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VOL. XXXIII.—NO. 38.

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, MAY 2, 1883.

PRICE FIVE CENTS

Mr. Sullivan's Address — Bev. Father Borney on the Alleged Benunciation of the Irish Agitation by the Pope.

PHILADELPHIA, April 26.—The work of organizing all the Irish societies of the North-American continent into one grand League, for the express purpose of aiding Irsland in her struggle for autonomy, was formally concluded last evening. Shortly before noon Mr. Alexander Sulli-

van, a young lawyer of Chicago, called the convention to order. He then spoke as

MR. SULLIVAN'S ADDRESS.

The duty of formally opening the proceedings of this convention has been assigned to me by the distinguished gentlemen whose names are appended to the call. When we behold the personal magnitude of this as-semblage; when we consider the geographical area from which it has been spontaneously drawn; when we contemplate the intensity of the passion which animates it for the sole object we have in view, and the diversity of honest opinion concerning the methods by which that object may be accomplished, it is meet that we should, on the very threshold of our debates, invoke Him in whose hands are the destinies of the nations, that our proceedings may be characterized by wisdom, toleration and prudence; that they may result in that actual unity which alone will insure substantial progress in securing justice for our mother-

THE ONLY IBISH PARLIAMENT.

We hold the anomalous position of being the only fairly and freely chosen parliament which may assemble to consider the welfare of a wretched, oppressed, plundered and misgoverned people, and we are restrained at the same time from stepping outside the functions of auxiliaries to the patriots who are heroically struggling at home and in an alien and hostile legislature in the vain hope of swakening the long suspended conscience of a powerful and brutal foe. How great are the possibilities, how great the responsibilities of this convention! We have met, neither on the one hand to dictate to our breathren in Ireland in anything, nor on the other hand to apologize to their and our common enemy for anything. We have met to organize and concentrate all the forces of our potential in our national struggle. We have met to solidify all the elements of our national sympathy that hereafter there shall be an authorized body to speak-not for a party, not for a man, but for united, exiled Ireland. We have met to tell our brethren in Ireland that it is theirs to choose the road which leads to liberty and ours to march with them upon it. The racial blood that flows in our veins shall feel the same pulse-least as theirs, and that beat shall be as firm and as steady

IRELAND AND AMERICA.

It is eminently proper that we should assemble around the cradle of American independence, for in its achivements the Irish race won the first enduring triumph against until its clutch is loosened from civilization. In these precincts it is just that we should declare, in the words of the organic instrument of the republic, that "all men are created free methods, but all tended to a common pur. pose. Their debates were protracted and the 41d rate. free, but they were conducted with digulty and decorum. By neither their silence nor their speech did they afford aid or comfort to the enemy. Grateful for their example, us enter upon our dutles with an overmastering sense of high and holy responsibility. It was the noble boast of the young patriot, as he was about to ascend the scaffold, that he had "wished to procure for his country the guarantee that Washington had procured for America." In the spirit in which Robert Emmet died we live; in his words, we are "determined on delivering our native country from the yoke of a foreign and unrelenting tyranny" and "to place her independence bayond the reach of any power on earth."

That we may have upon our deliberations the approval of Almighty God and of all just men who love liberty, we must show in this. the parliament of our race, assembled in the City of Brotherly Love, that every party is less than the cause, that every individual is esteemed below our country, and that every Irichman is a brother.

The address was frequently interrupted , by tumultuous choering.

FATHER DORNEY MAKES A STATEMENT.

PHILADELPHIA, April 28 .- Rev. Father Dorney of Uhicago, one of the most prominent Irish leaders and temporary Chairman of the convention before the permanent organization was perfected, was this evening asked his opinion of the United Press Association's bable dispatch alleging that the Pope had issued a declaration entailing "the forfeiture of the episcopate" upon all priests who render themselves, nototious as political agistors in the Irish National Largue cause. Father Dorney most emphatically denied the truth of it. He says that the use of the word in that the Pope never issued such a declaration. He does not charge the English Covernment with the circulation of this run mor and of many others which tend to injure the Irish cause, as a great many people do but says that rome one, either for malicious cognizance, so long as he can safely remain in

mischief or for the sake of creating a little excitement among the Irish people in America, has circulated a report which bears on the face of it the stamp of falsehood.

