance and superstitious bondage would at once make a people manly and self-controlled. The children of Israel had to wander forty years in the wilderness after their deliverance from servitude before they could be trusted with the Promised Land. The French people have long since out their ecclesiastical fetters, but are only beginning to learn self-government, and will hardly make much headway therein until they have first become imbued with a purer faith than that which they have lost. At the same time this breach with Rome is a necessary step toward that independence and self-command without which free institutions are impossible."

THE MEETING AT THE COOPER INSTITUTE.

On the sixth page of this issue will be found an extended report of the monster meeting held at the Cooper Institute in New York on Monday night last to inaugurate the Irish National League of America. All classes and creeds were represented. The clergy were there. The Orange and Green were linked together. The whole scene was one of determination, union, practical effort and enthusiasm. The leaders unfolded their line of action and declared to keep it within constitutional limits; and to make their work effective they appealed to every honest exile of Erin to lend their co-operation to the movement, for it is only on the free soil of this continent that Irish sentiment can be freely poured out and Irish exertion safely made for Ireland. Mr. Alexander Sullivan, the President of the League, gave further evidence of his fitness for the high position in which the Irish people of America have placed him, by his prudent counsel and his statesman-like utterances, while Mr. Brennan's speech was a masterpiece of wise suggestion and close reasoning. The whole tenor of the meeting lay in a practical direction, and the N. Y. Herald whose hostility to Ireland is sufficiently well known, says, in regard to the resolution asserting that England's fear of a powerful commercial and industrial rival is the chief motive for keeping Ireland down and crushing her industries, that "the proposition to cease buying, selling or using English goods is practical and entirely lawful," and adds, "let that be tried, for a beginning." Approval or endorsement of this project, from such a source of American public opinion is somewhat significant. Hon. Thomas Fitch, one of the speakers, did not therefore indulge in much exaggeration, when speaking of American sympathy, he said: "When you deduct the brokers, speculators, railroad proprietors and a few Anglo-manics who would seek to destroy revolutionary relics and erect monuments to British spies, the heart of the great American people is with the cause of Ireland. When you deduct the sycophants whose backbones become limber at the sight of a British Lord. [Laughter and applause.] When you deduct the financial, commercial, political and social dukes, (laughter and cheers) it will be found that the great people of America are prepared to sympathize with the friends of Ireland, because they are opposed to tyranny. The money bags of America may sympathize with England, but the great, earnest, freedom loving, slavery-hating heart of America is ready to respond to Ireland; and I tell you that its throbs will be drum beats that will summon the moral forces of the civilized world to the cause of Ireland."

THE UGLY RECORD OF OUR NEXT GOVERNOR GENERAL.

The Marquis of Lansdowne, who is to succeed the Marquis of Lorne as Governor-General of Canada, is one of the worst specimens of that class known as absentee landlords, who are the bane of Ireland. He is a descendant of the house of the Petty Fitzmaurices, who are one of the bluest blooded families in the United Kingdom. The Fitzmaurices, who were established in Kerry and were the lords thereof, played a prominent part in their country's history; they were nearly all engaged in rebellion against English rule in Ireland. But in 1691 Thomas Fitzmaurice the twenty-first in the line, turned his back on the glorious traditions of his family and supported the cause of King William. He was subsequently made Viscount of Clannmaurice and Earl of Kerry. He married Anne, only daughter of one of Cromwell's followers, William Petty. The Pettys were sprung from Anthony Petty of Bamsey, in Hampshire, a tailor, in the early part of the seventeenth century. This tailor's son, named William, rose to high favor with the lawyer of Charles I. By hard work he made himself a doctor, and after travelling a good deal, he fell in with Cromwell and went to Ireland in his service. England's tyrant being very generous with what did not belong to him, made the itinerant doctor a knight, and gave him some 85,000 acres in Kerry alone, while his personal property was worth \$225,000, and his rents \$32,500 a year,—enormous sums for that time.

In 1748 one of the descendants of the family of Petty Fitzmaurice, well known as Lord Shelburne, was made Marquis of Lansdowne, in the English peerage. The Irish estates of the Pettys and the Fitzmaurices being thus combined, give the Marquis of Lansdowne an area of land extending over 120,000 acres, 94,983 of which are situated in County Kerry, and include every foot of the town of Kenmare. Lansdowne is one of the most unfeeling and rapacious landlords in the country, his estates being managed with a degree and severity exceptional even in Ireland. The tyranny practiced by this landlord, and especially by his predecessors on the miserable and unfortunate tenants exceeded in atrocity the most barbarous cruelty suffered by the French peasantry before the revolution. For instance one of the rules of the estate was that any tenant allowing one of his sons or daughters to get married without the consent or permission of the Marquis represented by his agent, would be evicted on the spot. Well, we would just like to see Lansdowne try that on some of our Canadian boys and girls, when he comes across. Then another rule of the estate, more heartless and infamously cruel, was that a tenant must not harbor even for a single night any member of an evicted family on pain of being himself evicted. Not even in a storm, not even in death, could the poor evicted mother with her babe, dare to ask a neighbor for shelter from the wintry blasts or the drenching rain. Such inhuman cruelty as this cannot be forgotten in a day, nor in a lifetime; and we'll have the New York Tribune forcibly remarked that "with an Irish population of at least one million in the Dominion, the Marquis of Lansdowne will have a strong race prejudice to overcome when he comes out in the autumn, as Governor-General. The Canadians have one English trait markedly developed—a passion for party politics, and they will not be slow to perceive the fatality of irritating the Irish voters, especially in the populous Province of Ontario. We shall be surprised, therefore, if the appointment of the Marquis of Lansdowne be received with cordiality and enthusiasm by the press of the Dominion." Our American contemporary has gauged the situation with remarkable correctness. The Marquis of Lansdowne has not only incurred the ill-will of the Irish people by the bad treatment of his tenants as a landlord, but

he has excited their resentment by his opposition to remedial legislation as a legislator. It was he who deserted the Gladstone Cabinet when, in obedience to public sentiment, the Irish Land Act, the first remedial measure, was broached by the Liberal Ministry. No action looking to the relief of the Irish people had his sympathy, and he opposed the Land Bill with an acrimony and persistency which finally defeated the good intentions of Gladstone and made the Bill almost worthless. The appointment of the Marquis of Lansdowne as Governor-General of Canada will not, therefore, be approved by the whole people of the Dominion; and it would show a lamentable want of self-respect and the height of hypocrisy to bespeak for him, on behalf of a large and respectable portion of our population, a sincere and warm welcome to this free and self-governing country. A man with an ugly record, is of no use as Governor in this Dominion.

REV. DR. REILLY.

The trusted custodian of the national funds of the Irish League of America is the Rev. Charles Ormond Reilly, D.D. He is quite a young man, having been born in 1848, in Washtenaw County, Michigan, and has been a resident of that State all his life. After graduating with brilliant success from the Literary Department of Michigan University, he proceeded to Baltimore to prosecute his theological studies at St. Mary's Seminary under the able direction of the reverend Fathers of St. Sulphur. One of his fellow students in this institution was Father Dornay, of Chicago, who made such an efficient preaching officer at the recent Philadelphia Convention and won the encomiums of the entire American Press for the admirable manner in which he filled the position of temporary Chairman of that remarkably numerous gathering. Rev. Dr. Reilly graduated, with marked distinction, from St. Mary's Seminary about twelve years ago, and received the exceptional degree of Doctor of Divinity on account of his superiority in dogmatic and moral theology. This honor was conferred on this young man before he was 24 years of age and before he was ordained. In 1875 he was appointed to the pastorate of St. Patrick's Church, Detroit, and in the eight years he has had charge of this parish he has cleared it of a debt of \$40,000. This fact proves him to be able and economical financier. He is looked on as a leader in literary and art matters, and has an excellent reputation as a scholar and orator. Unbounded reliance can be placed on a man with such a record, and any money that will find its way into his hands can be counted safe for Ireland.

THE PARNELL TESTIMONIAL.

When it was first proposed to raise a fund to indemnify Mr. Parnell for the heavy financial losses which he suffered in consequence of his devotion to his public duties, that gentleman, dreading that his acceptance of any amount raised for such purpose might be misconstrued and would be placing a weapon into the hands of his enemies, discountenanced the movement, and persistently refused to give it his sanction or approval. But the time had arrived when it became an absolute necessity for the Irish people to give a practical proof of their appreciation of the immense benefits conferred on Ireland by Mr. Parnell, as well as an emphatic declaration that their confidence in his political rectitude and sagacity had never been shaken, but rather had been intensified and increased by the unremitting and unscrupulous attacks made upon him by the enemies of Ireland in Parliament and in the press. The Irish people would have been guilty of the basest ingratitude if they had permitted the champion of their cause to be assailed and accused of crimes without giving expression to their admiration of his courage and self-sacrifice and their gratitude for the substantial benefits which they derived from his labors. The illustrious Archbishop of Cashel was to the front again and it was he who laid the foundations of the national tribute to Mr. Parnell. When the question of honoring the Irish Leader with a testimonial in recognition of his great personal worth and splendid public services was presented for solution to the people, Mgr. Croke wrote strongly in favor of the movement, with which he said he would have great pleasure in identifying himself. "We owe," said his Grace, "a deep debt of gratitude to Mr. Parnell. He has devoted his time and matchless energies to the amelioration of our poor suffering people; he has procured for hundreds of them the right to live and thrive in their native land, and by doing so he has earned for himself the bitter hatred and possibly even the execration of Messrs. Forster & Co. and of every other enemy of his country." The Archbishop was not alone in voicing the sentiments of the nation in regard to the testimonial; a large number of the distinguished prelates also formally approved the movement and gave it their aid, while the parish priests,—the backbone of all patriotic movements in Ireland,—had come in their hundreds to swell the subscription list, with a spontaneity which was worthy of themselves and their history. It will be pleasing to note what sentiments animate the Irish Bishops and what views are held by them, as expressed when giving their patronage and share to the fund.

