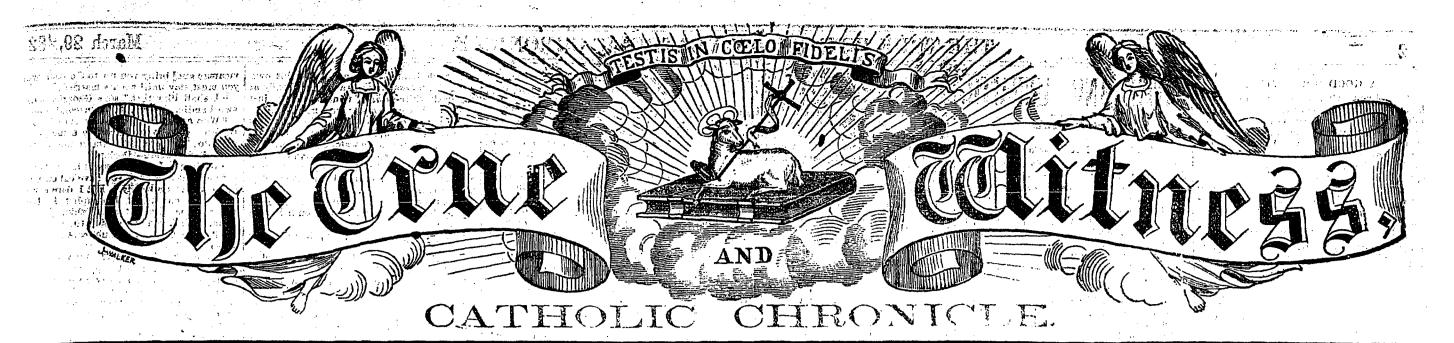
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# VOL. XXXII.—NO. 33.

# MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY. MARCH 29, 1882.

## THE ANNUNCIATION.

Through the noisy din of ages, Borne on Time's impetuous wings, Comes to-day a song of gladness, Tis a child-like maid that sings.

See ! the Angel there before her Lowly bows, as her meek word Breaks upon the trembling stillness-"Behold the hand-maid of the Lord."

Ab : what glory shines around her, Purer than the sun's bright rays, While her soul on song's glad pinions Bursts into prophetic praise.

Come, ye waiting nations, listen ! And behold the Virgin mild; She is hlees'd, now and forever, Blees'd, thrice blessed, tbrough her child.

Come, around her altars kneeling, Raise your throbbing human hearts. Lay them at her feet in silence, Pierced by sin and sorrow's darts.

Nay, no words of yours are needed, Love and sorrow have no voice; But a mother's heart knows all things, She will soon bid yours rejoice.

Only come to-day and hail her, Like the Angel "full of srace," Though your voice be weak and trembling, It shall pierce through time and space.

For 'twill join the clarion chorus, Raising over hills and plains, Blessed i blessed i till its echo Rings through Heaven in scraph's strains.

BELLELLE.

IRELAND The Land War. THE IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT

LONDON, March 23. -- Mr. Gladstone moved an additional annuity of £10,000 for Prince Leopold, and a pension of £6,000 a year for the widow in the event of his death.

Mr. Storey (Badical) objected to spending the public money in support of titled idle-2668.

Messrs. Labouchere, Broadhurst, and Healy (advanced Liberals) opposed the grant. The motion passed by 387 to 42.

Mr. Brennan, late Secretary of the Land Keague, has been removed from Kilmainham juli to Kilkenny.

Mr. Quinn, Assistant-Secretary of the Land League, has been removed from Kilmainham

gaol to Armagh. An address of congratulation to Archbishop McCabe from the Irish members of Parliament is being prepared, and the Land League members refuse their signatures. Egan, Treasurer of the Land League has the division. received during the past month £22,000 from the branches of the League in the United States and the English Colonies.

tinual disturbances in Galway between the 88th Regiment (Connaught Bangers) and the 84th English Regiment. On Thurs-day night the Connaughts, assisted by the mob, attacked a picket of the English and cheered for Ireland. Several bayonet wounds were received on both sides.

LONDON, March 27.—The O'Donoghus, M.P. for Tralee, replying to Mr. Justin McCarthy's circular to the Home Bulers, urging them to vote against the cloture, says the defeat of Gladstone's Ministry would be a fatal blow to the best interests of Ireland. The O'Dohoghue considers if wise consels had prevailed Ireland would already be contented, and the cloture is legitimate and necessary to the assertion of power.

LONDON, March 27 .-- Mr. McCoan (Home Bule), member for County Wicklow, gave notice in the House of Commons, that he would move an address in favor of the liberation of the imprisoned suspects. Mr. Healy (Advanced Liberal), member for Wexford borough gave notice that he would oppose such a request for clemency.

LONDON, March 27 .- A despatch from Ireland reports that a disguised band cut off the nose of a man because in a Poor Law Guardian contest he canvassed in opposition to the candidate of the Land Leaguers.

A deperate affray occurred at Ologhan, Ireand, between soldiers and emergency men. The latter discharged their revolvers. Several arrests were made. Attempts were made yesterday to blow up the house of the agent of Lord Clonbeck's estate with dynamita. The inmates were injured and the house partly demolished, but no arrests were made. LONDON, March 27 .--- In consequence of the failure of the emigration clause of the Land Act, infinential persons in London are about to start a scheme for the promotion of emi-gration from the west and south of Ireland. London, March 27 .- In the House of Commons this evening, Mr. Gladstone, replying to Mr. Healy, said :- The liberation of some suspects to enable them to attend to private business, forms no precedent for liberating Parnell, Dillon and O'Kelly, that they may participate in a division upon cloture. The debate was resumed on the cloture recolutions.

Mr. McUarthy (Home Buler) said there had been no sort of conspiracy or conciliation between the Home Rulers and Conservatives. If the latter came into power they would introduce doubly severe measures of coercion and Home Rulers would be unable to charge them with breach of faith.

Mr. Gladstone said he believed it was the general feeling of the House that the division should be taken on Thursday. Mr. Bright moved the adjournment of the

ST. PATRICK'S V

In St. Patrick's Church, Quebec, on St. Patrick's Day, the Revd. Father James Callaghan, of Montreal, preached the following sermon :---

"He hath not done in like manner to every nation: 20th verse, 147th Psalm."

Catholic has for his faith, there is upon earth nothing that holds so imperious a sway over his affections as his nationality, and after the flag of his Church no other does he unfurl to the winds with more honor and pride than the green, fisg of his country. Yes, his grand motto has ever been : "My church, my country." Catholic Ireland has been for upwards of fourteen hundred years a most constant and most unswerving advocate of the Christian principle of union between Church and State, and has sanctioned again and again by her example, and even by her blood, the happy and salutary dependence of the principles of her nation upon the immutable and unchanging principles of the Roman Catholic Church. From the moment St. Patrick ingrafted the dear little Shamrock of Erin upon the majestic tree of the Church the interests and affections of Ireland and of Bome became so happily and so inseparably united as to prove invincible to most despairing effects to weaken or destroy this sacred alliand this subordination of rational to Catholic government are the chief sources of Ireland's glory and Ireland's happiness. But all the other nations of the earth do not dear brethren, resemble you in this regard ; no, in the words of my text, "He hath not done in like manner to every nation." Sovialism, Nihilism and Communism, the most formidable enemies of modern society, have boldly attacked the principles of this union and subordination, drawn thousands of deluded mortals into their ranks, blasted virtue in its roots, flung society into an anyss of intellectual misery and mortal depravity and made kings and emperors tremble upon their debats. Mr. Sexton announced that he had re-ceived a telegrom from Messrs. Parnell, Dillon and O'Kelly, stating they had asked Mr. Forster for narmission to be present at Nibilists and the Communists in a letter written on the 28th September, 1879, and addressed to all the Patriarchs, Primates, Archbishops and Bishops of the Catholic world, and inviter, in the following terms, the princes of the earth to regard the Catholic Church as their mistress : "We rise up again with emotion," he writes, "to implore them in the name of their own interest and of the safety of their states, and to conjure them to take for their Mistress the Courch that has had so large a part in the public prosperity of nations and to acknowledge that the relations between government and religion are so closely connected that whatever is taken away from the latter, diminishes so much the more the submission of the subjects and net meeting because he declined to approve the majesty of power. His voice of truth, dear brethern, is the same voice that has been heard above all other voices for the last eighteen hundred years and more. St. Pat-rick obeyed it; his children obeyed it. Well voice, yet he voted with those who approved may the disciples of your glorious Apostle but leading members of the Orange Execuand Patron Saint and the noble descendants of a nation of martyrs be proud of your ancestors. May you in following to-day the recital of his and their maguauimous deeds be prompted to tread generously during life in the same path of sacrifice and of loyalty to the cause of the Church. And you, my Lord. whose august presence to-day in our midst contributes so largely to heighten the beauty and the grandeur of our religious and national fastivity, you, whose voice is the faithful and plous echo of the infallible volce of the Vatican may you lift up your eyes to heaven and bless every the Order has been such as to carefully conword which I am about to pronounce before the altar of God in honor of the Church, St. Patrick and Ireland. St. Patrick was born about the year 377 when such lights as Augustine, Jerome, Ambrose, Hilary, Leo and Paulinus adorned their brilliant lustre sround the cradle of ecclesisetical history. Under the wise and gentle administration of Calphurnius, his father, and of Couchessa, his mother, his youthful mind and heart received at an early age the deep and salutary impres-sions of a Obristian and Catholic education. At the age of sixteen he was torn away from his native home and carried into captivity. Erin, the first flower of the earth and the first gem of the sea, opened out her proverbially hospitable shores to the young exile. The five or six years which he spent in the mountains of the North of Ireland were occuped by him in the exercise of prayer ; in the practice of self-denial and mortification : in the observation of Irlsh character, manners and customs, and finally in the study of the Irish language, every accent of which recalls the melodious notes of the harp of Erin's bard and minstrel. The knowledge of the Celtic language and a thorough

## rounded with the brightness of celes-HIGHLY IMPORTANT FROM ROMI tial glory, approaches him and says :-"I am Victricius." Victricius then hands him a letter; Potrick openes it and upon its first page reads with astonishment and surprise these ever memorable words, "The voice of the Irish." As he continues reading be hears distinctly the earnest and fervent prayer of the inhabitants, who lived close

to the wood of Foclut, "We entrest thee, holy youth, return amongst us and teach us the way of the Lord." Scarcely was Patrick apprized of his future apostleship by the Hea- Their names are as follows : vonly ambassador when a burning and the being desire pervades his en-tire being, urging him to go and to communicate the glad ticings of salva-tion to his nation of choice whose noble and generous disposition of mind and heart had endeared it to him, but whose pagan and superstitious ideas and feelings had wrung many a bit-ter tear from his youthful eye during the long days of his captivity. A long novitate, however, was requisite beforehand. As the Apostles before going out upon the important work of the spiritual conquest of the world had in the school of their divine Master acquired the knowledge of sternal truth and drunk deep at the fountain-head of good and undying love of God,

so Patrick before undertaking the reformation of Pagon Ireland, progressed in the different branches of ecclealastical learning and perfected himself in the love of Jesus most eminent saints of God and the most skillfal masters of spirituality of that peried of the Church's history. St. Martin of Tours, and St. Germain of Auxerre, the two greatest luminaries of learning and holiness that have shone in the Church of France in that or in any subsequent epoch of her ecclesiagtical career were the two dignitaries to whom after God, is due the high degree of science and piety which the Apostle and patron of Ireland ever afterwards displayed throughout the entire course of his evangelical labors. Patrick was ordained descon and priest and consecrated bishop, but no one on earth, except the Roman Fontiff, could create him the Apostle of Ireland. Christ, being the originator and founder of His universal Church, exercised alone while on earth the power of sending missionaries to preach the Gospel througbout the world. To bring the entire nations of the universe under the law of Christianity, he selected an adequate number of Apostles and conferred upon each of them an unlimited jurisdiction. "Go now, therefore." He said to them, "teach ve all nations." This extraordinary power,

though with the generality of the Apostles

# PRICE FIVE CENTS

# A MONTH'S MIND TRIBUTE.

Lovingly fold the idle hands Over the pulseless breast; Long years of earthly toll they've seen, But now for aye they rest.

Gently from that calm forehead Smooth back the silver hair. Four score years of wandering here Has left her wondrous fair.

Oh, ye who watched beside her These last sad days of pain; Ye who loved her so fondly, Wish her not back again.

Those days of trial are o'er; Now at last she is free from pain, And happy for evermore.

Better, far better for her

How lonely on earth she has left them, A few more years to roam; Yet they know the walting can't be long. Ere they meet in their heavenly home.

TO THE MEMORY OF MRS. E. REED.

THE NAMES OF NEW CARDINALS THAT WILL SHORT-LY BE FROCLAIMED BY THE NEXT CONSIS. TORY.

Roms, March 7 .- The Sacred College is

about to be increased by the nomination of seven new members, in the next consistory, which will probably take place on March 31.

Monsignor Pietro Lassgoi, Secretary of the Congregazione Consistoriale. Monsignor Angelo Jacobini, Assessor of

Santo Ufisio and cousin of Card. Jacobini, Secretary of State. Monsignor Francisco Bicci, now major-

domo of his holiness. His Grace the most reverend Edward Mc.

Cabe, archbishop of Dublin and primate of Ireland.

His Grace Charles Martial Allemand La-vigerie, archbishop of Algiers. His Grace Monsignor Dominic Agostini,

patriarch archbiahop of Venice. His Grace Monsignor Joachim Lluchy

Garriga, archbishop of Seville. By the appointment of Monsignor Ricci as a cardinal, the place of majordomo will be-come vacant. It will be filled by the present

maestro di camera, Monsignor Macchi. The place of maestro di camera, vacated by Monsignor Macchi's promotion, will very Christ under the guidance and direction of the likely be filled by Monsignor Agapito Panici, now nuncio in Holland.

The nunciate in Holland will be occupied by Monsignor Gluseppe Spoloerini, now locum tenens of the Munich nunciate, which will be very soon occupied by its proper possessor, Monsignor Angelo di Pietro, who has lately arrived from Brazil.

The Pope has lately directed the attention ot several eminent clergymen to the following questions:

Why the Catholio newspapers are generally speaking, so inefficient, and so seldom self supporting?

Which is the best way to employ journalism in support of the church? What should be done in order that the

Catholic papers throughout the whole world may become strong and powerful as the secular papers are ?

The problem is seriously studied by the most eminent publiciat connected with the Vatican, and some communications to the bishops of the whole world is expected, calling their attention to the fact that as the press has become, in the hands of the enemies of religion and society, a powerful lever of destruction, so it must become, in the hands of the bishops, a great factor for religious and

OBITUARY.

AMERICAN CITIZENS IN FOREIGN PRISONS

M.W.

GREAT MASS MEETING CALL ED IN NEW YORK.

MR. ROBINSON'S THREAT TO IN-PEACH LOWELL.

NEW YORK, March 25, 1882.

The following appears in to-day's papars :---To the Cilizens of New York City :

It having become a matter of international notoriety that there are now held in English prisons a number of men who are oitizens of this Republic, some of whom, unconvicted of any crime, have been in confinement for a year or more (and how much longer they may be immured—or, for that matter, whether tney shall ever breathe the air of liberty again -is something which no one but the jallers

can speak of with knowledge;) And in view Of the fact that all of these men protest their innocence, and have re-peatedly demanded a trial, without avail, to which they are entitled as American citizens, it becomes the duty of the United States Government to domand of Great Britain the proof of their guilt, or their immediate release, as per Act of Congress, passed July 27 1868. viz. :---

"Whenever it is made known to the Prestdent that any citizen of the been unjustly deprived of his liberty by or under the authority of any foreign government, it shall be the duty of the President forthwith to demand of that government the reasons of such imprisonment; and, if it appear to be wrongful and in violation of the rights of American citizenship, the Precident shall forthwith dsmand the release of such citizen, and if the release so demanded is unreasonably delayed or refused, the President shall use such means, not amounting to acts of war, as he may think necessary and proper to obtain or effectuste the release; and all the facts and proceedings relative thereto shall, as soon as practicable, be communicated by the President to Uongress.' -- [Revised Statutes of the United States, Section 2,001.] In accordance with the spirit of this law, as men loving justice and having regard for the honor of the American name, we hereby unite in a call to the citizens of New York, ierespective of political opiulons, to meet in grand demonstration at Cooner Institute Monday evening, April 3, to voice American sentiment, to protest against the arbitrary action of the British Government, and demand that that our Government extend to these men the full protection that their allegiance to it guarantees. HON. WILLIAM R. GRACH. Mayor of New York. CHARLES A. DANA, of New York Sun.

SERMON OF FATHER JAMES CALLAGHAN. (From the Quebec Telegroph.)

Next to the undying love which an Irish

The London Standard says that Mr. Forster has gone to Dublin for the purpose of consulting the Prison Board in regard to a relaxation of the confinement of the "suepects."

The debate on the Cloture resolutions in the English House of Commons was ogain adjourned. Last evening a motion by Mr. Sexton for a call of the House was rejected by 90 to 22.

Mr. Gladstone, acknowledging the receipt of Charles Russel's memorial in favor of enabling the Land Court to make its decisions retrospective so far as they concern arrears of rent and to grant loans to tenants for the payment of arrears, writes that the document will receive the anxious and careful attention due its importance and those who signed it. DUBLIN, March 26 .- At Rathdowney, Queens

County, on Saturday Bev. Father Feelan was prosecuted for using seditious language. The charge was that he read at a meeting a paper purporting to be a statement of the bishop. of, Nevada that if he had been imprisoned as a suspect he would issue a manifesto calling the people to arms; instead of urging them to pay no rent. The magistrates ordered Father Feehan to be fined £400 bail or go to prison fer six months. Father Feehan refused to give ball, and was taken to Maryborough prison, twenty miles across country, escorted by cavalry and infantry, the authorities fearing collision with the populace if he were taken by railway. Bathdowney was crowded with troops and police during the hearing, and the people were forbidden to assemble. ) On arrival of Father Feehan at Maryborough the tradesmen closed their shops, although it was market day.

Thirty men on Friday attacked the house ot a farmer suspected of paying rent near Thurles. While the party were firing shots into the house three ambushed policemen fired upon the moonlighters, who fied, and were pursued. The policemen fired twenty rounds of buckshot at them. The road was stained with blood for half a mile, and one of the attacking party was found mortally know what a prince was like, as he had never Wounded. Lownow, March 26.—Heffernan, postmaster

at New Pallas, suspected of paying rent, has assorted that the grant to the Princess Louise been brutally beaten by an armed party. was made without opposition, he drew His condition is precatious.

Bishop Moran has written Father Feehan, severing his connection with the parish of Rathdowney.

An address of congratulation to Archbishop McCabe from the Irish members of Mr. Fawcett, who now, as Cabinet Ministers, Parliament is being prepared. The Land occupied the Government bench beside the League members refues their si natures.

The Standard rays Mr. Forster has gone to Dublin for the purpose of consulting with the Prison Board in regard to a relax. ation of the confinement of the "suspects."

Mr. Patrick Egan, the treasurer of the Land Lesgue, has received during the past month at a meeting of members in the House of Com-£22,000 from the branches of the Lesgue mons, it was resolved to call a special meet-In the United ... States and the English ing of the Olub for the purpose of abolishing colonies.

the division, and had undertaken to refrain from any other political action during their absence from prison, and to surrender after

Mr. Sexton asked whether permission would be granted ?

The Speaker ruled the question disorderly. The Parnellites continued the debate, declaring if fair play was not granted they would use all the forms of the House to obstruct debate.

FOLITICAL GOSSIP, FROM LONDON.

London, March 25th. - The discussion on the county franchise was chiefly notable for the line taken by Mr. Goschen. He was excluded from the official presence at the Cabiof the county franchise measure. Before 'Tuesday's debate it was whispered that he intended to announce his conversion. He stoke, but only excused himself for his bad the proposal. His action is regarded as significant. If he has accepted the con-victions of his party, this is an impor-tant incident, involving prospective tant incident, involving prospective changes in the Cabinet. Mr. Gladstone is expected before long to give up the Chancellorship of the Exchequer, and Mr. Goschen's action clears the way for his ad-mission to Downing street. The Liberal party would hall his accession with delight. The Irish party maintain an ingenious opposition to the appointment of several sessional committees on account of Mr. Parnell's absence. Mr. Parnell was previously on these committees. The Public Accounts Committee which deals with vouchers for national expenditure is generally nominated early in the session. This year the nomination is blocked by Messrs, Power and Biggar, because Mr. Shaw's name is substituted for Mr. Parnell's. The result is that votes on accounts are taken without the accounts to which the estimates refer being examined by this committee. In brief there is no parlia-mentary andit. The committee for printing is in similar plight.

s is similar plight. Lownow, March 25.—A lively discussion aross over the proposed additional yearly al-lowance of £10,000 to Prince Leopold. Mr. Labouchere, leading the opposition, was seconded by Mr. Healy, who said he did not seen one. Mr. Gladstone protested against the violence of the speeches, and when he was made without opposition, he drew down confusion on the heads of his colleagues. Mr. Peter Taylor contradicted the Prime Minister, stating that he had voted against the grant in the re-spectable company of Mr. Chamberlain and acquaintance with the religions, politi-oal and social life of the Irish people, Prime Minister. Another parliamentary flutwere among the many immense advantages ter was caused by the overwhelming blackwhich God had in store for His future serpalling of two of Mr. Chamberlain's brothers vant when He snatched him from his fond parents' embrace and cast him upon the arm of a stranger. They were indeed the for the Beform Club, the nominations being made by Mr. Chamberlain and Mr. Bright. The feeling on the subject was so strong that | natural preliminaries, to the easy introducn the United States and the Roglish ing of the Olub for the purpose of abolishing conversion had arrived. Then followed a Omnge measures laid before them by the such astion would almost runn agriculture, sary is and that the remaining condicates the remaining condicates. The second of a committee the remaining condicates.

Obrist over the kingdom of the Church to remain as permanent and as immoveable as the rock upon which her sacred edifice has been erected and by Him to be handed down (Continued on Fourth Page.)

And Its Position in the Political World.

THE ORANGE SOCIETY

LONDON, March 23 - A mass meeting of the Orangemen of Londou and East Middlesex took place here this atternoon, having for its object the emancipation of the Order from the political fetters with which it has bitherto been bound. The proceedings of the meeting were, of course, to a certain extent, secret,

tive of both these sections gave assurance that the action of the meeting and the vote on the resolutions pre-cented were unanimous, there being no dissenting voice in the well-filled Orange Hull. Mr. George Watson, of London, District Grand Master ; W. H. Clarke, of London East, Secretary of the East Middlesex District, and other leading spirits say they are in downright | March 22nd from a rheumatic attack. Some earnest, and ready to stand or fail by the ac- | years ago he was one of the most properous tion they have taken. It would seem that

ceal their development. At the District meeting, held on Monday night, the follow-ple of bringing out a candidate for the Do-minion or Local Legislature for the city and East Middlesex respectively for the House of Commons and the Provincial Legislature, and that a committee be appointed to select suitable candidates, and to report to the county mass meeting to be held on Thursday next. . The committee, consisting of Messers. W W. Fitsgerald, George Watson and W. H. Clarke, made their report at the mass meeting, when the following resolutions were unanimously carried :---

1. That, we the Orangemen of the city of London and county of East Middlesex select candidates to represent the riding in both the Dominion and Provincial Legislatures, and tee appointed by this meeting for that purpose may bring forward. 2. That W. W. Flizgerald, of the city of

riding of East Middlesex in the coming election, and that a committee wait on him to ascertain his decision in the matter.

An Executive Committee was appointed to carry out these resolutions. The reason assigned for nominating but one candidate, and

Sister McNally, of Calumet Island, died in Ottawa on March 23rd.

Mr. Michael Tierney, of Quebec, died aud-denly on March 21st of hearbylisease.

A despatch from Constantinople states that Ruchdi Pasha, Turkish statesman, is dead. Mr. Etienne Laverdiere, of St. Henedia died suddenly on Sunday, March 19, at the age of GO.

Dr. Orville Dewey, a well known Unitarian divine, died on March 21 at Sheffield, Muss., aged SS years.

Mr. Francols Beaubien, formerly wood merchant of Quebec, died anddenly on March 21st at his residence in St. Helen street, in that city.

Lieut.-Colonel Charles Leonidas De Salaberry, of Quebec, last surviving son of Colouel De Salaberry, the hero of Chateauguay, died on the morning of March 24th at the uge of 61 years.

Francis Scorier, a French Canadian veteran of 1812, who served in the Glengarry Fencibles, died on March 24th, aged 93 years and seven months. The deceased had for many years lived in Belleville, Ont.

Mr. Henry G. Gillespie, Assistant City Cierk, Belleville, Ont., died suddenly on merchants in Belleville, and was noted for his exceedingly charitable disposition.

Jas. W. Halliday, belonging to New Glasgow, N. S., died on the train from Bangor about 5 o'clock yesterday morning, March 22nd. Halliday went to California about nine months ago to seek employment, but becoming incurably ill started for home to die. He expired before he reached his fiiends.

It is with great regret we have to record 20:3 death of Mr. Martin Hart, of Osdieux street, which melancholy event took place on Thursday. Mr. Hart was well known and esteemed, both by those with whom he had commercial transactions and the public at large. He was partner in the firm of Hart & Mr. Hart was only 55 years of age when he died.-R. I. P.

Bister La France, who thirty years ago went to Winnipeg with three other Sisters to open the first convent in the Northwest, is dead, pledge ourselves to use every lawful means to at 62 years of age. These early ploneers in secure the return of the nominees of the in the cause of religion performed the journey meeting, or any other nominees the Commit- from Montreal in a birch-bark cance, going from Montreal in a birch-bark cance, going by the Ottawa Biver, Georgian Bay, Lake Superior and water stretches to Winnipeg in 2. That W. W. Fitzgerald, of the city of two months. She was Lady Superior from London, barrister, be requested to contest the 1861 to 1864. Latterly she had been an invalid. The services at the obsequies in St. Boniface Cathedral were very impressive.

> THE CZAB AND THE JEWISH COMMIS-SHE SHON.

ST. PETREBURG, March 23.-It is stated that one for the county, is simply that the that the Czar has refused to confirm the re-Orangemen intend to watch the action of the commendations of the Commission on the tion to Christianity in the Emerald Isle when Conservative and Reform conventions, and Jawish question in favor of compelling Jews Mr. Robinson replied, that that, would the time marked out by Providence for her unless these conventions will support the to quit the rural districts on the ground that make his question of impeachment unneces-

PATRICK FORD, the Irish World.

OSWALD OTTENDORFER,

New York Staats-Zeitung.

WM. HRNEY HURLEBET,

New York World.

HUGH HASTINGS, New York Commercial Advertiser. JOHN MCKNON,

District Attorney.

GRO. M. VAN HOBBEN.

Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, DAVID MOADAN,

Judge of the Marine Court.

WASSINGTON, March 25.-In the House today, Mr. Robinson (New York) called attention to the rule providing that a committee Tuckwell, and father of Mr. Frank J. Hart. | shall report back resolutions calling for departmental information within eight days, and to the fact that the resolution referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs relative to the imprisonment of American citizens in Great Britain had not yet been acted on.

Mr. Williams, chairman of the committee, stated that communication was being constantly had with the Government of Great Britain by the State Department, and it was understood that in a few days the committee would be able to make an intelligent report

on the resolution. port, I shall move an impeachment. 9112

Mr. Wilson stated the resolution had not yet been reported back because the committee desired to obtain all the necessary information. There was no laches on the part of the committee. A state that that would

# THE TRUE WITNESS AND CAPHOLIC CHRONICLE.

# March 29, '82

## A GOOD HOUSEWIFE.

AN CARLE COMMENTS

2

A good housewife, when she is giving he heuse its spring renovating, should beir in mind that the dear inmates of her house are more precions, than many houses, and that their systems need cleansing by purifying the blood, regulating the stomach-and bowels to prevent and cure the diseases arising from spring malaria and missma, and she must know that there is nothing that will do it so perfectly and surely as Hop Bitters, the purest and best of medicines. - Concord (N. H.) Patriot



The TRUE WITNESS has within the past year made an immense stride in circulation, and if the testimony of a large number of our subscribers is not too flattering it may also Haim a stride in general improvement.

This is the age of general improvement and the TRUE WITNESS will advance with it. Rewspapers are starting up around us on all sides with more or less pretensions to public favor, some of them die in their tonder infancy, some of them die of disease of the heart after a few years, while others, though the fewest in number, grow stronger as they advance in years and root themselves all the more firmly in public esteem, which in fact is their life. However, we may criticise Darwins theory as applied to the species there is no doubt it holds good in newspaper enterprises, it is the fittest which survives. The TRUE WITNESS is now what we may term an established fact, it is over 35 years in ex. istence.

But we want to extend its usefulness and its circulation still further, and we want its friends to assist us if they believe this journal to be worth \$1.50 a year, and we think they do. We would like to impress upon their memories that the TRUE WITNESS 13 without exception the cheapest paper of its class on this continent.

It was formerly two dollars per annum in the country and two dollars and a half in the city, but the present proprietors having taken sharge of it in the hardest of times, and knowing that to many poor people a reduction of twenty or twenty-five per cent would mean something and would not only enable the old subscribers to retain it but new ones to enroll themselves under the reduction, they have no reason to regret it. For what they lost one way they gained in another, and they assisted the introduction into Catholic families throughout Canada and the United Btates of a Catholic paper which would defend their religion and their rights.

The TRUE WITNESS is too cheap to offer premiums or " chromos " as an inducement to subscribers, even if they believed in their efficacy. It goos simply on its merits as a journal, and it is for the people to judge whether they are right or wrong.

But as we have stated we want our circulation doubled in 1881, and all we can do to encourage our agents and the public generally is to promise them that, if our effects are seconded by our friends, this paper will be still further enlarged and improved during the coming year.

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

Any one sending us the names of 5 new subscribers, at one time, with the cash, (\$1.50 each) will receive one copy free and \$1.00 each; or 10 new names, with the cash, one copy free and \$2.50.

Our readers will oblige by informing their friends of the above very liberal inducoments to subscribe for the TRUE WITNESS; also by sending the name of a reliable person who will act as agent in their locality for the publishers, and sample copies will be sent on application.