ANOTHER INFORMER Navin, arrested on Saturday on a charge of being cencerned in the murder conspiracy, has turned informer.

ARCHBISHOP CROKE TO GO TO BOME. It is understood Archbishop Croke has been summoned to Bome to consuit the Pope regarding the state of Ireland.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT FROM ARCHBI-SHOP OROKE.

The Secretary of the Committee for the Rellef of Irlsh Distress has just received the following acknowledgment from His Grace the Archbishop of Cashel: -

THE PALACE, THURLES, April 10. My Dear Sir,-I am deeply grateful to you and the committee which you represent for draft, value £45, which has just come to hand, for the relief of Irish distress. I shall forward proceeds at once to the district that I think most in need of assistance; and with renewed thanks, beg to remain, my dear sir, Your very faithful servant,

T. W. CROKE Archbishop.

SCOTCH NEWS.

Ten Highland crofter families, numbering in all about fifty persons, arrived at Greenock on Wednesday on their way to Canada. Each family received £100 from Lady Gordon Oathcart, whose tenants they were, and their holdings, stock, &c., were taken over at a valuation.

Memorials from a number of deputations representing most of the temperance organizations of the city have been presented to the Magietrates of Glasgow urging a reduction in the number of public houses. Bailie Wilson, the senior Magistrate, in reply, said that the memorials should receive the serious

consideration of the Magistrates. An unsuccessful attempt was made on Tuesday to serve the summonses of removal on the Glendale crofters, the sheriff officer being met by a large crowd and thinking it wiser to retire. He has since returned the summonses to the proprietor's law agent, and has declined to make any further attempts to serve them.

The reports of Mr. Alex. Campbell and Mr. W. A. Peterkin, general superintendents of race that their united strength shall be made | poor, who have visited the distressed districts in the Highlands and Islands, have been issued by the Board of Supervision. These gentlemen agree in stating that the distress is very great, indeed more severe in some places than it has been since 1846. Seed is urgently needed in all the districts, much of what had been set aside having been used for food, while what remains is in many cases of little or no use for planting.

At the ordinary meeting of the Glasgow School Board it was reported that at the as the tap of the drum on the morning of schools now in operation there were 42,430 scholars on the 30th Merch, with an attendance of 34 620, against 36 974 on the roll and 29,994 in attendance last year. It was stated that an agreement had been come to with the Glasgow City and District Railway Company respecting the right of way below John Street School and the prethe tyranny which it shall continue to resist mises of the High School in E.mbank street. The tenth report on new schools, submitted by Mr. Fife, showed that 28 schools erected by the Board had cost, including site, £399 644, and that at 31st December last they and equal," and that the political liberty we bad borrowed in all £480,750, of which £50, enjoy belongs equally to our kindred in Ireland. 104 had been repaid, leaving a balance of In these precincts the fathers of the Republic £430.645 to be liquidated. Some discussion entered upon the discussion of grave ques- took place as to the school rates for next tions with wide diversity of opinion, but with year, Mr. Fife expressing a doub: whether singleness of aim. They contemplated many the additional work likely to be required could be undertaken with a continuance of

HARCOURT ON THE WARPATH.

HIS EXPLOSIVE BILL VS. REMEDIAL LEGISLATION— HE EXPECTS TO OUT OFF IRISH AGITATORS FROM AMERICAN AID.