The Rev. Dr. Duggan, Bishop of Clonfert, put it on record "that every stroke of the enemy's savage lash was for Irishmen a new proof of Parnell's worth, and an additional title for him to the confidence and gratitude of his countrymen." Bishop Dorrian, of Down and Connor, in sending his subscription, says that "no man deserves it better than Parnell, and in the interests of legitimate and constitutional agitation, it is a duty to support him whose principles are legal. Our only escape from secret coolities and their consequences is open, earnest and legal efforts to redress grievances. Mr. Parnell seems to me to keep within legal limits, and I think he ought to be supported." Bishop MacDermack of Achonry, in forwarding his cheque, took occasion to state that it was to Parnell Ireland owed the valuable discovery of how to force the Irish question upon the unwilling ears of the British Parliament. Relating the impressions made upon him during a visit to the House of Commons while the Land Bill was under discussion, His Lordship says: "It was a field day, great issues were at stake, and Parnell was watching the fortunes of Ireland with all the mastery skill and coolness of an able general. There, he stood in flexible amidst the cross fire of the enemy, a MacMahon in intrepidity, a Sarsfield in dash and a Godfrey of Tyrconnell in employing perseverance to the end of the battle. It came away with the conviction that the Irish party was no small factor in the House, and that Ireland might count upon thorough exposure and ventilation of her grievances by that phalanx of energetic and eloquent men I saw mustered around the leader. . . . How shall a nation adequately honor such distinguished services? Shall it be said that Ireland is unmindful of the past referred to, and has failed to appreciate records and results inseparably united with the name of Parnell." Bishop Conway, of Killala, says: "No person appreciates more highly than I do the indomitable energy, the unceasing toil and great ability, with which Mr. Parnell labored to emancipate the country from a system of land law more oppressive

and degrading to the tenantry of Ireland than were the penal laws to its Catholic inhabitants. If the Catholics of Ireland deemed O'Connell's exertions to emancipate them from those penal laws deserving their tribute of gratitude, with equal reason do the exertions of Mr. Parnell deserve a tribute of gratitude from all the tenants of Ireland without distinction of creed or party." Bishop Fitzgerald, of Boss, said: "I most cordially and with a thorough appreciation of signal services rendered to Ireland, join in any testimonial that will adequately mark the nation's gratitude to one who has helped in a short time, and in a manner so singularly successful, to make men comparatively free who but lately were the helpless and, as some thought, hopeless rentmakers for an unforeseen and, alas! in too many cases, an unyielding and relentless oligarchy."

PUBLIC TESTIMONIALS.

Finally, we have the Bishop of Waterford, Mgr. Power, stating how the critical nature of recent occurrences renders imperative this national demonstration in favor of Mr. Parnell. His Lordship says: "The malevolent charges levelled by insinuation against Parnell of complicity with the murderous outrages which have appalled all civilized society, impose on the people of Ireland the two-fold duty of first repelling indignantly such foul imputations originated by a disappointed statesman and ruined ex-Minister, and echoed by a hostile English Parliament and Press; and secondly of expressing in an unmistakable manner their unabated confidence and faith in the wisdom of the constitutional policy so energetically and successfully pursued by Mr. Parnell as the leader of the Irish Parliamentary Party." Many other approvals could we quote from equally distinguished and eminent sources, of the Irish Leader and of the national testimonial now being raised for him, but in the few we have reproduced above, there is sufficient to justify and prompt the Irish people throughout the world to give the movement their heartiest support. These glowing eulogies by the consecrated representatives of the intelligence, patriotism and religion of Ireland, are in themselves the grandest tribute that could be paid to any man in public life. The tribute of praise and admiration is all the more sincere and remarkable, coming as it does from Catholic Bishops and addressed to a Protestant. But like the Bishops, let the Irish people in the Dominion, and especially in this city, make their appreciation take not only a verbal but a substantial form. So far as we know, Ottawa is the only place in Canada where Irishmen have made a move in the matter; they are to be congratulated on having taken the initiative in so worthy a cause, and it only remains for Montreal and the sister cities, towns and villages to follow the example set by the capital of the Dominion. It would be a disgrace to the Irishmen of Canada if they were not adequately represented on the subscription lists of this national testimonial to the greatest of Ireland's benefactors.

It is becoming quite the fashion to make up "little purses," and present them to political chieftains. Last year Sir John A. Macdonald had slipped into his fingers by a few admirers a cheque for \$100,000. A few weeks ago Hon. Alex. Mackenzie was made the recipient of some \$10,000. Across the lines General Grant was donated the royal sum of \$250,000. And now we hear that Sir Hector Langevin's admirers intend presenting him with \$20,000 as a mark of their friendship and appreciation of his services. And it is in face of these several precedents that we hear men on both sides of the Atlantic howling and growling over the proposed testimonial to Mr. Parnell, which, it must be remembered, will not only be a national tribute of gratitude for services rendered but an indemnity for heavy financial losses which Mr. Parnell has suffered for the sake of the country. If there is no objection to be made to the presentation of testimonials to political chiefs outside of Ireland, how or why should there be any objection to such a proceeding in Ireland? Besides, those public men who have received their purses of ten to two hundred and fifty thousand dollars have been drawing their salaries of ten to fifty thousand dollars a year, but in Ireland the men in the national service receive not a solitary farthing; with them it is all a matter of pure self-sacrifice, while with the former it is often political trickery and corruption that are honored and recompensed. There is, consequently, not the slightest pretext or ground upon which to raise an objection to the Parnell Testimonial Fund, and it is a pleasure to observe that in Ireland the National tribute is rapidly swelling to dimensions worthy at once of the Irish nation and of the man whom it is intended to honor. This tidal wave of gratitude has reached distant India, whence subscriptions have already come; it will reach far-off Australia in due time, and it will sweep over the American continent gathering up the offerings of every Irishman grateful and proud of the emancipation of his race from social slavery, and spreading them at the feet of the Emancipator, Charles Stewart Parnell.

SENATOR ALEXANDER, who is rightly disgusted with the present composition of the Dominion Senate, has made a proposal that vacancies in the Upper House should hereafter be filled by election. This proposal is considered by the Kingston News "to be an unfortunate one, because there are many of the purest and ablest of public men who would not mingle in public life if compelled to resort to the decision of

the ballot. The reason which our contemporary gives for disagreeing with the Hon. Senator's proposal is decidedly *unfortunate*. If the *News* had only retrospeted a little, it would have seen that a large number, if not the majority, of the senators are political fossils and the outcasts of constitutions that refused to elect them as representatives in the House of Commons. The real fact is that the class of politicians who compose our Senate, Provincial and Federal, are men who were prevented from mingling in responsible public life by the popular decision of the ballot.

The following figures, giving the difference between the expenditures per head of the population on war and on education in the various European States, which have been compiled by Mr. Leon Donnat, a Belgian statistician, are very suggestive:

	War.	Educa.
	s. d.	s. d.
France	20 0	1 5
England	18 6	3 1
Holland	17 9	3 2
Saxony	11 9	3 4
Württemberg	11 9	1 9
Bavaria	11 9	2 5
Prussia	10 11	2 5
Russia	10 2	0 1/2
Denmark	8 8	4 7
Italy	7 6	0 8
Belgium	6 9	2 3
Austria	6 8	1 6
Switzerland	4 10	4 2

This comparison, of course, takes no account of the great waste entailed by the sacrifice of the labor of able-bodied men during the period of military service.

Two third of Carey's victims, the youthful Michael Kagan, was duly hanged yesterday in Kilmalsham jail. He died protesting his innocence, and the black flag, the emblem of England's rule in Ireland, was hoisted to inform the world that, whether guilty or innocent, the objects of British vengeance must pay the penalty marked out for them by packed juries, partizan or "hanging" judges, and by perjured assassins and informers.

**A PARAMOUNT DUTY.**  
*To the Editor of THE TRUE WITNESS:*  
DEAR SIR,—History repeats itself. In 1165 an Englishman, *Brakspere*, was Supreme Pontiff, John of Salisbury, the right hand man of Henry II. of England, in that year, brought from Rome a gold ring set with an emerald, as a token of the gift of Ireland by that Pontiff to that King; the Bull of that Pontiff, which John of Salisbury also brought to that King, authorized Henry II. to conquer Ireland, "for the eradication of vice, the implanting of virtue and the spread of the true faith." Of course this could only be done as in the case of Mahomet, with the sword; and it was so done; and, in the persons of the successors of Henry II., the best of despotism, with one only short and brilliant intermission, has been for the last seven centuries on the neck of Ireland. For proofs of the authority of that Bull see "McGee's History of Ireland," volume I., page 129.

A second time, in 1814, the saintly Pontiff, Pius VII., was the prisoner in France of the First Napoleon. Cardinal Quiriniotti, to whom the Supreme Pontiff had in his absence confided the administrative powers of the Pontiff, listened to the sweet voice of the infamous Castlereagh and addressed to Dr. Foynter, Vicar Apostolic of the London District, a *rescript*, commendatory of the *Emancipation-Bill* of 1813, with its *Protestant Ecclesiastical Commission*, to exercise a *veto* in the selection of Irish Bishops, a satanic device to abase the Irish Episcopate. How was that improper interference received? Did the Irish Episcopate quietly bow their necks to that *rescript*? Not at all; at a conference, wherein were represented the Archdiocesan Bishops of Cashel and of Dublin, and the Bishops of Meath, Clogher, Clonfert, Kerry, Waterford, Derry, Achonry, Killybegs, Killybegs, Kilmacomb, Fermis, Limerick, Elphin, Cork, Down and Connor, Ossory, Raphoe, Clogher, Drogheda, Kildare and Leighlin and Ardagh, unanimously adopted resolutions strongly condemnatory of the *rescript*. The concluding resolution is a gem: "Though we sincerely venerate the supreme pontiff as head of the Church, we do not conceive that our apprehensions for the safety of the Church in Ireland can or ought to be removed by any determination of His Holiness, adopted, or intended to be adopted, not only without our concurrence, but in direct opposition to our repeated resolutions and our very energetic memorial presented on our behalf, and so ably supported by our deputy, the Most Reverend Dr. Murray; who, in that quality, was more competent to inform His Holiness of the real state and interests of the Roman Catholic Church in Ireland than any other with whom he said to have consulted."