We want active intelligent agents throughont Oanada and the Northern and Western States of the Union, who can, by serving our



"Bats and grinnly owls on noiseless wings" flit to and fro, "and now the nightingale, not distant far, begins her solitary song.

Within, music is sounding, and laughter, and the faint sweet dropping of fountains. Clarissa, moving about among her guests, is looking quite lovely in a pale satin trimmed heavily with old goid. She is happy and quite content though her eyes in spite of her, turn anxiously, every-now and then, to the doorway,

Every one is smiling radiant. Even Dorias, who is waltzing with any one but the woman he desires, is looking gracious all through, and is creating havoc in the bosom of the damsel who has rashly intrusted herself to his care.

Cissy Redmond, in the arms of a cavalryman, is floating round the room, her unutterable little nez retrousse looking even more pronounced than usual. Her face is lit up with pleasurable excitement; to her-as she tells the cavalry-man without hasitation-the evening is "quite too awfully much, don't you know ?" and the cavalry-man understands her perfectly, and is rather taking to her, which is undoubtedly clever of the cavalry-man.

He is now taiking to her in his very best style, and she is smiling-but not at him.

Within the shelter of a door, directly oppoeite, stands Mr. Hastings, and he is answering back her smile fourfold. He will not dance himself-conscience forbidding-yet it pleases him to see his Clissy (as she now is) enjoying herself.

The band is playing "Beautiful Ferns' dreamily, languidly ; and I think at this very moment Mr. Hasting's reverend toes are keeping excellent time to the music. But this, of course, is the barest supposition ; for what human eye can penetrate leather?

The waltz comes to an end, and Dorian. having successfully rid himself of his late partner, draws Georgie's band within his arm and leads her into a conservatory.

Her late partner was a fat, kindly squire, who will dance, but who, at the expiration of each effort to eclipse Terpsichore, feels devontly thankful that his task has come to an end. He is, to say the mildest least of him. exceedingly tiring, and Georgie is rather glad than otherwise that Dorian should lead her into the cool recess where flowers and perfumed tountains hold full sway. She sinks into a seat, and sighs andibly, and looks upward at her companion from half-closed lids. and then. letting them drop suddenly, plays, in a restless fashion, with the large black fan she holds.

Branscombe is stupidly silent; indeed, it hardly occurs to him that speech is necessary. He is gazing earnestly, tenderly, at the small face beside him,----

"A face o'er which a thousand shadows go." minute scrutiny, because presently it raises it- mixed with pain. "I certainly believed you self, and says, coquettishiv .---

"How silent you are! What are you thinking of ?"

" Of you," says Dorian, simply. " What a foolish question | You are a perfect picture in that black gown, with your baby arms and | "It is your fault that we are not dancing now. neck."

murely.

"Yes. It also seems to me that you can not be more than tifteen. You look such a little thing, and so young."

"But I'm not young," says Goorgie, hastily. "I am quite old. I wish you would remember I am nearly nineteen."

"Quite a Noah's Ark sort of person-a fossil of the pre-Adamite period. How I envy you i You are, indeed, unique in your way. Don't ibe angry with me because I said you looked young; and don't wish to be old. looked young There is no candor so hateful, no truth so unpleasing as age." "How do you know ?" demands she, saucily, sweetly, half touched by his tone. You are not yet a Methuselah." Then, " Do you know your brother has come at last? He is very late, isn't he?"

her ceaseless watch, is paling, lading, dying imperceptibly, as though feeling herself soon to be conquered by the sturdy morn. Dorian, who has held himself carefully

aloof from Miss Broughton ever since that last scene, when she had shown herself so un-mindful of him and his just claim to the dance then on the cards, now, going up to her,

says, coldly,..., "I think the next, is our dance. Miss Broughton.

Georgie, who is langhing gayly with Mr. Kennedy, turns her face to his, some surprise mixed with the sweetness of her regard. Never before has he addressed her in such a tone. "Is it ?" she says gently. "I had forgot

ten ; but of course my card will tell."

"One often forgets, and one's card doesn't always tell," replies he, with a smile tinctured with bitterness.

She opens her eyes and stares at him blankly. There is some balm in Gilead, he tells bimself, as he sees she is totally unaware of his meaning. Perhaps, after all, she did forget about that tenth dance, and did not pur, osely fling him over for the man now beside per, who is grinning at her in a supremely idiotic fashion. How he hates a fellow who simplers straight through everythipg, and looks al-

ways as if the world and he were eternally at peace | She flushes softly-a gentle, delicate flush, born of distress, coldness from even an ordinary friend striking like ice upon her heart. She looks at her card confusedly.

"Yes, the next is ours," she says, without raising her eyes; and then the band begins again, and Dorian feels her hand upon his arm, and Kennedy bows disconsolately and disappears amid the crowd.

" Do you particularly want to dance this?" asks Dorian, with an effort.

"No: not much."

"Will you come out into the gardens instead? I want—I must speak to you.' "You may speak to me here, or in the gar

dou, or anywhere," says Georgie, rather frightened by the vehemence of his tone.

She lets him lead her down the stone steps that leads to the shrubberies outside, and from thence to the gardens. The night is still. The waring moonlight clear as day. All things seem calm and full of rest-that deepest rest that comes before the awakening. "Who is your new friend?" asks he, ab-

uptly, when silence any longer has become impossible. "Mr. Kennedy. He is not exactly a friend.

I met him one night before in all my life, and he was very kind to me." " One night?" repeats Dorian, ignoring the

fact that she yet has something more to say. "One night! What an impression "---- unkindly --- " he must have made on that memorable coasion, to account for the very warm reception accorded to him this evening i"

She turns her head away from him, but makes no reply.

"Wby did you promise me that dance if you didn't mean it ?" he goes on, with some-The small face, perhaps, objects to this thing in his voice that resembles passion, in earnest when you promised it to me."

"You believed right; I did mean it. Am not giving it ?" says Georgie, bewildered, her eyes gleaming, large and troubled, in the white light that illumines the sleeping world. I, for my part, would much rather be inside, "Anything else ?" asks Miss Broughton, de- with the music, than out here with you, when you talk so unkindly."

"I have no doubt you would rather be any where than with me," says Dorian, hastily. and of course this new friend is intensely Interesting.

"At least he is not rude," says Miss Bronghton, calmly, plucking a pale green

branch from a laurestinus near her. "I am perfectly convinced he is one of the

few faultless people on earth," says Branscombe, now in a white heat of fury. "I dream of aspiring But yet I think you needn't have given him forth to the evening air. the dance you promised me."

CHAPTER XXIV. But sweeter still than this, than these, than Is first and passionate love; it stands alone." BYRON.

NEXT day is born, lives, grows, deepens; and, as the first cold breath of even declares itself, Dorian rides down the avenue that leads to Gowran.

Miss. Peyton is not at home (he has asked for her as in duty bound), and Miss Broughton is in the grounds somewhere. This is vague. The man offers warmly to discover her and bring her back to the house to receive Mr. Branscombe; but this Mr. Branscombe will not permit. Having learned the direction in which she is gone, he follows it' and glides into a region wherein only fairies should have a right to dwell.

A tangled mass of grass, and blackberry, and fern ; a dying sunlight, deep and tender soit beds of tawny moss. Myriad bluebells are alive, and, spreading themselves, far and wide, in one rich carpetting (whose color puts to shame the tall blue of the hesvenly vault above), make one harmonious blending with their green straight leaves.

Far as the eye can reach they spread, and as the light and wanton wind stoops to caress them, shake their tiny bells with a coquettish grace, and fling forth perfume to him with a lavish will.

The solemn trees, that "seem to hold mystical converse with each other," look down upon the tranquil scene that, season after season changes, fades away and dies, only to return sgain, fairer and fresher then of yore.

The fir trees tower upward and gleam green black against the sky. Upon some top. most boughs the birds are chanting a prean of their own, while through this "wilderness of sweets "----far down between its steep banks (that are rich with trailing ivy and drooping bracken)-runs a stream, a slow, delicious, lawy stream, that glides now over its moss grown stones, and anon flashes through some narrow ravine dark and profound. As it runs it babbles some love song to the pixies that, perchance, are peeping out at it, through their yellow tressee, from shady curves and sunkissed corners.

It is one of May's divinest efforte, a day to make one glad and feel that it is well to be alive. Yet Branscombe, walking through this fairly glen, though conscious of its beauty, is conscious, too, that in his heart he knows a want not to be satisfied until Fate shall again bring him face to face with the girl with whom he had parted so unamiazably the night before.

Had she really meant him not to call today? Will she receive him coldly? Is it even possible to find her in such an absurd place as this, where positively everything seems mixed up together in such a hopeless fashion that one can't see further than one's nose? Perhaps, after all, she is not here, has returned to the house, and is now-

Suddenly, across the bluebells, there comes to him a fresh sweet voice, that thrills him to his very heart. It is here; and there, in the distance, he can see her, just where the sunlight falls athwart the swaying ferns.

She is sitting down, and is leaning forward, having taken her knees well into her embrace. Her broad hat is tilted backward, so that the sunny straggling hair opon her forehead can be plainly seen. Her gown is snowwhite, with just a touch of black at the throat end wrists; a pretty frill of soit babyish lace caresses her throat.

Clear and happy, as though it were a free bird's her voice rises on the wind and reaches Branscombe, and moves him as no other voice ever had-or will ever again have-power to move him.

"There has fallen a splendid tear From the passion-flower at the gale; She is coming, my dove, my dear; She is coming, my life, my fate."

He is quite close to her now ; and she turn-

ing around to him her lovely flower-like face,

At this moment he knows the whole truth.

"I thought I told you not to come," says

"Well what was I to think? You certainly

"Yes; and you found me sitting-au-I was,

dislike people," says Miss Broughton, with

"I didn't steal, I regularly trampled," prc-

Never has she appeared so desirable in his

The kind wind brings the tender passionate

leve-song to him, and repeats it in his oar as it hurries onward : " My dove, my dear." How exactly the words suit her I he says them over r again to himself, almost losing th

Though honestly disgusted with his own want of firmness, he turns and gazes fixedly at the small white-gowned figure standing, just as he had left her, among the purple bells. Yet not exactly as he had left her; her lips

are twitching now, her lids have fallen over her eyes .... Even as he watches the soft lips part, and a smile comes to them-an open, frrepressible smile, that deepens presently into a gay, mischievous laugh, that rings sweetly,

musically upon the sir. It is too much. In a moment he is beside her again, and is gazing down on her with angry eyes.

"Something is amusing you," he says. "Is it me?"

"Yes," says the spoiled beauty, moving back from him, and lifting her lids from her langhing eyes to oast upon him a defiant glance.

"I dare say I do amuse you," exclaims he. wrathfully, goaded to deeper anger by the as though it were the merriest jest in the mockery of her regard. "I have no doubt you can find enjoyment in the situation, but I cannot! I dare say "\_\_passionately\_" you think it capital fun to make me fall in love.

with you .- to play with my heart until you can bind me hand and foot as your slaveonly to fling me aside and laugh at my absurd infatuation when the game has grown old and flavorless."

He has taken her hand whether she will or brilliant. not, and, I think, at this point, almost unconsciously, he gives her a gentle but very decided little shake. came.

"But there is a limit to all things," he goes on, vehemently, "and here, now, at this mo-ment, you shall give me a plain answer to a

plain question I am going to ask you." He has grown very pale, and his nostrils are slightly dilated. She has grown very pale, too, and is shrinking from him. Her lips are white and trembling; her beautiful eyes are large and full of an undefined fear. The passion of his tone has carried her away with it, and has subdued within her all desire for mockery or mith. Her whole face has changed its expression, and has become sad and appealing. This sudden touch of fear and entreaty makes her so sweet that Dorian's anger melts before it, and the great love of which .t was part again takes the upper hand.

as he speaks; but there is a curlons mingling of sadness and longing and uncertainty in his Impulsively he takes her in his arms, and face. Laying one arm round ber, with his draws her near to him, as though he would other hand he draws her head down upon his willingly shield her from all evil and chase breast. the unspoken fear from her eyes.

" Don't look at me like that," he says, earonce," he says, entreatingly. All the gayer -- the gladness-- has gone from his voice only the deep and lasting love remains. E nestly. "I deserve it I know. I should not have spoken to you as I have done but I could not help it. You made me so misersays this, too, hesitatingly as though hall afraid to demand so great a boon. able-do you know how miserable?-that I forget myself. Darling, don't turn from me; speak to me; forgive me!"

says Georgie, kindly; and then she raises he This sudden change from vehement reself from his embrace, and, standing on up proach to as vehement tenderness frightens toe, places both hands upon his shouldersan Georgie just a little more than the anger of a with the utmost calmness lays her lins moment since. Laying ber hand upon his his. chest, she draws back from him ; and he, see-"Do you know," she says a moment late ing she really wishes to get Lway from him, in no wise disconcerted because of the warmt of the caress he has given her in exchange in hers-" do you know I never remember kis instantly releases her.

As if isscinated, however, she never removes her gaze from his, although large tears have risen, and are shining in her eyes.

"You don't hate me? I won't believe that," says Branscombe, wretchedly. "Say yon will try to love me, and that you will surely marry me."

At this-feeling rather lost, and not knowing what else to do -Georgie covers her face with her hands, and bursts out crying. It is now Branscombe's turn to be frighten-

complish it, he will make her all his own, ed, and he does his part to perfection. He is heart and soul. thoroughly and desperately frightened. "I won't say another word," he says, hasto the matter as to tell himself the love is a

tily; "I won't, indeed. My dearest, what on his own side. Instinctively he shrin have I said that you should be so distressed? from such inward confession. It is only whe I only asked you to marry me."

he has parted from her, and is riding quiet "Well, I'm sure I don't know what more homeward through the wistful gloaming, th you could have said," sobs she, still dissolved he remembers, with a pang, how, of all in tears, and in a tone full of injury. thousand and one things asked and answere

"But there wesn't any harm in that," protests he, taking one of her hands from her face one sione had been lorgotten. He has ner desired of her whether she loves him. and pressing it softly to his lips. "It is a sort of thing " (expansively) rest of the music which she is still breathing | day." " Do you do it every day ?" " My life! my fate !" Is she his life, ... his fate? "No; I never did it before. And" (very The idea makes him tremble. Has he set his gently) "you will answer me, won't you? whole heart upon a woman who perhaps can No answer, however, is vouchsafed. never give him hers in return? The depth, " Georgie, say you will marry me." the intensity of the passion with which he re-But Georgie either can't or won't say it; peats the words of her song astonishes and perand Dorian's heart dies within him. plexes him vaguely. is she indeed his fate?

vicarage and bring you up to Gowran, whe you must stay until we are married.

"I shall like that," says Georgie, with sweet smile. "But Mr. Branscombe-"" "Who on earth is Mr. Branscombe?" aske

Dorian. "Don't you know my name yet?" ""1 do. I think it is almost the pretiles namo I ever heard-Dorlan."

" Darling I I never thought it a nice name before; but now that you have called me by it, I can feel its beauty. But I dare say if i had been christened Jehosaphat I should under these circumstances, think just this same. Well, you were going to say ?" " Perhaps Olerissa will not care to have m for so long."

"So long? How long? By the by, pm. haps she wouldn't; so I suppose we had bet. ter be married as soon as ever we can."

"I haven't got any clothes," says Miss Broughton; at which they both laugh gayly world.

"You terrily me," says Branscombe. "La me beg you will rectify such a mistake a soon as possible."

"We have been here a long time," say Georgie, suddenly glancing at the sun, that i almost sinking out of sight behind the solem fire. "It hasn't been ten minutes," says Mi

Branscombe, conviction making his tonen

"Oh, nonsense !" says Georgie. "I am

As it has been barely one, this is rather

sure it must be quite two hours since yo

difficult to endure with equanimity. "How long you have found it," he say

with some regret. He is honestly pained

and his eyes grow darker. Looking at him,

she sees what she has done, and, though ig-

norant of the very meaning of the word "love,

knows that she has hurt him more than h

"I have been happy-quite happy." sh

says," sweetly, coloring warmly as she says it

"You must not think I have found the tim

you have been with me dull or dreary. Only

"I should think any one would miss you,

says Dorian, impulsively. He smiles at he

"At least, before we go, you will kiss m

"Yes; I think I should like to kiss you

ing any one in all my life before, except po

Even at this avowal she does not blush

Were he her brother, or an aged nurse, sh could scarcely think less about the favor th

hal just conferred upon the man who is stand

ing silently regarding her, puzzled and disa

pointed truly, but earnestly registering a ver that sooner or later, if faithful love can a

Not that he has over yet gone so deeply

papa, and Clarisso, and you."

I am afraid Clarissa will miss me."

cares to confess.

interests, serve their own as well and add materially to their income without interfering with their legitimate business.

The TRUE WITNESS will be mailed to clergyman, school teachers and postmasters at \$1.00 per annum in advance.

Parties getting up clubs are not obliged to confine themselves to any particular locality, but can work up their quota from different sowns or districts; nor is it necessary to send all the names at once. They will fulfil all, the conditions by forwarding the names and smounts until the club is completed. We have observed that our paper is, if possible, more popular with the ladies than with the other sex, and we appeal to the ladies, therefore, to use the gentle but irresistible presure of which they are mistresses in our behalf on their husbands, fathers, brothers and sons, though for the matter of that we will take subscriptions from themselves and their eisters and cousins as well. Rate for clubs of five or more, \$1.60 per annum in advance.

Parties subscribing for the TRUE WITHESS between this date and the 31st December, 1881, will receive the paper for the balance of the year free. We hope that our friends or agents throughout the Dominion will make an extra effort to push our circulation. Partics requiring sample copies or further information please apply to the office of THE POST Printing and Publishing Company, 761 Craig street, Montreal, Canada

In conclusion, we thank those of our friends who have responded so promptly and so cheerfully to our call for amounts due, and request those of them who have not, to follow

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C. O. Jacobs, Buffalo, N. Y., says :- " Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil cured him of s bad Buffalo physicians, without relief; but the thinks it cannot be that falter never" are dropping one by one, to shrub, disappears from his gase for the stand still recently and the wall, and then he you go home; tell Mr. Redmond all about it; and the bout it; and the bout it is stand-still. case of piles of eight years' standing, having

"He always is,' says Dorlan.

"And he has brought a friend with him. And who do you think it is?"

"I haven't the faintest idea," says Brans combe, turning a vivid red.

"Why, my Mr. Kennedy !"

"Your Mr. Kennedy ?" reiterates he blank-

ly, his red becoming a crimson of the liveliest hue. "Yes-the dark thin young man I met at Sir John Lincoln's. I dare say I told you

about him ?"

"Yes, you did," says Dorlan, grimly. "I see him over there," pointing airily with her fan through the open conservatory door to a distant wall where many young men are congregated together.

"The man with the nose ?" asks Branscombe, slightingly, feeling sure in his soul he is not the man with the nose.

"He has a nose," says Miss Broughton equably, "though there isn'l much of it. He is very like a Chinese pug. Don't you see him? But he is so nice."

Dorian looks again in the desired direction. and as he does so a tall young man, with a somewhat canine expression, but very kindly, advances toward him, and, entering the conservatory, comes up to Miss Broughton with a smile full of delight upon his ingenuous countenance.

" Miss Broughton," he says, in a low musical voice, that has unmistakable pleasure in it. · Can it really be you? I didn't believe life could afford me so happy a moment as

this." " I saw you ten minutes ago," says Georgie,

in her quick bright fashion. "And made no sign? That was cruel," says Kennedy, with some reproach in his tone. He is looking with ill-suppressed admiration upon her fair uplifted face..." Now that I have found you, what dance will you give me?"

"Any one I have," she says, sweetly.

"The tenth? The dance after next-after this I mean ?"

Branscombe, who is standing beside her, here turns his head to look steadfastly at her. His blue eyes are almost black, his lips are compressed, his face is very pale. Not an hour ago she had promised him his tenth dance. He had asked is of her in haste, even as he went by her with another partner, and she had smiled consent. Will she forget it ?"

"With pleasure," she says, soitly, gayly, her usual lovely smile upon her lips. She is ap-parently utterly unconscious of any one except her old new triend. Kennedy puts her name down upon his card.

At this Dorian makes one step forward, as though to protest against something-some iniquity done; but a sudden thought striking him, he draws back, and, bringing his feeth upon his under llp with some force, turns abrupily away. When next he looks in her di-rection, he finds both Georgie and her par-

" I didn't," says Miss Broughton, indignautly, in all good faith.

" You mean to tell me you hadn't given me the tenth pance half an hour before ?" "The tenth! You might as well speak about the hundred and tenth! If it wasn't on

my card how could I remember it?"

"But it was on your card; I wrote it down rayself."

starts perceptibly, and, springing to her fest, "I am sure you are making a mistake," say confronts him with a little frown, and a sudden Miss Broughton, mildly, though, in her predeepering color that spreads from chin to sent frame of mind, I think she would have dearly liked to tell him he is lying. "Then show me your card. If I have brow.

blundered in this matter I shall go on my knees to beg your pardon.

than falls to the lot of most; life without her, "I don't want you on your knees,"-pettishan interminable blank. "I detest a man on his knees, he always lv. ' Love lights upon the hearts, and straight we looks so silly. As for my card "-grandlyfeel More worlds of wealth glum in an upturned eye Than in the rich heart or the miser sea." "here it is." Dorian, taking it, opens it, and, running his

eves down the small columns, stops short at number ten. There, sure enough, is " D. B." Miss Broughton, still frowning. in very large capitals indeed.

"I am sure you did not," contradicts he "You see," he says, feeling himself, as he eagerly; "you said, rather unkindly, I must says it, slightly ungenerous. confess,-but still you said it,- Catch me if "I am very sorry," says Miss Broughton, you can.' That was a command. I have obeyed standing far away from him, and with a little it. And I have caught you." quiver in her tone. I have behaved badly, I "You knew I was not speaking literally,"

now see. But I did not mean it." She has says Miss Broughton, with some wrath. "The grown very pale; her eyes are dilating; her idea of your supposing 1 really meant you to rounded arms, soit and fair and lovable as a little obild's are gleaming snow-white against catch me! You couldn't have thought it." the background of shining laurel leaves that said it. So I came. I ballaved "-humblyare glittering behind her in the moonlight. "it was the best thing to do." Her voice is quiet, but her eyes are full of angry tears, and her small gloved hands clasp and singing at the top of my voice: How 1

and unclasp each other nervously. "You have proved me in the wrong," she

goes on, with a very poor attempt at coolness, UDBWSTOB " " and, of course, justice is on your side. And tests Branscombe, justly indignant, "right you are quite right to say anything that is unkind to me; and-and I hate people who are over the moss and ferns and the other things, as hard as ever I could. If bluebells won't always in the right." crackle like dead leaves it isn't my fault, 18 it ?

With this she turns, and, regardless of him walks hurriedly, and plainly full of childish rage, back to the house.

Dorlan, strickon with remorse, follows her. "Georgie forgive mel I didn't mean it.; I swear I didn't !" he says, calling her by her Christian name for the first time, and quite unconsciously. " Don't leave me like this; or, at least, let me call to-morrow and ex-

plain." "I don't want to see you to-morrow or any other day," declares Miss Broughton, with cruel emphasis, not even turning her head to him as she speaks.

"But you shall see me to morrow," exclaims he, seizing her hand, as she reaches the conservatory door, to detain her. "You will be here, I shall come to see you. I entreat, I implore you not to deny yourself to Baising her hand, he prosses it with me."

passionate fervor to his lips. Georgie, detaching her hand from his grasp,

moves away from him. "Must is for the queen, and shall is for the king," quotes she, with a small pout, "and to-morrow-catch me if you can ?"

"Am I to understand by your silence that you f.ar to pain me?" he says, at length, in a " Is it impossible for you to love low voice. me? Well do not speak. I can see by your iace that the hope I have been cherishing for so many weeks has been a vain one. Forgiv me for troubling you; and believe me I shall never forget how tenderly you shrank his affections upon her governess, seems from teiling me you could never return my eyes. Life with her means happiness more love.

Again he presses her hand to his lips; and she, turning her face slowiy to his, looks up shock to her nervous system, she lays do at him. Her late tears were but a summer the inevitable sock she is mending, and sa shower, and have taded away, leaving no as follows. traces as they passed.

"But I didn't mean one word of all that," she says, naively, letting her long lashes fail once more over her eyes. "Then what did you mean ?" demands he.

with some pardonable impatience. "Quite the contrary, all through ?"

" N-ot quite,"-with hesitation.

"At least, that some day you will be my wife?"

" N-ot altogether."

"Well, you can't be half my wife," says Mr. Branscombe, promptly. "Darling, darling, put me out of my misery, and say what I want you to sav."

"Well, then, yes." She gives the promise soltly; shy, but without the faintest touch of any deeper, tenderer emotion. Had Dorian sincerely pleased. The fact that the fall been one degree less in love with her, he Lady Sartoris is at present an inmate of i fine disgust, "who steal upon other people been one degree less in love with her, he could have hardly failed to notice this fact. house is a thought full of joy to her. As it is, he is radiant, in a very seventh "You are a very happy and a very heaven of content.

"But you must promise me faithfully never to be unkind to me again," says Georgie, inpressively, laying a finger on his lips. "Unkind ?"

"Yes; dreadfully unkind; just think of all "Oh, yes, it is every bit your fault," persists she, wilfully, biting, with enchanting grace, largely tinctured with violousness, the blade the terrible things you said; and the way you said them. Your eves were as big as halfcrowns, and you looked exactly as if you would like to eat me. Do you know, you reminded me of Aunt Elizabeth !"

"Ob. Georgie I" says Branscombe, reproachfully. He has grown rather intimate with Aunt Elizabeth and her iniquities by this time, and fully understands that to be compared with her hardly tends to raise him in his beloved's estimation.

There is slience between them after this, that lasts a full minute--- a long time for lovers freshly made.

"What are you thinking of ?" asks Dorian presently, bending to look tenderly into her downcast eyes. Perhaps he is hoping eagerly that she has been wasting a thought upon

him. "I shall never have to teach those horrid lessons again," she says, with a quick sig relief.

If he is disappointed, he carefully conceals it. He laughs, and lifting her exquisite face,

and to-morrow Clarises will go down to the

CHAPTER XXV.

Love set me up on high; when I grew van Of that my beight, love brought me don again.

The heart of love is with a thousand wees Pierced, which secure indifference as knows.

"Therose are wears the silent thorn at head And never yet might pain for love depart." Targan.

WEEN Mrs. Bedmond, next morning, made aware of Georgie's engagement to D ian Branscombe, her curiosity and exciteme knew so bounds. For once she is liters struck dumb with amazement. That Dork who is heir to an earldom, should have fu Mrs. Redmond like a gay continuation of Arabian Nights' Entertainment." Wh she recovers her breath, after the first gre

"My dear Georgina, are you quite sure meant it? Young men, nowadays, say many things without exactly knowing why more especially after a dance, as I have be told."

"1 am quite sure," says Georgie, flushi hotly. She has sufficient self-love to ren this doubt very unpalatable.

Something that is not altogether rem from envy creeps into Mrs. Redmond's head Being a mother, she can hardly help contra ing her Cissy's future with the brilliant of carved out for her governess. Present however, being a thoroughly good soul, I conquers there unworthy thoughts, and wh next she speaks her tone is full of hearting and honesi congratulation. Indeed, she

" You are a very happy and a very forth ate girl," she says, gravely.

" Indeed yes, I think so," returns Geometric a low tone, but with perfect calmast There is none of the blushing happiness abo her that should of right belong to a you girl betroihed freshly to the lover of heart.

" Of course you do," says Mrs. Redmo missing something in her voice, though bardly knows what. " And what we are to without you; I can't conceive; no one to siz to us in the evening, and we have got so s Poustomed to that."

"I can still come and sing to you' som times," says "Georgie, with tears in her of and rolce.

"Ab, yes-sometimes. That is just the part of it; when one has known an 'alway one does not take kindly to a sometime And now here comes all my governess th bles back upon my shoulders once me Don't think me selfish, my dear, to think that just now in the very morning of your n happiness, but really I can't help it. I be been so content with you, it never occurred me others might want you too."

"I will ask Clarks to get you some else nicer than me," says Georgie, soothing

"Will you-?" Yes, do, my dear ; she will anything for 'you, And, Georgins,"-" the beginning she has called her thus-n ing on earth would induce Mrs. Redmond call her anything more frivolous \_\_ tell b

(Continued on Fifth Page.)

of grass she is holding. Bilence of the most eloquent, that lasts for full minute, even until the moffending grass is utterly consumed. "Perhaps you would rather I went away." saye Mr. Branscombe, stiffly, seeing she will not speak. He is staring at her, and is ap-

parently hopelessly affronted. "Well, perhaps I would," returns she, coolly, without condescending to look at him.

', Good-by,'-icily. "Good-by,'-in precisely the same tone.

I hadn't the ordering of them !"

and without changing her position half an inch.

Branscombe turns away with a precipitancy that plainly betokens hot haste to be gone. He walks quickly in the home direction, and gets as far as the curve in the glon without once looking back. So far the hot haste laste, and is highly successful; then it grows

cooler; the first deadly heat dies away; and,

### March 29, 1882

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

he morning rambling on in this style, and hen toward the evening dispatches Georgie o Gowran to tell Clarissa, too, the great

Bat Clarissa knows all about it. before her ming, and meets her in the hall, and kisses the poming, and meets her in the name and the set is so her then and there, and tells her she is so her glad, and it is the very sweetest thing that me glad, and it is the very sweetest thing that

ould possibly have happened. # He came down this morning very early and told me all about it," she says, looking as pleased as though it is her own happiness and

not another's she is discussing. "Now, what a pity !" says Georgie ; 'and I aid so want to tell you myself, after the disraceful way in which you tried to wed me to

Mr. Hastings." He could not sleep; he confessed that to me. And you had forbiden him to go to the

vicarage to see you to-day. What else then tis could be do but come over and put in a good ma time here? And he did. We had quite a splendid time," says Miss Peyton, laughing : "I really don't know which of us was the one most delighted about it. We both kept on

saying pretty things about you all the timeam more than you deserved, I think."