London. April 24.—Sir William Hercourt, now that Englishmen begin to look more closely into the matter and to accept the more recent explanations for the urgency of the Explosives bill, seems to the overshadowing all other British politicians in British faver. Sir William yesterday, in an interview, did not hesitate to declare that it was the opinion of many well informed persons that Mr. Parnell was proving to be too much for Mr. Gladstone, and that it was his own opinion that, while Mr. Parnell dexterously kept the Premier's attention bent on Ir'sh remedial legislation, the true polley for England was to secure some kind of legislation that would cut off the Irish agitators in England and Ireland from the great strength they poseessed in their close relationships and alliances with the Irish in the United States. Speaking upon this subject, the Home Secretary is reported to have used the following language:

language:
"It is not a matter of great difficulty with the
British Government to cope with treasonable
Irishmen who live in either Ireland or England. Trishmen who live in either Ireland or England. That task is comparatively easy, because in these cases the traitors are British subjects, and the British Government is well organized to reach a British subject wherever he may be for the purpose of either punishing him for his crimes or projecting him in his liberties. But for many years past the British Government has been under obligations by a treaty to recognize, the renunciation of allegiance of every British subject who choses to go to the United States and become a citizen of that country, even though his adoption of citizenship be solely for treasonable purposes. Great Britain in 1871 concluded with the United States the treaty recognizing the renu-ciation of allegiance by

communication with traitors abroad and move them. The Explosives Act will put an end to this communication and will go further toward restoring and securing peace than a thousand volumes of remedial legislation. I repeat the sentiment I expressed in the House, that England has to deal with men, who, like pirates, are the enemies of the human race, and who, in my opinion, ought to be treated like men who have no nationality. And some of these men are men in the higher walks of life, banded together like assassins, organizing scoleties for the avowed purpose of collecting money to pay the expenses of wholesale murder and national assassination."

"THE INHUMAN ALTERNATIVE."

THE BISHOP OF CLONFERT ON THE POLICY OF THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT.

LOUGHREA, IRBLAND, April 1, 1883. My dear Father Walsh :- We can not express in words our most grateful acknowedgments of additional £41 43 91 by this day's mail. All we can do is to beg of God to reward you and the donors with best spiritual and temporal gifts.

You will see by the Irish papers that 20,-000 of our starving poor, from a few Unions in Connaught, are being "emigrated" by our paternal rulers, to be cast, like so many spars from some ill-fated wreck, on whatever shore they may be able to reach, whilst we have some fifteen million acres of grass land and waste, but reclaimable, land at our door; more than sufficient to support in comfort double our present population. The other Unions, with some exceptions, are sending out the people in hundreds. The result of our rulers-rather of our ruling class-will be to turn the entire country into one vast prairie ground for sheep and cattle. Thus the wreck of a noble people must be laid as an offering at the shrine of an "un-christian economy." Many reflecting people here look upon this policy as the dementation that precedes destruction.

I think I forwarded to you, before, copy of enclosed resolutions of the Connaught They show what we think of the Bishops. impolitic as well as inhuman " alternative" offered by our rulers-the "Poor-house" or the "Emigrant Ship." But no use! A new exodus of startling proportions is setting in. The starving poor are eager to fly from here as from a pest-house of death, and land any where out of Ireland.

Meantime, we want "railways," "harbors of refuge" along the coast, "arterial drain-"re-afforesting," "encouragment for fisheries," " reclamation of waste lands," "improvement in agricultural holdings," etc. Such works would employ the people, would e profitable, would enrich the country by doubling and trebling its wealth, would enlarge the revenues of the state. But no use. The decree has gone forth. A class must be protected at the cost of the ruin of the people. What may be the future of this Pagen policy, God alone knows. To us, compelled to look on powerless to arrest its operation, it is simple misery.

In this place, which, for exceptional reasons, tedious to analyse, is exceptionally burdened with poor people, my life is to me a misery. For weeks I am practically aurrounded with a crowd of hungry applicants for relief. The poor went work, not alms. But I must ask you to torgive the intrusion

of those dark thoughts, which must seem strange to one living under a system in which there is a link of common sympathy between the people and the Government. The practical part you take to alleviate our distress emboldens me to thus unburden myself of the bitterness with which I feel oppressed. Once again, with grateful thanks, I am

Sincerely yours in Obrist, † PATRICK DUGGAN,

Bishop of Clonfert.

FATAL BAILWAY ACCIDENT.

A FREIGHT TRAIN RUNS INTO A PARSENGER TRAIN -EEVERAL PERSONS KILLED, INCLUDING A MONTREALER, AND SEVERAL WOUNDED. April 27.