That remonstrance signed by all the Bishops present was forwarded to Rome. McGee, vol. 2, page 173, of the same work, says:—"The second order of the clergy were hardly behind the laity, in the fervor of their opposition to the *rescript* of 1814. Their position to the *rescript* was regular, residing in and about Dublin, published a very strong protest against it, headed by Dr. Blake, afterwards Bishop of Drogheda, in which it was denounced as 'pregnant with mischief' and entirely non-obligatory upon the Church in Ireland." The several ecclesiastical provinces followed up these declarations with a surprising unanimity, and although a *reluctant address* to His Holiness was dispatched by the *CHISHAM CLUB* in England, the Irish ideas of church government triumphed at Rome. Dr. Murray and Milner were received with his habitual kindness by "Pius VII.," the illustrious Cardinal Gregor, and was appointed by the Pope to draw up an explanatory *rescript*, and Monsignor Quarantotti was removed from his official position. The firmness manifested at this critical period by the Irish Church has since been acknowledged with many encomiums "by all the successors of Pius VII."

It is not the recent *rescript* the result of the repetition, in the ear of the Sovereign Pontiff, of like repeated calumnies of the Catholics of Ireland by bigoted and unscrupulous English Catholics. Admittedly, I use the term bigoted. How often within the last six years, have not the Nation, the Freeman, and other organs of the vile calumnies of the Irish Catholics by the two weekly organs of those bigoted, aristocratic English Catholics, whose *Chisham Club* of this day, has for chief calamity, Cardinal Edward, of the House of Norfolk. It is those so-called aristocratic English Catholics whom the beloved disciple, in the Epistle of yesterday's Mass, thus paints: "If any man say, I love God, and hate his brother, he is a liar." A certain chieflain has tritely expressed it (as

reported by cable) the *rescript* is more *adversary* than mandatory. For my own part, I do not feel disposed to follow any advice that tends to interfere with the purely temporal well-being of Ireland. I look upon it as "non-obligatory," and let us all so consider it. It is, therefore, at this moment, our paramount duty to show our undiminished faith in the leader of the Irish people, by taking immediate steps to double our intended contributions to the Parnell fund. Here, we have settled on adopting that course; let us hope that, throughout this Dominion, a like resolve shall pervade our people. Your friends here trust to your well known patriotism to set the ball a moving. Onward, let it be!

"FAUGH AU BAVLAAG."  
Quebec, 21st May, 1883.

**LOCAL NEWS.**

—A religious profession took place at the Bon Pasteur yesterday morning, when two young ladies were admitted to the order. Mr. Lorrain officiated.

—An address was presented yesterday to the Rev. M. Bourassa, curé of Montebello, by his parishioners, on the occasion of the very gentleman's 25th anniversary as curé of that town.

—The subscription which was started on behalf of the widow and children of Mr. DeLorimer, who met his death on the scaffold for his participation in the events of 1837-38, now amounts to over \$1,000.

—A special meeting of all the officers of St. Jean Baptiste Society will take place next Thursday evening in the lecture hall of Notre Dame Seminary, so make arrangements for the celebration of St. Jean Baptiste Day.

—The committee of the Pointe Claire Boating Club has decided to hold its annual ball on the evening of Friday, 22nd June, and, judging from the completeness of the arrangements, promises to be even more successful than its predecessors.

—Yesterday the Union Jacques Cartier Railway Company, originally incorporated by the Quebec Legislature in 1832, and which obtained some amendments to its charter this year, was formally organized. The provisional directors are Messrs. Henry Sturges, Henry Hogan, E. Beaufort, J. Barsalou, and A. H. Murphy, of Quebec, of whom the four first named were present at the meeting. The railway is intended to connect the Grand Trunk with the North Shore road by a direct line, and will start from LaChine Bank, running out past Sault au Beccillet. Surveyors will be sent out at once, and the work of construction begun this summer.

**CATARRH.**—A new treatment whereby a permanent cure is effected in from one to three applications. Particulars and Treatise free on receipt of price. A. H. DIXON & SON, 305 King street west, Toronto, Canada. 13-1f

**TEMPERANCE.**  
The officers of the various Irish Catholic temperance societies held a meeting in St. Mary's Hall on 21st instant, the object being to discuss the propriety of holding a convention in furtherance of the cause of temperance. A committee was appointed, consisting of Mr. P. O'Donoghue, Mr. J. O'Rourke, Mr. W. Lawley, Jas. J. Costigan, W. Selby, M. Sharkey, J. Callaghan, T. P. Tansey, A. Brogan, Theo. Foy, J. Coffey, F. D. Donoghue, Jas. Meek, John P. O'Donoghue, T. O'Connor from St. Patrick's T. & B. Society; Messrs. J. Plannery, J. O'Quinn and M. Crowe from St. Ann's T. & B. Society; and Messrs. M. Lawlor, J. McGuire, P. O'Rourke, M. Allan, J. Hough, J. Condon, M. Kellanor and W. Smith from St. Bridget's T. & B. Society. The Vice-President of the St. Bridget's T. & B. Society, was unanimously elected Chairman, and Mr. Jas. J. Costigan, of St. Patrick's T. & B. Society, was also unanimously elected Secretary. The Chairman, in opening the meeting, stated the object for which the meeting had been called, and invited all present to give their views.

Mr. Murray, in a forcible speech, showed the advantages that would accrue to the cause of temperance by the various societies working together. Mr. W. Lawley followed, and dwelt at length upon the necessity of making a combined effort to further the cause in which they were interested. He spoke of the importance of the movement, the great advantages that would surely follow by a concerted effort on the part of all the societies, and the great cause of temperance. Short speeches were also made by Messrs. P. O'Donoghue, J. Coffey, J. Brogan, T. P. O'Donoghue, J. Coffey, Jas. McGuire, T. P. Tansey and others.

A committee, consisting of two representatives from each society, was then appointed to draw up a programme for the proposed convention, and after a short recess they reported a code of rules, which were adopted, and which were submitted to the various societies at an early day.

After a vote of thanks to the Chairman, and to the Secretary for his valuable services, the meeting adjourned to meet again on June 12th.

**A GOOD MOVE.**—The advocates of temperance should congratulate themselves on the introduction of "JOHNSTON'S FLUID BEEF" into the leading saloons of the city. It has become quite a favorite, and has almost entirely displaced whiskey. At the Carnival His Excellency was amongst those who partook of the beverage and expressed himself highly pleased with it. It continues to be the chief beverage at the House of Commons refreshment room.—*Ottawa Citizen*.

**THE DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY.**  
We refer our readers to the advertisement in another column of the Dominion Steamship Company. The steamers of this company are amongst the best coming to this port; they are safe and commodious, being well manned and officered. Our readers, who may be assisting some of their friends in the old country to emigrate, would do well to advise them to come by this line. The "Oregon," their latest acquisition, commanded by the gentlemanly Captain Williams, has been secured to convey the pilgrims from the city, who are going to visit the shrine at Lourdes.

**FIRST COMMUNION AND CONFIRMATION AT ST. GABRIEL'S.**

Of the many interesting celebrations which occur at St. Gabriel's, few surpass the festival of Monday (May 21), on which occasion the little ones of the parish approached Holy Communion for the first time. It was indeed a parochial feast, judging from the large attendance of relatives, friends and admirers, who thronged the church to be present at the important event. The boys were under the special charge of two Jesuit novices, and wore, according to the usual custom, a neat black suit; whilst the girls, under the care of the nuns of the parish, wore the white of the Holy Cross—made a new departure from the ordinary white dress and appeared in black dresses tastefully trimmed, bearing on their heads a nice white veil, gracefully resting over the shoulder; and were perfect pictures of taste and neatness. Sharp at 8 o'clock the Rev. Pastor, Father Salmon, began the First Communion Mass, several clergymen occupying seats in the Sanctuary. Nothing could excel the order and gravity in which the little ones presented themselves at the altar to partake of Holy Communion. Really it was a sight worthy of a cathedral. During the Mass the choir of the

academy, carefully directed by one of the gifted nuns, discoursed choice and appropriate hymns in a most inspiring manner. We are pleased to make special mention, that for richness of voice, compass, shading and intelligent rendering, seldom is it given us to listen to anything of the kind to equal the St. Gabriel's pupils choir, a feature which reflects much to the credit of the talented nuns who have charge of the young ladies.

The afternoon service was no less imposing. If not more so, than the morning. Confirmation was administered by His Lordship Bishop Lorrain, of Pembroke, supported by several Priests. His Lordship preached a most instructive and practical sermon in French and English before the ceremony. The children were presented for Confirmation by Mr. John Lynch and Mrs. Hubert Lafontaine, who acted as sponsors. After receiving Confirmation, the little ones renewed their Baptismal Vows; two of their number, kneeling in front of the Shrine of the Holy Virgin, which was most artistically decorated for the occasion, read the solemn act of consecration in a manner that would do honor to children of more advanced years.

Thus ended the beautiful and heart-feeling ceremonial of the Catholic Church for such occasions. Too much credited cannot be bestowed on the worthy Sisters and the Jesuit novices for the successful manner in which they prepared the children; and the reverend pastor has every reason to feel proud of the new addition of communicants to his flock.

**IMPRESSIVE RELIGIOUS CEREMONY AT LACHINE.**

**DONNING THE HOLY HABIT.**  
The usual parish church of LaChine was, on Tuesday, May 22, the scene of an impressive ceremony, the occasion being the reception of twenty young ladies into the religious orders. The auditorium was well filled with the parents and friends of the novices about to be professed. The altars were tastefully and artistically decorated for the occasion, and presented an inviting and pleasing appearance. The shrine of the Blessed Virgin was illuminated by a number of tapers of various colors, which threw their reflecting rays, with becoming splendor upon the assembled audience.

One of the Sisters of the Holy Ann Convent presided at the organ, and the choir consisted of pupils of the Convent, whose sweet and sympathetic voices resounded throughout the sacred edifice. The novices were attired in a neat dress of virginal whiteness, and as they knelt at the altar to receive the Holy Habit, the grandeur of the sight was certainly impressive. In answer to the question put to them by the Rev. Pastor concerning their religious dispositions they pronounced in clear and distinct voice the final vows. The Rev. Father Piche was the celebrant, and the Rev. Father Banaul, a Jesuit Father, delivered an eloquent sermon on the excellence of a religious life. The Rev. Father Salmon of St. Gabriel, Rev. J. Biley of Boston, Rev. F. Tasse, St. Seprien, and Rev. M. O'Connell occupied seats in the sanctuary. The following are a few of the names in religion taken by the young ladies:—Miss Ellen Salley of Lower LaChine, in religion Sister Mary Frances; Miss Mary Barrie of LaChine, in religion Sister Mary Fortunata; Miss Rose Martu of LaChine, in religion Sister Mary Ceceline.