"Now, don't spoil it," says Georgie ; " I am certain I deserved it all, and more. Well. if he didn't sleep, I did, and dreamed, and dreamed, and dreamed all sorts of things un-lucky, tortunate, to have deliverance sent so

"Lucky, fortunate;" where has the word happy" gone, that she has forgotten to use t? Clarissa makes no reply. Something in the girl's manner checks her. She is standing here before her, gay, exultant, with all a hild's pleasure in some new possession : " her eyes as stars of twilight fair," flashing warmly. er whole manner intense and glad, but there re no bluehes, no sby, half-suppressed s tiles. here is no word of love; Dorlan's name has not once been mentioned, except as a secondry part of her story, and then with the ex-

mast nnconcern. Yet there is nothing in her manner that can ar upon one's finer feelings; there is no unne exultation at the coming great change in er position,-no visible triumph at the fresh ature opening before her; it is only that in place of the romantic tenderness that should company such a revelation as she has been aking, there has been nothing but a wild assionate thankfulness for freedom gained. "Wnen are you coming to stay with me alogether ?—1 mean until the marriage ?" asks

arissa, presently. "I cannot leave Mrs. Redmond like that." ays Georgie, who is always delightfully in-efinite. "She will be in a regular mess now ntil she gets somebody to take my place. I

an't leave her yet." "Dorian will not like that."

"He must try to like it. Mrs. Redmond as been very good to me, and I couldn't bear o make her uncomtortable. I shall stay with er until she gets somebody else. I don't nk, when I explain it to him, that Dorian ill mind my doing this."

"He will think it very sweet of you," says Clarissa, "considering how you detest teachag, and that."

While they are at tea, Dorian drops in, and, seeing the little yellow-haired fairy sitting in e huge lounging-chair, looks so openly glad ad contented that Clarissa laughs mischiev-

"Por Benedick!" she says, mockingly; so it has come to this that you know no life at in your Beatrice's presence !"

"Well, that's hardly fair, I think," says ranscombe; "you, at least, should not be e one to say it, as you are in a position to eclare 1 was alive and hearty at half-past

reive this morning." Why, so you were," says Clarissa, "terri-

hould prefer somebody old and ugly, if at all her clear unconscious eyes. How gladly bearable, because then she may stay with me. Bear, dear I how Clasy will miss you! And beneath his gaze! "Now let me tell you how hat will the vicar say?" And so on. She spenda the greater part of soft hair back from her forehead.

"I don't think I am a bit pretty with my hair pushed back," she says, moving away from the caressing hand, and, with a touch, restoring her "amber locks" to their original position. She smiles as she says this, -indeed, ill temper in any form, does not belong to her-and, when her hair is once more restored to order, she again slips her fingers into his confidingly, and glances up at him. "Now tell me all about it." she says.

"What am I to tell you ?- that when 1 am away from you I am restless, miserable; when with you, more than satisfied. I know that I could sit for hours contentedly, with this little hand in mine" (raising it to his lips). "and I also know that, if fate so willed it, I should gladly follow you through the length and breadth of the land. If you were to die, or-or forsake me, it would break my heart. And all this is because I love you."

"Is it?"—in a very low tone. "Does all that mean being in love? Then "—in a still lower tone-4 I know I am not one bit in love with you."

"Then why are you marrying me?" demands he, a little roughly, stung to pained anger by her words. -

"Because I promised papa, when-when he was leaving me, that I would marry the very first rich man that asked me," replies she, again litting her serious eyes to his. "I thought it would make him bappier. And it did. I am keeping my promise now," with a sigh that may mean regret for her dead father, or, indeed, anything. (To be Continued.)

#### MB. COSTIGAN'S RESOLUTIONS.

HALIFAX, March 23.--- A special meeting of he Charitable Irish Society has been summoned for to-morrow evening to consider the tion. In the morning a High Mass for suffer-advisability of requesting the Dominion ing Ireland was celebrated by the Very Rev. Government to concur in the resolution Mr. Costigan, M.P. for Victoris, will bring to their notice, asking that a similar form of government be granted to Ireland as at present exists in the Dominion.

#### THE SPANISH MABBIAGE LAW.

MADRID, March 23 .- In the new law on marriage read in the Corter, civil and religious unions are to produce the same legal effects, but only from the moment they are duly inscribed on the civil registers. All demands for nullity of marriage, or for divorce, can only be made before the ordinary civil tribunals, thus abolishing the jurisdiction of the ecclesiastical tribunal and the Boman See. Breach of promise, after the legal betrothal, will give a right to damages to it Burke, of Prince Edward Island, a drama over all the expenses incurred in the suit. Marriages daly contracted abroad will be held valid in Spain. The Catholic members and bishops announce a formidable opposition to this law.

### THE EMPEROB ON HIMSELF.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 22.-Golos, in an article on Emperor William's birthday, says : -"We join in the prayer of millions of people in wishing the Emperor a long and peaceful reign."

The Emperor, replying to a deputation of Conservatives vesterday who presented an address expressing devotion, said that every new period of life reminded him that it was the Almighty who at certain times chose his instruments. God had called upon him to perform certain tasks. Neither in civil nor military matters had he ever failed to find fit and capable men for his purposes. Times were serious, considering that the Czar a year ago had fallen a victim to the party of anarchy. Who could now deem himself safe? He had learned with pleasure that the country largely approved of his recent message. He laid great stress upon the importance of the fervent religious feeling which he had ferred, with deep emotion, to the preservation from the cruel persecution which Erin has enoften exorted the people to cultivate. He reof the life of the Empress.

# ST. PATRICK'S DAY

ST. PATRICK'S DAY IN ST. SYLVESTER. To the Editor of THE POST and THUE WITNESS:

SIR,-I had the pleasure of witnessing the celebration of Ireland's national testival in this locality, and no better evidence could be adduced of the national leeling that underlies the quiet humor of your hard-working Irish farmer than was evinced on this occasion by the m mbers of the St. Patrick's Soclety and their sympathisers.

A solemn High Mass, an out-door proces. sion, with costly banners, flags and regalia, followed by a most interesting evoning entertainment, were the main features of the programme.

The enthusiasm which marked the whole proceedings must have been gratifying to the promoters, and repaid them for their exertions. It was certainly an offset against the indif. forent attitude of the sluggish few who shold

aloof on like occasions for their own reasons. Well, Mr. Editor, while THE POST and TRUE WITNESS, and other patriotic journals, continue to spread the light, there is always room for the hope that eventually the light will reach the most remote recess, and soon dispel every shade of darkness whether bezotten of ignorance or prejudice.

A handsome collection has been realized for the Land League fund, which will be foryours, sincerely, J. L. warded in a few days to the Irish World.

#### St. Sylvester, March 22, 1882.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY AT LAVAL SEMI NARY, QUEBEC.

St. Patrick's Day, the feast of the Englishspeaking students of Laval, was observed this year with more than the ordinary demonstration. In the morning a High Mass for suffer. Mr. Hamel, in the Seminary Chapel, at which the Irish ecclesiastics communicated. Owing to some misunderstanding no entertainment was given on St. Patrick's night last year and to avoid a repetition of this, and also such a departure from the well-established rule Bevd. Mr. Hughes, of the Grand Seminary, made early and complete arrangements for the due celebration of our national fete this year. In the evening a highly pleasing entertainment was given, the French-Canadian students contributing much towards its success. The grande salle was crowded to overflowing, the students of both departments, the coclesiastics and many priests being present. A programme consisting of music by the band, an address in English by Mr. A. C. and vocal selections by the Orpheanic Society was well rendered and merited the rounds of applause with which the several pieces were received. Mr. Burke's address was, however, to us English-speaking people the treat of the evening. Commencing with the early history of Ireland, the young gentleman traced out the Phonician origin, of the Irish people, the high state of our country's early civilization and the perfection our forefathers had attained in letters, the arts and sciences long before the Shepherds and Maji of the East, guided by the star of the nativity, came to the crib of Bathlehem to adore the Redeemer of the world in the person o fthe Infant Jesus. The prominent part Ireland took in re-christianizing Europe after Goth and Hun had swept almost every trace of christianity and learning, was cleverly dealt with. the speaker showing that the lamp of faith had been carried into almost every nation of Europe by Irishmen; that they had been bishops in Italy, Switzerland aud Gaul, and had established the Universities of Paris, Oxford, Pavis and Naples, as well as many colleges of lesser importance on the continent. The strong sympathy always existing between France and Ireland'

ance of any kind occurred. All true Irishmen regretted exceedingly the act of the St. Patrick's Society in foregoing the parade this year. It has been found out that the "No parado" is a failure in every sense. lrishmen have lost their nationality and patriotism since the: "No parade" came in force. And It is a conceded fact that in the days of parades in Kingston we had genuine, true Irishmen; and in the days of no parades we have not. The best and greatest Irishmen Kingston ever had—such as the immortal Jas a master-piece solo on the cornet by Mr. O'Bielly, the much respected Mr. Kirkpatrick Clopin, the several other portions of the proof happy memory, that noble souled Irishmen who would sacrifice their lives and all that was near and dear to them for Ireland, but who are now cold in their graves, and whose memory is a fragrant balm to the present generation of Irishmen-always advocated and encouraged parades. And when these gentlemen did such, the present generation, who are only half as good men as those goue before, should not annul a decree made by them. The Irishmon have now discovered the

utter folly of abolishing parades on the great St. Patrick's Day. And I believe that next year a parade will take place in Kingston the equal of which never was before. Action will already be taken in the matter, and although it is far off yet, the Irishmen will set to work and start the movement of having a grand parade in Kingston in 1883 that will surpass all previous ones.

Ever yours, AN IRISHMAN.

Kingston, March 18, 1882.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY IN SHERBBOOKE. A flear, unclouded sky and a delightful atmosphere, emblematic, we trust, of the near future in store for Ireland, greated the sons and daughters of old Erin on this anniversary of their national festival.

Our own beloved green was to be met with werywhere. Several of our principal store windows were appropliately decorated for the occasion; those of Messrs. McCubbin & Co. taking the palm for taste and beauty.

At 10 a.m. the St. Patrick's Society at. tended a solemn High Mass at the Cathedral, His Lordship Bishop Racine occupying the pontifical throne. An eloquent formon on the labors and life of Ireland's apostle was preached by the Rev. Chr. Choquette. The nuoils of the Seminary assisted the regular choir in the singing, while Miss Deseve ably presided at the organ. Mr. T. C. O'Brien, of Montreal, enhanced the ceremony by his fine rendering of a pathetic Ave Maria and Miserere. On their return from Mass, the Society attended, in full numbers, an adjourned meeting at which the following resolutions were unanimously and enthusiastically adopted :---"Whereas, the British Government do now uppear disposed to listen to the just and offreiterated demands of the Irish people to grant to that nation the liberty to make their owu laws and govern their country them selves : and.

" Whereas, we, the members of the St. Patrick's Society of Shertrooke, living under a form of government satisfactory to all, from the fact that each Province in the Dominion has the power to manage its own local affairs, and that the general government of the country is entrusted to men elected by the independent votes of the people themselves; and.

" Whereas, we believe that for the happiness and prosperity of our Mother Country, Ireland, it is pecessary that she should enjoy the same advantages ; therefore be it

"1. Resalved, that we heartily endorso the movement now being made to obtain an ex. pression of opinion from the Federal Parliament invorable to the adoption of these views by the British Government.

"2. Resolved, that the release from prison of the so-called Irish 'suspects,' several of whom are the acknowledged leaders of the Irish people and the champions of a just and and the immense good the world had derived

talented and worthy young gentleman had of English rule, were the causes of Ireland's not an equally worthy and amiable partner in present misery." The rem-dy recommended life to share with him the honors and distincnot an equally worthy and amiable partner in tion he had won on this occasion. Continuing, the speaker said that he hoped that the exquisitely musical and enchanting "ves" that Miss Crompton had just prepared for "Jamie" would be an encouragement for his young irlend for something similar ere long. A brilliant plano solo, "Non Iono," having B master-piece solo on the cornet by Mr.

gramme were most efficiently and creditably man Mr. Denn, and a host of other Irishmen, performed by Messre. O'Brien, Goyette, Dwyer and Miss Crompton, each of whom received flattering encores. The President having ten-dered his cordial thanks to the audience for their kind and flattering patronage, the fine orchestra, conducted by Mr. Wm. Griffith, closed the evening's entertainment by playing the national anthem, after which the vast audience dispersed, all highly pleased with St. Patrick's Day, 1882, and favorably impressed with the sentiments ultered and the advice given by the orator of the evening.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY AF RIGHMOND.

The auniversary festival of Ireland's patron saint was celebrated at Richmond this year in a manner that completely outrivalled all former celebrations of the day in this vicinity. The weather was all that could be desired, and the members of the St. Patrick's Society spared no pains to make the celebration a complete success. At an early hour the town assumed a holiday appearance; a large number of strangers and residents of theoutlying districts helped to swell the already gathering crowds, who were posting themselves on those positions where a view of the procession could be best obtained, the immortal green of old Erin being represented by a bow of green ribbon, or a wreath of shamrocks on every breast.

An adjourned meeting of the St. Patrick's Society was hold in their hall at 8 a.m., the first Vice-President, Mr. Richard Sullivan, in the chair. It was moved by the chairman, Mr. Sullivan, seconded by Mr. P. M. Healey, and unanimously

"1. Resolved, that the Irish people of Canade do earnestly sympathizs with their fellow-countrymen in Ireland in their struggle for freedom, justice and self-government, and that they consider that it would be to the best intarests of the whole empire, as well as to the interests of the Irish people themselves, that Home Rule should be granted to Ireland, and that the political prisoners be immediately released.

"2. That John Costigan, Esq, M.P., be requested to move a resolution in the House of Commons, at Ottawa, to the effect that such are the opinions and wishes of the people of Canada.

"3. That the members of Parliament for the constituencies where resolutions such as these are passed by Irish societies, as well as those of the adjoining constituencies, be rejuested to support any address to that effect which Mr. Costigan should introduce in Parliament.

(Signed,) JOBN MURPHY Pres. Instructions were given to the Secretary to forward copies of these resolutions to Mr. Costigan, M.P., and to Mr. Ives, M.P., and to have them published in the press. After the meeting the Society mustered at the Town Hall, where they were met by the Richmond Field Battery Band and the St. Jean Baptisto Society. The two societies, precoded by the band, marched to church, where Mass was celebrated by the Rev. Father Masson, of Danville. After Divine Service, the procession reformed and returned to the Town Hall when addresses were delivered by J. C. Bedard, Esq, President of the St. Jean Bap. tiste Society, and Mr. John Murphy, Jr , Pres. ident of the St. Patrick's Society, after which the members dispersed to meet at the grand concert in the evening. THE CONCERT. eight o'clock the Town Hall was packed to the doors with the elite of Richmond and surrounding towns. At 8 p.m. the curtain went up, and the President, after briefly opening the proceedings, announced telegram from the Irishmen of Stanfold, expressing their greeting and sympathy. Letters were also read from W. B. Ives, M.P., and J. Picard, M.P., convoying their greetings and expressing regret that their parliamentary duties prevented them from attending. Then followed a selection of Irish airs from the band. A song, "Believe me, if all those en. dearing young charms," was most acceptably rendered by Miss Delaney, Quebec. "Barnev, come back to me," was sung by Miss most capacity by one of the most brilliant Estie Harrington, of Montreal, with an artistic grace and effect which does credit to that accomplished young lady. John Murphy, of Riviere-du-Loup, was also a decided favorite, and is a vocalist of a very high order. He was again and sgala encored, to which he responded twice. Mr. W. P. Beauchamp, the well-known comic singer from Montreal, took the house by storm, and on both times which tive throughout the whole entertainment, a he appeared on the stage was vigorously enfact which speaks volumes in favor of the cored to which he kindly responded. A corgilted amateurs who so artistically performed net solo by Mr. A. G. E. Walker, was a superb effort. Songs, recitations and piano solos were most acceptably rendered by Miss Kearney, Roxton Falls; Mr. A. Esau, Quethe St. Patrick's Society are unquestionably in bec; Miss McKenty, Richmond; Miss Gregoire, Danville; Miss Whelan, Toronto; Miss Dubois, Richm nd ; Miss Theresa Beauchamp, Montreal, and Mr. P. Houlahan, Richmond. The principal feature of the evening was Crompton, the amiable and distinguished the annual address, which was delivered by vocaliet, both from Montreal. So much is that gifted young Irishman, M. F. Hackett, Esq., advocate, of Stanstead, Que. The speaker, in opening, referred to the occasion which had called them together, viz : the celebration of St. Patrick's Day. The question was often asked, he said, why is it that masterly sermon, in which he referred to the him on Saxon cruelty, tyranny, etc. Great Irishmen celebrate with so much pomp their national festival, while their motherland is suffering the throes of oppression and political eater and Saxon destroyer, this talented and disabilities, with her leaders in prison and her cries of woe and desolation wafted on every breeze? The answer was that, although the history of Ireland had been for many cenhonor of the day, and all Irishmen wore the of his Mother Country, discountenanced the turies one long, dark night of tribulation, yot there were remembrances of ancient glories of that dear, old Isle which were sacred to the hearts of Irishmen and their descendants. There were also hopes that the day was not fur distant when Ireland would issue forth victorious from her long, though not inglorions struggle; and it was in commemoration of those glorious days of old, and in hopes of better days to come, that they were holding high festival there to-night. Mr. Hackett then proceeded to sketch the history of Ireland from the Danish invasion down to the reigns of Queen Elizabeth and Cromwell, with the object of exposing the land laws of Ireland. During this period he showed, by plain facts, and statistical, argumente, that

for Ireland, and a peasant proprietary by the purchase system, as it had been done in Balglum and other countries of Europe.

Mr. Hackett sat down amid the most enthusiastic applause.

"The Lime ick Boy," a screaming farce, was played with great success by the Young been artistically played by Miss Deseve, and | Irishmen's Dramatic Club of Richmond. A selection by the band brought the evening's entertsinment to a close. Miss A. Griffith, of Sherbrooke, presided very efficiently at the pisno during the ontire evening.

After the concert the performers, invited guests and officers of the Society, partook of an oyster supper together, which was awaiting them in the Council Boom. Thus ended a celebration which will be long remembered in the history of the St. Patrick's Society of Richmond.

#### GLINGALL.

# Bichmond Station, March 23, 1882.

A large proportion of children who die carly are those whose brain development is unusually large in comparison with the body. Why is this? Simply because the functions of the body are too frail to supply the waste going on in the brain consequent upon active intelligence. Follows' Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites is so prepared that it inaparts the vital principle directly to the brain. while it assists in developing a vigorous and robust body. 68-2 wa

## FASHION NOTES.

Flounces are wider. Short sults are shorter. Moires will remain in favor. Pompadour styles are revived. Spanish lace grenadines are new. Coachman's buff is very fashionable. Sun-satin is a new glossy woollen stud. Trains at the moment are rather short.

Lengthwise pleats are stitched like tucks. The stylish pale shade is Havana brown. Red straw hats will be popular this sea-

Blue grenadine veils have white polks dets.

Brass ball buttons are used for flannel soits.

Metal buttons have Watteau scenes upon them.

Linen-gingham is an old fabric just revived.

Very long ribbon streamers hang from bouquets.

Violets are the flower of the passing moment.

Larger and larger grow both hats and bonnets.

Silver jewellery is worn with black Lenten dresses.

New passementeries resemble applique embroidery.

Dark straws will be more worn than white ones.

Natural flowers are fastened on peaceok feather fans. Linen gulpure lace, like Macrame, is new

for millinery. Raw silk in artistic colors is offered for

spring dresses. Transparent; sleeves of lace or of beada

remain in favor. Turquoise blue beaded lace bonnets are

worn by blondes.

Fom-pon passementeries trim satin dresses handsomely.

Cloth shoes to match cloth dresses have patent leather foxing. Panier effects are taking a decided place

among spring styles.

alive-but only on one subject ye, bas any one seen papa lately? He had me new books from town to-day-some sinfully old books, I mean-and has not een found since. I am certain he will be discovered some day buried beneath ancient ombs; perhaps, indeed, it will be this day. Will you two forgive me if I go to see if it is ret time to dig him out?"

They torgive her; and presently find themelves alone.

"Is it all true, I wonder?" says Dorian. fter a little pause. He is holding her hand, nd is looking down at her with a fond sweet mile that betrays the deep love of his ieart.

"Quite true: at least I hope so," with an nswering smile. Then, "I am so glad you re going to marry me," she says, without the sintest idea of shyness ; " more glad than I an tell you. Ever since-since I was left lone, I have had no one belonging to mehat is, no one quite my own; and now I ave you. You will always be fonder of me han of anybody else in the world, won't

She seems really anxious as she asks this. " My darling, of course I shall. How could on ask me such a question? And ycu, eorgie, do you love me ?"

"Love you? Yes, I suppose so; I don't now,"-with decided hesitation. "I am cerain 1 like you very, very much. I am quite appy when with you, and you don't bore me Is that it?"

This definition of what love may be, hardly omes up to the mark in Mr. Branscombe's eeimation.

She has riser, and is now looking up at him uquiringly, with eyes carnest and beautiful ad deep, but so cold. They obill him in pite of his efforts to disbelieve in their fatal ruthfulness.

"Hardly, 1 think," he says, with an attempt t gayety. "Something else is wanting, surc-y. Georgie, when I asked you to marry me esterday, and when you gave the promise hat has made me so unutterably happy ever nce, what was it you thought of ?"

"Well, 1'll tell you," says Miss Broughton hearfully. "First, I said to myself, 'Now I hall never sgain have to teach Murray's Tammar. ""

"Was that your first thought?" He is both urprised and pained.

"Yes, my very first. Yon look as if you ldn't believe me," says Miss Broughton, with tural laws which govern the operations of dilittle laugh. "But if you had gone through: s many moods and tenses as I have during cation of the fine properties of well selected he past week, you would quite understand. Well, then I thought how good it would be to ave nothing to do but amuse myself all day pything that way. And then, above all he and take care of me, so that I need never | ready to attack wherever there is a weak rouble about myself any, more."

"Did you never once think of me?" acks

B hands, and looks long and enrokelly into Bassion an ana use. Here the second

# IRISH AMEBICAN SUSPECTS.

MINISTER LOWELL'S REPORT TO THE STATE DE PARTMENT ON THE WAY OUT.

WABHINGTON, March 21. - The House Foreign Affairs Committee has received advices from the State Department, in response to the House resolutions calling for correspondence relating to the imprisonment in England of Irish American citizens, that by direction of the department Minister Lowell has transmitted everything in his possession bearing upon the subject, and that it is now on the way here from England. The department promises to send it to the committee without delay upon its arrival. Mr. Cox, Mr. Belmont, Mr. Hewitt, Mr. Robinson, and the other members most active in the matter, have been privately informed of the nature of the message from the department, and have agreed to spare the committee annoyance in this connection until sufficient time shall have elapsed for the receipt and delivery of the correspondence by the department.

The President to-day sent to the Senate the report of the Secretary of State regarding the case of David McSweeney, of California, who was imprisoned in Ireland. The report embraces a telegram from Minister Lowell, stating that the British authorities informed him that McSweeney was arrested in Ireland on June 2nd, 1881, on suspicion of "inciting persons to assemble unlawfully, and commit riot and assault"; also, that "in no case could information be given beyond the statements of the warrant of arrest." Mr. Lowell was further informed that McSweeney could not be discharged from oustody, his conduct having brought him under the British coercion statutes. Secretary Frelinghuysen upon receipt of this information directed Mr. Lowell to urge the British authorities to exercise the discretionary powers by the existing coercive statutes, and order a trial in all cases of imprisoned Americans. In response Mr. Lowell informs Secretary Frelinghuyson that the British authorities assured him that the matter would have immediate attention. The full correspondence between Mr. Lowell and the British authorities has been forwarded by mail.

EPPS'S DOCOA-GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING. "By a thorough knowledge of the nagestion and nutrition, and by a careful applicocoa, Mr. EPPs has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavored beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' ng. And then I looked at you, and felt so bills. It is by the judicious use of such arlad you had no orocked eyes, or red hair, or ticles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to bings, I felt how sweet it was to know I had resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds ound somebody who would have to look after of subtle maladies are floating around us point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortlifed with pure e, in a curious tone. "Of you? Oh no? You are quite happy," Civil Service Gazette. Made simply with boilays Georgie, with a sigh. "You have no. ing water or milk ... Bold onlyin peckets and and to trouble you want in the second second

dured for ages past, causing the wholesale emigration of her children, received ample attention. Mr. Burke concluded his excellent address with a beautiful eulogy on Ireland's unflinching constancy to the faith implanted take by St. Patrick, notwithstanding the terrible persocutions to which she has been subjected. We have only attempted to give a slight idea of the address of the evening, having falled to secure the manuscript for publication ; but it is enough to say here that it was a piece of beautiful composition, delivered in such a

manner as to promise the young gentleman every success as a speaker in the future. Much praise is due to Rev. Mr. Hughes, Mr. Burke, and the other gentlemen connected with the entertainment for the very creditable manner in which it was conducted. -- Com.

#### KINGSTON.

To the Editor of THE POST and TRUE WITNESS. DEAR SIR,-St. Patrick's Day passed off quietly in Kingston. There was no parade. hence the interest usually centred in the day was lost, and the day seemed as any ordinary day were it not that the religious services in St. Mary's Cathedral changed the aspect somewhat. At 10 30 o'clock solemn High Mass was celebrated, the Rev. J. T. Hogan, celebrant; Rev. Chancellor Twohey, deacon; and Bev. T. J. Spratt, of Wolf Island, subdeacon.

The choir, under the able direction of Prcfessor Desroches, gave a beautiful programme of choice music, the Gloria, Credo and Agnus Dei being especially fine, the solos of Messre. Bolus and Kane and Miss C. Cunningham and M. J. Smith being worthy of special mention-Miss Conningham's "Hibernia's Champion Saint " winning the encomiums of all. At the conclusion of the first Gospel Chancellor Twohey delivered a very eloquent and act of the Hon. Mr. Bell's attempt, in the must have been the astonishment of these Local Legislature, to Yrame a law having the people to find that, instead of being a fireschool trustee elections by ballot, and condemned the honorable member's action. Flags floated from the City Hall, Beform Hall, St. Patrick's Hall, and all public buildings in the enthusiasm of a true patriot for the rights shamrock on their breasts.

In the evening a grand concert and panorama of Iteland was given in, the Opera House under the auspices of the St. Patrick's Society. The entertainment was well ngtronized, and 1 am told the proceeds of the concert are to go towards erecting a monument to the memory of the Irish who died of cholers in 1848, and who are buried together in a mound adjoining the General Hospital. This is a laudable act on the part of the St. Patrick's Society, and an act that will re-dound to their credit. The Young Irishmen dined together in Mr. William Shannahan's, and a sumptuous repast was spread by lastic encore. Uongratulatory remarks were the amiable and good caterer, that truly made by several of the distinguished repregood Irish-hearted gentleman, Brother, Bhannahan. It is needless to say simple justice was done the good things prepared. Mr. J. J. Beshan, the worthy President of the Association, occupied the ohair. The usual, tiste Bociety, Mesers. Wm. White and A. toasts were given and responded to, inter. Paton. Mesers. Bobertson and White, on be mingled with songs, speeches, &c. After half of the audience, tendered their warmest everyone had eatished the "inner-man" the thanks to the orator of the evening for the

the British Empire in general.

"3. Resolved, that a copy of the foregoing resolutions be presented to John Costigan. Esq., M.P., whom we urgently request to the necessary measures to bring this matter before the House in due time.

"4. Resolved, that a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to E. T. Brooks, Eaq., M.P. for this city, whom we respectfully request to lend his valuable assistance to his fellowmember, Mr. Costigan, in this matter.

"5. Resolved, that the Secretary of this So cisty be requested to publish these resolutions in the press."

At S p.m. the City Hall was filled to its ntaudiences ever assembled there. The decorations were tastefully arranged by the committee of the St. Patrick's Society. Among the numerous mottoes and names of illustrious Irishmen that of O'Connell, the liberator, and Parnell, Ireland's present chieftain, were conspicuous. Although almost uncomfortably thronged, the audience were highly appreciatheir parts in that portion of the programme devoted to vocal and instrumental music. The great attractions of the evening, to which a great measure indebted for the unusually large and brilliant audience met on this occasion, were C. J. Doherty, Esq., B.G.L., the orator of the evening, and Miss Alice said and written now a days about landleaguelem by those who are hostile to its aims, and Mr. Doherty being its avowed champion and chiet in Montreal, several ex. pected a thunder and lightning speech from eloquent young gentleman denounced bombast and vengeance ; and; white pleading with adoption of any but constitutional means to obtain them. I shall not attempt a synopsis of this remarkably fine, sensible, patriotic

and eloquent speech, for I hope that the publio will have the advantage of reading it in extenso . Miss Crompton's classical and refined renfering of some of the most magnificent pieces of vocal music was highly appreciated by the arge. Sherbrooke audience with whom she has become so deservedly popular, this being her third appearance before them. Her greatest success of the evening was, however, "What shall I say ?" which was given on an enthusisontative guests on the platform, notably the Bev. O. P. Reid, Hon. J. G. Bobertson, file that the present system of land tenure in Ireland was not in accordance, with the grand Honor Judge Doberty, His Worship the Mayor, J.A. Ghlosyne, Eeq , President St. Jean Bapprinciples of English civil rights, " which are.

Chaudron is the reddest and darkest shade of copper color.

Chaudron and marcon are the combination of passing moment.

All sorts of sleeves are in vogue, but the coat sleeve remains the favorite.

New cotton setins are imported in boxes with a fan and parasol to each.

Spanish lace and English crape are combined on light mourning dresses.

A great many more white stocking are now worn than was a few years ago.

Large manila hats, laden with feathers, are in the artistic Rembrandt shapes.

Little eilver cats and kittens take the place of pigs and elephants on lace pins.

The single piece sult, with no belt or waish remains the favorite for little girls.

The first epring straw hats and bonnets will be trimmed with feathers and ribbons.

Shoulder capes should be worn only by slender, well-formed, and graceful women.

The dressy morning robe or tes gown grows in favor as an "at home" reception toilet.

When trains are long they are made of heavier material than the front parts of the toilet.

Plush and silk tops to gants de Buedeundressed kid gloves-are among Parisian novelties.

Pokes of medium size are worn by conservative, sensible women who will not be couspicuous.

Ribbons of two shades of red, such as pink with garnet, are used on white or black dresses.

Puffs of satin and crepe lisse are worn round the neck with Byron collars, made of lace and insertion.