A terrible railway accident occurred yesterday morning at 2 o'clock on the line of the Chicago and Grand Trunk Raliway, between Battle Creek and Lansing, Mich., eleven miles from Battle Creek. The office of the Chicago and Grand Trunk Company in this city have furnished the following particulars

respecting the accident:—The express train, known as the Pacific Express, was brought to a stand, owing to failure of the air drum, the distension of which suspends the operation of the brake power, and before the brakeman could get back a sufficient distance to stop a freight train which was following the express, the latter was run into. The eleoping car from Bay Olty was totally wrecked, and the next one to it, which was from Montreal, was thrown into the ditch. Pullman cer conductor Mr. P. J. Wall and W. T. Higgins, a passenger from Detroit, were instantly killed, and Mr. H. Fry, of Port Huron, died after his removal to Battle Oreck. The porter of the Pullman car, Mr. Budd, had his leg broken, and Mr. Rocsvelt, of Chicago, a foot crushed. The following are also reported bruised, scalded or otherwise lojured, although not seriously :- Mrs. Corey, of Ottawa, Oat.; Mr. A. Hobson, of Saginaw; Mr. F. H. Pierce, of Flint; Mr. W. H. Wheeler; of Rochester; Mr. M. S. Pennington, of Calco, Assistant General Freight Agent of Wabash Ballway; Mr. Howard Thomas, of St. Paul ; Mr. J. H. Balagh and wife, of Bookwell; Mr. Hage, an employee of the O. & G. T. Railway ; Mr. W.

Robinson of Montreal.

POLICE INTIMIDATION

London, April 24 -- Renewed precautions blow up the public buildings with dynamite.

In the House of Commons this afternoon, Mr. Gladstone replying to Mr. Bourke, said he did not think it in accordance with the public interest to make a statement touching communications with the United States Government on the subject of the dynamite out-

Lord Carlingford, replying in the House of Lords to Lord Dunrayen's remarks regarding the condition of the people of Ireland, said accounts from the distressed districts were decidedly more encouraging the last few weeks. The Government were agreed that emigration was the best and inevitable remedy for the distress, but they had neither the right | 10 re-organize the Land League branches nor was it necessary to force it upon the people. The Government had received a hopeful offer for the removal of a number of selected families across the Atlantic. In consequence of this statement Lord Dunrayen's motion was withdrawn.

NEW YORK, April 24.—A despatch to the Tribune says the Ministry again same near defeat on the question of local taxation, which the Liberal county members almost equally with the Tories desire to see readjusted, the narrowness of the majority being due to their abstention. The Ministry was actually beaten a second time by Mr. Cameron's (Liberal member for Glasgow) motion respecting parochial boards in Scotland.

The annexation of New Guinea is a step wholly unexpected, and has irritated the Liberal party. The Ministry has been assailed with questions, and show little disposition to disayow the act, although Lord Derby says it will be invalid until confirmed. Experts say the Australians will never consent to see the island in any hands but English, their real ground being that they apprehend a descent of the French.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Fawcett has been given in connection with the drafting emigrants, he said the Government had no of a bill which he hoped shorely to introduce, desire to fore anyone from home. to authorize the extension of postal orders with the Colonies.

Mr. Chamberlain still refuses to answe the Duke of Argyll's letter respecting his attack on the Marquis of Salisbury os a landowner. Mr. Chamberlain's friends in the press are busy explaining that he really meant various things which he did not say, but the general impression is that he has sounded the first note for an agitation against the landed property, suppposing the English working classes are ripe for sweeping pronosels. Those familiar with the temper of the Birmingham artisans explain the new departure as an endeavor to regain the popularity among his own supporters that was endargered by his adherence to the Egyptian policy.

CORK, April 26 .- Carmody and Morgan, who were arrested on a charge of being implicated in the dynamite conspiracy, have been discharged.

A farmer's son was found to-day beaten to death outside of Cavan. Several arrests have been made.