**REQUIEM MASS.**  
The regular services for the repose of the soul of Rev. Marie de Jesus, late Superioress of Mount St. Mary Convent, was held in the beautiful little chapel on the 21st inst. His Lordship Bishop Lorrain, of Pembroke, officiated, assisted by several priests. The choir was composed of gentlemen from several choirs in the city, and the singing was such as seldom occurs—in fact it was magnificent. The chapel was decorated suitable to the solemn occasion and reflected great credit on the Sisters concerned. There was quite a large number of citizens present, including a large number of the clergy, who showed by their attendance the great respect in which the sisters of Notre Dame are held.

**MOWAT MUST GO.**  
This is the cry made all along the line. Will he still be here? that is the question. We shall not attempt the solution of the question, but answer one of far greater individual importance than the question of *Mowat* and *Ours*. How can I get rid of my tormenting corns; get rid of them without pain; get rid of them quickly and effectually, without possibility of return? The answer is, use Putnam's Painless Corn and Wart Cure, the great corn cure. Always sure, safe and painless. Putnam's Extractor. Use it and no other. Frauds are in the market. Don't run the risk of ruining your feet with such caustic applications. N. O. Polson & Co., Kingston, proprietors.

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**LABROSSE.**

**ST. REGIS VS. SHAMROCK.**  
Despite the threatening aspect of the weather on the 24th, a large number of people were present at the lacrosse match between the St. Regis Indians and the champions of the world, which was played on the Shamrock Lacrosse ground. The ground was in a wretched condition; nevertheless the games were very keenly contested, especially the last which occupied nearly an hour in playing. The respective teams were as follows:—*Shamrock*—Cresgan, Lally, Morton, Guller, Maguire, Hart, Meehan, Devine, Greig, Pryor, Daly and Kennedy. *St. Regis*—John Osks, Thomas Osks, Michel Lee, Peter Benedict, Thomas Murdoch, Peter Skir, J. Liffance, Louis Solomon, Francis Jockis, John Friday, Peter Deer and John Day. Messrs. McNaughton, of the Montreal Club, and Chief Williams acted as umpires, and Mr. Giband, of Le Canada Club, as referee. The first and second games, which were taken by the Shamrocks in six and half a minute respectively, require no comment. The third, which was also won by the Shamrocks, was for a time sharply contested, but it became evident soon that the Champtions had it all their own way, the Indians playing a defence game throughout. Several of the red men played a thorough good game, and on the part of the Champtions Lally, Butler, Ureagan, Pryor and Maguire distinguished themselves.

Prior to the match the competition for long throwing for the McNaught medal, took place, the scores being as follows:—  
Yds. Ft. In.  
Daly ..... 126 1 0  
Lally ..... 124 0 6  
Butler ..... 113 1 2  
Hart ..... 108 0 6  
At the conclusion of the match, a competition took place for accurate throwing for a handsome gold medal, presented by the Shamrock Lacrosse Club. The throwing took place at a target, from distances of 20, 40 and 60 yards. There were thirteen entries.

In all, as follows:—Hart, Daly, Lally, Butler, McKeown, Lynch, Morin, Murphy, Maguire, Ureagan, Devine and Green, of the Shamrocks, and A. McNaughton, of the Montreal Club. The medal was won by Green, of the Shamrocks, with a good score, with McNaughton a good second, and Devine third.

**THE PARSELL TESTIMONIAL.**  
**THE FIRST SUBSCRIPTION.**

*To the Editor of THE TRUE WITNESS:*  
Your remarks on the above subject do honor to the independent spirit which should animate the Irish Canadian Press, especially in a country where many fishermen are by far too modest to state their true feelings, for fear it would annoy the sympathisers of Ireland's oppressors. I believe that a man who does not state his honest convictions fearlessly, manfully and candidly lacks manhood; while a man who has not a due regard for the convictions of others lacks common sense. Therefore, with this principle in view and a firm conviction that gratitude to Ireland's greatest living patriot for services rendered, is a duty we owe to God and country, I hereby enclose ten dollars to begin the Parnell fund you suggested.  
Yours respectfully,  
M. NULLIN,  
47 Papineau Square,  
Montreal, 28th May, 1883.

**PAPERS ON REASON AND FAITH.**

*(Contributed to THE TRUE WITNESS.)*  
In vindication of the above truth, we need but retrace the testimony of all ages, which has been done time and again by many and able pens than mine, and moreover, that it would be out of place here, as being somewhat foreign to the subject in question to deal with these and similar proofs, we shall leave them and proceed to show from a Biblical point of view that the genuine rule of faith must have a divinely instituted, living, speaking teacher, and such a teacher can be found only in the Holy Roman Catholic Church. Let us now examine and see if such a teacher is in any way contradictory to the Bible, or if the Bible requires in its own express terms such a teacher. If the Bible or divine revelation requires in its own words such a teacher, we hope that Protestants, who claim to be such great lovers of the Bible, will accept what the Bible says; and if they do, we do not hesitate to assert at the very outset, that they accept the Catholic rule of faith. Very well; now for the investigation.  
We read in the Bible, Matthew xxvi, 18-19, where it is said that when Jesus was standing on the Holy Mount where He addressed His disciples for the last time before ascending into Heaven: "Behold, all power has been given to me in Heaven and on earth, going, therefore, teach ye all nations, baptizing them in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost, teaching them to observe all things whatsoever I have commanded you, and, behold, I am with you all days to the consummation of the world." Any one that is honestly intent on making a thorough and impartial inquiry into the meaning of these words, cannot fail to see and clearly understand that they speak of a mission promised and given, a mission that is universal as regards the time and place, while its nature and power, duties and obligations, ends and objects are here clearly and distinctly defined. He who makes this promise possesses all power in heaven and earth. But he that has all power can accomplish all things, and thus sustain the work of His creation and verify His promises. He is a God who can neither deceive nor be deceived, and He has promised His special assistance, without interruption till the end of time. He will, therefore, perform that which He has promised and thought can hinder Him therefrom.

That Jesus gave this divine mission to His Apostles on Mount Olivet, Protestants do not pretend to deny. They also admit the Apostles possessed divine authority to teach all nations, but they argue that this divine authority ceased to exist in a living, viable teaching body after the Apostles. In doing this they falsify the true meaning of the words in the divine mission; for it is quite evident from the very nature and the object for which it was given, that its characteristics no less than its powers and duties must ever be such as they were when it was first given, and as such must ever continue to be as long as lasts the world itself. In that mission the task of teaching has been imposed on the Apostles, for to them alone is said, "Go and teach." The Apostles, then, must teach at all times and in all places, as to them only is said teach all nations. Then the Apostles are charged to teach all nations, not only of the present time, but of all future time. "Teach them to observe all things whatsoever I have commanded you." Jesus has, therefore, imposed on His Apostles, and on no one else, the obligation of teaching His commands and ordinances to all nations.

But Protestants say that this is impossible, since the Apostles have long since died; consequently, Jesus did not mean by what He said that this living authority should survive them. They might as well concede that God's Church, or the means that He had established for the salvation of the world, also ceased to exist when the Apostles disappeared. The Redeemer of the world did not give this mission to the Apostles only, who existed at that time. He gave it at the same time to their successors. He did not give it to individuals, but to a body; to the Apostolic body of all ages.

hence the powers, privileges and duties emanating from their divine mission appertain to them not as the isolated disciples of Christ, but as collective members of this spiritual body. As such they are required to teach all things unto all nations. What Peter and Paul, therefore, could not accomplish in their life-time, Linn and Clement finished, and what they left undone has been performed by others. This Apostolic body which forms the Authority of the Church, the proximate part of the Catholic rule of faith is always the same, though the members composing it are individually different, always changing. The prerogatives belong to the body and not to the individuals. Peter died. Matthew, Mark, Luke and John died, but the prerogatives of the divine mission, the authority of the apostolic body, the living, teaching voice of the Church did not die with them, but remained with the others, ever constituting the component elements of the immortal league. During the lifetime of the Apostles many were received into their circles and became Apostles themselves, enjoying all the privileges granted in the divine mission. The first twelve Apostles soon disappeared, but all the prerogatives of their apostleship remained. Their places were filled by others, and these in turn were succeeded until the present day; and now they are the same body possessing the same powers, and gifted with the same privileges, having the same task to perform as had the original twelve when they received the sacred

mission on Mount Olivet from the hands of Jesus. Hence it is quite evident that the mission being one for all ages must necessarily carry with it perpetually all its divine prerogatives.

Go and teach all nations, implies that as soon as a nation, tribe or individual appears in the world, that nation or individual is to be taught by this living, teaching authority of the Church. Therefore, this authority of the Church must remain as long as there are prerogatives. But it is evident that as long as the world exists new nations, and new peoples will be entering the stage of life, hence, as a necessary consequence of the condition by which it has been established, this living teaching of the Church must remain as long as the world itself shall last, and its duties will cease only when the youngest child of Adam that shall appear upon earth shall have been instructed.

But the great moving power, the very soul and life of this living teaching authority, the efficient principle of all its action, is comprised in the concluding part of the Divine Mission and expressed by those memorable words, "Behold I am with you all days, even to the consummation of the world." By this endowment, the mission is stamped with the seal of infallibility, and its teaching living authority being wanting to insure its success in attaining the end for which it was founded.

*(To be continued.)*

**\$450 REWARD IS OFFERED**

For the arrest of the burglars who broke into the store of G. N. Asseltine, of Gananoque, P. Q., on the 16th May, and stole \$1,500 worth of gold and silver watches. No description of the burglars is given, but further information may be had by applying to William Byers, Reeve of Gananoque, P. Q., and another reward of \$200 is offered for the arrest of a hotel thief who stole several gold watches and jewellery from the Rockingham House, Portmouth, N. H., on 21st May last. The thief registered from Halifax, N.S., and his description as about 40 years of age, 5 feet 7 inches high, ruddy complexion and large nose. Address Geo. F. Thompson, Rockingham House, Portmouth, N. H., or Chief of Police Paradis, Montreal.