A delicate tint of blue, rove, or lemo color is seen in many of the rich white brided fabrics of this spring's importations.

Shirrings, pleatings, looped drapstics, paniers, poups and flounces will be worn by all fashionable women this spring and summer.

A very heavy chenille is now made and is much used on dresser, either at the neck or amid the draperles of the upper skirt. It comes in all shades.

Little girl's dresses grow longer, thanks to the Princess of Wales, who attires her young daughters in skirts reaching to their ankies; and so the short-skirt dress is now dubbed the "lackey style."

The wide, handsome strings, so long popular on bonnets, are, it is feared, giving place to those made of more narrow ribbon, which have a very cheap look unless put on in a most actistic manner.

The new goods are gay with gold and eliver tinsel, and of plaid there is no end. Large and small, broken and regular, with all some of mingled colors, they present a variety framed for all subjects of the Crown without which is absolutely appalling.

The ormures, flaunale, momile oloths and exception."," The extinguishing of Irish manufactures by English legislation" was another source of Ireland's trouble. He (the speaket) lady's cloths of last season will all be work again, and lady's cluth especially, as that material sceme to make durable, lady-like or and setsing the setsing the

of which bright and par willing the agarts of illerity wars for which then woods words i corors i smeelaan i' was und

confiscation had been the order of the day ;

# THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

# March 29, 1882.

# ST. PATRICK'S DAY SERMON FATHER JAMES CALLAGHAN.

(Continued from First Page.)

from successor to successor until the end of time. Accordingly, the Sovereign Pontifis of all ages have as rulers over the universal Church exercised towards their subjects the right of appointing them to the government and administration of a larger or smaller portion of their kingdom. From St. Peter down to Pope Leo XIII, 260 Popes have occupied the 'Pontifical throne, and from St. Peter down to Pope Celestine I., forty-three. Ireland, dear brothren, will ever cherish the memory of Celestine for his generosity towards her, for he has given to her her great apostle, St. Patrick, and has presided and watched with maternal solicitude over the birth and oradle of the Irish Church, St. Germain of Auxerre, to whom St. Patrick, then a priest, had made known the supernatural vision which heaven had favored him with in his youth, and to whom he also communicated his sotual desire to consecrate his whole life in the service of the Irish Church, sends the future apostle to Celestine to obtain of him the necessary power and jurisdiction. When St. Patrick arrived in the Eternal City, where the heart of the immortal O'Connell now reposes in state, he hastened to the Papal Pelace and solicited an interview with Celestine. His request was immediately granted. As soon as Patrick came into the presence of the venerable aged Pontiff, the successor of the blessed Peter, the Prince of the Apostles, he fell down upon his knees in token of his profound respect and submission, pressed to his lips the Papal cross, the emblem of our salvation, and the Fisherman's ring, the emblem of the Pope's supreme ecclestastical jurisdiction, and communicated to Oelestine the object and nature of his visit. Celestine listened with affection, and said : "Patrick, for this shall be henceforth and for all future, generations thy apostolic name; arise, go teach the word of God to those have asked this favor of thee. who Eradicate from the soil of Ireland, and from the heart of her generous people, every trace and vestige of barbarism ; destroy the temples, the gods and the sacrifices of her paganism and upon its ruins erect the edifice of the Catholic Church. May the nation whom thou shall convert to the true faith ever love and revere the authority of Christ's vicar! May it become an apostolic nation and carry the good tidings through the length, breadth and width of our universe! May my blessing be with thee and with thy children." Patrick bade adieu to the Pope and to Rome, crossed the mountains and the seas and soon landed in the historical city of Tara. There side by side stood the mejestic palace of the Ardrigh, the supreme King of the Irish mation, the stately edifice of the Arch Druid or High Priest of the Irish religion, and the romantic seat and residence of the Arch Poet or Chief Representative of the Irish nationality. The Apostle raises aloft the standard of war against Paganism by lighting the Paschal fire upon the summit of the hill of Tara during a certain night of the year when from time immemorial according to the ceremony of the Arch, every fire throughout every province of Hibernin had to be extinguished and could not be re-lighted until it was first beheld in the royal palace. In splie of the opposition of the Ardrigh Leoghaire, the Magiciane, the Drulds and the Bards, St. Patrick's cause triumphed. Conal, Leoghaire's son, Conal's two sisters, the seven sons of Nell, King of Connaught, Engus, the son of the King of Munster, Alphine, King of Dublin, were the flowers of the Irish nobRity that graced the garden of the Irish Ohurch in the beginning. Every town and down the hill-side in torrents or coursed along the valleys or purpled the waters of servant of God. His preaching was accomthe inhabitants of the whole island demol- campaign of the Pagan Empire of Rome statues of the idols which their own hands had erected. So astonishing was the facility with which his hearers embraced the faith that St. Patrick exclaims : "How come these wonders? How have the sons of Hibernia, who did not know the true God and who adored impure idols, how have they become a bold people, a generation of the children of Who shall tear me away from this God ? land of blessing ?" Ireland, moreover, dear brethren, did not in the beginning, like other nations converted to the light of Christianity, pay the tribute of her blood in the cause of faith and religion; nor does history recount one mariyr in the annals of the lrish primitive church. This unparalleled conversion was the result of three principal causes, viz., St. Patrick's spirit of prayer and mortification: his sift of working miracles, an indisputable mark of a vocation from above and an unfailing key to conviction; finally, the grace of God, the sole powerful lever that raises man from the depths of vice to the heights of virtue and from the darkness of error to the light of truth. Towards the year 444 the spiritual harvest of souls became so rich and so abundant that our servant of God could not find in Ireland laborers enough to reap it. Accordingly, he went to Bome in view of ob-mining of Pope Leo 1., the then reigning Pontiff, a new and fresh reinforcement. Upon his return with his colleagues to the land of his apostolic labors, he built the celebrated Oathedral of Armsgh, erected the city of Armsgh into a Metropolitan See and elevated it to the Primacy of Ireland. During St. Patrick's tour of evangelization throughout Ireland he had, by virtue of an apostolic delegation, given titles and granted privileges to the many churches which he had built, and had, according to his discretion, distributed the many dioceses which he had formed. In consequence, he sgain visited Rome to consult the Holy See upon these questions of ecolegiastical jurisprndence. After receiving with admirable docility the supreme and irrevocable judgment of the Roman Pontifi, he returned to Armagh, where he held the First Irish National Synod. Finally, worn out with age, with the toils of an episcopacy of about 30 years' duration, during which he conmecrated about 500 bishops and ordained about 3,000 priests, the immortal Patriarch of the West, the Sun and Glory of the Irish nation, weuk? be as charging as our interests are mank to rest within the ballowed cloister of as griminal as our revenge. Order alone the Monastery of Sabball, which his seal had is the immoveable ground work and foundraised to the glory of God and of His Church . | ation or genuine love of country. Listen Yes, for the Church built upon the immove- to the language of the most effectionate ship rock of Peter, he lived, and had he re- of athers, Leo XIII, in the letter ceived ten thousand lives from God, he would | which I have quoted above. 4 If, however, have consumed them all in her service and it happen that princes should commit for ber cause. Upon the successor of Peter any notable excess in the exercise of their his eyes were constantly fixed. The Boman | power, 'Oatholio' doctrine does not allow Pontiff's order was his watchword and his advice the beacon-light that guided all his thority for fear that the tranquility ot andertakings. In every emergency to him order should be more and more molested and he had recourse, for he knew no other mortal | that society should sustain a greater injury but him upon the earth who could or did thereby, and when the excees has arrived at claim to be the successor of him to whom Our | such a point as to render even safety hopeless, Lord had addressed these words : "Confirm Christian patience then teaches man to seek thy brethren. Feed my lambe, feed my a remedy in merit and in fervent prayer to sheep." This love of Rome, dear brethren, is also, the estimable, inheritance which his also the estimable, inheritance which his dying breath has bequesthed to his children, one who sympathizes with Ireland's wees an inheritance that has preserved the spark more cordially, or signs' after 'Ireland's an inneritance that has preserved the spark more conducty or signs after irelands several American officers are at present in singing in the fact that the magnet points away ire

anta. A status da status da secondaria da secondaria da secondaria da secondaria da secondaria da secondaria da secon

the Irish from the time of St. Patrick down to the present hour, an inheritance which you may well boast of possessing ; in a word, an laberitance, which shall ever constitute the the XIII. what he thought about the Irish though it be entirely stripped and divested of love Ireland and the Irish people; I hope ignores the prisoners. He did, indeed, write Longfellow's, works are remarkable for every human and temporal advantage, that they will be successful in their just de a few mild diplomatic notes to "My dear their sweetness, more than power, every human and temporal advantage. Scarcely had his magnanimous soul been waited by the angels upon the eternal shores when his followers, burning with a love to serve in the noble cause of truth, set out upon the continent to win back entire nations scaled in the shade of death, and to enlighten those proud, and haughty races in all the learning of that time. Like the renowned Brigade of Irish heroes in modern times who made Irish valor and Irish faith household words in all the courts and camps of Europe, there was between the years 600 and 1173 another Irish Brigade of Apostles, Martyrs, Confessors and Doctors whose images are still over the Catholio altars of Germany, Belgium, Italy, Switzerland and France. The pages of history are emblazoned with the names and deeds of St. Columbanue, the Dove of the Irish Churches, and the founder of the cele brated monasteries of Iona. Luxeuil and Bob bio: St. Cummian: St. Killian the Apostle of Bavario; the 24 Apostles of Iceland; St. Gall; St. Cathualdan of Tarenlum; Erigena the first professor of the University of Oxford ; Clement, the founder of the University of Pavia ; John and Albinus, the first Professors of the University of Paris, and Petrus Hibernins. the first professor of philosophy of the University of Naples and Preceptor of the immortal St. Thomas Aquinas, the angel of the school. In Ireland, her hospitable monasteries, the seat of virtue and science were flung open not only to her own children but also to foreigh students whom the fame of her learning and sanctity had attracted from far and near to her green and fertile shores. Yet in the midst of the halo of glory that surrounded Ireland's illustrious confessors at home or abroad, never did they forget Rome, the head of cities, the mother Ohurch ; on the contrary, they clung to her most affectionately and ever regarded her as the supreme ecclesiastical judge upon earth and the principal or source of the faith of Ireland. St. Cummian affirms that Rome was the place the Lord hath chosen for the ultimate solution of important and dubious questions. In a letter to Pope Boniface St. Columbanus pays a high compliment to Ireland and to Rome. "We have no doctrine here," he writer, " but the evangelical and apostolical doctrine; there has been no heretic, no Jew, no Schismatic, TUESDAY, 4,-Feria. but the Ostholic faith is still held inviolate, such as it was first given us by you, the successors of the apostles. Yes, from the introduction of Christianity into Ireland down to her conquest by Henry the Second, in 1192, the faith of Ireland has been the fate of Bome and the triumph of Rome, the triumph of Ireland. During the two subsequent periods of Inch ecclesiastical history a political and a religious foe arose in succession against the Roman faith of our forefathers. How have they succeeded? The long and protracted anarchy that reigned paramount in Irish circles from the reign of Henry 11. to the reign of Henry the Eighth has left intact the precious inheritance of our ancestors, whereas in other countries the same cause has been seen to overthrow both principles of Religion and Government. From Henry the Eighth to the first Catholic Belief Bill in 1792 the English monarchy declared war against the conscience of Catholic Ireland. This religious campaign of 300 years' duration where might was victorious over right, where the sacrilegious hands of the tyrants demoliahed or usurped all the monuments of Cathelic worship, where also the best blood of Ireland ran of the man's nationality who struck the her rivers, I can compare to no other in the th such marvellous fecundity that history of the world than to the 300 years' ished the temples and broke into pieces the against the primitive Christians during which the grant to Prince Leopold by a vote of 387 the Roman Collseum resounded with the to 42. Many of the Badical members abshricks of the murdered victims and the Tiber overflowed with the blood of the martyrs. The charms of seduction were not more powerful than the terrors of persecution. Both failed. The pretended faith of the so-called Beformation put into the balance of the faith of St. Patrick was found wanting. Strange to say, dear brethren, Ireland did not perish under the lash of the executioner, though stripped of all beauty, though bruised and broken in every limb and bleeding from countless wounds, says an English writer, she had a palpitating life in every nerve and in every vein. The Irish martyrs, like the martyrs of the Catacombs were the seed of new generations of Uhristian heroes. From two to five and from five to seven millions the Irish have increased. This marvellous fecundity of the Irish Church in spite of the sword of extermination which hung over her head, Lord Macaulay, the Protestant historian and orator of the English Parliament hesitates not to attribute to the divine and supernarural element of preservation centred in the Church of Bome. The system of seduction and the system of persecution having proved abortive und fruitless, England then and there alone sned the first, though weak and feeble ray of religious liberty, over the green isle of the ses. The first Irish Catholic Belief Bill in 1792, like a delightful sunshine after the storm, cheered up the almost broken and depressed hearts of the Irishmen of that period and inaugurated, for the inture of Ireland, a new era of comparatively greater liberty than the dismal past had afforded. In the year 1829; the epoch of the Catholic Emancipation, a conquest was won over the heart of England such as the history of no other country than Ireland can boast of chronicling: O'Connell, the Great Peaceful Agitator and the Immortal Liberator or his native, land, is the mighty moral conqueror whose constitutional attacks Eng-CBEO ? land dreaded a thousand times more than the sword and whose unparalleled victory over her has proved to all future generations that Ireland's prosperity and agrandizement mpst be based upon the immutable principle of subordination and order.' No, dear brethren, neither interest nor revenge; can be the basis the subject to rise up of their own aubrownan -

I have just quoted. In a recent interview between His Holiness and Bishop right, and Mr. Lowell knows it. But the that of the American; Evangeline will be Nulty, His Lordship having asked Leo affairs of to day, His Holiness answered : I mand and obtain what they are asking for. Yes, dear brethren, may Ireland triumph in her cause of noble justice and may you today lift up your hands to God in pious prayer that Ireland's miseries may cease and that God, through the intercession of St. Patrick, may bestow upon your dear home beyond the see the sweet fruits of long cherished and long looked for liberty.

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> CATHOLIC CALENDAE. MARCH.

THUSEDAY, 30. - Feria. FRIDAY, 31.-Heven Dolors of the B.V.M. APRIL.

SATURDAY, 1.---Feria. SUNDAY, 2 .- Palm Sunday. Epist. Phil. ii. 5.11; Passion, Matt. xxvi. and xxvii. MONDAY, 3.-Feria.

WEDNESDAY, 5. -- Ferla

Special Notice to Subscribers.

All subscriptions outside of Montreal will be acknowledged by change of date on address-label attached to paper.

A cannister of powder was thrown into an assemblage of detectives in Dublin on Monday night, but it did not explode. Powder or dynamite never does explode on those occasions, and detectives never get hurt. But, nevertheless, they deserve to have their pay increased.

WE learn by mail that the London papers jumped at once to the conclusion that the man who attempted to shoot the Queen was an Irishman. There was, however, no doubt Queen across the face with his riding whip. Besting women is rather a British diversion.

Imperial House of Commons

would have rested were it not for American newspapers and members of Congress, who felt ashamed that Americans should be allowed to rot in British prisons without trial. to see that the American citizens obtain either release or trial.

IBBLAND is in a troubled state this time and no mistake, and murders of a political nature are of common occurrence. The Government, when they asked Parliament to pass a coercion sct, multiplied the crimes committed in Ireland by a hundred at least. They included threatening letters in the criminal statistics knowing full well that landlords and their agents and Government officials, including the police, w:ote most of the letters, and even if they did not write them they seldom hurt anybody. When the Coercion Bill was passed the country was profoundly quiet, the feelings of the people found vent through Land League channels, their leaders were present to advise constitutional action. But the Coercion Bill changed all this. The leaders were arrested, newspapers suppressed, public meetings prohibited, and the deplorable results are now seen in real crime. Surely this Gladstone-Bright Government must be a stapid one. And now those gentry know not what to do, they are at their wits' end, even the soldiers they sent over to keep the peace are fighting among themselves. Coercion is seen to be a lamentable failure, and yet they have not the courage to repeal the act. Perhaps, it is all the better for Ireland that this state of things should have arisen, as it shows the Irish people, the English people and the whole world that England is incapable of governing Ireland.

paper called the Lance, once published in not a verse maker he would have Montreal, and, we believe, putative father of earned a niche in the temple of fame by his a sheet at present in existence-it was Mr. Lanigan, we say, who requested the Montreal Herald not to usurp the role of a comic paper, and thus take the bread and butter from his mouth. It seems to us Mr. Lanigan's re- than the youths and maidens who have read quest was an impertinence, for how can the Montreal Herald prevent itself being comic? And it is comic, and will remain comic to the whole continent, how their boats were anchorend of the chapter, despite its efforts to be grave and severe. It was never so comic in it not, and how, in after years, when the once all its born days as last Wednesday in its blooming lovers were faded and gray, but not editorial on "Ireland's future." Listen to passionless nor heartless, Evangeline recogthe mocking bird :---

"The student of the annals of England, of France, of Rome and Greece knows well Charity, in an old man whose last sigh she enough how correct we are when we say that the hardest task of the statesman is the readjustment, as necessity calls for it, of the relations we refer to. We could even go into more remote history to illustrate this, but it but, nevertheless, it will be no discredit to is needless. We say, then, that if Mr. Glad-

English prisons as suspects, which is not of Tennyson will year by year pale before head of the author is so turned by the witch- read with pleasure when the Morte d'Arther eries of high society; in London that he is on the shelves neglected and mouldering. Granville" and my dear Granville replied to | though if the latter quality is not "My dear Lowell," stating that no distinction so noticeable it is not that it is could be made between American citizens not present, but that the former is simost and British subjects. And there the matter overpowering. And he was also original. He struck out new paths in literature, and discovered new regions in poesy. His versification was all his own ; while it pleased the ear of the most fastidious, it never was made Secretary Frelinghuysen has written a sharp | at a sacrifice to reason or common sense, but note to "My dear Lowell," who will now have then this is merely repeating that Longfellow was a great poet and an original. There can be no two poems more different in composition or plot or versification than "Evangeline" and "Hiswaths," and yet, both of

them bear the impress of the master mind.

"Deep in the forest primeval nestled the village of Grandpre." The rythme of "Evangeline" has a mourn ful, majestic cadence about it that well befits the subject, and the rather lively measure of "Hiswatha" is also well chosen. As regards "Hiawatha" it is in truth a singular work. It may, for aught we know, be a translation from the Cherokes dialect. It is a jumble of musical sounds which may convey a world of sense and feeling to the poet, but sounds strangely on the ear after reading "Evangeline" or the "Divine Tragedy." The whole thing is like the murmuring of a brook, and like the brook gives about the same amount of pleasure, read backwards as forwards. Some of the "Tales of a Wayside Inn " are exquisitely beautiful, but the most popular of all his lyrics is the "Village Blacksmith."

Longfellow did more than create original poetry for his countrymen ; he made them acquainted with some of the best productions of the best authors of other lands, but especially the Spanish and German. His works breathe a spirit of Catholicity all through them, and hence he will be one of the universal poets offending no nation, no creed, loving all mankind, and loving even the South, against whose one bad institution he wrote with such IT was Mr. Lanigan, editor of a breezy patriotic vehemence. Were Longfellow prose works, which would fill many hundred volumes; for he was a most prolific writer. All the world will grieve for the departed poet, but none more deeply or sincerely with throbbing hearts of the search of poor Evangeline for her lost Gabriel, through a ed in the same bayou; but, alas, they knew nized the light of her young existence in the Philadelphia hospital, she, a Sister of received, ere the suffering soul had departed.

The great American Republic is young and strong, and has wealth, population and genius, her if more than a generation pass away with-

least would be if in power, for, after all, they are a shade more liable to arbitrary rule than the Liberals, but, seeing that they are in op. position, and that it may be used against. themselves, in not only keeping them out in the cold, but in still further curtailing class privileges, is what makes them genuinely alarmed. It is no secret that Gladstone wants not only an assimilation of the county and borough franchise, but an entension of the franchise itself, and the Tories know well that this means a perpetuation of Radical rule, or, perhaps, the establishment of a republic and the extension of class privileges altogether with the monarchy. To those who would say this is exaggeration, or at best, but speculation, it might be pointed out that Gladstone has, within the past fifteen years, taken a few decided jumps in the direction of republicanism. It is true he is not a Republican himself-certainly not a pronounced one-but the majority of those who voted him into power are. Tha action of Dilke, Fawcett and Trevyllan absenting themselves the other day from the vote on the grant to Prince Leopold was very suggestive. Others again say that a juriher extension of the franchise would be as good for one party as the other, but this is absurd. Before the reform bill of 1832, the Tories had been seventy years in power, with intervals of only two or three years, but since then the Liberals have held the reins of government three-fourths of the time. Not that the Tories would object so much to a Whig Government, for the difference between Whig and Tory is about the same as that between Tweedledum and Tweedledee; what they are mortally afraid of is that another extension of the franchise will open the floodgates to an overwhelming rush of Radicais, and then good-by to the monarchy and the House of Lords. The Whigs-of whom Hartington is the real leader-are-or abould be, as much afraid of cloture as the Tories. We shall see whether they are or not in a few days. If there is not a defection from Glad. stone, or a cave of Adullam, it will be because the Whigs are blind. The probabilities area however, that there will be, and that Gladstone will either be in a minority or his majority will be of so little practical use that he will prefer a dissolution. Gladstone is like Bismarck in the respect that there are several matters he would like to see settled before he dies, and the cloture is one of them. Speaking honestly something must be done if the affairs of a mighty empire are to be half decently attend. ed to. They are now in arrears all over. If the work is to be done there must either be something like cloture or something like local government all round. Above all, Ireland must be allowed to manage her own affairs. Under the present system they are managed by fat-witted English secretaries, and the consequences are they are in a fearful state, and what is more they occupy halt the time of the Imperal Parliament every session.

## IS THE POLAR REGION INHABITED :

To deny that this is an extraordinary age is to lay one's self open to the charge of cynicism. Railroads, steamships, electric telegraph, telephones, and a hundred

stained from voting against their convictions to plesse Mr. Gladstone, their dictator. At the same time it must be admitted in justice that Prince Leopold is as much entitled to a pension as any of his brothers or sisters.

The flatter caused by the series of warlike speeches delivered by General Scobeleff has ceased and the kings and emperors are exhibiting painful anxiety to show the world that their love for each other surpasseth the love of David for Jonathan. If their protestations were sincere, or if they were entire masters of the situation, Europe might rest easy, but it is known that national hatreds are stronger than loyal affections and consequently the powers stand armed and ready for the inevitable confilct.

WINNIPEG, if not a great capital already, is hopeful of being one very soon; and is preparing for the event with commendable energy. It is attracting the best and cleverest of our young men to its bosom, mechanics, doctors, lawyers, and not a day passes we do not hear of some arrival in Winnipeg cf national-by which we mean Canadian-celebrity. Journalists are also afflicted with the oraze. James Fahey, one of the most brilliant newspaper men in the Dominion, bas been engaged on the Winnipeg Sun, and now we learn that Edward Farsar, formerly editor of the Mail, and later on the N.Y. World staff, is to take editorial charge of the Winnipeg Times. Are we then nursing a rival of Ohi-

Ws are happy to learn that the Irish resolutions of Mr. Costigan are well under weigh. They are to be submitted to Sir John Maodonald and the Hon. Mr. Blake before being put to the House, which is only right and proper. We learn also that the resolutions Have been considerably modified at a meeting of the Irish members, Catholic and Protestant, but we trust the modification does not involve any sacrifice of principle. In so tar as the "suspects" are concerned they have all mong protested their innocence, and it is known that if they knuckled under to Mr. Gladstone they would be released 'at once. As regards homerule, it is of course a subject Had Edgar Allan Pos lived he might have which a Canadian Parliament can attempt to rivalled' Longfellow and competed with define, but home rule in the abstract will be him for, the leadership among American quite enough for the petition if the resolut poets, but as things are the author tions of Mr. Costigan carry. n al t Strin

success as a diplomatist as he is as an author. yesterday morning they great living poet

his Irish land policy, he will be entitled to a the space he has left. place in the first rank of the lawmakers of the world."

Thank Heaven, our contemporary did not consider it necessary to go into more remote history. He had his eye upon Naboth's vinevard no doubt. And again :--

"A consideration of the difficulties in his way will justify our remark. Among the minor ones is the soreness left on the memory of some who suffered by the necessary confiscation which the Encumbered Estates Court made. There is also the recollection of the inconsistent treatment to which Ireland has been subjected ever since its annexation to the Mother Country."

"Mothor country" is excellent. And then the erudite editor goes on ransacking history and he finds that there is no comparison between the expatrirated Highlander and | which he world stand or fall. As there was the Irish exile, for whereas the former had no | no fear of a dissolution, certain discontanted

the land, the latter was devotedly attached to his landlord, if the landlord was a native. deeply into history and Itish human nature. Then we have the Irishman clinging to the low bred Cromwellian though thick and thin for, as the Herald philosophy, what sound logic. And once more. "There (Ireland) the relation of the proprietor, if a native, and the tenant are, as a satisfied with explaining the causes of Irlshmen's discontent, which paradoxically enough any resconable person that Mr. Lanigan was wrong in asking the Herald to do an imy os-

## DEATH OF LONGFEELOW.

sible act. It is undoubtedly comic. ...

Henry Wadsworth Longfellow, the American poet par excellence, died yesterday at honor. He was born in 1804 in Portland Maine, (how nearly he was being a Canadian) and was consequently arrived at the venerable age of 78 when he breathed his last, of "Evangeline" stands slone the great post of America with a fame that Min. Lowers, the American Minister in is universal., Indeed, it might, he said with London, does not seem to be as much of a a strict regard to; truth that Longfellow was

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now seems likely that he will be able to do, out producing a peer for Longfellow, or filling

# AFFAIRS IN ENGLAND.

Mr. GLADSTONE has managed to surmount most of the difficulties that stood in his path a month ago. But the cloture, the greatest of them all, remains to be disposed of, and the cloture may be the rock on which he will split. It is well known, and pretty generally conceded by the Liberals themselves, that, were it not for fear of a dissolution, the rather unwieldy following of Gladstone would have are this become disintegrated, and fallen to pieces. Through this fear they would have even swallowed Bradlaugh, agnosticism and all, if Gladstone had made his admission a Government question by ties to bind him to his native country but Liberals, Tories in disguise, voted according to their inclinations. In the last division on the Bradlaugh question the numbers stood It evidently takes the Herald man to dive for his admission 242 against 257. All the Conservatives to a man, most of the Home Rulers, real and nominal, and some of the Liberals, voted in the minority, and those numbers more truly represent the strength of says, the feudal instinct has been a predomi- parties than the nominal following in an nating force in the fortunes of Ireland ! What ordinary division when the party White drive members to the lobby with the whisper of dissolution. When it is considered that the election expenses of a candirule, as close as those which subsisted between date, whether successful or not, are, on an the Slamese Twins." But the Berald is not average, five thousand younds, and when it is considered, besides, that in the north and west of England the Irish hold the balance of (as it takes care to inform us' arise from too power in most of the constituencies, and much content with their lot, it also gives the would use it against the Liberals, who are panacea. But we have said enough to satisfy falso coorolonists, no cause for surprise at the hanging on to Gladstone, and thus preventing a dissolution, need any longer exist. There is little doubt that if the present session were sir, or even five, years old, many of those who are Liberals now, and are dragged after Gladstone's charlot wheels, would openly join the Tories. But it remains to be seen Cambridge, Massachussets, full of year's and if the fear of the cloture is not even stronger than the fear of a dissolution. It is all very fine to say that most Englishmen understand phiet did not sell wall, a second edition was each other on this question, and that the ugly measure is directed against Ireland only. That may be true in the present instance, but they know little of the bitterness of party politics who imagine that a majority in power would not use it against their opponents to save themselves from destruction. If party feeling runs so high as to lead to civil war it can surely be trusted to coarce an oppositition. As for the cloture per se, it is reasonable to suppose that the Tories are really

useful and useless things have been discovered and invented since the beginning of the present century. And it would be still more than cynicism to deny that none of the dis coveries are of benefit to the human race. Some scientists go so far as to say that what has been done up to this in the way of scientific experiment and invention is but child's play to what is to come, even before the century closes. An editorial in a late issue of the Pall Mall Gazette-a sensible, practical paper by the way-reminds one strongly of Bulwer Lytton's romance of the "Coming Race." The race was called the Vril-ya and inhabited the centre of the earth. In so far as science went our wisest philosophers or most celebrated experts and savans are but as children to them, for they were perfect masters of the mysteries of electricity and as such were possessed of tremendous power. For travelling purposes the Vril-ya used artificial wings, with which they cleft the air with incredible speed. The Pall Mall Gazette does not pretend that in the near future improved knowledge of the secrets of electricity will bestow such mighty powers on our race, but it predicts that it will so alter the conditions of life that there will be an almost equal distribution of wealth and a consequent break down of social and class distinction. This, in fact, would mean the millenium or something skin to it, for if this take place we shall have muiversal education, and we shall not have criminal classes, or kings and emperors.

The Pall Mall Gazette is not alone in looking to the future for mighty changes. Several deep thinkers, both on the Enropean and this continent, are of the opinion that if the North Pole searches are continued-which is more than likely startling results will be obtained. In the year 1826 Captain Cleve land Symmes, an American, published a pamphiet containing the theory that the earth is hollow, and habitable in its interior, and that it has large openings at the Poles. It may easily be imagined how such a theory was scouted fifty-six years ago. The pamnot called for, but all the same it excited sttention and caused, enquiry among scientific, men. The pamphlet is now eagerly sought after, for men, have, arisen who do not hee tate to say that there is a good deal of plan sibility in the theory. Symmes. said that the openings at the Poles. North an South are two y thousand, miles diameter, and that vessels may glid into them imperceptibly stexcept for change observable in the Celestial bodies, and

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# THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

the Pole. Indeed, it is not difficult to believe that a vessel may turn a corner without knowing it, just as a fly would enter the mouth of a large vessel, thinking all the while-if a fly does think-it was going straight on. Why also should there not be islands and small continents in this region, which, fertile and inhabited, receive light and heat from our system by the medium of reflection and refraction ? When one comes to think of it it does seem absurd to suppose that it is only the outer crust of this immense globe should be utilized. The early mariners, of Hercules, thought they were gazing on limitless space.