Mr. Harrington, M.P., in a speech yester day, charged the police with intimidating the people for the purpose of preventing them joining the National Lesgue and subscribing to the testimonial to Parnell. Many men have been lying in prison for weeks, and some for a year, without being brought to trial before their friends, the public and the press. They were tried by hole-and-corner inquiries. Their friends were unable to offer evidence to extricate them. One informer was sufficient for the Government, no matter how many persons could prove the innocence of the accused. The accused was never brought face to face with the informers. He was even daily tempted with offers of freedom, money or the platform of the Irish National League, bribes of whiskey to induce him to swear away the liberties of his fellowmen. (Orles of "Shame! shame!") Harrington said that he could prove that such overtures were made to several men in Galway gaol by detectives who tried to induce them to swear away the liberties of men not in custody. It Hibernians have decided to advise the mem. was necessary to resist the efforts being bere to resolve themselves into branches of made to crush Irish liberty and public opiniop.

London, April 26.—In the House of Commons today Mr. Harrington gave notice he would offer a motion that the execution in Ireland of Myles Joyce was a judic'al mur-

Mr. O'Donnell gave notice that he would move that the system pursued in reference to the jurors in the trials at Dublin was calculated to bring the jury system into disrespect.

A motion of Trevelyan, Chief Secretary for Ireland, for leave to introduce a bill making temporary provisions for the relief of the destitute poor in Ireland, was carried by a vote of

124 to 9. Mr. Parnell complained that Trevelyan's bill was inefficient. Other Irish members also opposed it.

Mr. Gladstone warmly supported the Affirmation bill. He considered that the Bredlaugh controversy should be brought to diose Gibton [Conservative] spoke in opnotition to the bill. The debate was ad-

Pernell fund, most of which came from Tipperary. The fund now amounts to £6,000. COBE, April 30. -O'Connor, formerly a pro-

minent member of the Land League, was jalled to-day because he declined to give evi dence at a private inquiry in the case of sev eral accused men. CLIPDEN, April 30.—O'Keefe and Conn, merchants, have been arrested on a charge of

being connected with the murder conspicacy. An informer implicated a number of apparently respectable persons in the conspiracy. Limerick, April 30.—Several drunken mem-bers of the militia regiments in uniform last

night attacked the police. Several militia men and police were injured. London, April 30 .- It is stated that doouments containing charges against a dozen persons, now in America, accused of the mur-

are being taken at Dublin because of the der in Ireland of Kenney and Balley have numerous letters received, threatening to been forwarded to the British Minister at Washington. Depositions will be lodged in the case of five more alledged murderers. Secret negotiations are now proceeding betweeen the British and American Governments with a view to the extradition of three

It is stated that a letter containing exploeive material, addressed to Forster, has been stopped at the Post Office.

Philadelphia, April 30 .- Two hundred and fifty Irish immigrants, sent by the British Government, have arrived.

Egan, ex-Treasurer of the Land League of Ireland, and Brennan, Secretary of the Irish National League of Ireland, left this morning in New York city into the new National League.

London, April 30 .- lu the House of Commons this afternoon Mr. Trevelyan stated that he believed a widespread conspiracy to murder existed in the County Clare. Government hoped to bring the conspirators to instice.

Mr. O'Donnell, member for Dungarven, accused Clifford Lloyd, special magistrate, of altering depositions made on oath. He asked whether the Government would retain him in office.

Both Mr. Trevelyan and Mr. Gladstone refused to enswer, and Mr. O'Donnell presented evidence which he claimed would sustain the charge against Llyod.

It is stated that a request, supported by affidavits, will be made to the United States for the extradition of about a dozen

persons. Earl Spencer, Lord Lieutenant, at Bellmullet yesterday, witnessed the departure for America of a number of families. He conversed with many emigrants and helped in placing the children in the row boats of the steamer. His sympathy created a profound informed Mr. Monk that instructions have impression on the people. Addressing the

> TULLAMOBE, April 28.—Three arrests in connection with the murder conspiracy have just been made here in consequence of information given at the examination of the three conspirators in Dublin yesterday by Seery, s

resident of Tullamore. QUEENSTOWN, April 29.—Two brothers named March have been arrested on suspicion of connection with the county Clare conspiracy. They were about to emigrate to America.