**IRISH RELIEF FUND.**

COLLECTED BY R. & M. DONNELL, COGNAC, ST. MALAIRE, OTTAWA CO., P. Q.

Rev S Chatelain \$3, R McDonald J P 1, John O'Callaghan 1, Thos Rowan 1, P J Bozic 1, Anthony Bourk Jr 1, M P Connor 1, M McCAndrew 1, Martin McAlender 1, Thos T McCoy 1, John T McCoy 1, Jas T Lavell 1, Hugh McNulty 1, P O'Leary M D 1, M Lavell 1, Jas Dunigan 1, Edward F Buck 1, M McCoy Jr 1, Jas Coeogree 1, John McDonald 1, Martin Murphy 1, Patrick Maloney 1, Thos J Maloney 75c, Jas McAndrew teacher 50c, Thos J Lavell 50c, Jas T Andrew 50c, Edward Murphy 50c, Jas McDonald 50c, Martin McElroy 50c, Jas Connor 50c, M Connor 50c, Martin Roger 50c, Edward Lavell 50c, Peter Bourk 50c, John O McCoy 50c, Anthony Bourk 50c, total \$31 25.

COLLECTED BY MICHAEL MALONEY, MARMORA.

Michael Maloney \$1, Capt O'Neal 1, Michael Gilen 1, Richard Neal 1, Jas Shannon 1, Archy Neal 1, Gordon McWilliams 1, Mrs Merrilane 1, Michael Sullivan 1, Michael Magrath 1, Edward Maloney 1, Thos Magrath 1, Archy Neal 1, Gordon McWilliams 1, Patrick Maloney 1, Jas Shannon 1, Peter Dowly 1, Philip O'Hara 1, Jas McNeal 25c, John Neal 75c, Jas Gallagher 50c, Wm Crawford 50c, Maurice Foley 75c, Walter Foley 50c, Jas Maloney 50c, Mrs Jas Maloney 50c, Thos Callahan 50c, John Cooke 50c, Laughlin Crawford 50c, Mrs Michael Maloney 50c, Laughlin Crawford 50c, Jas O'Malley 50c, Dents Crawford 50c, Daniel Neal 60c, Daniel Dwyler 50c, Laughlin Cooke 25c, Daniel Gilen 50c, John McKenna 50c, F K Gallagher 50c. Total \$28 50.

Miss Ellen Burns, Osgoode, Metcal, \$1; Chas McCarthy, Henryville, 5; Thos McCarthy, Henryville, 5; Wm T Melvau, Henryville, 2; B P McGinnis, Irberville, 3; Thos Sheridan, St Johns, 5; H C Dandrand, do, 50c; E J Foy, do, 50c; Friend, do, \$1; A Lynch, do, 25c; Jas Macpherson, do, \$1; Alex MacDonaid, do, 5; A J Wright, do, 2; Joseph Moller, do, 1; Chas Arpin, do, 3; Jas O'Neil, do, 5; Hyder, Irberville, 1; Thos Melvau, Henryville, 1; Chas Lemieux, do, 1; John O'Connor, do, 1; L H Trudeau, do, 1; N Demers, do, 1; John McCarthy, do, 2; P Demers, do, 1; A L Demers, do, 3; N Demers, jr, do, 1; E Rodden, do, 2; J E Moller, do, 1; 85¢ 25; less exchange 25c. Total \$37 00.

The following letter has been received from His Grace the Archbishop of Tuam, acknowledging receipt of relief fund lately forwarded by the St. Ann's T. & B. Society:

"DEAR SIR,—Will you please convey to the members of St. Ann's T. & B. Society my grateful thanks for the timely subscription of £33, so generously contributed for the relief of distress. May God bless them and their families and reward them with the abundance of all spiritual and temporal blessings is the fervent prayer of your  
Very faithful servant,  
(Signed) JOHN MACLELLAN,  
Archbishop of Tuam.  
Mr. P. Flannery, President St. Ann's T. & B. Society."

**THE HONEST BARBER MAKES A CLEAN SHEAVE—NEXT!!!**

Henry M. Kneisinger, a barber, of No. 188 Dearborne st., Chicago, bought a fifth ticket for one dollar in the April 10th drawing of The Louisiana State Lottery, and wiped off the capital number of 62,837, and received \$15,000 by the American Express shortly after as a reward for his foolhardiness in braving fortune. He is 31 years old; born in Weisford, Germany; has a wife and five children, and tells every one they had better send \$10 to M. A. Dupuin, New Orleans, La., before June 12th (Tuesday), when \$52,500 will be distributed in like manner, in sums from \$150,000 down, in the Grand Semi-Annual (the 157th) Drawing. Next!

**POSTOFFICE SAVINGS' BANK ACCOUNT**

According to the Post Office Savings Bank account for the month of April, 1883, the balance in the hands of the Finance Minister on the 31st March was \$11,391,667.10; deposits in savings banks \$531,329; interests allowed to depositors on accounts closed during the month, \$7,402.54, or, in all, \$1,920,448.84. There were repayments at the Post Office Savings Bank during the month of \$545,551.40, leaving a balance of \$11,311,876.08 at the credit of depositors and \$73,021.08 outstanding cheques held by depositors and not presented for payment. There was deposited for the month of April to the credit of depositors in the Government Savings Bank, \$424,881.62, making a total up to date of \$1,411,024.11. On the other hand, there was withdrawn for the same month \$508,889.92, leaving a balance of \$13,806,154.19.

**OBITUARY.**

Abel El Kadir, the famous Algerian Chief is dead.  
M. Glinka, the Russian Minister at Port-au-Prince, is dead.  
Arthur Mathewson, the well-known English author, is dead.  
Pass, May 25.—Edmond Rene Lafabvre Laboulaye, the well known Jesuit, is dead.  
The Marquis of Orovis, the leader of the Conservative party in the Spanish senate, is dead.  
Aron Goudey, one of the principal ship-owners of Yarmouth, N.S., a few years ago, is dead.  
Wm. Mason, proprietor of the Mason Machine Works, Taunton, Mass., the largest in the country, is dead.

Mrs. Scarff, wife of Mr. John Scarff, a farmer on the Little River Road, Quebec, died suddenly at her residence on May 28th.  
Col. Geo. W. Dresser, a distinguished artillery officer during the war, died at Newport, H.I., on May 17th, of cancer. His wife died six weeks ago of the same disease.

Ex-Chief Justice George Sherwood died at Philadelphia on May 28th. He was the author of several legal works. In jury trials lawyers say he was the ablest man who ever occupied the bench in Pennsylvania, and possibly in America.  
Rev. Dr. Watkin B. Joseph (Ymyr), aged 46, pastor of the Bethesda Church, Utica, N.Y., died on May 24th of inflammatory rheumatism. He was a remarkable Welsh orator, and one of the leading bards of Wales. He won two bardic chains at the National Eisteddfods in Carnarvon.

Mr. Patrick Harrison O'Flaherty, of the firm of Messrs. Robertson & Co., the well known hatters, St. James street, died at his residence, 1163 St. Catherine street, on the 27th inst, aged 40 years. The deceased was well known in the city, and his somewhat sudden demise is deeply regretted by a large circle of friends.  
Dr. Scott, the well known physician of this city, died on the evening of May 24th at his residence on Union Avenue. He was born in London in 1833, and received his education at the hands of Mr. Workman. He studied medicine with Drs. Holmes and MacCulloch, and graduated at McGill College in 1844.

Lord Robley (Sir Henry Montague, G.C.B.), Sixth Baronet in the Peerage of Ireland, and an English baronet, is dead. The deceased was a general in the army on the retired list, Colonel in the Scots Guards, Commander of the Legion of Honor, and a Knight of the Medjidie. He commanded a division during the Crimean War.

We regret to announce the death of Mr. Kenneth C. Patterson, of the Bank of Montreal, which took place on Sunday. The deceased gentleman was stationed at the branch office in London, Ont., and was a most trustworthy and efficient officer. He was also for many years connected with the volunteers, in which he took a deep interest, and will be buried at Kingston on Tuesday next with military honors.

The death is announced of Sir John O'Shanassy, K.C.M.G., an Australian colonist of some 41 years' standing, and identified with the

PROCESSION SUNDAY.

"The mystic 'Corpus Dei,'
Feast of Love and Feast of Glory.
When the Church, the Mother,
Makes her sacred commemoration
Of Christ's sacred presence hidden
In the Eucharist...

LETTER FROM PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

(From an Occasional Correspondent.)
CHARLOTTETOWN, May 21st, 1883.

As in a short time Montreal will extend itself like a fan, to seek all manner of places to pass the hot season as healthfully and pleasantly as possible, a few words about this Island, which I think about the most beautiful summer resort on this continent, may not be amiss.

Opposite Bastice is another pleasant resort celebrated for the fishes. It is not unusual to see thirty or forty boats all manned by Acadians...

FOR 30 YEARS

The dark-eyed and lovely daughters of Spanish America have used MURRAY & LANMAN'S Florida Waters as their only cosmetic and toilet perfume.

A woman who is weak, nervous and sleepless, and who has cold hands and feet, cannot feel as well as she ought. Carter's Iron Pills equalize the circulation, remove nervousness and give strength and rest.

LADY DRESSMAKERS

Ladies, you cannot make fair skin, rosy cheeks and sparkling eyes with all the cosmetics of France or beautifiers of the world while in poor health, and nothing will give you such rich blood, good health, strength and beauty as Hop Bitters.

BEAUTIFY YOUR APARTMENTS.

It is always pleasant to have the rooms of your dwelling supplied with tasteful and artistic ornaments, and we know of nothing that gives more satisfaction in this respect than the famous religious articles manufactured by Messrs. J. B. Maxwell & Co. of Philadelphia.

SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATES.

OTTAWA, May 22.—Further supplementary estimates for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1884, were brought down today. The amount asked for is \$176,386, of which \$110,000 is chargeable to capital, and \$66,386 to income.

A LONDON DRUGGIST SAYS.

"During the many years I have been in the 'drug business,' I have never had a medicine that gave me such general satisfaction, or for which there was such a large sale, as there is for Mack's Magneto Medicine." Sold in Montreal by Laviolette & Nelson.