March 29, 1882

The London Times of a year ago published article with the description of a Wiggins sailed from Dundee, and, on enterafter going to Bussia, all confessed their ignorance of such a place and such a people. Mr. Seebolin, who accompunied Wiggins, read a paper on the subject before the Geographical Society, which attracted much attention. Nordjensfold, of the late Polar expedition, and a Captain Tuttle also, claim to have been in the new country, which they should not those countries be merely an inward sloping continuation of Greenland and Siberia? It is a fact which no one attempts to deny that certain spacie of birds and beasts, which flourish in certain temperatures, go north on the approach of winter, and re-appear again when the spring draws nigh, with their young broods. They have evidently gone to a warmer climate, and this climate is in the north. Another sign of a habitable Polar region is the Aurora Borealis, which some assort, is connected with electricity, but which, it is beginning to be suspected, has some relationship with the interior of the earth, or, at least, the Polar region spoken of. It is well known that the Aurora Borealis appears in its greatest splendor in the depth of winter, when the sun is totally absent from the north. Why cannot the Aurora be an emsimplest explanation certainly. We may legitimately hope that the explorations now being made by so many Governments will reveal a country in the Polar region inhabited and cultivated. There is nothing impossible about it.

THE LABOR MOVEMENT.

It is unfortunate that other means than strikes cannot be found to settle the question of wages; courts of arbitration for instance. When the times are hard, employers of labor cut down wages and few grumble. When the times are good, and capitalists are making money hand over hand, they seldom think of raising wages until a strike warns them that it must be done. Extensive strikes

winter and summer. We are aware this proposition is extensively crude and indigested, and we are willing to admit it might be impracticable, but something like such a modus civendi is certainly not impossible. And, again, workmen might improve their own position to a much greater extent than Paille, of St. Johns, by Mr. O. Auge, on behalf they do. We do not now refer to the principle of co-operation, though believing that might be made so universal as to modify the labor movement. What we mean is that by temperance and economy labor can elevate and render itself almost independent of capital. when they dared to look beyond the Pillars | Let the workingman look around him and he will see on every side that his employers are men for the most part who have risen from the

ranks by the exercise of those two attributes. It is true that all cannot be officers, voyage to a region supposed to be but, then, if temperance and economy were that which geographers are in search of, the rule, it would infallibly lead to co-operin which the people are described. A Captain ation and a division of the profits. But aside from these large considerations, working the Polar Sea, found the country ingmen can benefit themselves locally by inhabited by a tall and intelligent establishing good organizations and assisting race possessed of full and plenty, but the deserving among themselves. This is especially rich in ores and poltries. Wiggins | done already, but in a ridiculously su all way. imagined he was all the time in part of If, for instance, a stranger comes to Monircal Siberis, but when he described the place looking for work-let us say he is a stone mason-he has no one to guide or assist him. He wanders carelessly sround, starving or getting into debt, until fortune finds him work, whereas if some labor bureau were established it would be otherwise. Depend upon it that the laboring classes must help themselves. No government or no philanthropist has the same interest in describe in glowing language. Why, their affairs as they have; reform must come from below.

## NEW AGENTS.

'fer following gentlemen have kindly consented to act as agents in their respective localities for THE POST and TRUE WITNESS and are empowered to collect subscriptions and enroll subscribers :--- Thomas Golden. East Constable, Franklin Co, N Y; Michael Donovan, Springfield, Dakota Territory, US; Dr E D Black, Marine City, St Clair Co, Mich; Daniel Beaton, Cherry Grove, P E I; sition. Angus J McLellan, McDouzall's, P E I: D B Gallagher, Andover, N B; Jeremiah Colling, Kingston, Kent county, N B; James Mills, Grand Pabos, P.Q; Wm Brogan, Barrington, PQ; H Muller, Brampton Falls, PQ; John Gallagher, Marbleton, PQ; B Ward, Drummondville, PQ; Patrick O'Brien, Sutton Flats, PQ; John Menogue, Clydesanation from this interior world? It is the dale, Ont; Jos Scanlan, Armstrong's Mills. Ont; John Burke, Brandy Creek, Ont; Wm Houlahan, Matilda, Ont; Simon McCarthy, Harriston, Ont; Owen Hargadon, Ayr, Ont; Wm McLaughlan, Deans, Ont; Daniel Clifford, Fairfield, Ont ; James McEvoy, Warburton, Ont; Daniel O'Mahoney, Renton, Ont; JJ Whelan, Bichmond, Ont; Thomas Ford, Lanes, Ont.

## TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

The subscribers of THE TEUE WITXESS will see by the date on the address label on each paper the time up to which their subscription is paid. All subscriptions are due in advance. We would request subscribers to forward to this office-either direct or through the agent for their locality the amount of their indebtedness. The amount to each is small, but to us in the aggregate it is many thousand dollars. We require just now every dollar that is due us to meet anticipated law and other expenditures. We hope that, as we have done our duty so far, and are prepared to continue doing it, regardless of expense, our friends and supporters will show their appreciation by paying up their accounts promptly."

# CITY AND SUBUBBAN.

-Mr. James Shea, provision merchant of Quebec, and Mr. Timothy Shea, his brother, were among the Quebec delegation to Chicago. Mr. Frank Gunn was also a member.

-An action has been taken against Chas. of Mr. John Black, of the same town, for illegal arrest. Damages are laid at \$25,000. -The first meeting of the Board of Governors of the Notre Dame Hospital was held at the hospital on Thursday last. The following cflicers were elected : President, L. J. Forget; 1st Vice-President, Jas. Skelly; 2nd Vice-President, Henry B. Gray; Secretary, I. A. Beauvais.

-Jean Bapiiste Gallipean and ex-Alderman Allard have instituted proceedings against the Abattoir Company in the Superior Court. The contractors do not seem inclined to allow the Company any extension of time as was agreed apon at the meeting of creditors held a short time ago.

-At the meeting of the Montresl Branch of the Land Lesgue held on Sunday, the President, Mr. C. J. Doherty, in the chair, the question of sending delegates to the Washington Convention was taken up, but on mo-tion the further consideration of the matter was postponed until next meeting. The nomination of candidates to fill the various offices for the ensuing six months will take place next Sunday.

-- We are informed that St. Patrick's choir will give a concert in aid of the St. Patrick's Orphan Asylum in Nordheimer's Hall on Monday, 17th April. On this o casion they will repeat Luzzani's Mass, which was sung for the first time in this country on St. Patrick's Day, and which was greatly admired. It will be preceded by a migcellaneous vocal and instrumental selection. The choir will be assisted by our most celebrated musical talent and a full orchestra. The programme will be published shortly.

-At a meeting of the Hochelaga Council, on Thursday evening, a motion was passed amending the by-law recently enacted with reference to the license question, making the number of licenses to be granted ten instead of eight. Messrs. Hawkins and Oliver Lecours were appointed auditors of the books of the municipality for 1882-83, and Messrs, J. B. Rolland, Oliver Robert and William Kenedy were appointed valuators. It was decided to add another man to the Fire Brigade, and John Gahavan was oppointed to the po-

#### THE INFORMEE.

THE PRELIVINARY EXAMINATION CONTINUED THE ATTERNOON

The preliminary examination into the case of Mr. John P. Whelan, Managing Director of THE Post, charged with criminal libel against should be permitted, as they gave a Mr. Francis B. McNamee, was continued on 22nd inst. before His Honor Police Magistrate Desnovers, in the Grand Jury Room. Owing to the large crowd present it was found necessary for comfort to adjourn the investigation into the Court of Queen's Bench, which was soon filled with interested spectators. Messrs. D. Barry, D. Macmaster and T. W. Ritchle, Q.C., appeared for the prosecu-tion, and Mr. C. J. Doherty for the defence. Mr. Schiller, Olerk of the Orown, was first | debate, after which the vote was taken which sworn and examined, and produced the declaration in his custody as Clerk of the Peace, made and sworn to by Mr. John P. Whelau, showing him to be registered as Managing Director of THE POST Printing and Publishing Co. publishers of the newspaper The Posr. Mr. F. B. McNamee was sworn and reaffirmed the information already lodged by

Mr. T. W. RITCHIN, Q.C., then declared the case for the prosecution closed and asked that the defendant he committed.

Mr. C. J. DONEETY, on behalf of the dend that as the defence of the defendant wa

time. One was to run the line along the present macadamised road with switches for returning trains; the other was to continue the line up the St. Leonard road past the insane asylum, there to turn to the west and return to the city along the brow of the hill to Sherbrooke or, Mignonne street. This would open up a spleudid country for suburban residences. On the one road people would have the river, and on the upper road the view from the hill would be magnificent, while both roads would offer every advantage of the country with easy access to the city, comething like that which is seen in the neighborhood of all large American cities.

STATE LOTTERIES CONDEMNED. AN INTERESTING DEBATE AT THE CATHOLIC CLUB LAST NIGHT ON THE SUBJECT OF LOTTERIES.

At the weekly meeting of the Catholic Olub, held last Wednesday, there was a debate on the following subject: "Are Statie Lotteries morally injurious to the people ?" Prof. William Mackay opened the subject

for the affirmative by laying down as a principle upon which he grounded his opinion that lotteries should be judged by the motive and intentiors of those interested in them, and he argued that historically it could be shown that the motives and futentions of all those who had ever established lotteries were bad. He gave a most interesting account of the origin of lotteries, dividing their history into three parts; the first being their establishment by the ancient Jews at the time of Solomon down to the destruction of Jerusalem. The second epoch, from that period to the times of Herod Antipas, then under the Romans, until they were discontinued at the close of the reign of Hillogabalus, and the third period from the revival of lotteries in the fifteenth century by the Jews of Genos up to our own days. He contended that during all those times the promoters of lotteries had acted from bad motives and fraudulently, and so much so that they were abolished by law in England in 1826, in France ten years later, and at dif-ferent intervals since throughout the several States of the American Union and in Canada The Rev. Father Ryan replied by premising that in these debates the opinions of the speakers were not to be supposed as their own, but rather as the arguments in favor of the side they were advocating. He contended that, being on the negative, it would be sufficient for him to show that the other side had failed to prove their case, and in support of this pretension showed

that, however wrong the motives of the promoters may have been, this did not affect the morality of the institution of lotteries; at the very best, institutions were liable to abuse, and it was illogical to say that they should, therefore, by condemned as immoral. He argued that lotteries legitimate field to a propensity which was natural to man and universal. Again, that a lottery was the taking of a known risk by persons having perfect liberty to take it or not as they saw fit, and that if they had been abolished it was only because, like other business institutions, they were liable to

i abuse. Mr. Purcell followed on the affirmative and Mr. F. A. Quinn on the negative, closing the resulted in the condomnation of lotteries.

#### THE QUESTION SETTLED.

There's no use in arguing the question of the pottney of some substances for especia servico in emergencies. They will do all they protaise, and more, if judiciously used. The following from Mr. P. Murphy, of No. 1 Fire Station, Ottaws, bears upon the point stated above. Mr. Murphy says: I had occasion to use St. Jacobs Oil recently, and must say that it is the best Liniment I ever used. I caught cold from getting wet at a fendant, declared that he had no cross-exami- | fire, and it settled in my shoulder and down nation to make of the witnesses examined, my back to my hip. I suffared a great deal

stances, obtain anything from their wretched holdings but the hopeless prolongation of a miserable existence. Why cannot a Colonization Committee of Irishmon be formed in this city for the single purpose of aiding such men as I have described to come out to this country, and availing themselves of the remunerative wages offered, open up their way not to three, four or five acres of stone and bog, but 160 acres of prairie land. We have men amongst us of the Irish race who can make poetic and passionate speeches about "the wrongs of Ireland." I should like to see at their hands some practical remedy for those wrongs, something more than talk, alk, talk. I should like to see them emu-

late the good priest of Tuam or those two respectable Irish citizens of Montreal who, doing their duty in the humble walks of life. are mentioned in THE POST as having collected a considerable sum in aid of their distressed countrymen at home. Why do not their rich, influential and speech-making compatriots do as they did? Ten families per annum rescued from over-gnawing, grinding poverty, would be a greater glory than 'the sun-burst banner" or the "Field of Fontenov."

HUMANITT. HONOR TO WHOM HONOR IS DUE. ST. JOSEPH'S FEAST AT BOURDET COLLEGE.

Saturday, 18th inst., being the eve of the feast of St. Joseph, the patron saint of the Rev. Joseph Charlebois, P.S.V., Director of the above institution, the students an arrofessors presented him with a handsome glit and an address, in which they expressed their sincere love and folicitations

RIGAUD.

In reply, the reverend Father made a few very appropriate remarks, expressive of his gratitude and devotedness, requesting them at the same time to bear in mind that as gold is the emblem of royalty, he was, then, one hundred men drilling in a wood. They their king and they his subjects. As a king, he would be just and devoted, and hoped that they, as good and faithful subjects, would lead virtuous lives, be prompt to their rale and zealous in their studies.

At the close of which the College band played some lively airs, and all proceeded to the Chapel, where Benediction of the Blessed Secrement took place.

In no part of Canada was the festival of St. Joseph celebrated with so much pomp and solemnity as within the unpretentions walls of Bourget College. The chapel being richly decorated for the occasion, presented a grand sight.

At the early Mass, celebrated by the Rev A. Labelle, over two hundred students received Holy Communion. During Mass geveral beautiful canticles were sung by the choir : also, a trio, L'Invitation a Jesus, was rendered in a most praiseworthy manner by C. A. Prieur, E. Desjardins and C. Lefebvre, whose rich voices tell of a brilliant very successful future in the and musical sphere. At half-nast eight solemn High Mass began, the following Rev. gentlemen officiating: J. Charlobois, celebrant, F. X. Babeau, duacon, and L. A. J. Adam, subdeacon. 'The Mass sung was from Dumont's Second tone, harmonized and rendered by a well-trained choir of seventy voices under the leadership of the worthy and talented A. A. Boy, C. S. V., who also acted as organist. The chapel was unusually crowded, a great number of invited guests, the elite of Rigaud village, being present. The Kyrie, Gloria and Credo were sung to perfection, Mr. Dolphus Mongenais singing | ficer if they paid their rents, though they are the solo parts. During the Offertory Messrs. C. Lavorte and A. Dafour distinguished themselves in a dust Ave Maria from Lanibillotte. It is useless to say that the music throughout the service was something very imposing-something grand.

At five o'clock p.m. the Rev. Mr. Minville preached a very instructive and eleguent sermon on the life and virtues of St. Joseph, taking for text the following words of St Matthew: "Behold a faithful and wise servant, whom the Lord bath appointed over his family." Immediately after the sermon followed the benediction of the Most Holv Sacrament, at which the Rev. A. Dequoy, cure of St. Placide, acted as celebrant, the Rev. A. Viau and D. P. McMenamin assisting as Deacon and Sub-Deacon. Among the many beautiful hymns chanted during Benedictian we noticed with admiration the Justus, rendered with great success by the Rev. J. Charlebois, M. Minville and E. Desjardins. The Tantum Ergo was sung with much taste and skill by the famous J. Lamoureux, tenor singer at Rigaud. As soon as the ceremonies were finished a rich and sumptuous supper was partaken of in the refectory of the College after which speeches in English and French were made by several of the professors and invited friends, expressing their congratulations to the much esteemed and worthy Director, Rev. J. Charlebols, P.S.V., and complimenting the gentlemen of the choir, through whose exertions and talent the fuetival of St. Joseph had been so grandly and appropriately celebrated.

# LATEST IRISH NEWS BY MAIL

#### (From the Oork Herald, March 11th.)

Both Houses of Parliament on Monday sgreed upon an address of congratulation to the Queen.

The Land Lesgue agent, who went to Northampton to organize the Irish vote against Mr. Bradlaugh, has been soverely beaten by the supporters of the latter.

Consequent upon the refusal of an evicted tenant, Mrs. Barry, to live in a Land League house, "through fear of the Government." the weekly grant of \$1, which had been given to her for some time past by the Ladies' Land League, has been stopped .---Correspondent.

Twelve young men, members of the Confraternity of the Holy Family, Midleton, were expelled that body on Sunday night for having left the church on a preceding Sunday during the delivery of an address from the Altar respecting the Ladies' Land League. - Correspondent.

Another serious "no rent" outrage is reported from the Castlelsland district, Co. Kerry. A tenant of Mr. John De B. Blennerhassett named Daniel Doolin, residing within one mile of Castleigland, was called out of bed, and on acknowledging that he had paid his rent, was shot in the thigh.

At a meeting of the Dublin Corporation on Monday, Mr. Dawson, M.P., Lord Mayor, in the chair,"a resolution was passed expressive of the deepest sorrow and indignation at the dastardly and treasonable attack upon the Queen. The resolution was proposed by a pronounced Land Leaguer and seconded by a Conservative. The Clonmel Town Council passed a similar resolution.

Near Swinford, County Mayo, on Sunday, a party of police came upon a body of about returned to barracks, and mustering all the available constables in town, returned to the place; the men ran away, but twelve of them were arrested. When returning with their prisoners, however, the police were fired upon, and six of their prisoners escaped. It is stated that documents of an important character were found upon the ground.

Notices emamating from "Captain Moonlight," and directed against five farmers in the Ballymacoda district, who had paid their rent, have been extensively posted up in that neighbourhood during the past few days. The persons indicated are threatened with the "Millstreet penalty," as it was termed, and farmors generally are cautioned against committing the offence of paying their rent, until the suspects are released, - Correspondent.

On Friday night, while the police escort were conveying two farmers, committed for trial at the Petty Sessions held that day at Castlemartyr for posting no rent notices, they were attacked by a large number of people from various parts of the country, who prevented the prisoners being taken to the railway station. They were, however, kept in custody, and lodged in Cork Gaol on Saturday. Several of the rioters have been arrested.

On Thursday night several houses at Glencolling, near Kingwilliamstown, were entered by a body of armed men, with belts, swords and guns, under the command of Captain Moonlight, and threatened Mr. Dunscombe's tenants with the usual penalties of that ofserved with write. They fired several shots. and warned the tenants they would call again if they did not stand together. One tenant was near being shot through a window. The police are making strict inquiries, but it is generally believed the raiders are all strangers to the locality .- Correspondent.

Mr. Forster has finally refused to attend as a witness before the Lords' Committee on the Land Act. The Spectator says that even if the Lords' Committee were actually to limit their inquiries to harmless matters. Ireland were to be penetrated with all sorts of fears that the inquiry would have a malignant influence on the administration of the Land Act, the evil which the Prime Minister apprehends would be done. The Economist also holds that the Act may easily be discredited, and its administrators made ridiculous without the necessity for inspecting, or even examining a single decision that has been pronounced. SYMPATHY WITH THE EVICTED. -A few days ago four or five familler, in the townland of Cappanabane, were evicted for non-payment of rent. The landlord is Mr. Graham, late of Clappanahane, but now of Dublin. One of the evicted tenants is a smith, and yesterday the people of the neighborhood built him, as if by magic, a more spacious and in every way a better forge than the one he had to leave. The walls were raised by as many masons as could find. room to work, and there were no less than half a dozen carpenters on the roof together. There was a large gathering of people, each and all of whom were ready to lend a hand. On the part of the evicted families the Rev. B. Ambrose, C.C., thanked the gathering for their practical sympathy with those who so sorely need it. In the course of his remarks, the rev. gentleman took occasion to impress upon his hearers they mischief of having anything to do with such things as threatening notices, or, indeed, with outrage or crime of any sort, while employed in so righteous a a cause. He held in his hand a threatening notice received by somebody in the employment of a neighboring landlord, who is at cross-purposes with his tenants. This notice and the spirit that could prompt such a production, Father Ambrose denounced with great force. -- Correspondent. Seven tenants on the property of Surgeon Edward Stamer O'Grady, of Dublin, were evicted at Abbeyfeale yesterday under peculiar circumstances. The lands form portion of partially reclaimed mountain bog close to the town, and some time since the tenants, whose rents are 90 per cent. over Griffith's valuation in a number of cases, asked for a reduction, which was refused. The interest in the holdings of the seven tenants evicted were sold to the Property Defence Association, and yesterday the Deputy Sub-Sheriff, Mr. Fitt, proceeded to hand over possession. Denis Murphy and over possession. Denis' Murphy and Jeremiah Doody having been turned out of their houses, armed Emergency bailiffs were put in possession. John O'Keeffe and his wife, a very old couple; Johanna Frawley, a widow ; William Quirke, and Johanna Curtin, were also evicted, it having been stated that some of the last named tenants had tendered their rents, which were refused unless they paid law costs, which they domaking a great ado about that county having clined to do. As soon as these four tenants were evicted the Emergency balliffs levelled their homes, which were then set on fire and burned to the ground. The Ladies' Land League are providing buts for the evicted A correspondent sends the following riddle | tenants, who are to be visited to morrow by to the London Truth : "My first two syllables Miss Hannah Reynolde, Dublin Ladies' Land are what Gladstone loves (Beform). My three League. The burning of the evicted ten-last are what he hates (a-tory). My whole, ants houses has created an unpleasant feelants houses has created an unpleasant feeling among the people of the district." Pa-

are now going on in the neighboring Republic, and in the natural order of things they will soon extend to Canada, as like causes produce like results, and as labor movements in the United States materially affect this country. It is needless to say that strikes are the cause of great loss to both labor and capital. If a thousand men earning a dollar and a half a day each on an average, hold out for twenty days it represents a loss to them, or to the fund which sustains them, of thirty thousand dollars, and the capitalists or manufacturers suffer to almost as great a degree sometimes as great, and often greater. It also happens that the workmen strike inopportunely, that is to say, when the manufacturer cannot really afford the increase, although they may imagine he can, but, as a general rule, it is the capitalist who is selfish and exacting. This is proved by the fact-at least in the instances now before us-that most of the strikers have their demands complied with immediately. Now, why should employers of labor wait for the strain before doing an act of justice? Why, when work becomes brisk and profits large, as they mostly do when the spring arrives. not take their employees into their confidence and make explanations as to their condition? It is the easiest thing in the world to call their men together and say "business is becoming good, our profits are enlarging and we can increase your wages fifteen or twenty per cent as the case may be; we reduced wages when times were bad and we are now making money, and it is right the tide should flow as well as ebb." Or, on the other hand, they might state honestly and frankly that they could not afford a rise for the present but swould when circumstances permitted. We firmly believe if; such a a state of things obtained we should hear less of stilkes, and consequently less of poverty, government for Ireland, which is the only crime and heart-turnings. But human nature, whether of employer or employed, is selueb, and in this age of straining after the almighty dollar it is essentially so. It would be too much to expect that such candor and such generosity should prevail when it is the ambition of capitalists to become millionaires | by God and nature." and the interest of workmen to exact as much as they can for their services, no matter who or what suffers. As, therefore, a sectivilized ... mode : of settling labor difficulties cannot be had, a court of arbitration is the next best thing. This court might become a permanency, and be composed of intelligent men appointed by 17th till 19th, fair; 20th till 22nd, changeboth employers and employed according to the amount of their interests, and it should every six months or at the commencement of stormy, nother there of they had had been been at its \_\_\_\_\_\_ [4]

"THE HABP."

Volumes 3, 4, 5 and 6 of The Harp, handcomely bound and profusely illustrated, are now for sale by the former preprietor of that magazine, Mr. John Gillies. Each volume contains over 500 pages, replete with interesting reading, comprising history, poetry, fiction, essays on leading subjects, serial stories and choice pieces of music. It is truly well worth the dollar each volume is selling at. For sound miscellaneous and Catholic literature The Harp, when bound as it is in the present instance, is second to no work we know of, and should replace the mind-corrupting, soul-killing description which is too often to be found in the libraries of Uatholic families. These volumes can be had by addressing John Gillies, 225 St. Martin street, Montreal.

## A GOOD EXAMPLE.

It is seldom that a newspaper correspondent receives recognition for the work he does in the interest of the public. We are glad. however, that the St. Patrick's National and Literary Society of Ottawa, at a meeting on the 12th instant, passed the following resolution :---

"That this meeting return its sincere thanks to Mr. Peter O'Leary for the able and truthful account he gave of the condition of Ireland in his correspondence from that country to the Ottawa Free Press, his letters to that journel, together with those of Mrs. Macdougall in the Montreal Witness, and of Mr. Thompson in the Toronto Globe, having the effect of very much enlightening public opinion in this country, and showing to the world the evil results of Irish fendal landlordism, and the absolute necessity of selftrue remedy for the misfortune from which she is now suffering; and we further thank Mr. O'Leary for so widely making known to the people of Ireland the example of Canada, which is entirely self-governed, making her own laws in her own Parliament, a boon which, we sincerely trust, will before long be enjoyed by our dear native land, as intended

Professor Walker Adam, et Toronto, a rival of Vennor, sends us the following weather bulletin for April, 1882 :-- April 1st, wet and somewhat windy ; 2nd, cloudy to fair weather; 3rd and 4th, stormy and threatening; 8th, wet and stormy; 9th and 10th, changeable ; 11th, cloudy but fair ; 12th, fair ; 13th and 14th, stormy, with some rain ; able, with some rain ; 28th, stormy, with but little rain ; 30th, fine. There will be a heavy storm on the Atlantic coasts, on April 13th

of a nature which could only be gone into Jacobs Oil. I did so, and after the fourth apbefore another tribunal the defendant submitted himself to the judgment of the magis- cannot speak too highly of it, and advice trate if the latter considered there was cause | others to use it. for committal.

Mr. DESNOYERS said that on the fece of the information and the newspaper produced there was certainly a prima facia case of libel and that defendant should be committed. Mr. Macmaster said it was understood that it was substantial bail.

Mr. DOHERTY said that the defendants having published a substantial article they were willing to back it with substantial ball. The Court then adjourned until 4 o'clock. to allow necessary documents to be drawn

MONTREAL & SOREL RAILWAY.

up.

SPECIAL HOURS.

The Montreal & Sorel Bailway expect to run their through train the coming week. The building of this railway is a remarkable achievement, being commenced in the autumn and completed before the end of the winter. The road passes through a splendid country, rich in egricultural wealth, and offering magnificent sites along the St. Lawrence for country residences. The Company Intend to give every facility to city people who wish to spend the summer at Longueuil, Boucherville, Varennes, Vercheres and other lo-They, in calities along its line. fact, intend to make a special feature majority of them-had to sit on turf and of this suburban traffic. The scale of prices for tickets, monthly or otherwise, will be made up in a most liberal way in order to encourage the erecting of villas in any of these beautiful parishes. The hours for the despatch of trains are to be so arranged as to a somewhat superior character. Loafers suit the requirements of business mer, who, abound, and wretchedness and destitution in suit the requirements of business mee, who, all their forms are apparent in every form, if they so desire it, can reach the city by the steamer at equally suitable hours. The managers of the railroad company, with the largeness of view worthy of the enterprise of its inhabitants are chronically poor, shiftlargeness of view worthy of the enterprise and judgment they have so far diplayed, are desirous to work in unison with the steamboat companies in order to encourage the settlement of as many families as possible slong their common route, believing that there will be sufficient traffic for all without injuring either, and that the more facilities they may gave each in their own wsy, the more passengers they will secure.

#### THE REAL ESTATE BOOM.

REOFFECTS OF ADOPTING IN MONTREAL THE AMBRICAN FLAN OF DOING BUSINESS IN THE CITY AND LIVING IN THE COUNTRY-EASY ACCERS AND LOW VARES.

It is not only in Manitoba that the real be employed in constructing a por-estate boom has sounded; property has gone tion of the Canadian Pacific Bailup in value throughout the country, especially in Montreal and neighborhood. One of our reporters was informed this week of a sale of money being sent from various parts of this property at Longue Pointe comprising 85 feet front by 140 feet in depth for the very satisfactory, price of \$850, equal to \$10 per front Among some of them are collections, I under-foot. It is thought that this rise in value stand, in ald of persons in distress from evichas some connection with the Montreal Is- tion, and it honestly administered are laud-land Bailway, which was chartered two able. But why could not a portion of these years ago to build a rallway to the Mountain large sums be devoted to the voluntary evic-Park, another to Sault au Becollet, and be in their power to regulate the rate of wages and May , and ... May enters, coloudy and a third to Longue Pointe. As to the latter

from the Dain. I was advised to try St. plication 1 was entirely free from pain.

## ST. PATRICK'S DAY SPEECHES.

Sis,-in the course of my wanderings through Ireland many years ago a great deal of destitution came under my notice, but I was happily spared the pain of witnessing the squalid misery truthfully and forcibly described by the Globe correspondent in the account he gives of his recent trip through extensive portions of the island.

Describing "the country near Galway," he ives as specimen cases those of Coleman Curran, Patrick Cooney and Petrick Carter. The first named farmed two and three-quarter acres, and with four children lived in a cabin NEW SUBURBAN BESIDENCES-SPECIAL TRAINS AND consisting of two rooms, one simply a closet totally dark and fitted up with straw and sacking. The cabin had no windows, but only apertures stufied with straw to keep out the rain and wind. The accommodations of the hovel were shared by two pigs. The second named has a family of nine, and a lot of very stony land which will not grow oats. The cabin has no windows and is shared by pigs and hens. The last named works three and-a-half acres; his family of six persons occupy a very small house unprovided with either window or chimney. The pigs have the run of this cabin, in which there were no beds, and so few chairs that the inmates-the sacking. Their clothing, as in most other cases, consisted of mere rags. The corres pondent describes Tuam as a town of squalid streets and filthy hovels, which converge to an irregular square, in which are buildings of less and improvident, who live in pestilential quartere, sunk into brutal, stolid apathy, and careless as to their condition so long as they can exist.

Accompanied by Father Dooley-who tries to benefit his people by preaching total ab stinence and promoting a scheme for the improvement of their dwellings-the correspondent made a visit to the tenements into one of which he clambered by means of a narrow step-ladder to a landing filthy in the extreme, caked with the mud of ages, and in places littered with straw and ordure. Further sickening details are abundant and needless. To day I read an advertisement for a very large number of men to be employed in constructing a way and offering most liberal wages. 1 also read, from time to time, of large sums of continent to Ireland for purposes into the nature of which I have no wish to exquire, Among some of them are collections, I undertion-if it may be so expressed -- of the three, four and five acre men who, rent or no rent, route two schemes were spoken of at the dannot, under the most lavorable circum. to be a set of the set

#### LOTHABD. Bourget College, Bigaud, March 22nd, 1882.

## MB. COSTIGAN'S RESOLUTIONS.

HALIFAX, March 27. - The Hallfax branch of the Irish Land League, at its monthly meeting, passed a resolution endorsing the petition moved in the Dominion Parliament by Mr. Costigan regarding self-government for Ireland, and requesting Messrs. Richey and Daly, members for Hallfax, to give it their support.