LONDON, April 28. -The Standard says Parnell knew a word from him plainly denouncing the dynamite policy would produce a deep effect on the Philadelphia convention, but he will not speak that word lest he should wound the susceptibilities of some of his friends in America.

Boston, April 28.—900 immigrants mostly evicted Irish farmers, sent over by the English Government arrived to day.

Boston, April 29 .- The steamer "Catalonia" arrived from Liverpool to-day with 1,200 steerage passengers, the most of whom were bought out at the expense of the British government.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., April 29 .- At a meeting of the local Land League a committee was appointed to wait on the newspapers and urgo that a representative of the press of Philadelphia be sent to investigate the true condition of affairs.

O'Donovon Bossa and his dynamite followers held a stormy meeting in the former's room at 4 o'clock this morning. The meeting was secret. Bossa left for New York at 10 o'clock. Before leaving he stated that the plans of the Extremists have been satisfactorily arranged, and that future developments would show the nature of the plans. NEW YORK, April 28 .- The dynamiters threaten to call a convention to repudiate and declare in favor of a dynamite policy. Naw York, April 29.—The Irish Confederation of America has approved of the action

of the Philadelphia convention. JERSEY CITY, April 29.—Bepresentatives of divisions of the Ancient Order of the Irish National League. The local branch of the "Invincibles" held a secret meeting to-

day. ROCHESTER, N.Y., April 29 -The Monroe County Land League, the first League organ. fixed in America, today adopted the principles of the Philadelphia convention and resolved itself into a brauch of the Irlsh National League of America.

THE "THUNDERER" IN A RAGE. LONDON, April 30 .- The Times says :- The Irish Convention at Philadelphia began with with a claptrap of folly and malishity, and closed after the same fashlon. The whole scene would be painful were it not supremely rediculous. The only practical suggestion made by the convention for injuring Great Britain is the advice to the people of Ireland to buy nothing from England unless they are obliged to? Itchis is confession of impotence when Irish malice is driven to such a paltry expedient, which it tried would only pjure its edopters. The lesson for Great Britain is to ignore Irishmen, and abandon ourned at the real party of the hope of bringing them to a better frame Dublis, April 30.—The Freeman announces mind by the continuancy of unmettled fayors, the receipt of £2,500, subscriptions to the They have already convinced the rest of the world they are unfit to have national independence, and they must be made to feel the strong hand of the law.

TRIAL of TIMOTHY KELLY

DISAGREEMENT of the JURY.

Dublin, April 24. - The trial of Kelley was canmed to day. The witnesses who testified at the former trial to prove an alibi repeated their testimony, McGowan, who once contested a scat in Parliament, gave evidence tending to prove an alibi. Fifteen witnesses testified in favor of the prisoner's claim of an alibi.

Dunlin, April 26. - Ten of the jurous on the second trial of Kelly favored returning a verdict of guilty. Relly will be re-tried on Monday and If the jury fail to agree he will be tried again. The trial of Fagan was resumed to day. Joseph Smith, an informer, swore that Edward McCafferty was lu Prount Park on the evening of May 6th. Uarey denied that he saw McCafferty there that evening. The delence regards the conflict of the two statements as important. The prossoution has closed. The defence will attempt to prove an alibi.

Dublin, April 25 .- Fagan was placed in the dock and pleaded not guilty. The Court assigned Adams and Byrne to defend him. Much difficulty was experienced in forming a jury; seventy-five persons called falled to appear and were fined a hundred pounds each. Carey, the informer, testified that he arranged to stab Forster after the plots to shoot him failed. He did not attend the meetings of the Assassination Society on Sundays on account of Sabbatarian scruples. Even now he wished to remove the tyrants. He believed it was no sin to kill Burko.

Two compositors swore they saw Fagan in

Phoenix Park on May 6th.