IRISHMEN UNITED

The New National League Inaugurated.
GREAT MEETING AT COOPER UNION.
The Work of the Philadelphia Convention Enthusiastically Endorsed.

THE GREAT AMERICAN PEOPLE IS WITH THE CAUSE OF IRELAND.
Addresses by President Sullivan, Dr. Wallace, Thomas Brennan, Hon. Thomas Fitz and the Mother of Parnell.

New York, May 21.—Two new flags, one being of an entirely original design, were displayed from the platform of the Cooper Union Hall last evening, when the new Irish National League was fairly launched for active work.

The platform was filled by invited guests and men distinguished in the history of movements for the benefit of Ireland, among them being Dr. William B. Wallace, Senator Grady, James Martin, Colonel Frederick A. Conkling, Patrick Ford, Augustin Ford, Stephen J. Meany, M. D. Gallagher, P. Sarsfield Cassidy, James Oliver, Alexander Sullivan, Michael J. Boyton, Rev. Father Kessler, Hon. Thomas Fitz of Arizona, Hon. Michael H. Sigeron, P. S. Gilmore, Daniel McDermott, D. C. Healey, F. B. Thurber, Alderman John Riely, ex-Senator John Fox, Hon. L. Kiernan, Major P. K. Horgan, C. A. O'Rourke, Father Flynn (of Ireland), Fathers McCarthy, Powers, Agnew, McCarty, F. B. O'Gallagher, P. J. Sheridan, P. J. Farrell, Judge Kelly, Judge Van Hoosen, General D. F. Bonke, Major Hagerty, Edward L. Carey, O. N. O'Connell, John Devoey, Col. M. Kerwin, S. J. Gallagher, Col. Gavannah, Rev. Father O'Sullivan of St. Theresa's, J. W. O'Brien, J. P. Ryan, Hugh King, Hugh Curwin, Thomas F. Meehan, Augustine E. Costello, P. Gleason, Melville B. Stone of Chicago, W. Connolly, James Flynn, Dr. Constantine McGuire, J. O. Maguire of Brooklyn, Thomas B. Connery, J. J. Costello.

Dr. Wallace, in calling the meeting to order, said that the voice of the people was the voice of God. The people had called for a convention where it could be held, and it was held in one of the most celebrated cities of the Union, and it was to signalize the freedom of a people in the near future.

"I beg of you," he went on "who worked in the old Land League that you are only re-baptized. You have forged a new sword, and that sword shall not return to its scabbard until Ireland, clothed in the majesty of industry and peace, shall take her place among the nations. God save Ireland." [Applause.]

Thomas Brennan, of Dublin, late Secretary of the Land League of Ireland, was the next speaker, and was accorded a substantial welcome. After extending his gratitude for the reception accorded him, Mr. Brennan said: "Amid all our personal grievances and private wrongs, never will we rest content until the insult to our country is wiped away. As long as our native land is held subject to any Government on the face of the earth, so long will there be men in Ireland, and out of it, too, to unite, aye, to conspire and plot, to wipe out that national disgrace." [Loud cheers.]

From the time when the Americans, in their struggle for life, asked the Irish people to help them, to the time four years ago when Ireland's starving people were relieved, there has been a perfect understanding between the two people. When England sent us handouts and Coercion Act, Americans sent words of sympathy and bread. [Cheers.] You men of America have a law that gives work and bread to the oppressed people of the world. In our native land the people who do all the work get all the kicks, while the men who do nothing get all the half-pennies. [Laughter and applause.]

Mr. Alexander M. Sullivan of Chicago was then introduced as the representative of Charles Stewart Parnell in America, and was received with enthusiastic plaudits, and spoke as follows: "The voice of the people is the voice of God, and the voice of the American people has called to command this new league Charles Stewart Parnell, (loud cheers), and we will serve him to the end. I dare to find fault here in New York with men who have risen to high eminence and proud elevations, and yet for three years past have not done and yet in coming to the relief of Ireland and showing Gladstone that Mr. Parnell has a million of men behind him. It is not too late to mend, and we have reason to hope that in the future, these men will aid the new movement for Ireland's freedom." [Loud cheers.]

The great Philadelphia Convention, of which your distinguished Chairman has eloquently spoken, appeals to us to do something more than attend public meetings; do something more than give vent to the warmth of hearts. We must get down to cold matter of fact, and work for organization. It is to appeal to you to engage in that work of government of which we have such a fine example in the people of the United States that I am here tonight.

platform. We made it apparent that we did not intend to interfere with the work of any other organization; benevolent or otherwise. We simply ask them to extend their sphere of usefulness. I have been asked how we were to unite the conservative element and please the extremists. As for the Nationalists, the time is come when Irishmen may be both rational and National. The Irish Nationalist yields none of his fealty to his motherland, none of his principles, none of his rights to strike for her freedom if a blow may ever be struck in justice to Ireland and humanity by participating in this great public movement.

People who expect under God's providence, to strike for freedom must be aroused by agitation and disciplined by organization, else their blow, like the blows struck on some former occasions, will only recoil on themselves. I have also been asked how we were to be consistent in this large foreign organization in the face of Government and the United States? No, there is no inconsistency. We have never failed to do our duty to the United States, and we never will. [Applause.]

Mr. Sullivan then referred in detail to the charge preferred by the British Government that Ireland was incapable of supporting herself. He showed that from 1842 to 1882 Ireland had paid taxes to the amount of \$175,000,000 to Great Britain. "The greater part of the money," he said, "was earned by the sweat of the brows of American citizens. Every dollar of that money ought to have been kept here to enrich the people themselves and to increase the wealth of their adopted country. Every dollar of it was unjustly taken from the people of the very Government who overthrew the English power in its attempt at unjust taxation. Some Americans may say you ought to stop this," he continued; "there is no law compelling you to send this money." There is a law compelling us, my cold, practical friend, that no man can afford to disobey—the law of humanity, the law of God. [Loud applause.]

"It is an American question, then, how long we shall permit this drain on American resources," continued Mr. Sullivan, "it is for the cause of humanity, then, as well as for the sake of charity, patriotism and self-interest on the part of Americans; to strike down this infamous misrule which prevails in Ireland. Mr. Sullivan explained that out of \$3,000,000 a year of taxes paid by Ireland into the British Treasury, only \$2,500,000 was spent in Ireland. This showed the falsity of the charge that Ireland could not take care of herself financially, at least, when she could contribute such an impost even in her depressed condition.

"Let us protest," continued Mr. Sullivan, "against the system of depleting Ireland of her wealth. Let us never allow food to be exported therefrom, as in 1847, while the people died in the ditches of starvation. We have organized for self-protection, to secure for Ireland self-government and the prosperity that shall follow self-government. Will you in New York do your duty in aiding them? May I go back to the West and tell them that New York is at the back of Parnell and front of America in this great contest?" [Applause.]

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"Who among us can forget," Mr. Fitz continued, "how England prated about slavery for generations, but when our war began Kester Hall went out of the business, and the sympathy shops for the slaves closed, while the shops for the sale of arms to establish...

Men are convicted by, poked, and in the case of Mr. Hines, by a drunken jury, and others are sent to the gallows that ninety-nine out of every one hundred people in Ireland believe to be innocent. [Cheers.] The hours of same submission have passed. There are men in Ireland who, peacefully go to prison cells and calmly ascend the scaffold, because they feel that every drop of innocent blood shed, but tends to widen the gulf that separates Ireland from British rule. [Loud hisses.]

We are in active rebellion against landlords in Ireland and passive rebellion against British misrule. [Hissed cheers.] The Irish race in Ireland numbers 5,000,000 souls and equals it in England, Scotland and Wales. Has it ever occurred to you that if Ireland was organized everywhere upon sound principles, that it would be in a position to make affairs different in Ireland? We can claim for the Land League that it was the first movement that taught the Irish people true lessons of Independence. The Land League is dead in name, but its spirit still lives in the newer organization. It is the duty of every person who is dissatisfied with affairs in Ireland to aid the new movement in emancipating every toiler in Ireland from the contempt that has followed all who work; to teach them that education is a strong aid in advancing their interests, and that liberty can alone be achieved by personal action. I cannot help congratulating you upon the thoroughness of the union cemented at Philadelphia, and urge all to aid and sustain it. If men who took part in that convention are recreant now, the Irish people at home and the Irish people of this country will brand them as traitors to their country's cause. [Loud cheers.]

THE RESOLUTIONS. The following resolutions were then read by Hon. M. J. Costello and unanimously adopted amid great enthusiasm: "Whereas, The people of Ireland are now suffering under the most infamous and hypocritical system of oppression, and are deprived of the rights enjoyed by freemen in civilized countries by a foreign Government, having no right to rule but that of force, and whose incapacity to govern in accordance with the interests and wishes of the people has been demonstrated by seven hundred years of the most conspicuous failure the world has ever seen; and Whereas, Ireland appeals for help and sympathy to her exiled children, and to friends of liberty throughout the world; has established an organization called the Irish National League for the purpose of securing her rights, and the said organization has been formally inaugurated in America by a convention representing the Irish race on this continent—a convention remarkable for its representative character, the ability of its members and the unanimity of its decisions; be it therefore Resolved, That we the citizens of New York, of Irish birth or lineage, in mass meeting assembled, express our deep sympathy with the people of Ireland in this their hour of trial and difficulty, our detestation of the hateful system of tyranny imposed upon them by a foreign Government, and of the cankering hypocrites who, while championing liberty the world over, are ever at the work of strangling it in Ireland; that we reaffirm our determination to assist our struggling kindred in their efforts to rid themselves of the curse of English domination and to recover their national independence.

Resolved, That we fully indorse the action of the Philadelphia Convention, and pledge our hearty support to the Irish National League until its work is accomplished and Ireland is a nation. Resolved, That we recognize in national independence the only proper solution of Ireland's difficulties, the only means of providing for the well being of the Irish people on their own soil, by enabling them to utilize to their fullest extent the immense natural resources and splendid geographical position of the country; that we recognize in England's fear of a possible commercial and industrial rival that would compete with her in the markets of the world the chief motive for keeping Ireland down and crushing her industries, as the black records of England's own statute books for the last three hundred years will clearly prove; we declare it to be a sacred duty we owe the people of Ireland to discountenance by every legitimate means the purchase and sale in this country of all articles of English manufacture.