## PAPAL CONSISTORY.

#### BECEPTION OF ABOHBISHOP MCCABE --- CREATION OF SEVEN CARDINALS.

Rows, March 27. --- The Pope received Archbishop McCabe, of Dublin, on Saturday with the greatest cordiality.

At a Consistory to-day, the Pope created seven cardinals, including Archbishop Mc-Cabe, Arobbishop Lavigerie, of Algiers, and Archbishop Luch, of Seville. Subsequently the Pope delivered an allocution on the posttion of the Church.

#### ITEMS OF INTEREST.

Seven hundred iron moulders in Naugatuck Conn., will have their wages raised 10 per cent on April 1st. Other manufacturing companies contemplate increasing their employees pay.

Smythe (Home Buler), member of Parlianent for Tipperary, writes to the Freeman's Journal announcing his intention to support the cloture resolutions. He hopes independent Irish members will do likewise.

The Conservatives in Flintshire, Waler, are to pay the extra police required to guard Hawarden Castle. They claim that the Treasury ought to defray the cost, but the Home Secretary does not see it.

if pronounced separately, is what he would if pronounced separately, is what he would hig and police are on duty nightly at like to do (Beform.s.tory). My whole, pro-nounced properly, is, where he ought to be (Beformatory), and all service to be the writted tenants' houses. In the service tenants' houses. In the service tenants' houses. in while was many million not an and a site of the house the at the work of work of

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## THURDER NETHINAN ATUL DEGIMET ATTAIN COM

# 6 THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

# QUEBEC:

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7.

Byr His Excellency the Marquis of Lorne. O fortress city, bathed by streams Majestic as thy memories great, Where mountains, floods, and forests mate The grandeur of the glorious dreams, Bora of the hero hearts, who In founding he.e an Empire's pride; Prosperity attend thy fate. And happiness in thee abide; Fair Canada's strong tower and gate.

Berger and a second . Where flows the Charles past wharf and dock, And Learning from Laval looks down, And quiet convents grace the town. There swift to meet the battle shock Montcaim rushed on; and eddying back. Red slaughter marked the bridge's track: See now the shores with lumber brown, And girt with happy lands that lack No loveliness of summer's crown.

Quaint hamlet-alleys, border-filled With purple lincs, poplars tall, Where flits the yellow bird, and fall The deep eave shadows. There when tilled The peasant's field or garden bed, He rests content if o'er his head From silver spires the Church bells call To gorgeous shrines, and prayers that gild The simple hopes and lives of all.

• • • • •

We watched, when gone day's quivering haze, We watched, when gone day's quivering m The loops of plunging ioum that beat The rocks at Montmorenel's feet Stab the deep gloom with moon-lit rays; Or from the fortress saw the streams Sweep swiftly o'er the pillared beams; White shone the rocks, and anchored flest, And grassy slopes were nod in dreams Pale hosts of sleeping Marguerite.

Or when the dazzling Frost King mailed, Would clasp the willul waterfall. Fast leaping to her snowy hall She fled; and where her rainbows halled Her freedom, painting all her home, We climbed her spray-built palace dome. Shot down the radiant glassy wall Until we reached the snowdritt foam. As shoots to waves some meteor ball. As shoots to waves some meteor ball.

Then homeward, hearing song or tale. With chime of harness bells we sped Above the frozen river bed. The city, through a misty veil, Gleamed from her cape, where sunset fire Touched Louvre and cathedral spire, Bathed ice and snow a roay red, So beautiful that men's desire For May-time's rival wonders fied :

The clory of a gracious land, Fit home for many a hardy race: Where liberty has broadest base, And labor honors every hand. Throughout her trip y thousand miles The sun upon each season smiles, And every man has scope and space, And kindliness, from strand to strand, A base to home to right of nace! Alone is born to right of place!

Such were our memories. May they yet Be shared by others sent to be Signs of the union of the free And kindred peoples God hath set O'er famous isles and fertile zones Of continents. Or if new thrones And mighty states arise, may He Whose potent hand your river owns, Smooth their great future's shrouded Sea i

# OUB ANGLO-IRISH LETTER.

#### (From Our Own Correspondent.)

The Parnellites are before long likely to revolutionize the entire subject of Parlia. mentary proces ure. Mr. Gladstone is about to introduce the cloture, or, as somebody called it, "the shut up," for the sole purpose of stopping the tongues of the terrible Irishmen who night atter night kept honorable members from their clubs, and the fashionable resorts which many of those profound legislators patronize.

The Prime Minister may pass his gagging bill but it will never work, and members of his party who may vote for it will, in many cases, have to reckon with their constituents. The people of England will consent to

#### COEBCION IN IRELAND,

but they will not allow it in their own country. An ordinary Englishman believes in his heart that he is the shining light of the world, and points with pride to his excellent He talk about free sneech, s

to attend Irish meetings or is more popular with the Irishmen of London and indeed with a very large portion of the Badicals. When by some powerful random shot be has disturbed the equilibrium of the House and a which is rather gigantic. Altogether, Mr. number of honorables are all demouncing him he wears a seraphic smile. Others of his party may occasionally manufacture the him credit. In Sunderland the Irish vote is shots, but Biggar will fire them and take a fiendish delight in the result. He is rich but | tion Mr. Storey will not be forgotten. not at all ostentations, and it is said that be has given at one time or another considerable sums to keep up the Land League agitation: By all accounts he simply idolizes Parnell; whom he considers the greatest Irishman of the century, as 1 am happy to say, does the majority of his countrymen. Mr. Biggar is a pork and provision merchant in Belfast; but as there is a Lord Lieutenant's warrant in Ireland for his arrest he has not been in that country since September.

#### REMUNERATION OF MEMBERS.

There is a movement now in Ireland to pay the members from the constituencies three hundred pounds each per annum. This is undoubtedly a step in the right direction. because it will keep out the miserable siletantics who, up to the era of the Land League, were Ireland's representatives in the British Parliament. Organizations are about to be formed in every constituency to collect money for this purpose, and to select suitable candidates. The Dublin Nation of last week says that one of the qualifications might be travel or residence in England or America, and an exertion of Mr. McVicker. "A company gathered at a brain power for a livelihood. What a change since the time when a drunken orgie to the wire-pullers at a hotel, a dinner at the Country Olub, and a few pounds in so-called charity to the schools, were in Ireland the passports to the halls of Parliament. The men visitors present were Mr. J. B. most significant thing of all is the necessity of being acquainted with England and America. This is acknowledging the advantage of foreign travel to the men, who, in the fu-ture, are to fight the Irish cause in London. Under the present system it is very difficult for even a man of moderate means to attend Parliament for seven or eight months without fee or reward of any kind, indeed so much was this felt that going to the House of Commons was considered more of an honor than of a political and national necessity, with the result of good men reaching Parliament being a mere chance. The people paying their servants will effect a marvellous change, because poor, but active-minded and intelligent men will rapidly come to the front. Eighty members of three hundred pounds each would require twenty-four thousand pounds per year, and the proposition is to raise this sum by a special fund from among the farmers in proportion to the benefits they have derived from the Anti-Landlord Movement.

#### THE BEASON WHY

the Irlsh party in Parliament and the Irlsh electors in Northampton so bitterly opposed Bradlaugh may be found in the fact that on the Coercion Bill he voted twenty-eight times with the Government. A portion of the Radicals are avgry with the Irish members for voting against this man taking his seat, but, like the no-rent manifesto, it was retalia. tion. Bradlaugh, on an occasion in New York, said that he would at any time light against an Irish Republic. Then why should Irishmen help him to get what he values more than eternal salvation, namely, a seat in Parliament? Besides the money he is making on lecturing he owns and edits the National Reformer, and is also proprietor of the Free Thought Publishing House, so that by no means he is not a poor man.

### MR. BRECE JONES.

the notorious South of Ireland landlord, has at last been ground to powder between the Laud League and the Land Court. When the agitation first started he published a book entitled "The Experience of a Landlord who partly concealed the face. Others noted that bien judicicusement ojustee."

A LESSON

unbearable burthens they placed upon their

looked, as they did on the beasts of the field,

the revolution would in all probability have

went down like chaff before the wind. Ex-

MB. STOREY.

speech in the House of Commons on the Irish

Constabulary estimates, which, if delivered

by as Irish member, would have sent him to Kilmainham. The pollos, he said, were used

of the Irish party will consent more readily that the Badicals of England were woefully mistaken in Mr. Gladstone and his policy. Vernon Harcourt, Secretary of State, was quizzed as the heavy weight of the Cabinet. no doubt alluding to Mr. Harcourt's size, strong, and let us hope that at the next elec-

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#### ANGLO-CELT.

FARMERS AND MECHANICS .- Provide yourselves with a bottle of Pain-Killer at this season of the year, when summer complaints are so prevalent ; it is a prompt, safe and sure cure. It may save you days of sickness, and you will find it is more valaable than gold. Be sure you buy the genuine Perry Davis' Pain-Killer and 'take no other mixture. 68-2 ws

EMBRACING A SPIRIT FORM.

MRS. HULL, THE MEDIUM, IN THE GHOST'S CLOTHES, AND A FLANNEL DUMMY IN MRS. HULL.

"You may quote me as saving that I saw the pretended materializing medium, Mrs. Hull, exposed as a fraud on Sunday night last," said the theatrical manager, J. H. Mc-Vicker, yesterday, when a Sun reporter asked his version of an occurrence that hus created a good deal of remark among believers in spiritualism.

"The way it occurred was this," continued private house by invitation to see some marvellous materializing phenomena to be pro-duced by Mrs. Hull, who has been for some time astonishing many visitors at the house men visitors present were Mr. J. B. Sammis, Secretary of the Rubber Oushion Axle Company; Dr. Colling, and myself. There were eleven ladies. Most party were spiritualists and of the bellevers in materializing manifestations. was invited by Mr. Sammis, and, so far as know, there was no intention to attempt frs. Hull was accompanied by | sons of his staff. any expo ... her husben, ory gentlemanly person. I am free to say wet I had not much faith in Mrs. Hull's abuilty to produce materialized spirits.

"The seance was held at the house of a lady who was not suspected of any collusion. The spectators sat in a front parlor, and a curtain he is the first to brave dangers, cold and was stretched across a doorway leading to a suffering. In his conduct he resembles small back room in which was a lounge. It the great Roman gen cal, that Outive lo. who was pretended that Mrs. Hull would also conducted a ter ble campaints n sia, lie on this lounge while the mate- and whom Tacitus spresents at talt : so rialized spirits appeared outside the curtain. When the sc-called spirit forms appeared in the doorway they pulled and mingling with them, in splis of the aside the curtains and fixed them carefully

back, so that the spectators could see a form on the lounge. The light in our room was rather bright, but in the back room, where the lounge was, the light was rather dim. "This made me suspicious from the first was satisfied not only that the form on the sofa was not that of Mrs. Hull, but 1 also distinctly recognized Mrs. Hull's features in the so-called 'spirit forms.' But I did not wish to make a scene, so I said and did nothing. The alleged spirits beckoned the various members of the party to approach, and asked whether they recognized any relatives. If the spectator asked, 'Is it mother?' or 'Is it sunt?' the spirit always said 'Yes.' One young girl eaid she recognized the spirit of her mother. She was permitted to give the spirit form an affectionate embrace. I was myself called up, but could not recognize the spirit. All the materialized torms were those of females. A lady present said she recognized one of the

a set of false teeth taken out. Some of us noted a suspicious reappearance of the same SCOBELEFF.

FRENCH OPINION OF THE GREAT BUSSIAN MENACE AGAINST GEB-MANY AND ENGLAND.

All Parisians interested in art-matters will remember having noticed and admired the paintings of M. Basil Vereschagin exhibited in the Bue Volney a few year ago. One of them represented Scobeloff riding, in front of his troops, and addressing them in one of those shortharangues which he possesses the mastersecret of, and whose imperitoria brevitas closs not prevent them from being vehemently eloquent. The artist had admirably presented the brilllant chief in his character of youthful hero, just as popular imagination figures him. For with us Scobeloff is a popular personage, about whom legends already gather; his recent ringing speech, officially disavowed but secretly approved, makes him the man of the day, the mouth-plece and idol of the Pan-

slavic party-the party which, if we may believe well-informed persons, is destined before very long to exercise an unrivaled influence upon the politics of the present reign.

It was the war of 1877 which made the glory of this young general, toward whom the attention of Europe has just been so strongly directed. It was then that Scobeleff obtained among his soldier's the reputation of being invulnerable and invincible. Traits of chivatric rashness are related of him that recall those told of the brilliant cavalry generals of the First Empire-Lasalle or Murat.

After the war there was much talk about a national subscription for the purpose of raising a statue to him. It was said that he would be made a prince and a field-marshal. Since then, in his Asiatic campaign, he has displayed the same terrible energy, the same terrible audacity. They say that no officer has yet been known to remain Scobeleff's aide-de-camp for any length of time-that he himself alone has been able to escape those extraordinary perils to which he never tires of exposing his own person and the per-Like almost all famous generals who have

been worshipped by their soldiers Scobeleff is a remarkably severe and pitiless commander; he is spoken of as inexorable. If the soldiers love him it is because he is as hard upon himself as apon othesr-because bitter cold, thinly-und and baru-huad d,--culta levi, capite intecto. The General has been reproached with hav-

ing terminated his discourse by a peroration too incantious ; in other words, having light. | fitful snatches of sleep, the strength to endure ed too much Bengal fire at the end of his harangue. Another passage also deserves special notice, that in which the General spoke of the influence of Bussia in eastern Asia, and the decisive ascendency Bussis is now gaining in that part of the world. Nor are the General's statements in this particular at all exaggerated. At this very moment, policy is finishing what military skill commenced. Only to cite one example, let me tell you that Russian influence is now all paramount in Persia, and I need not dwell upon the vast importance of that country in case of a collision with England.

This fact Bonaparte long since observed and Bonaparte meditated more deeply than any other man upon the means of annihilatmaterialized forms as that of Mrs. Hull with | ing British empire in Asia. He sought every method possible to obtain influence in Persia, and afterward said in his own peculiar way,

#### merely the hero of Plevns and Lock. Tepe He is also-do not forget it-allied to the house of Romanoff, for his sister married Prince Eugene de Leuchtenberg, cousin-german of Alexander 111.

Therefore, when he speaks at Paris you may feel assured, without the least hope of being mistaken, that he is not acting merely upon his own impulses, and that he is not in open revolt against his sovereign.

You are warned, gentlemen, clearly, sharply and now if you wish to set all Europe on fire, go ahead, and much good may it do you. SERGE.

### SORE THROAT.

Apply Hagyard's Yellow Oil and take inwardly according to directions. Yellow Oil is the best remedy for Rheumatism Neuralgia, Bruises, Burns, Frost Bites and all lameness, inflamation and pain. No household should be without it. 31 2

REVIEW OF BOOKS.

MONSEIGNEUR DE ST. VALLIER ET L'HOPITAL GENERAL DE QUEBEC.

Our thanks are due to Mr. C. Darveau, of Quebac, the publisher, for sending us a copy of the life of the second Bishop of Quebec and of the history of the General Hospital, which he founded and which he cherished with most affectionate charity until the last, as showed by the holy Bishop's constant injunction to the good Sisters in charge of the hospital : My daughters, you may forget me, but never forget my beloved poor. The history begins in 1685 and extends almost to our day.

There is a fascination about the early history of Canada which has won the hearts of all Catholics and Protestants alike who have ever written upon the subject.

The singleness of purpose, the self-donial, the courage and heroism of the early settlers, be they churchmen, soldiers or colonists, were indeed worthy of admiration and unbounded praise. Not men alone in those days were heroes, but women, of high and low degree, ladies who had left the luxuries of the French courts, as well as the humble wives of the colonists, braved dangers which would appal the stoutest hearts; if the Jesuit de Brebœuf, in the midst of atroclous tortures inflicted upon him by the Ircquois, the cruelest of the Indian tribes, exicted by his noble bearing and unflinching constancy, the admiration and envy of those fierce warriors. Marguerite Bourgeoys did not hesitate, at the call of the Bishop, to leave Montreal in the early spring austore, quick to ir flot punishing it, but and proceed to Quebec, despite melting snows sharing all danger and labors 41 is \_con, and the breaking up of the ice, passing through a country in which no roads had been made, where she could find no shelter the greater part of the time but under the protecting branches of the pine trees, where she would lie down at night, to recover, by

the morrow's hardships. Monseigneur de St. Vallier had been a court chaplain, a personal favorite of Louis XIV., vet when named Bishop of Quebec, he no sooner arrived there, than, after a short visit to Montres!, he proceeded, also in the spring time, to visit the missionary stations on the Lower St. Lawrence. His luxurious habits were thrown aside at the call of duty, and the hard fare, the long tramps through the snow, the bivouso in the woods, the battling with the waves and winds in frail cances, replaced for him the fetes, the case, the music and the glorious magnificence of the court of Louis the Magnificent. His administration of the business of his immense diocese was wise and firm. Like bishops of our days, he was often misunderstood, thwasted in his designs, calumniated, and the victim of fierce opposition. Yet he bore against after death that their identification was difpieces of illusion worked with cretonne that | while examining a map of Persia-" Je Pavais | them all with calmness and charity, and con- ficult, if not impossibly. quered in the end.

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March 29, 1882

## AttGOOD OBJECT. LETTER FROM ARCHBISHOP, OROKE,

THE PALACE. Thurles, Feb. 20th., 1882. My Dear Sister M. Francis Clare : I have been thinking of writing to you ever

since you left Kenmare, both to welcome you, as I do most heartily, to far-famed Knock, and to bid you God-speed on the lines of the new departure, which, with the blessing and the full concurrence of your friends and spiritual superiors, and under the fatherly and protective patronage of His Grace the Arobbishop of Tuam, you have so bravely, and, I trust, so advantageously entered on.

But, as you have been recalled to my memory in a special manner this morning, by the receipt of your "Cloister Songs," I do not see that I can with any decency defer writing to you any longer, if only to thank you for this last, though not the least token of your good will towards myself personally, as well as of your unabated energy in the sacred cause of sound religious and historic literature.

It is, indeed, quite a puzzle to me, as it must be to thousands of your readers likewise, how you have managed to compose so many weighty and valueble works on such a variety of subjects as you have dealt with,

some of them being unusually abstruse and even complicated, and 'especially how you succeeded in doing so, without having laid yourself open to any serious charge of inaccuracy in historic, or of grave error in theological matters. The more so, indeed, as you have been always understood to have been most faithful and even assiduous in the discharge of the substantial duties of your sacred calling, besides attending to the supply and distribution of the large funds, which, owing to your great popularity, were from time to time committed to you for charitable purposes by your admirers, both in the cld and the new world.

As a matter of course, and indeed as might have been anticipated, so prominent a religious, so voluminous and varied a writer, and so pronounced a Hibernian as you are known to be, could not have always escaped the sharp and even unfriendly criticism of literary or political purists, to say nothing whatever of the sneers and snarling of such men as that Saxon cleric appears to be, who so bitterly assailed you the other day in the pages of the Weekly Register.

But you may abundantly cousole yourself with the thought that your countrymen at large, and your country women alse, whether at home or in exile, appreciate to the full your great and disinterested labours in the cause of creed and country, and that the name of the good and gifted "NUN of KENMARS" will continue to be what it is to-day, a real household word, to be cherished as such, amongst the genuine lovers of our country for many generations yet to come.

I enclose you a cheque for £10, my subscription towards your contemplated new Con. vent at Knock, and wishing you health, happiners and success,

I romain. My dear Sister, M. FRANCIS CLARE,

Your very faithful friend. † T. W. CROKE, Archbishop of Cashel. TO SISTER MARY FRANCIS CLARE, Knock, Ballyhaunis, Co. Mayo.

H. F. McCarthy, wholesale and retail druggist, Ottawa, writes: "I was afflicted with Chronic Bronchitis for some years, but have been completely cured by the use of Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil in doses of five drops on sugar. I have also pleasure in recommending it as an embrocation for external use.

Of the 108 dead bodies picked up in the River Thames last year, ninety-four were males and fourteen were temales, and in most cases they were not recovered until so long

free press; the right of a man to be innocent until found guilty, and many other wonderful things; and now, in the latter end of the Nineteenth Century, for the peoples' William to bring in a gagging bill is a contradiction of all the tall talk in which Englishmen will indulge. When he was coming into power he promised a bill to assimilate the borough and county franchise, but those terrible Irish fellows have so clogged the wheels of legislation that really at present there is appearance of extending political power to Hodge. To try, however, to do something for that slow-gcing son of toil, our Prime Minister is about to use coercion in Parliament-s remedy which, indeed, England has applied pretty extensively, and often outside of her own borders. Mr. Gladstone is in a bad fix, for he dare rot go to the country, because, in all probability, Ireland would return a majority of Parnellites, and possibly the Irish vote in England would re neutral or cast for the Tories; and now, in the House, there is likely to be a coalition against the gagging bill.

#### BIGGAR

is in his element when things are pretty well him in the Contemporary Review, one of the mixed. It matters not to him what honourable members have to say about the dignity of the House. A night or two ago he said that if Mr. Forster had paid as much attention to his duty as Chief Secretary for Ireland as he did to a certain gambling-house on Stephens' Green, Dublin, Irish affairs would be different. This was a hard knock at the gentleman who attended was a newspaper Quaker Chief Secretary, who in his hankering man, he went over the Bence Jones property. way got up to reply, but before managing to | examined the unfortunate tenants, interview. ed Father O'Leary, and then gave the result do so the House was ringing with cries of "Withdraw, withdraw." The little man for Itish press. As soon as the Land Act became law some of the tenants put this model land-Cavan, however, was equal to the occasion, for in the most innocent manner possible he asked which it was they wanted him to with- | lord into the court, and at a recent sitting of draw, the Chief Secretary or the gambling house? Mr. Forster then told the assembled legislators that the gambling-house alluded to was the St. Stephens' Club, and matters began to cool down when Joe again got on upon the next sitting. What his feet and informed the British Parliament that Mr. Gladstone's young hopeful, Hebby, was for a while superintendent of evictions in Ireland. Here was the cause how one man, aided by law and custom, of another uprosr. To think that the only one could tyrranize over a multitude, and on the member of the Gladstone family in any way other hand, it demonstrates the power of a likely to rise above obscurity should be called a young, hopeful and a superintendent of evictions, by a Parnellite, was almost unbear-able, and brought the Prime Minister to his cracy of France relaxed even a little the feet. He spoke of his son as the hon. fellowmen on whom those privileged orders member for Leeds, and characterized the speech of Mr. Biggar as coarse and undignifled, but the more angry he got, the more Cavan's representative grinned and rubbed taken place, but when those down-trodden serie arose in their mights, kings and his hands with glee, the rumpus he had created putting two Cabinet Ministers hors de thrones, nobles and courtiers and sycophants, combat in one night was no joke, but it was actly the same, but on a smaller scale in successfully accomplished. Biggar is a short, Ireland., Feudal landlordism has been made stout man of about forty-five of years of age, to tremble by the united efforts of a people he is a little deformed in the shoulders, prowho have by a wicked system been robbed bably the result of an accident in childhood, his face, is a study, it is a compound of Anmour, trankness, ability and firmness, he is and enslaved. Badical member for Sunderland, made a

hard-headed to a remarkable degree, and, as a rule, says what he thinks. Mr. Biggar is no orstor, but he is a thorough master of sarcasm, and can at the spur of the moment fire a most telling shot at an opponent. No man is more secessible or more shable, and in to evict the people, whether the eviction was the lobby of the House is slways mady right or wrong. He charged the Government to show a stranger round as do a friend a segood sources with manibul and informants by their Secret through , and i surgers.

tried to do his Duty." In this volume he the gloves and other attachments of the differ pictured himself as a most examplary man, ent spirits were similar."

and the Irish a terribly ungrateful people. He Finally one of the spirits beckoned to Di Collins who was sitting in the most distant called attention to his model farming at Liselane, three miles from Clonakilty. part of the room. What followed the appear-Many of the English papers favorably reance of Dr. Collins is related by Mr. Sammis viewed his book and commended the steps as follows :

he took to tame the unruly people by whom "The medium made no objection to our he was surrounded. Just then the Land sitting quite near and approaching the spirit. League came along and ordered him to be Dr. Collins advanced closely as others had boycotted, and boycotted he was to his heart's done. When he got near enough to see he content. In Clonakilty, where he previously ruled, he could not get a loaf of bread or even became satisfied that the "spirit" was Mrs. Hull. He reached out his arm to ema drink of water. He had fallen so low that brace the spirit, and as soon as he got no one would do him honors. In this terrible a firm hold of her waist, he whirled her crisis he sent for the emergency men, out into the middle of the room amid the astonished spectators, Mrs. Hull but he had to pay each of them five shillings per day, besides expenses, which were screamed, and her husband, who had been from Cork and Dublin. He was fairly now sitting beside the curtains, apparently taking no part in the performance, suddenly sprang trying his strength against the Land League, forward and grappled with Dr. Collins, seekbut, alas, he was most woefully beaten. ing to release Mrs. Huli, but the Doctor is a strong young fellow and held on unth the Throughout Ireland everything belonging to him was banned, and even in Liverpool the lights were turned up.

brand of Oain was put on his cattle. To "' You don't understand the laws governing crown his troubles, Father John O'Leary, of these things,' shouted Mr. Hull, as he pep-Clonakilty, published a scathing article on pered the Doctor.

" We understand that this is a fraud,' remost important magezines in the Euglish plied the doctor, holding Mrs. Hull tight in language. He was now beaten, and had to one arm while he defended himself as well as shut up his beautiful mansion of Liselane, and he could with the other. The struggle was take himself off to London. In September a brief, and Mrs. Hull soon got free and ran for meeting was held at Clonakilty, to which the her quarters behind the curtains. But I in-Land League sent a deputation, and, as the tercepted her, and called upon some of the ladies to go and see what was on the lounge. They did so, and found that, instead of Mrs. Hull, there was a neat dummy made of the blankets supplied to her to prevent her from to the world; toth through the English and catching cold while she was in her alleged trance. There also they found a large part of the spirits, including the illusion veil, the cretonne, and other familiar attachments. The the Commission in Bandon, Richard Holland's exposure was perfect, and from beginning to end Mrs. Hull had nothing to say. She was rent was reduced from £82 to £52, and Joseph Nicholson's from £126 to £80, and pale, nervous and frightened. Mr. Hull was several leases were, by order of the Commispanting and excited, and vigorously insisted sion, set aside to be broken and adjudicated that the company did not 'know the laws governing this thing.' Mrs. Hull is about 48 years old, of medium height and slight build, and has dark eyes and a pale face. She this Bence Jones' affair teaches, it shows has become noted for her materializations, and held many seances at Astoria. Some of her exhibitions were given before Henry Ward Beecher. She is apparently in ill bealth, and people when driven by oppression and outafter the exposure was the picture of desola. rage to fury and madness. Had the aristotion and despair."

At an agricultural meeting last December an Essex County English gentleman said : "I know of three owners of land in this county who has no less-I am speaking carefully-than 5,000 acres for which they can find no tenants." Common laborers are getting from \$2,75 to \$3.25 a week. Essex is one of the "home" counties, as counties round London are called.

#### A CURE FOR OROUP.

Apply flannel saturated with Hagyard's Yellow Oll and administer the Oil internally on a little sugar as directed on the bottle. Yellow Oil cures Bhoumatism, Burns, Scalds Obilbisins, Lamoness, and all flesh wounds. All dealers supply it, price 25 cents. 31 63

A verdict of \$500 has been found by a jury against Edmund Yates of the London Workd with encouraging orime, and the calling of for a libel on Mr. Pritchard, a vecorinary

PIOTR. MERSEOFF.

[Le Figaro, February 20.] The hero of Pleyns is not unknown to rea-

ders of the Figaro. The general has not changed during the last four years. He is now thirty-seven, or thereabouts. He is very tall,--so tall that in campaigning time he cannot stand upright in his tent. His face is exceedingly intelligent, his eyes blue and keen and quick, his forehead full, and his beard brightly blonde; at the very first glance his person reveals the energetic and loyal soldier, ready to dure all and sacrifice overything.

The history of of the campaign in the Balkans abounds in legends relating to himbeautiful legends, too, but veritable facts as well.

It is said that he never remained a single day without fighting. When it was not his turn to go under fire, he would always find some means to evade orders and advance under any circumstances. On a retreat he always left his place at the head of his forces, got down from horseback, and walked on foot the last of all the rear-guard. Whether conqueror or conquered he never left a field of battle without carrying off every single wounded soldier to a place of safety. Never did he lie down without having himself called the roll, and written his report to the commander-in-chief-citing the exploits and brave actions of every deserving man, boasting of the courage of all, and forgetful only of himself.

Deeply and sincerely religious he never once failed to be present at the evening prayer, with head uncovered in front of all his men. "It is not easy to go to death," he remarked, " if one does not believe in God, and does not hops for another life boyond the grave.

[Moscow Letter to Le Figaro, February 22.] Behold General Scobeleff at Paris, the most anti-Germanic capital in the world; receiving the very day after his arrival a deputation of Servian students, to whom the terrible general loudly proclaims that all Slavs are brothers, and that the German is their com-

mon enemy. "What does all this mean ?" ory Berlin and Vienna. "We must have an explanation. We must have satisfaction."

What does it mean, dear sirs ? - I shall tell you exactly what it means.

It means that you may swallow up as many Hanoverians and Saxons as you like; but that Bussia will not allow you to lay a heavy hand in your customary cowardly fashion, upon the Slavs of the South,-pro tected as they are by eighty millions of Rus-sian hearte, by the honor of the house of Romanoff, and by our national flag.

It means that Alexander III, the supreme chief of the Russian nation, about whom we are all gladly willing to die for the fatherland, graciously deigns to warn you by the mouth of his alde-de camp General, that you need no longer rely upon national indifferepce as a lucky run in your political gambling.