Dublin, April 27.—In the trial of Michael
Fagin, Judge O'Brien, charging the Jury,
stated that the testimony of the informers against prisoner was fully confirmed by other witnesses. The Jury, after a short deliberation, announced a verdict of gulity. Fagin protested his innocence and declared he was a fonian and would die one. The Judge sentenced him to be hanged on the 28th May Dunlin, April 30 .- The trial of Firmarris, on a charge of participation in the murder of

Lord Cavendish and Mr. Burke, began this morning. The prisoner pleaded not guity. Mr. For ter, Attorney General for Ireland, argued that although Fitzbarris did not personally stab Mr. Barke, yet he was cognizant of the act and was an implement of the murder, as he drove off the assassing red-handed. The defence will endeavor to prove that Fitzbarris merely drove the murderers in the course of his avocation as cab driver and did not know

the object of their errand. Dunlin, April 28 .- The police have evidence implicating James Careve the witness for the Orown in the State trials, in the murder of Talbot, the police informer, of Clarke, the Fenian informer, and of the bricklayer Behan, and also in the attempted murder of Murphy, the bookkeeper of the Irish People. It is likely he will be tried for one of these offences. The assassination of Behan was not connected with political troubles.

Devine, the informer, who was examined yesterday, stated that a member of Parliament attended a meeting of the "Irish Vigilance Committee" in Dublin after the death of Poole was decided upon. Kingston said "it was all right." The member had a fresh complexion and a beard and moustache of light color.

Joseph Hanlon, awaiting trial for complicity in the Phonix Park murders, has madea statement in the prison incriminating a number of other persons. Hanlon refused to depose when first arraigned, and his own information will now be used against him. Patrick Delaney, who was sentenced to ten years for assaulting Justice Lawson and brought from his cell to be charged with a more serious crime, has pleaded guilty. His sentence for shooting at Lawson will probably be commuted. Thomas Caffrey's will be the last of the present trials, which will be concluded in a fortnight. The persons implicated in the assassination conspiracy will be tried at the next commission. The police know the murderers of Bailey and Kenney are in America.

DUBLIN, May 1 .- Fitzbarris, charged with being one of the principals in the Phoenix. Pirk murders has been acquitted.

Nevin, arrested on Saturday, charged with conspiracy to murder, and who turned in-former, has been released. It is believed he knows nothing of any conspiracy.

THE EXTRADITION NEGOTIATIONS DENIED.

Washington, May 1.- The statement from London that secret negotiations are now procoeding between the British and American Governments, with the view of the extradition of curreda marderers, is contradicted. It is stated there can be no searct negotiations for such a purpose. The State Department cannot, under the Extradition Treaty, refuse to leave a warrant when called upon by the British Minister, who must in due form allege what is charged, but the question of evidence of criminality, is a matter for review by the State Department, and in no time can a hearing be secret.

The following Canadian visitors have re-listered their names in the London (ffices of the Canadian Government during the week ending 19th April, 1883 :- John O Watson, Mrs Watson, Miss Allos Watson, Jas Vaughan, Morgan, J. G. Bellhouse, J. H. G. Dillon, Jac Marshall, T. H. Harrison, T. L. Harrison, Montreal; Dr. Moneyman, Miss Honeyman, John O Symons, Halifax, N.S.

EDITH YORKE.

CHAPTER VII.—CONTINUED. DEANATIS PERSONA

When he learned that she was half Polish, he delighted her by telling how, in the glorious days of Poland, when the mobiles heard Mass, they unsheathed their awords at the Gospel, to show that they were ready on the instant to do battle for the faith, and he promised to produce for her the faith, and he promised to produce for her a little handful of earth from the sacred soil of Praga. He then repeated and translated for her an anonymous hymn to the Holy In-mocents, written in the fourth century and, at Mrs. Yorke's request, copied it into the prayer book. It was this

"Salvete, flores martyram, Quos lucis ipso in limine, Quos lucis ipso in limine, Christi insecutor sustulit, Ceu turbo nascentes rosas, Ves prima Christi victima, Grex immolatorum tener.

Aram ante ipsam, simplices, Palma et curonis luditis."