Resolved, That we protest in the name of humanity and civilization against the infamous system of coercion maintained in Ireland by the Gladstone Government; the suppression of free speech; the abolition of trial by jury; the gagging of the press; the partisan judiciary; the paid informers; and the introduction of the famous Star Chamber, where men are compelled to criminate themselves. Resolved, That we send to the people of Ireland the assurance of our unwavering support in any measures which they may deem necessary for the redress of their wrongs, guaranteeing that our efforts shall not cease until the last vestige of British misgovernment has been swept away and Ireland lifts her head among the nations.

Hon. Thomas Fitz of Arizona spoke next. He said that his doctrine was that every Irishman should love Ireland, whether he was born there or not, and all lovers of liberty should be opposed to opposition everywhere. As a full-blooded American, he belonged to the latter. [Cheers.] He objected to the term government applied to British rule in Ireland. It was a shallow mockery; it was a fair weather concern, reminding one of those gaudily colored umbrellas in front of a store—the proprietor always takes it in when it rains. [Laughter and cheers.] He should extradition papers be sent here for men charged with political offences, he said, they should be treated as if they emanated from the King of Dahomey. [Immense applause.]

When you denounce the brokers, speculators, railroad proprietors and a few Anglo-American who would seek to destroy revolutionary relics and erect monuments to British spies, the heart of the great American people is with the cause of Ireland," continued Mr. Fitz. "When you denounce the sycophants whose backbones become limber at the sight of a British Lord. [Laughter and applause.] When you denounce the financial, commercial, political and social duds [laughter and cheers], it will be found that the great people of America are prepared to sympathize with the friends of Ireland, because they are opposed to tyranny. The money bags of America may sympathize with England, but the great, earnest, freedom loving, slavery hating heart of America, is ready to respond to Ireland; and I tell you that the throbs will be drum beats that will summon the moral forces of the civilized world to the same of Ireland. What was the attitude of England toward this country in 1812 and again in 1861?"

"Who among us can forget," Mr. Fitz continued, "how England prated about slavery for generations, but when our war began Kester Hall went out of the business, and the sympathy shops for the slaves closed, while the shops for the sale of arms to establish...

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SAFE CURE FOR THE KIDNEYS, LIVER & URINARY ORGANS THE BEST BLOOD PURIFIER.

FOR THE KIDNEYS, LIVER & URINARY ORGANS THE BEST BLOOD PURIFIER. H. H. WARNER & CO. Toronto, Ont., Rochester N. Y., London, Eng.

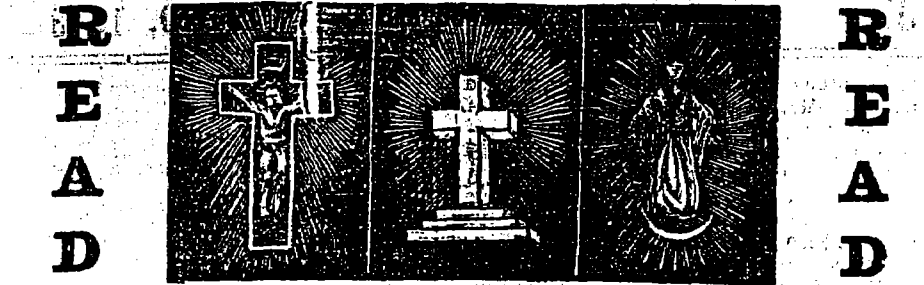
ARNICA & OIL LINIMENT. The Best External Remedy for Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Cramps, Sprains, Flesh Wounds, Burns and Scalds, Frost-Bitten Feet and Ears, and all other Pains and Aches.

HOWLE'S PILE AND HEMORRHOID CURE. NOWLE'S PILE AND HEMORRHOID CURE has been before the public THIRTY YEARS and has effected many wonderful cures.

HILL'S MANUAL! THE WORLD'S GREAT BOOK OF SOCIAL AND BUSINESS FORMS, has already reached the enormous sale of 310,000 COPIES.

English history were opened. [Cheers. The English press concentrating Irish affairs is controlled by the ghosts of Amiel and Sapphira. [Laughter and cheers.] Nero and Catigula were liberty-loving rulers compared with the British rulers of Ireland, and the caprices of the King of Dahomey are beneficent provisions for the public welfare, compared with the recent Land and Coercion Bill [Cheers.]

EFF'S COCCA—GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING.—"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well selected COCCA Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a deliciously flavored beverage, which may save us many heavy doctors' bills.



NIGHT CRUCIFIXES! NIGHT CROSSES! NIGHT STATUES! ARE VISIBLE

Darkest Room! WHEN NOTHING ELSE CAN BE SEEN THEY SHINE OUT LIKE GLOWING STARS!

HIS GRACE ARCHBISHOP WOOD, OF PHILADELPHIA, HAS A LUMINOUS CRUCIFIX!

It is a Great Incentive to Devotion. READ!

TESTIMONIALS FROM THOSE WHO HAVE CROSSES AND CRUCIFIXES

M. CERQUEL Rue Rivoli, 41. MONSIEUR—As the Star of the East led and guided the Magi to our Redeemer's feet...

Through the courtesy of Mr. J. R. Maxwell & Co., proprietors of M. Cerquell's Gnomes Compound...

Rev. Thos. Kierns, Lehigh Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.; Rev. J. Slattery, Susquehanna, Pa.

\$1.00 EACH! If you possessed a Cross or any religious object treated with this compound, you will readily see how much satisfaction and with what a reverential feeling such an object would be viewed at night...

J. R. MAXWELL & CO. No. 719 Sansom Street, Philadelphia.

THE FRENCH IN AFRICA.

TROOPS LANDED IN MADAGASCAR.—MOMENTS ON THE WEST COAST. PARIS, May 24.—Madagascar advises that the French detachment landed and encamped several military posts...

Mrs. W. J. Lang Bethany, Ont., writes: I was one of the greatest sufferers for about fifteen months with a disease of my ear similar to ulcers, causing entire deafness.

WILLIAM O'BRIEN, M. P., AND THE GIANT. The House of Commons had a curious visitor at about half past one on Saturday morning in the person of 'O'hag,' the Chinese giant.

THE EPSON RACES. LONDON, May 24.—At Epson today the race for the Royal stakes handicap was won by 'Lowland Chief,' 'Sweetheart' 2nd.

Mr. C. P. Brown, Crown Land Agent, Sault Ste. Marie, writes: 'Two or three of my friends and myself were recommended to try Northrop & Lyman's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda...

COST OF THE DOMINION ELECTIONS. OTTAWA, May 22.—Sir Hector Langevin laid on the table of the House today a return showing all the sums paid to defray the expenses of the Dominion elections in June last.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—Safely and securely when the severities of winter have yielded to the genial spring, invalids should make a determined effort to regain their lost health...

AN IMPORTANT DECISION. WASHINGTON, May 23.—The Treasury Department rules that there is no law preventing Canadian vessels clearing from Canadian American ports and transferring passengers at intermediate points.

TERRIBLE SUFFERINGS. Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.—I have a friend who suffered terribly. I purchased a bottle of your 'Favorite Prescription' and, as a result of its use, he is perfectly well.

THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE. A CATHOLIC DOCUMENT. The Declaration of Independence was written by young Jefferson, who, though not a Catholic, penned a Catholic document for every word of it breathes Catholic sentiments.

PARSONS' PURGATIVE PILLS

MAKE NEW RICH BLOOD. And will completely change the blood in the entire system in three months. Any person who will take 1 Pill each night from 1 to 12 weeks, may be restored to sound health...

DIPHTHERIA. JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT. (For Internal and External Use). CROUP, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS. JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT. Instantaneously relieves these terrible diseases. It will positively cure influenza cases out of ten.

MAKE HENS LAY. JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT. KERRY, WATSON & CO., WHOLESALE AGENTS, MONTREAL.

A PERFECTLY RELIABLE ARTICLE FOR HOUSEHOLD USE. COOK'S FRIEND BAKING POWDER. It is a preparation of pure and healthy ingredients, used for the purpose of raising and leavening, calculated to do the best work at least possible cost.

HEALTH FOR ALL. HOLLOWAY'S PILLS. This Great Household Medicine ranks Amongst the Leading Necessaries of Life. These Famous Pills Purify the BLOOD, and most powerfully, yet soothingly, on the Liver, Stomach, Kidneys & Bowels.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT. Its Searching and Healing Properties are Known Throughout the World. FOR THE CURE OF Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Old Wounds, Sores and Ulcers!

DR. J. L. LEPROTHON. 287 ST. ANTOINE STREET. 45 0. DR. KANNON, O.M.D., M.O.P.S. Late of Children's Hospital, New York, and St. Peter's Hospital, Annapolis, Md. 18-6.



LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND. It is a Positive Cure for all the various diseases and ailments which are common to our best female population.

It will cure entirely the worst form of Female Complaints, all ovarian troubles, irregularities of menstruation, fainting and dizziness, and the consequent spinal weakness...

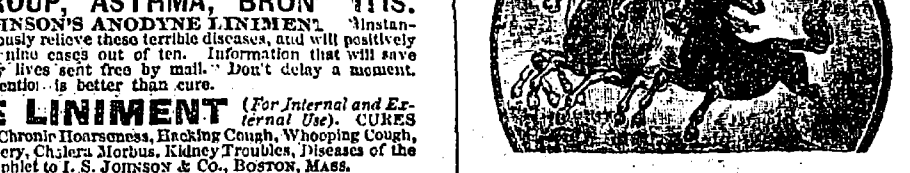
THE PROVINCIAL OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL. Superior Court. Dame Marie-Anne Veillette, of St. Jean Baptiste Village, wife of Amable Frigon...

Sawing Made Easy With the Monarch Lightning Saw! Sent on 30 Days Test Trial. A boy 16 years old can saw logs and cut timber in any wood with the MONARCH LIGHTNING SAW...

AMBER SUGAR CANE MACHINERY. NEW PARAGON SCHOOL DESKS. M. BEATTY & SONS, WELLS, ONT. Early Amber Cane Seed imported from the Berny States. Send for Catalogue and Prices.

CONSUMPTION.