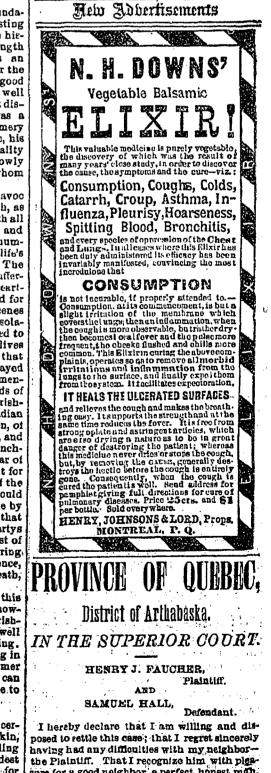
It means that you shall respect the religion, the language, the liberty of the Hersegovinians and Boshlans, or else Bussia will cali you out. Naither more por loss than that !

tion of the General Hospital, still existing under the rules which he gave it. The history of the hospital, given at great length and with most interesting details, is an epitome of the history of Canada. After the battle of the Plains of Abraham the good Sisters nursed the followers of Wolfe as well as those of Montcalm; charity could not distinguish who was an enemy, who was a friend; and when the heroic Moutgomery laid down his life at the gates of Quebec, his famished comrades received the hospitality of those true followers of the meek and lowly Obrist, Ide by side with the men whom

they had wounded unto death. When the typhus fever worked such havoo among our own people, the faithful Irish, as they were then called, the Sisters vied with all classes in tending to the wants spiritual and temporal of the unfortunate victims : a num ber of the Sisters sealed with their life's blood their devotion to their mission. The description given in these pages of the sufferings of the poor immigrants is truly heartrendering; the only relief one can find for his pent-up feelings in reading of these scenes and deeds is the thought that the consolations of religion were abundantly supplied to the sick by devoted priests who held their lives in their hands, and that other thought that the whole French Canadian people displayed a heroism of charity worthy of the commendations given by Christ Himself to deeds of mercy. The debt of gratitude which Irishmen owe to Canadian bishops, Canadian priests, Canadian nuns, Canadian laymen, of town and country, can never be paid, and never should be forgotten. The French-Canadian people consecrated on the altar of Christian charity the love which they felt for the kindred Celtic race, and that union of the two races which began on Grose Isle should be perpetuated with the utmost solicitude by Irishmen of the present time, if they wish that their children should be worthy of the martys who, in the sad days of 1846, in the midst of cruellest suffering, in the thross of a torturing death, edified by their faith and patience, those Christian friends, fearless of death, praying at their side.

We cannot too earnestly recommend this work to all who have the advantage of knowing the French language, especially to Irlabmen and Irishwomen. The work is well written, most interesting and most edifying. No one will leave it down without feeling in his heart a truer sense of duty and a firmer will to perform it; and what better work can a book accomplish? What better motive to read it?

Holloway's Ointment .--- Sores, wounds, ulcerstions, and other diseases affecting the skin, are amendable by this-cooling and healing unguent. It has called forth the loudest praise from persons who, have suffered for years from bad legs, abscesses, and chronic ulcers, after every hope of cure has long pussed away. None but those who have experienced the soothing effect of this Ointment can form an idea of the comfort it bestows by restraining inflammation ; and allaying pain. Whenever this Ointment has been once used; it has setablished its own Plaintin will accept it, and I shall pay all costs worth, and has sgain been eagerly sought as figured to day in allowances; and the Plainfor, as the easiest and safest remedy for all picerous complaints. In neuralgia, rheumatism, and gout, the same application, properly General Bioboloff, my dear sire, is not used, gives wounderful relief."



sure for a good neighbor, a perfect, honest man. and a true gentleman in all respects. That I find I was under a wrong impression when I accused him of murder, etc., before the Magistrate at L'Avenir, in October last; all matters being explained to our mutual satisfaction. I sincerely regret my proceedings, make now a full and complete applogy and hope that the tin is suthorized to give these presents such publicity as he thinks fit and proper foult at Cl Dated, 21st March, 1983; a stiftigen 21g vin7 : 181 SAMURI, HALL

# ne March 29, 1882.

# THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

A. WONDERFUL SUBSTANCE. The Chicago Western Catholic says "It is indorsed by Bishop Gilmour, of Cleveland, Ohio, and by some of our most honored and respected priests throughout the country who have used it for rheumatics with success where all other remedles failed. We refer here to St. Jacobs Oil. We know of several persons in our own circle who were suffering with that dreaded disease, rheumatism, who tried everything and spent hundreds of dollars for medicine which proved of no benefit. We advised them to iry St. Jacobs Oil. Some of them laughed at us for faith in the "patent stuff," they chose to call it. However, we induced them to give it a trial, and it accomplished its work with such a magic-like rapidity that the same people are now its strongest advocates, and will not be without

Internal Revenue of this city, has spent over two thousand dollars on medicine for his wife, who was suffering dreadfully from rhoumatism, and without deriving any benefit whatever; yet two bottles of St. Jacobs the names of hundreds who have been cured by this wonderful remedy, did space permit ns. The latest man who has been made happy through the use of this valuable liniment is Mr. James A. Conlan, librarian of the Union Catholic Library of this city. The following is Mr. Conlan's indorsement :

USION CATHOLIC LIBRARY ASSOCIATION, ] Списадо, Sept. 16, 1880.

I wish to add my testimony as to the morits of St. Jacobs Oil as a cure for rheumatism. One bottle has cured me of this troublesome disease, which gave me a great deal of bother for a long time; but thanks to the remedy, I am cured. This statement is unsolicited by any one in its interest. Very respectfully, JAMES A. CONLAN, Librarian.

## IBELAND AND HER PHYSICIANS.

THE LATEST PANACEA FOR IRISH ILLS.

[N. Y. World Correspondence.]

It is not for want of suggestions that Ireland still remains in an unsettled state. Mr. Goldwin Smith thinks the true solution of the Irish difficulty will be found when the Majesty's Empire, and that Your Majesty's Queen takes up her residence in the now un- Irish subjects at home and abroad may feel happy island for a certain period of the year. A still more stariling suggestion, bowever, appears in a letter addressed to one of the daily papers by Mr. M. S. Mulhall, the author of one or two excellent statistical works, which should have a place upon every commercial man's book-shelf. Mr. Mulball proposes that we should make the United Kingdom one country by the construction of a breakwater across the St. George's Channel. The cost of such a breakwater is estimated at from sixteen to twenty millions, and when due consideration is given to the immense advantages that would arise from such a conucction, this does not certainly seem a very exorbitant price to pay. It is, doubtless, true that the sea barrier between us and Ireland has served to keep up the hostility of race and that but for the Irish Sea Ireland would now be enjoying the same tranquility and prosperity as Scotland. If this suggestion, however, should not commend itself to the practical mind, Mr. Mulhall is ready with another. Instead of one breakwater let two be built, one from Dublin to Holyhead, and the other from Wexford to Milford Haven, and out in the same way that the Dutch have or some other Spring sickness that will unfit emptied Lake Haarlaux. Mr. Mulball then | you for a season's work. You will save time, pictures to himself that this, which he preposes to call St. George's Valley, would become a winter resort, and people, instead of going away to the South of France, would spend their winters between seas, and he believes it is a work that will in all probability be carried out before the close of the next

MR. COSTIGAN'S RESOLUTIONS. The following set of resolutions will be moved by Mr. Costigan in the Oltawa House on Friday next :---

MOST GBACIOUS SOVEBEIGN,-We, Your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Commons of Canada in Parliament assembled, desire most earnestly in our own name and in behalf of the people whom we represent to renew the expressions of our unswerving loyalty and devotion to Your Majesty's person and Government.

1. We have observed; may it please Your Majesty, with feelings of profound regret and concern the distress and discontent which have prevsiled for some time among Your Majesty's subjects in Ireland.

2. We would respectfully represent to Your Mejesty that your Irish subjects in the Doit in their houses on any accourt. Mr. Joel D. Harvey, U.S. Collector of minion of Canada are smoore the most loval, most preserving and most contented of Your most prosperous and most contented of Your Majesty's subjects.

3. We would further respectfully represent to Your Majesty that the Dominion of Canada, while offering the greatest advantages and at-Oil accomplished what the most skillful tractions for those of our fellow-subjects who medical men failed in doing. We could give may desire to make their homes amongst us, does not receive that proportion of emigrants from Ireland which might reasonably be expected, and that this is due in a great measure, in the case of our Irish fellow-subjects who have sought foreign homes, to their feeling of estrangement towards the Imperial Government, whom they consider responsible for the existing state of affairs in their native country.

4. We would further most respectfully represent to Your Majesty that in the interests of your loyal Dominion and of the entire Empire, it is extremely to be desired that Your Majesty may not be further deprived in the development of Your Majesty's possessions on this continent of the valuable aid of those of Your Mejesty's Irish subjects who may feel disposed to leave their native land to seek more prosperous homes.

5. We would most respectfully pray, may it please Your Majesty, that some such form of local self-government may be extended to Ireland as is now enjoyed by the provinces composing this Dominion of Canada, and under which Your Majesty's Canadian subjects have prospered exceedingly, so that Ireland may become a source of strength to Your the same pride in the greatness of Your Majesty's Empire, the same veneration for the justice of Your Majesty's rule and the same devotion to and affection for our common flag which is now felt by all classes of Your Majesty's loyal subjects in this Dominion.

We would, therefore, most respectfully pray that Your Majesty would be graciously pleased to take into Your Majesty's favorable consideration the cases of those persons who are now suffering imprisonment in Ireland, charged with political offencer, with a view to extending to them Your Most Gracious Majesty's royal clemency, so that with their release the inestimable blessing of civil liberty may be once more restored to all parts of Your Mejesty's Empire. We pray that the blessings of Your

Majesty's reign may, for your people's sake, be long continued.

#### WORKINGMEN.

Before you begin your heavy spring work after a winter of relaxation, your system needs cleansing and strengthening to provent the intermediate ses be pumped an attack of Ague, Bilious or Spring Fever, much sickness and great exponse if you will use one bottle of Hop Bitters in your family this month. Don't wait .- Burlington Hawksue.

## NO ACCOUNTING FOR TASTES.

" You had better get rid of that stove pipe century. I only hope Mr. Mulhall's prophecy "You had better get rid of that stove pipe as if the world knew nothing of it, may come true if it is to have the effect of hat; you'll look livelier without it," said a and had to 'earn it from them. In clubs

From N. Plummer, M.D.,

Auburn, N.H. "Although averse to countenancing patent medicines, I cheerfully make an exception of your very excellent lung preparation-DR. WISTAR'S BALSAN OF WILD CARBRY. This preparation I have used in my practice for more than ten years past, and have always found it to be of more effectual service than anything within my knowledge. I recommend it with the greatest confidence to those subject to coughs and pulmonary complaints."

50 cents and Si a bottle. Sold by all druggists.

THE DECLINE OF RELIGION IN ENG-LAND.

English society is undergoing a profound change. Things are done, deeds are committed, stories are heard of that would have produced terrible scandals a few years ago, and now hardly rouse a public deadened to all emotions. Religion is rapidly losing ground before German materialism and skepticism. Law and authority are daily assailed. Loyalty itself is tottering and may have soon to be reckoned as another medizival superstition. As for religion and dovotional observances, no doubt a great many people still go to church on Sunday, but a great many also go elsewhere or stay at home. England's magnificent cathedrals, so full in times of yore when the old faith reigned supreme, are left unattended now, and the service dies off, sadly watched by insignificant groups of the few remaining believers and some passing strangers. Melancholy statistics have lately been given, some by religious, some by indifferent authorities, as to the number of people attending the churches on Sundays. A few dissenting chapels and Catholic churches show a better figure, and now and then a clergyman distinguished by his oratory or by some worldly fame draws a fair congregation; but the fact remains that an increasing portion of the community is growing either indifferent or adverse to all forms of public worship. No doubt Sundays are still kept with external reverence and oppressive dulness, but such observances are becoming more and more a downright act of hypocriey. They are maintained merely to save appearances, just as a man who has long ceased to believe, may continue to go to church in edifying parade, surrounded by his pious and fashionably attired family, in order to impress his retinue and his neighbors with a due sense of Fis high respectability. The same people, whose ardent devotional practices when staying at their homes might have given you cause for deep computction, will, in ninety cases out of a hundred, ask you, if in another house, to join them in an amusing chat in the library while the family is at church.

In itself the English Sunday is an amazing instance of human inconsequence and narrow bigotry. Every place of amusement except the lowest-the unblid house-is closed on that day. Beligion, or, rather, to be quite correct, its guardians here, forbid the contemplation of works of art, and all other beneficial and elevating recreations, but throw open the gin palace with all its de-grading and brutal dobauchery. It is a sin to row on the London ornamental lakes; cricket or football cannot be played; but nothing is considered more innocent than to go for a row on the river or on the sea, to enjoy a bicycle tour, and to indulge in any impromptu game which has no fixed rules; and in this last manner many good churchmen, friends of mine, disport themselves, while lecturing me for openly playing lawn connisia my garden. If I retort, and observe that they are playing themselves, they calmly explain that it is not so, since it would be impossible to say what they are playing at. This is casulatry with a vengeance, and without that sincerity which the British are always parading before the world, as if the world knew nothing of it,

Mr. H. F. MacCarthy, chemist, Ottawa writes : "I have been dispensing and jobbing Northrop and Lyman's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphiles of Lime and Soda for the past two years, and consider that there is no better preparation of the same kind in the market. It is very palatable, and for chronic coughs it has no equal."

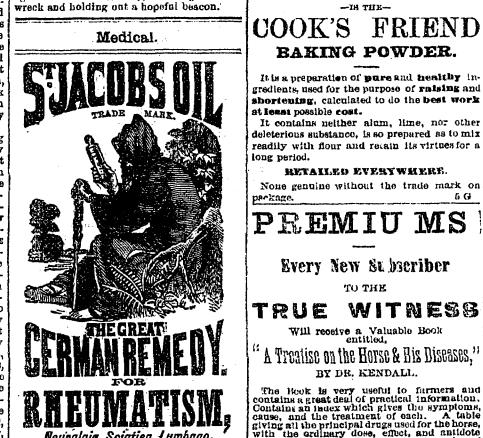
At a meeting of patriotic artizans in Lendon the other day, to protest against the Ohannel tunnel, the chairman in his opening said :--- Gentlemen, we are here to protest against this tunnel channel-I mean this channel tunnel; I mean we are met to op. pose this tannel chunnel." Here the dis-abled orator sat down. His confusion seems fairly to represent British ideas on the subject.

Jos Beaudin, M.D., Hull, P.Q., writes Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil commands a large and increasing sale which it nichly merits. I have slways found it exceedingly helpful; f use it in all cases of rheumatism, as well as fractures and dislocations. 1 made use of it myself to calm the pains of a broken log with dislocation of the foot, and in two days I was entirely relieved of the pain."

THE TOTTERING EMPRESS EUGENIE.

From the Buffalo Courier.

To-day I saw that former beauty, the former Empress of France, entering her temporary London residence. The tail erect, and stately figure is bent and drooping; the queonly air is akin to that of the mendicant; the fair locks in their luxuriant wealth of tresses are white as the driven snow and thin and scanty in appearance; the large, expressive and animated eyes, half violet and half blue in recurrent tints, are gray, watery, and leaden looking; the oval face is wrinkled and worn by cruel care, and the blush of beauty is supplanted by a scpulchral whiteness. It has been my lot to see other queens in exile, other magnates dethronod, but no one so sthongly arouses sympathetic sorrow as does this widowed, childless, parentless, isolated ex-Empress. But one consoling comfort is hers. It is in feeding the hungry, clothing the naked, and confronting the the afflicted. Where the poor wear not their wants on their sleevs, there you will find the prematurely aged and tottering lady, rescuipg a social



Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago, Eackache, Soreness of the Chest,



WITH FIVE DOLLARS FOU CAN BUY A WHOLE HUNGARIAN GOVERNMENT BOND

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Until each and every bond is drawn with a larger or smaller premium. Every bond MUST draw a Prize, as there are No BLANKS. The larger Prizes drawn at these drawings are

1	Premit	in	1 Of	18	50,	000	Florins.
î	66		46	12	10	000	Florins.
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And bonds not drawing one of the abave prizes must draw a Premium of not less than

#### 140 Florins.

The next drawing takes place on the 15th of APRIL, 1882.

And every Bond bought of us on or before the 15th of April is entitled to the whole prem-ium that may be drawn thereon on that date. Out-of-town orders sent in Registered Letters, and an-losing Five Dollars, will secure one of these Bonds, for the next Drawing. For orders, circulars, or any other information address:

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CO.

No. 150 Broadway, New York City. ESTABLISHED IN 1874.

N.R.—In writing, please state that you saw this in the TRUE WITNESS.  $\mathcal{R}^{N^*}$  The above Government Bonds are not to be compared with any Lottery whatsoever, and do not conflict with any of the laws of the do not conflic United States.

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HOLLOWAY'S PILLS This dreat Household Medicino Ranks Amongst the Leading Necessaries of Life.

These Famous Pills Purify the BLOOD, and act most poworfully, yet soothingly, on the

Medical.

Dr. Peck's Artificial Ear Drums

PERFECTLY RESTOLE THE HEARING ind perform the work of the Natural Drum. Always in position, but invisible to others. All Conversation and even, whispers heard dis-inctly. We refer to those ming them. Send for tescriptive circular with testimonials. Address, E. P. K. PECK & 00., 858 Broadway, New York

**S**TAMMERING

Over S00 stammerers have been cured by us during the past three years. Testimonials, dc., free. Address Stammering institute, London, Ont. TESTIMONIAL--I have stainmered for years, four months ago I attended the above Institute and was cured. I am perfectly satis-fied. JOSEPH ANDERSON, Theological Suu-dent. Queen's University, Kingston, Ont. 24 G

HEALTH FOR ALL I

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Liver, Stomach, Kidneys & Bowels, Giving ione, energy and vigor to these greas MAIN SPRINGS OF LIFF. They are confi-

fidently recommended as a nover-failing remody in all cases where the constitution, from whatever cause, has become impaired or weakened. They are wonderfully efficacious in all ailments incidental to Females of all ages, and, as a GEN-ERAL FAMILY MEDIUINE, are unsurpassed.

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Its Scarching and Healing Properties are Known Throughont the World.

FOR THE CURE OF

Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Old Wounds, Sores and Ulcers!

It is an infallible remody. If effectually rubbed on the Neck and Chest, as salt into meat, it Cures SORE THROAT, Bronshillis, Coughs, Colds, and even ASTHMA. Non Quandrals. Swellings, Abscesses, File F. Fisinian Borri, Bireamatism, and every kin MILA INELASI has never been known to rail.

Both Pills and Ointment are sold at Professo Holloway's Establishment, 533 Oxford streat London, in boxes and bots, at 1s. 14d., 2s. 4s. 6d., 11s., 22s. and 35s each, and by all medicine vendors throughout the olvilized world.

Professional Cards.



restoring peace to Ireland; at present the driver the other day, as he nearly drove over cannot be put on the table; but imagination chances seem rather against the realization.

#### HAVE HOPE.

Before you despair of curing a troublesome congh just verging on consumption try Hag- he said, as he gained the sidewalk and lookyard's Pectoral Balsam; it has cured others, ed after the truck. why may it not cure you? All dealers sell 31 2

RESOLUTIONS OF CONDOLENCE.

At a general meeting of the members of the Bar of Montreal, held on the 22nd instant, sidor the question. Then he said : under the presidency of W. W. Robertson, Esq., Batonnier, the following propositions were unanimously adopted :---

Moved by LEF. ED. DE BELLEFEUILLE, Seconded by T. O. DE LORINGER, -That the mem-bers of the Bar of Montreal have heard with the fragile-looking man. the deepest regret of the death of their young and esteemed confrere Joseph B. Borthelot, Esq., advocate.

Moved by O. C. DE LOBINIER, Q.C., seconded by Chas. Domos, -That, as a mark of sympathy for the deceased, the members of the pain and amazement. Bar of Montreal wear mourning during one month.

Moved by A. Domon, seconded by W. POLETTE .-- That a copy of the present propositions be sent to the family of the de-

Moved by EUGENE LAFOSTAISE, seconded | didn't like to disoblige him." by J. D. TRUDEL,-That the present pro-positions be published in the newspapers of the city.

HAGYARD'S PECTORAL BALSAM.

Gares coughs, colds, asthma, croup, whooping cough, sore throat, brenchitis and all lung complaints that lead to consumption. Price 31 3 25 cents.

EACH & GREATER VILLAIN THAN THE OTHEB.

During the wild-cat days in the West a Brooklyn man, who died not long since, was in business in a Michigan town and formone of the private banks. One evening the once upon the Bowels, the Skin, the Liver cashier admitted that he was laying his and the Kidneys, while it invigorates and plans to rob the bank of all its strengthens the whole system. 31.2 ed a close friendship with the cashier of iunds and skip into Canada, and his friend permitted himself to be drawn into the plot. They were to skip together and share alike, and a certain date was mentioned for the affair to come off. The Brooklyn man sold out his store at a big sacrifice and went to Detroit, where the cashier was to join him with the stolen funds. The hour came and the cashier came, but he had no sparkle in

"Busted, busted all to blazes!" he groaned in explanation.

"Didn't you get the money ?"

"Not a cent!"

"How's that ?"

""Why, the president skipped out Sunday night, and the secretary followed Monday morning, and the - whole board of directors disappeared that night. On Tuesday mornsing there: wasn't an-infernal dollar, bill left to steal 194 917 24 stone 10

a delicate-looking gentleman on Park Row. The pedestrian had to skip in a very undignified manner to escape, "You want your neck wrung very badly,"

The driver heard him and pulled up his

borse at once. "Will you wring it?" he asked in gruff

tones. 'the gentleman took a few seconds to con-

"No, 171 leave that job for the hangman; but I'll flatten your nose, if that will suit 'you,"

It appeared that the proposal suited the

"Now flatten my nose," he said defiantly. It was done before the words were well out of his mouth, and as he lay on his back in

spattered countenance was that of mingled barber indignantly declines to come. However,

"What did you strike that man for?" asked a policeman hurrying up, and seizing charged him six times the market price of

the gentleman by the arm. know," was the reply; "and as he looked like secrated to spiritual exercises and devotions. an honest, good-natured young fellow, I On such occasions towns assume their stern

The policeman looked at the truckman, who rose slowly, and without making any complaint mounted the seat of his waggon and drove off. "Well," said the policeman, impressively,

as he walked away, " there's no accountin' for tastos,"

WHEBE IGNOBANCE IN BLISS TIS FOLLY TO BE WISE.

Dr. Bliss, it: not a success at probing for bullets, was highly successful in despatching bulletins; but the grandest bulletin of success is that which heralds the wonderful cure performed by Burdock Blood Bitters, that matchless tonic and blood purifier which acts at

#### MOTHERS! MOTHERS!! MOTHERS!!!

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

of the whole board jumping in and stealing in Parliament." In all probability he will Cough, Bronobitis, and all throat and lung the cashier blind as a bat. Where will human be brought for ward as a Ministerial candidate affections. For sale by all dealers in medi-meanness and ?" A Couch and Strategy on the first available opportunity in Ireland. cine. Price 25 cents and \$1 per bottle on the first available opportunity in Ireland. | cine. Price 25 cents and \$1 per bottle.

supplies the want, and games of cards quietly go on during the many slow Sabbath hours. The authorities of the University of Oxford lately objected, on the ground of Sunday's rest, to the opening of certain gardens to the public ; but how can we reconcile these clerical objections with the extra domestic work which the liberal entertainments offered on Sundays from morning till night in the colleges necessarily entail.

In Scotland therough business habits have ably turned to no inconsiderable prefit the r ligious scruptes of the people. Public vehicles, or machines, as they are sometimes called, do not ply for hire in that country on Sunday, and if, being a stranger, you do not ask for one at the livery stable in the proper manner, you expose yourself to unpleasant puritanical rebukes; but offer the pious Scotch double the regular fare and his scruples immediately vanish. A friend of mine sends for a barber in the gutter the expression on his blood-be- some country place, but being a Sunday the the puritan knew when to yield, and he shaved my friend in more than one sense, for he he gentleman by the arm. "Because he asked me to strike him, you every year a public fast day, nominally con-On such occasions towns assume their stern Sunday look; the streets become as quiet as old deserted cloisters; no doubt the goodly people are hard at work at prayers. But the truth is that railway trains are allowed to run, and before the services begin, most of the in habitants have quietly left the town to enjoy a pleasant trip in the country. The passenger traffic of the lines on those days is among the beat of the year.

What has the great, stanch, beautiful faith of our fathers to do with these miserable and hypocritical devices ? At Glasgow the reference of a friend of a mine who is looking for lodging is asked pointedly if the applicant is a prolessing Christian. The reference re-plies that he answers for a thorough knowl-edge of the Bible, but not for a regular attend-ance at church. "With a quick perception of the, value of both facts, the pious landlady allays the apparently unconquerable perplexities of her conscience by immediately raising her habitual terms. In England there is no insumountable difficulty in getting many articles of dress, worked by hand, excouted between Saturday and Monday, while it would generally be useless to ask the same on Monday or Tuesday, as many artisans will rather work on Sunday, when they got no amusements, than on Monday when they can have them .- N. Y. Sun.

TAKE CABE OF THE LITTLE ONES. Children are the mother's idol, the father's pride; they are entrusted to your care to guide and protect, to fill positions of honor and trust. If you truly feel the responsibility of your trust, and want to make the duties of your office as light and pleasant as possible, don't allow a slight cold to prey upon the "There wasn't ?" "Not a one i Just think of the meanness strongest desire to see Mr. Goldwin Smith of the whole board jumping in and stealing the cashier blind as a bat. Where will human be brought forward as a Ministerial candidate

Gout, Quinsy, Sore Throat, Swellings and Sprains, Burns and Scalds, General Bodily Pains. Tooth, Ear and Headache, Frosted

Feet and Ears, and all other Pains and Aches.

No Preparation on earth squals ST. JACOES OFL as a safe, sure, simple and cheap External Remedy. A trial outsils but the comparatively trifling outlay check and every one suffering with pain can large check and positive proof of its claume Directions in Eleven Languages. COLD BY ALL BRUGGISTS AND DEALERS

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The kock is very useful to farmers and contains a great deal of practical information. Contains an index which gives the symptoms, cause, and the treatment of each. A table giving all the principal drugs used for the horse, with the ordinary dowe, effect, and antidote when poisoned. A table with an engraving of the horse's tech at different ages, with rale for the horse's tech at the second secon CLINTON H. MENEELY RELL CO., SUCCESSOR TO **DICHELIEU RENAL** Mineral MENEELY& KIMBEBLY, WATERI Bell Founders, Troy, N. Y. NATURE'S REMEDY Manufacturers of a superior quality of Bells. Special attention given to CHURCH Bidl.LA. 2007 Illustrated Oatalogue sent free. 2007 June For Bright's Disease, Dinbetes, Dropsy, Inflam-mation of the Kidneys, Calculus or Bione in the Bladder, Difficulty in passing Urine, Inflamma-tion of the Bladder, 4c., 4c. ST. GENEVIEVE MINERAL WATER For DENERGING COnstitution, Billous and Liver Complaints, Piles, Gout, Rheumatism, de. HOMCEOPATHY.--A full assortment of Modi-cines and Books. Also, HUMPHREY'S SPECIFICS and Witch Hazel always on based Undertakors. **ASKETS AND COFFINS.** The Casket and Coffin business formerly con-ducted by U. W. Drew, has been bought out by the undersigned. A large assortment is now on hand and will busoid at moderate prices. Those requiring the like will find it to their advantage [0 call before muchwaiter alcounters. lways on hand. Send for Catalogues. Country orders promptly filled. J. A. HABTE, Drugglat. 400 Notre Dame Street. to call before purchasing elsewhere. Buriat Robes and Plates always on hand. Hearses ( Wignon hand. DANIEL SHANKS. -----CANADA. PHOVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL, Superior Court. Dame Marie Louise Josephine Eno dit Deschampe, of the City and District of Moni-real, wife of Napoleon Donais, trader, of tho said City and District, duly authorized to appear in judicial proceedings, Plaintiff, vs. the said Napoleon Donais, trader, of the same place, Defondant. An action for separation as to pro-perty has this day been instituted in this cause by Plaintiff against the said Defondant. PREFONTAINE & MAJOR, Autorneys for Plaintiff. Montreal, March 10th, 1882. DANIEL SHANKS, Huntingdon, Dye Works. HE WEALTH OF NATIONS L consists in the individual sconomy of the people. Therefore all the people of Montreal should have their Dresses, Coats, Pants, Snawls, Curtains, Table and Piano Covers, &c., &c., Olcaned, or Dyed at the ROYAL DYE WORKS, the place where good work and satisfaction is TRISH AMERICAN COLONI guaranteed. ROYAL DYE WORKS, 706 CRAIG STREET. JOHN L. JENSEN, Established 1870. Proprietor. ZATION COMPANY (LIMITED. Farms of all sizes for sale in South Western Marble Working. Minnesota, on time contracts or for cash. HOUSES BUILT. Farm Implements and Goods at Wholesale prices. Apply to NOTICE: RIGHT REV. BISHOP IRELAND, We would respectfully call the attention of the public to our large and varied stock of St. Paul, Minnesots, Or to JOHN SWEETMAN, Currie, Murray Co., Minneso MARBLE MONUMENTS. HEADSTONES. Who will forward pamphlets on application. 16 DO TABLETS, do., dt. Which for neatness, beauty of design and prices defy competition. MARBLE and LIMENTONI . POSTS, for enclosing lots, always on hand. Terms easy. The trade supplied. All work guaranteed. CUNNINGHAM BROS. 11 BLEURY STREET.

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Miscellaneous.

S66 a week in your own town. Term and \$5 outlit free. Address H. HALLETT & Co., Portland. Maine.