Combine the choicest cathartic principles in medicine, in proportions accurately adjusted to secure activity, certainty, and uniformity of operation. This is the result of years of careful study and practical experiment...



AVYR'S PILLS are an effective cure for Constipation or Costiveness, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Loss of the appetite, Pain in the Stomach and Bowels, Headache, Loss of Memory, Numbness, Biliousness, Jaundice, Rheumatism, Eruptions and Skin Diseases, Dropsy, Tumors, Worms, Neuralgia, Colic, Gripes, Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Gout, Headaches, and other ailments of the Liver, and all other diseases resulting from a disordered state of the digestive apparatus.

While gentle in their action, these PILLS are the most thorough and searching cathartics that can be employed, and never give pain unless the bowels are inflamed...

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Sold by all Druggists Everywhere.

30 DAYS TRIAL. DR. DYER'S VOLTAIC BELL. BEFORE - AND - AFTER! Electric Appliances are sent on 30 Days' Trial to MEN ONLY, YOUNG OR OLD.

IT'S A LEADING LONDON FLYING ESTABLISHMENT IN THE CURE OF FITS. ALEX. ROSS' DEPILOATORY. Removes hair from the face, neck and arms without injury to the skin, and is recommended by the highest medical authorities.

BUCKEYE BELL FOUNDRY. Manufacture those celebrated BELLS and BELL FOUNDRIES. List and circular sent free. Address: HENRY McNEELY & CO., BOSTON, MASS., U.S.A.

CATHOLIC COLONIZATION - IN MINNESOTA. For Circulars of Information, for 1883, on MINNESOTA CATHOLIC COLONIZATION, address Province of Quebec, District of Montreal, No. 241, Superior Court, Dame Marie-Anne Veillette, of St. Jean Baptiste Village...

BUCKEYE BELL FOUNDRY. Manufacture those celebrated BELLS and BELL FOUNDRIES. List and circular sent free. Address: HENRY McNEELY & CO., BOSTON, MASS., U.S.A.

THE TROY MENEELY BELL FOUNDRY. Clinton H. Meneely Bell Company, TROY, N.Y. Manufacture a superior quality of Bells. Oldest Workmen. Greatest Experience. Largest Trade. Special attention given to Church Bells. Illustrated Catalogue mailed free.



CORONATION OF THE CZAR.

Brilliant scene in the Russian Capital. Details of the ceremony. The Emperor and Empress of Russia in the Kremlin. The proclamation of amnesty.

Moscow, May 27.—At seven o'clock this morning the inauguration of the magnificent ceremonies attendant on the coronation of the Emperor and Empress of Russia was announced by the ringing of hundreds of bells and by the thunders of artillery.

THE DIPLOMATIC CORPS here assembled at his mansion and were conveyed thence to the Kremlin in superbly equipped coaches, richly gilt harness and coats of arms.

THE IMPERIAL PROCESSION started, it was made known to those inside the Cathedral by the renewed ringing of bells, by acrobatic music from the score of bands, and by the shouts of those outside.

NET BY THE EMPRESS, wearing the white uniform of the Imperial Guards, and by the Empress dressed in the Russian national costume of black velvet, richly embroidered with diamonds, girdled with a belt of precious stones.

THESE OF IVORY AND SILVER Alexander occupied the historical throne of the Czar Vladimir, while the Empress was seated in an armchair gilded and encrusted with jewels.

THE CORONATION. After their majesties had been seated, the Metropolitan of Novgorod asked the Emperor in a loud, distinct voice, "Are you a true believer?" and was answered in a clear voice with the Lord's Prayer and the Apostle's Creed of the Greek Church.

THE CROWN OF RUSSIA, who placed it on his own head and, assuming the sceptre and orb, took his seat on the throne. He then returned the insignia of his title to the dignitaries appointed to receive them, and called the Empress, who knelt before him.

THESE THEIR CONGRATULATIONS to their majesties. The Emperor then knelt and recited a prayer, at the end of which the clergy and all present knelt before the Emperor. The Bishop of Moscow said aloud, on behalf of the nation, a prayer for the happiness of their majesties.

LEFT THE CATHEDRAL, wearing their crown and mantles, the Emperor also bearing the sceptre and orb. After praying in the Cathedral of Michael the Archangel their majesties returned to the palace, and followed by the procession, which presented a most splendid appearance than that which escorted them to the Cathedral, being now augmented by the gorgeous state carriages of the Imperial family.

THE IMPERIAL BANQUET began at 3.30 p.m. in the hall called the Granovitaya Palace. This hall was specially restored for the occasion and was splendidly decorated. The Emperor and Empress wore crowns, sat at separate tables, on thrones of unequal height.

THE CZAR'S MANIFESTO was issued at six o'clock this evening, and is a document of very considerable length. It was signed by the printing office to obtain copies for personal which caused a great rejoicing. The Czar has addressed the following RESCRIPT TO M. DE GIERSE,

THE COST of the coronation is estimated at two million pounds, which will be covered by the issue of treasury bills. Only thirteen newspaper correspondents were allowed inside of the cathedral during the ceremony, six Russian and seven foreign. The latter including one English and one American.

THE EMPRESS'S PRAYER. Rear Admiral Ba dwin, representing the American navy, was in the group of special envoys, including Gen. Wolsley and others. After the coronation ceremony was concluded the Czar prayed as follows: "O Lord God of our fathers, King of Kings, who created all things by Thy Word and by Thy Wisdom, mostest man, who rulest the world in holiness and in justice, Thou hast chosen me to be judge over Thy people, I confess Thine unspeakable watchfulness over me and bow down with thanksgiving before Thy Majesty. Do Thou, O Lord and Suler, support me in my appointed task, inspire me with wisdom and guide me in the great service. Let the wisdom that is before Thy throne be with me; let it descend upon me from Thy holy dwelling place, that I may know what is agreeable in Thine eyes and righteousness of Thy commandments. May my heart be in Thy hand, that I may direct all things to the benefit of my people confided unto my charge and unto Thy Glory, so that I may answer Thee in the day of judgment without shame, by the grace and bounty of Thine only son, to be blessed by him and by Thy holy sanctified and creative spirit, ever and ever.—Amen."

An insurance agent named Pyle, in running fell over the stile, St. Jacobs Oil gave relief. And the pain was so brief. He got up and said: "I should smile."

Tom Carroll, a hydraulic miner of Westington, Nevada County, Nev., weighs over 400 pounds, is 5 feet 4 1/2 inches high, measures 44 inches around the chest and 152 around the biceps, and can put out 204 pounds with one arm and with a strap raise 1,900 pounds. He is only 25 years old.

Beware of Imitations. Since Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil has become celebrated, a number of unprincipled persons have been endeavoring to palm off Electron and Electric Oil for the genuine Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE. In the local money market the rates of discount remain firm and unchanged with a little more demand from commercial borrowers. Prime mercantile paper is negotiated at 6 1/2 to 7 1/2 as to name and date, and call loans are obtained at 6 1/2 and 6 in the open market.

COMMERCIAL. WEEKLY REVIEW—WHOLESALE MARKETS. The position of affairs is much the same as before. Maritime operations are being carried on to a greater scale, but business generally is flat. The greatest anxiety is beginning to be felt within a wide area of the mercantile world regarding the condition of the growing wheat crop, which recent advices from many of the winter wheat sections of Canada report as very unfavorable, but we trust they will prove as premature and deceptive as they have done on several former occasions, when the crop outlook has been depicted quite as gloomily as at present.

MONTEAL CATTLE MARKET. At Messrs. Auer & Kennedy's yards, Point St. Charles, the offerings of shipping cattle were considerably in excess of the demand. Under these circumstances, together with unfavorable cables, a dull and weak market resulted, and the sales made were at lower figures.

MONTEAL HORSE MARKET. The supply is inadequate; demand brisk. At the Horse Exchange, Point St. Charles, most of the receipts are quickly taken at good figures. Mr. Kimball, the Manager, reports the following transactions since Thursday: One pair grey mares at \$325; one pair blacks (horse and mare) at \$385; one chestnut horse at \$160; one bay horse at \$125; one chestnut horse at \$160; one pair spotted greys at \$250; one roan mare at \$175; one chestnut mare at \$200; one chestnut horse at \$107.50; and one grey imported stallion, named "Prince of Wales," at \$1,800, the latter to go to Campbellford, Ont.

BEARING IN MIND! Ladies will please bear in mind that our RUBBER WATERPROOF CIRCULARS are the best shapes, and our prices are lower than other houses are selling inferior qualities.

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THE FOLLOWING BOOKS

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D. & J. SADLER & CO.

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TERMS CASH WITH ORDERS.

DOMINION LINE OF STEAMSHIPS

Running in connection with the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada.

Table with columns for destinations (ONTARIO, QUEBEC, etc.) and dates.

DATES OF SAILING. From Quebec to Liverpool: 19th May.

From Quebec to Liverpool: 19th May. From Quebec to Montreal: 22nd May.

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UNEQUALLED IN TONE, TOUCH, WORKMANSHIP AND DURABILITY.

WILLIAMS KNABE & CO. Nos. 204 and 206 West Baltimore Street, Baltimore. No. 112 Fifth Avenue, N. Y.

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No. 245 NOTRE DAME STREET. CHURCH ORNAMENTS.

All kinds of Altar Vestments, Statues of every description, Sacred Vases, Altar Wines, and Cassocks made to order.

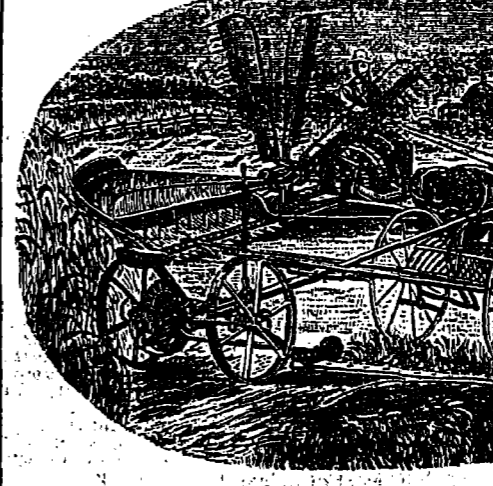
Be careful in addressing your letter. 2300

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Needing any FARM IMPLEMENT

And the BEST OF ITS KIND WILL SAVE MONEY

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