NOTICE-The Canada Advertising Agency, No. 29 King St. West, Toronto, W. W. Butcher, Manager, ... authorized to receive Ad-vertisements for this Paper. 14

de en dia

# 8 THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE

THE JUBISDICTION OF THE DOMINION AND, LOCAL, LEGISLATURES. 1 z.e 讀真. The following case, which involves an important question as to the powers of the Dominion Parliament, occupied the attention of the Hon: Justices in the Court of Appeal on Friday, when judgment favoring the jurisdiction of the local legislatures was rendered. The partles interested were the Attorney-General, the Hon. Mr. Loranger, appellant, and Colonial Building and Investment Assoclation, respondent. The appellant, by the action, sought to have it declared that the Dominion Parliament exceeded its powers in \$1 50 to 2.25; men's buff and pebbled balgranting a charter to the respondents, whose operations, it was alleged, are confined to the Province of Quebec, and are of a purely local or private nature. The business of the association is building, buying, leasing and selling land and buildings, and lending money on the security of mortgage on real estate. The petition in the case had been presented at the instance of Mr. John Fletcher, of Bigaud, the holder of 47 shares of \$1,000 each. He asked to have it adjudged that the Association had been illegally incorporated, and that it be dissolved. The Association had got powers to carry on its operations throughout the Dominion, but it was admitted that, owing to the depression of business, the operations of the Association had thus far been confined to Montreal and the vicinity. The judge in the Court below held that the charter was valid, and dismissed

612

the action. Moxx, J., (dissenting), said the case was one of great importance, but owing to the lateness of the hour he would restrict his remarks within as brief compass as possible. The Company was incorporated by the Dominion Parliament in 1874, and received power to carry on business throughout the Dominion. But although they had the right to do business in all the provinces they were under no obligation to carry on operations in all these places simultaneously. They commenced operations in Montreal, where their head office was to be. A shareholder now brought suit against them, asking that the Company be dissolved, because they had restricted their operations to one province. It seemed to His Honor a most extraordinary proposition that because they had not used all the powers conferred upon them, and had merely carried on operations in one part of the Dominion that their charter was to be an nulled and the Company dissolved.

Donion, O. J., said the majority of the Court were of opinion that the judgment should be reversed, and the prayer of the appellant granted. There could be no doubt that the oject of the society was one which came under the powers given to local legislatures. His Honor referred to the Bell Telephone case at Quebec, in which the Court had given a similar decision. The only doubt which the Court had was whether the decision was affected by the opinions pronounced by the Privy Council in recent

### Judgment reversed, Monk, J., dissenting.

#### FROM ORILLIA, ONT.

OBILLIA, Ont., March 25.-At a meeting of the Lacrosse Club on Friday, 24th, the following officers were elected for the coming sesson :--- President, John McCosh ; 1st Vice-President, H J Scadding; 2nd Vice-President, F Kean; Becretary-Treasurer, George Thomson ; Captain, G H Armstrong. Committee : R H Jepp, G H Armstrong, J B Tudhope, J Henderson and C Millard.

LANGUAGE CAN BUT FEBBLY DESCRIBE the pangs of rheumatism. The malady is one of the most obstinate which tortures humanity, and yet there is a specific which will overcome it and prevent its recurrence. The ing firms on their spring trips. Payments, slthough not all that could be wished, are generally conceded to be satisfactory, and an improvement on last week.

BOOTS AND SHORS, -Some renewals are long asked for from some districts where the unsettled weather of the winter spolled trade, but payments are considered fair. Travellers boiled. are all home from their spring trips, and are Woor preparing for their sorting up trip. We quote Men's split boots, \$1 60 to 2.25; men's kip boots, \$2 50 to 3 25; men's calf boots, \$8 to 3.75; men's kip brogans, \$1 35 to 1 40; men's split do, 90c to \$1.10; men's buff congress; morals, \$1 75 to 2.25; men's split do, \$1 35 to 1 75; shoe packs, \$1.10 to 2 10; women's pebble and buff balmorals, \$1 00 to 1 50; do split balmorals, 90c to \$1,10; do prunella balmorals, 500 to \$1 50; do inferior bal-morals, 45 to 50; do cong. balmorals, 50c to \$1 25; do buckskin balmorals, 75c to 80c; Misses' pebbled and buff balmorals, 90c to \$1.15; do split balmorals, 75c to \$1.00; do prunella balmorals, 60c to \$1; do cong. bal-morals, 60 to 70c; child's pebbled and buff balmorals, 60c to 90c; do split balmorals, 500 | \$1.10, and Eureka, \$2.00. to 60c; do prunella balmorals, 50c to 75c;

infants' cacks, per duzen, \$3 75 to \$6.50. GEOCERIES .- Although there has been no advance there has been a firmer feeling in sugars. Low grades of tea are dull and lower in value, and Mocha coffee is a little easier. Java is, how-ever, higher. We quote: Teas-Japan, com.non, 22c to 28c; good common to medium, 28c to 30c; fair to good, 25c to 35c; fine to choice, 45c. Nagasaki, Superfine, \$5.90 to 6.00; Fancy, \$0.00; Spring 20c to 28c; Youngihyson, firsts, 48c to 55c; Extra, \$5.80 to 5.85; Superfine, \$5.35 to 5 55. Canada Strong Bakeral, \$6 25 to 6 50. seconds, 20c to 31c; thirds, 30c to 35c fourths, 26c to 29c; Gunpowder, low grades, 38c to 40c; good to fine, 50c to 57c; finest, 60c to 65c; Imperial, medium to good, 33c 380; fine to finest, 40c to 60c; Twankey, common to good, 20c to 29; Oolong, common, 33c; good to choice, 40c to 65c; Congou, common, 26c to 32c; medium to good, 32c to 40c; fine to finest, 38c to 65c; Souchong, common, 20c to 28c; medium to good, 33c to 45c; fine to choice, 38c to 70c. Sugar.—Granulated, 94c to 94c; Yellow re-fined, 74c to 84c; Barbadoes, 74c to 74c; Cuba, 75c to 84c. Syrups and Molasses—Bright, 62c to 73c; medium, 55c to 60c; fair, 51c to 54c. Molasses-Barbadoes 53c 51c to 54c. to 57c; Trinidad, 46c to 50c; sugar house, 36c to 40c. Coffee-Mocha, 32c to 35c; O. G. Java, 20c to 28c; Singapore chicory, 12c to 12 to. Spices-Cassia, per lb, do corn strong. Do do American western 12c to 20c; mace, 80c to 95c; cloves, 30c to 45c; Jamaica ginger, bl, 22c to 28c; Jamaica ginger, unbl, 18c to 21c; MONTREAL STREET MARKET Cochin ginger, 14c to 18c; African, 10c to 11c; black pepper, 15c to 17c; pimento, 14c to 150; mustard, 4 lb jars, 15c to 20c; mus-Valencia raisins, 91c to 101; currants, 67c to 74c; layer raisins, \$2.75 to \$3; looso muscatel, new \$3.10 to \$3.15; London layers, \$3.35 to 3.40; SS almonds, 15c to 17c; Grenoble walnuts, 14c to 141c; filberts, 10c

to 104c; figs, 10c to 15c HARDWARN AND IRON .- A good business continues to be done in general hardware at firm prices. The market is quiet and steady for the and the plates, and a fair volume of business is being done in bar iron. The pig iron market is fairly active at unchanged prices. We quote as follows :-- Biemens, \$24.00 to \$25.00 ; Gartsherrie, \$26 to \$27; Summerlee, \$26 to 27; Langloan, \$26 to \$27; Eglinton, \$23.50 to

month. A number of our houses have been \$5 to 4 00; fisher, \$5 to 7; fox; red, \$1/25 to 1 50; and Oceanics are described in this work, and visited by the agents of English manufactur- do cross; \$2 to 3 00; lynx, \$1:50, to 2 00; all about them made known. There are the marten, 1,00, to \$1.25; mink, \$1 to 125; sides, statistics of great value, historical and otter, \$8 to 10 00 ; raccoon, 40c to 50c ; skunk, 500 to 80c.

OLLS .--- The market is dull and prices are steady. We quote :- Newfoundland cod oil, 52c to 54c; steam refined seal, 60c to 621c; linseed oil, 72c to 74c raw, and '76c to 78c

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Woon .- The market is quiet but firm, with not much change in prices. We quote:-Greasy Cape, 191c to 21c; Australian, 221c to 32c; Canadian pulled, A super, 33c to 35c; B super, 29c to 32c, and unaccorted, 25c to 30c.

HIDES .--- There has been a good 'demand, but the supply was altogether inadequate. We quote :- \$6, \$7 and \$8 for Nos. 3, 2 and l respectively; calf.skins, 11c to 12c lb; sheep-skins, \$1.20 to 1.35

PETBOLEUM-The mirket is quiet, with prices about steady. We quote car lots at 18c to 181c here; broken lots at 191c to 20c; and single barrels 20c to 22c.

SALT .--- We quote 65c to 67c for elevens, and 67c to 69c for tens; factory filled, \$1 to

The local breadstuffs market is dull and there are no transactions to report. quote as follows :---

Oanada No. 2 red winter wheat, \$1.43 to 1.45; white winter, \$1.37 to \$1.39; Canada Spring, ordinary, \$1.34 to 1.37; choice hard, \$1.50; pess, 760 to 77c; oets, 360 to 37c

barley, 60c to 65c, and rye 87c to 90c. Flour-Superior Extra, \$6.05 to 6.10; Extra 5.55; Canada Strong Bakers', \$6.25 to 6.50; American Strong Bakers', \$7.50 to 8 00; Fine, \$4.50 to 4.70; Middlings, \$3.80 to 3.90; Pollards, \$3.35 to 3.50; Ontario Bags, Medlum to Strong, \$2.90 to 3.00 ; Spring Extra, \$2.75 to 2.85; Superfine, \$2.50 to 2.65; City Bags (delivered), \$3.80 to 4.00.

Receipts here to-day-Wheat, 1,200 bush peas, 2,400 do; rye, 500 do; flour, 1,125 brls; ashes, 2 do : unter, 18 kegs ; dressed hogs, 14; leather 63 .418,

A despatch om Liverpool quotes com firmer at 6s 14 for new, and 6s 5d for old. Flour 10s to 12s : spring wheat 9s to 10s; red do, 9s 6d to 10s 6d; white do, 9s 6d to 9s 9d; club do, 93 9d to 108 2d; oats, 6s: peas, 6s 11d: lard, 54s, and pork, 77s.

Beerbohm's English advices:-Floating cargoes wheat, quiet; corn, nothing offering. Carand Ceylon, 20c to 24c; Maracaibo, 17c to | goes on passage and for shipment, wheat quiet ; 23c ; Jamaica, 12c to 17jc ; Bio, 16c to 18c ; corn, steady. Liverpool wheat, spot, steady

MONTBEAL STREET MARKET.

There was a small market to-day, and an exceedingly poor supply of fresh butter, eggs tard, 1 lb jars, 24c to 25c; nutmegs, un-limed, 85c to 95c; limed, 65c to 95c. as high as \$1 05. and buckwheat was 5c per bag higher, selling at \$1 35 to 1 40. Potatoes sold higher at \$1 10 to 1 15, and onions could not be bought under \$1 75 per barrel. These were scarcely any good oranberries and apples offered, and we quote lower values. Choice print butter realized 350 per 1b, the bighest value this spring. New laid eggs were hard to get at 35c per dozen.

FLOUR, per 100 lbs, \$3 50 to 3 60; buck wheat flour, \$2 15; catmeal, do, \$2 50; cornmeal, do, \$1 55 to 1 65; moulie, do, \$1 60 to 1 80; bran, per 100 lbs, \$1 00 to 1 10.

GRADH-Oats, per bag, 1 05; peas, per bush, 85c to \$1.05; beans, \$1.85 to \$2.40; buckwheat, per bag, \$1 30 to 1 35.

VEGETABLES.-Potatoes, per bag, \$1 10 to \$1 15; carrots, per bushel, 60c; onions, per \$24.50; Cambroe, \$24.00. Bars per 100 lbs \$2 00 to \$2 35; Canada plates, per box: Hatton \$3.50; other brands, \$3 50; Tin Plates, per box, charcoal I C, \$5 50 Dets, per bush, 50c; parsnips, \$1 per bushel; name of this sovereign remedy is Dr. Thomas' Coke, IC, \$4.75 to \$5.00. Tinned Sheets, artichokes, \$1 per bushel; rhubarb, 20c per Eclectric Oil, a combination of six of the best No. 26, charcoal, \$11 00 to 11 25; bunch; raddishes, do, Spanish onions, \$1 per bushel; rhubarb, 20c per bushel; rhuba

geelogical descriptions of countries, the sovereigns, the governors, the population; industries, and in fact everything, worth knowing of this earth we live on. The newspapers of Europe find as much space devoted to them as those of America and of Asia or either, for Hubbard is now agent for the whole world and in one sense enjoys a greater fame, and is certainly more useful than either Pompey or Julius Casar. The numerous indices and tables of contents are exhaustive, nothing is wanting; the work is as complete as any mortal thing can be. Some idea may be formed of the whole when it is stated that five pages of S. CARSLEY'S SHOW ROOMS. nonparell are devoted to the one item of the banks of Japan and nearly one hundred to the newspapers of the French Republic. The population, the industries, the history almost of every little village in the world is given. The name proper of the world is as above, and the names of over 34,000 newspapers and

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twenty thousand banks are given. Astonishment at the expense which has been incurred ceases when we see the immense number of advertisements it contains, probably more than 100,000. The work is published in New Haven, Connecticut.

# DIED.

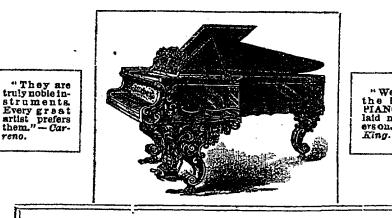
MURPHY-Of consumption, at North Ely, Que, on 28th March inst., Felix Edward, se-cond son of Denis Murphy Esq., in the 31st year of his age.-R.I.P. 831 HIGGINS-At St. Anicet, on the 2nd instant,

Bridget Ellen Leehy, wife of Patrick W. Hig. gins, aged 38 years. May her soul rest in peace. Amen. 32 1 MUBPHY-At West Osgoode, Ontario, on the 16th inst., Patrick Murphy, aged 41 years, formerly of Montreal. 641

McKILLOP-At Glennevis, Co. Glengarry, on he 27th ult., Mary McKillop, aged 22 years. May her soul rest in peace. Amen. 611

MORAE.—At Glennevis, Co. Glengarry, on the lith inst., Alexander MoRae, a native of Ross-shire, Sootland, aged & years. May his soul rest in peace. Amen, Scotland papers please copy. 611

MoDONALD.—Ann McDonald, fourth daugh-ter of the late Captain Nell Ban McDonald, of the 7th Concession of Lancaster, Ont., ared 55 years. May her soul rest in peace. 57 1



ways guaranteed.

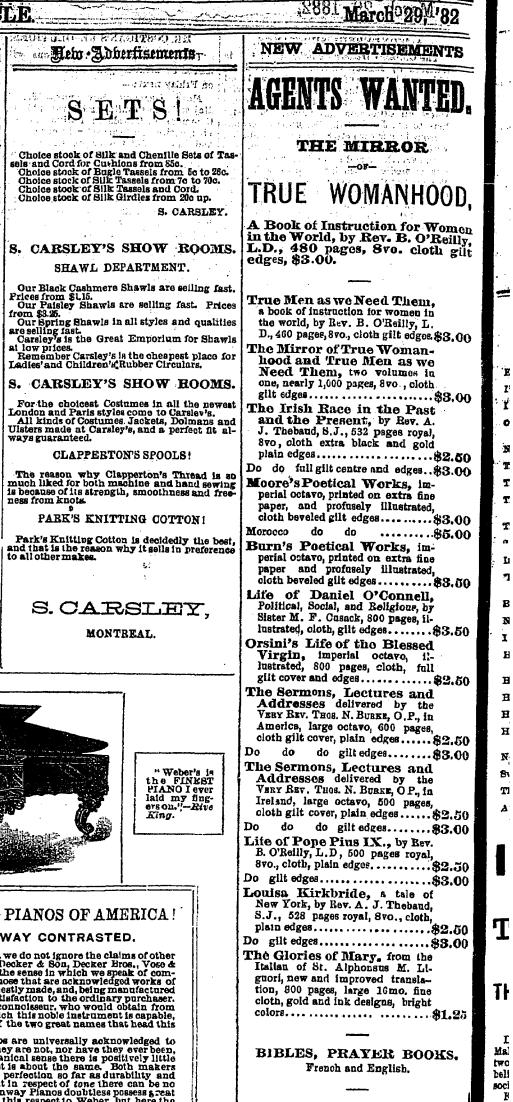
MONTBEAL.

# "THE TWO LEADING PIANOS OF AMERICA!

#### WEBER AND STEINWAY CONTRASTED.

"In speaking of these two Pianos, we do not ignore the claims of other makers. The Chickerings, Knabes, Decker & Son, Decker Bros., Vose & Son, all good commercial Pianos, in the sense in which we speak of com-mercial pictures as distinct from those that are acknowledged works of art. They are generally well and honestly made, and, being manufactured and sold at a moderate price, give satisfaction to the ordinary purchaser. But the musician, the artist or the conneissen, who would obtain from the Piano the grandest results of which this noble instrument is capable, must seek these results from either of the two great names that head this article. "The Weber and Steinway Pianos are universally acknowledged to be the leading Pianos of America. They are not, nor have they ever been.

be the leading Plancs of America. They are not, nor have they ever been, strictly speaking, rivals. In a mechanical sense there is positively little difference between them, and the cost is about the same. Both makers difference between them, and the cost is about the same. Both makers have achieved the utmost limits of perfection so far as durability and good workmanship are concerned, but in respect of tone there can be no comparison between them. The steinway Pianos doubtless possess streat power and senority, perhaps equal in this respect to Weber, but here the comparison ends. They cannot approach the Weber for purity, richness and volubility-three qualifications which combined give that distinct and perfect articulation, which only one hears in vocal organs of the highest order and calibre. Hence all the principal artists of the present day, whether vocalists or instrumentalists, prefer the Weber Pianos for their public performances and private use. They are sympathetic, and capable of giving the various lights and shades of expression in so remark-able a manner as to make them incomparably superior to any other plano of this age."-Spectator.



known medicinal oils, the remedial efficacy Galvanized Sheets, No. 28, best, \$7 50 of which is not weakened by evaporation, since it contains no alcohol to render it volatile. On this account, as on many others, it to \$2 75 Boiler Plates \$300; Bussia Sheet is superior to all other liniments, lotions and Iron per lb, 124c. Lead, pig, per 100 lbs, other remedies used externally and has this \$5 00 to 5 25; do sheet, \$5 50 to \$6; do bar, further advantage that it is used internally as \$5 to \$5 75; do shot, \$6 to \$6 75; Steel, cast, well. It is an incomparable specific for per 1b, 12c; do Spring, per 100 lbs, lameness, stiffness, burns, bruisos, frost bites \$3.75; do Tire, \$3 25 to \$3 60; and other bodily troubles treated outwardly, do Sleigh Shoe, \$2.25 to \$2 50. Ingot Tin, and is a grand medicine in throat and lung 28c to 30c. Ingot Copper, 20c to 21c. diseases. Used for man or beast Sold by Sheet Zinc per 100 lbs, \$5 40 to 5 75; all dealers. Propared only by NORTHEOF & spelter, \$5 25 to \$5 75. Horse Shoes, per LYMAN, Toronto, Ont.

## Finance and Commerce.

#### FINANCIAL. TRUE WITNESS OFFICE.

TUESDAY, March. 28, 1882.

The money market is quiet with the same rates for sterling exchange.

The stock market this morning was stronger and active. Montreal gained a quarter per cent; Merchants 1 per cent; Gas 1, and City Passenger 3 per cent. Nearly 4,000 shares of Montreal Telegraph stock changed hands during the Board, and this stock made a jump of no less than 5% per cent. and close 1 BRODG.

Morning stock sates—100 montrosi, 2137; 25 do, 213 $\frac{1}{5}$ ; 50 do, 213 $\frac{1}{5}$ ; 99 Merchants', 133; 255 Commerce, 146; 60 do, 145 $\frac{1}{5}$ ; 250 City Passenger, 143 $\frac{1}{5}$ ; 75 do, 144; 100 Gas, 177; 15 do, '177 $\frac{1}{5}$ ; 250 do' ex-dividend, 170; 100 do do, 170 $\frac{1}{5}$ ; 85 do, 177; 50 do ex-dividend, 170; 100 to 51.90; copperas, 100 lbs., 50e to \$1; fiour do do, 1703; 85 do, 177; 50 do ex-dividend, 1703; 50 do do, 1701; 25 Montreal Telegraph, 115; 22 do, 116; 25 do, 117; 25 do, 118; 10 470 do, 120 ; 25 do, 1193 ; 200 do, 120 ; 20 do, 179]; 150 do, 120; 50 do, 120.

N Y C, 134; B L, 134; St P, 117; pfd, 1654; St P & O, 384; pfd, 1054; W St L & P, 355; pfd, 613; W U, 924.

COMMERCIAL.

WEEKLY BEVIEW --- WHOLESALE PRICES.

Business' during the week was quiet, but trade in all its branches is recognized to be in a healthy condition. Our merchants are well on with their spring business, and find it to come up to expectations and compare it to come up to expectations and compare 25c; No 2, ordinary, 22c to 22c; Buffalo sole, No 1, 22c to 23c; No 2, 20c to 21c; hemlock slaughter, No 1, 27c to 29c; 21c; hemlock slaughter, No 1, 27c to 29c; favourably with corresponding seasons in waxed upper, light and medium, 86c to 30c; past years. Remittances are, on the whole, aatisfactory, and in fact would be highly so their bills falling due by the impassable condition of the roads.

to \$7 75; Hoops and Bands, per 100 lbs \$2 50 to \$2 75; Sheets, best brands, \$2 60 100 lbs, \$4 75 to \$5 00. Proved Coil chain, # inch, \$5 50 to \$5 75; Iron Wire, No. 6,

per bdl, \$1.85 to \$2 00. Out Nails:-Prices, net cash within 30 days or 4 months note, 10 d to 60 d: Hot Cut, American or Canada Pattern, \$2.80 per kog; 8 d and 9 Hot Cut, do, \$3.05 per keg; 6 d and 7 d, Hot Cut, do, \$3.30 per keg; 4 d and 5 d, Hot Out, American Pattern, \$3.55 per keg; 3 d, Hot Cut, do, \$4 30 per keg; 3 d, Fine, Hot Cut, \$5.80 per keg; 4 d to 5 d, Cold Cut, Canada Pattern, \$3 30; 3 d, Cold Cut,

Canada Pattern, \$3.80. DRUGS AND CHEMICALS .- In sympathy with the feeling in England, the market is rather firmer in tone, although there is no change as yet in prices. We quote :---Bi-carb soda \$3.121 to \$3.20; soda ash, \$1.50 to \$1.70; bi-chromate of potash, 133 to Morning stock sales-100 Montresi, 2131; 15c; borax, 15c to 16c; cream tarter cryssulphur, \$2.90 to 3.25; epsom salts, \$1.40 to 1.60; sal soda, \$1.100 to 1.25; saltpetre, per

FISH. -As the season is nearly over, there

is scarcely any stocks whatever held by our wholesale men. We quote :--Labrador her-rings at \$5 to \$6 50; North Shore Salmon, \$21 50, \$20 00 and \$19 50, for Nos. 1, 2 and 3; British Columbia salmon, Naw Yonx, 1 p.m., March 28.—Stooks irregular; nominally higher. American Exchange, 941; C S, 54; D & L, 1214; Krie, 38; pfd, 755; Ill C, 1361; K & T, 36; L S, 1191; M C, 855; M O P, 1005; N P, 37; pfd, 79; N W, 1331; pfd, 141; N P, 37; pfd, 79; N W, 1334; pfd, 141; N P, 37; pfd, 79; N P, 37; pfd, 79; N P, 37; pfd, 141; N P, 37; pfd, 79; N P, 37; pfd, 79; N P, 37; pfd, 141; N P, 37; pfd, 79; N P, 37 dry cod; \$4.75 to \$5; green do, \$5.50 to \$5.75 for No. 1, \$4.25 to \$4.50 for No. 2; mackerel, No. 2, \$6.00 to \$5.50; No/3, \$5.25; salmon trout, \$4:50 to \$4:75.

LEATHER .- There has been an increased activity in black leathers, and a fair business continues to be done in sole leather. We quote : - Hemiock Spanish sole, No 1, B A, 24s to 27c; ordinary, 23c to 23<sub>2</sub>c; No 2, B A, 22c to 25c; No 2, ordinary, 22c to 22<sub>2</sub>c. splits, large, 230 to 28c; small, 21c to 25c; calfskins (27 to 36 lbs), 60c to 80c c(18 were it not that some country dealers are to 26 lbs), 60c to 70c; Harness, 26 < 1(34c; on the subject it professes to treat of, beats deterred from coming to the city to mest buff, 14c to 16c; pebble, 124c to 154c; rough, anything in its line we have ever seen. An 260 to 28c.

"Dry Goods .- There have been a large this week of raw furs were a few skins well as an immanse amount of labor. The number of western dealers in the dity this of red fox and skunk. We quote : preface is written in English, French, Gerweek, and their purchases were very con- Muskret, 150 to 20c; beaver, prime, per man and Spanish. All the newspapers in siderable. A yet larger number of these 1b, \$2 56 to 2 75 bear, per the world, all the reviews, magazines and

bushel.

FRUIT.---Apples per barrel, \$2 to 2 50; Almeria grapes, per keg, \$10 ; cranberries, 30c to 40c per gallon, \$12 per bbl; lemons, \$3.75 per box.

DARY PRODUCE .- Poor to choice print but. ter, per lb, 30c to 35c; tub butter, per lb, 18c to 22c; Eggs, new laid, per dozen, 40c; packed 14c to 16c.

POULTRY-Fowls, per lb, 11c; chickens, per Ib., 12c; turkeys, per lb, 12c to 13c; geese, 10c; wild ducks, 50c per brace; snowbirds, 30c to 35c per doz; plower, \$3.50 per doz

black ducks, \$1 per brace. MEATS-Beef, per lb, trimmed, 12c to 15 mutton, 10c to 12c; lamb, per quarter, \$1 to 2; veal, per lb., 10c to 15c; pork, per lb, 13c; hams, per lb, 14c to 15c; lard per lb, 13c to 15c; sausages, per 1b, 120 to 14c; dressed hogs, \$8 50 to 9.

FISH.-Lake trout, per lb., 121c to 15c; smelts, 12c; fresh herrings, 30c per doz; pike and lobsters, per lb, 12c; white fish, per lt, 12c; halibut, per lb, 15c; haddock and cod, per 1b, 7c to 8c ; mackerel, per 1b, 12c ; black bass, per bunch, 40c to 50c; maskinonge, per lb, 12c to 15c; sword fish, per lb, 12c to

15c; tommy cods, 25c per peck.

MONTBEAL CATTLE MABKET.----MAB. 27

The supply of cattle on Viger market this morning was a very meagre one, and altobutchers had to depend for their supp entirely on Western cattle. The total num "ber of cattle on the market was 200, for th most part inferior animals. Most of them were sold on the scales, and brought from 40 to 510 per lb. Two or three very small animals sold by the head, only realized from \$25 to \$35 each. There were only a few calves offered, and they sold for from \$5 to \$10 as to quality. Some few lambs were seld for \$4 per head.

- ' + THE HABP."

The sixth volume of the Harp; handsomely bound and profusely illustrated, is now printed and ready for issue by Mr. John Gillis, 701 Craig street, Montreal. It contains 558 pages. It is replete with useful reading composed of history, poetry, fiction, eszays, serial stories, and even music, and is well worth the dollar and a half it is selling it. For sound miscellaneous and Catholio reading the Harp, when bound as it is a present, is second to no work we wot of, and should replace literary rubbish of the mind corrupting, soul killing description in every Catholic family.

HUBBARD'S NEWSPAPER AND BANK DIRECTORY OF THE WORLD.

This wonderful work, for it is truly wonderful, is now issued in two volumes magnificently bound. It contains two thourand six hundred pages, and for information No to 28c. Funs.—The only offerings on the market pended in getting it through for the press, as

NEW YORK PIANO COMPANY, 226 & 228 ST. JAMES STREET, AGENTS.

# CRAND OPENING! SATURDAY, APRIL 1, 1882. **BEAUVAIS**: I.

Spring has come and winter has gone, and now one of the first things to do is to supply ourselves with SPRING and SUMMER CLOTHING, and any mother having a son should go to

**BEAUVAIS' GRAND SPRING OPENING** 

and see his Mammoth Stock of ROYS' and CHILDEER'S SUITS.

# SPECIALTIES FOR OPENING WEEK.

ply	5,000 Pairs of BOYS' LONG PANTS	
01- I	10.000 SUITS for YOUTHS	Ľ
the i		1

# TO THE PUBLIC!

You can very readily understand what a great amount of trouble it slways is to look from store to store for your Clothing, taking up lots of valuable time, and after purchasing you are sometimes not well pleased. To avoid this trouble and loss of time, go direct to **I**. **A**. **BEAUVAIS'**, where you will find a Stock of Clothing equal in size to any three houses in Montreal. Everything in the live of Clothing, for all ages; every size, every siyle of out, every quality of goods, down as low as \$3.50 for a Man's Suit. In calling here you are perfectly sure of a perfect suit of any of the prevailing styles, and of as fine goods as are manufactured, suitable for

A WEDDING!

PARTIES, CHURCH, BUSINESS AND WORKING SUITS!

ME. JONES has just paid his Doctors' bill, \$62.50; this came from his leaving off his Winter veronat and not buying a Light. Spring one at BEAUVAIS', who has them at \$4.75, \$5.00, 5.50, \$6.00, \$6.50, \$7.60, \$7.50, \$8.00 \$8.50, \$9.00.

SPECIALTIES FOR OPENING WEEK.

Having purchased an immense stock of HATS, I am going to make a great

LEADING SPECIALTY of the entire stock for TEN DAYS, in order to thoroughly let the public know how cheap they can get their SPRING HATS at **BEAUVAIS**.

**FRAVELLING BAGS!** A :ull assortment, from 10 inch it 32 inches in size, new styles and new colors; Reticules, Hand-Strap Carpet Bags, and a full supply of Travellers' Goods, including the celebrated CELLULOID COLLARS AND CUFFS.

REMEMBER THE GRAND OPENING AT BRAUVAIS

SATURDAY, APRIL 1st, 1882. 186 & 188 ST. JOSEPH STREET, MONTREAL. 

225 St. Martin Street, Montreal

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w110.