Miss Yorke presently excused herself with the smiling announcement that she must prepare the dessert for dinner, and Clara went out to gather flowers for the dinmer table, taking Eugene Cleaveland with

They roamed about the edge of the woods, Anding wild roses and violets; they vensured into wet places for the blue flower-de-Ince; they gathered long plumes of ferns, and in a dusky oldister where a brook had hi den one of its windings, they found a cardinal flower lighting the place like a

Suddenly the little boy oried out and began to dance about. There was a bug gone away up in his jacket, he declared.

Clara searched him, but found nothing. "There's nothing on you, little dear i" she said. "Come home, now. It is dinner time, and you must help me to arrange the flowers. There is no bug, child; it is all your imagimation,"

"Does my imagination wiggle?" he oried Indignantly. "There!"

The last exclamation referred to a creeping at his throat; and out hopped an active Little frog, which had been circumnavigating the child ever since he pulled the last blue Hilv.

They went homeward with their backets of Howers, and encountered on the way Boadicos Patten with her baby in her arms. She had come to see her son and daughter, and was trying to keep out of sight of the front windows, where she saw a stranger.

Clara Yorke immediately seized upon the infant. No baby ever escaped their careeses; and this one the young ladies had taken mader their especial charge. They supplied its wardrobe, and went to see it, or had it come to them every week. It was a pretty shild, bright, white and well mannered, with a lordly air of taking homege as if it were

When Clara entered the parlor, she found only the gentlemen and Edith there; but that did not prevent her insisting on her little one being received with enthusiasm. She called attention to the wonderful dimpled shoulders and elbows, pulled its eye lids down pitilessly to display the long lashes. mnourled its yellow looks and let them creep back into rings again, and crowned it with wielets, quoting Browning:

Violets instead of laurel in the hair, As those were all the little locks could bear.

Then she consigned the child to her brother. sil have domestic cares to attend to." she said, "and you must amuse my beauty while I am gone. 'What must you do?' Talk to It, of course. 'What shall you say?' Why, Owen, do not be stupid! Say whatever you can think of that is suited to the darling's capacity. Come, Eugene, we have important mffairs on hand.'

Cari looked at his charge with immense good will and not a little perplexity, and it stared back solemnly at him, waiting to be entertained. Something must be said.

"What is your opinion concerning the wrigin of ideas?" asked the young man, at length, with great politeness. Instantly the little face brightened with

delighted intelligence; the lips became volmble in a strange language, and the dimpled hands caught at Carl's sunny locks. "Oh! for an interpreter," he exclaimed.

" If we had an interpreter, we could confound the savants. Clara," to his sister just returning, what is this little wretch saying?" "He is enying that he loves everybody in the whole world!" she cried, catching the

babe in her arms, and half-stifling it with kisses. "And, now, please come to dinner." "It is not a bad solution," mused the minister, as he and Carl went out last. "Perhans love is the root from which our ideas grow. Undoubtedly the kind of ideas a person has depends on the nature and degree of

his loving." order of our going," Clara langued back from the doorway; " or, rather, we follow the style of ecclesiastical processions, and place the

principal person last." There was a cluster of yellow violets by Mr. Griffeth's plate. His eyes often turned on them, and always with a grave expression. They remind me of a brother I have lost," he said at length to Mrs. Yorke, "Philip used to paint flowers beautifully, and a bunch of yellow violets was the last thing he painted. If you were not new comers in Seaton, I should think it possible that you might have seen or heard of him. He went to school here to an old minister, Mr. Blake, the predecessor, I believe, of Dr. Martin."

"Philip Griffeth!" Mrs. Yorke exclaimed, blushing with surprise, "Why, I went to school with him. I re-collect him perfectly. This is my mative place, Mr. Griffeth. Yes, Philip was the favorite of every one, teacher and pupils. He used to help me with my Virgii. Mr. Biske made us all study Latin, and the boys had to study Greek. The minister thought that no person should be admitted into polite society who did not know one at least of these languages. I recollect him, a small, potapous man, with an air of fierceness very foreign to his character. He wished to be thought a stern and faithful personage, while in truth he was the softest man alive. When he used to come to our house, and extend his awful right hand to me; I always knew that the left hand, hidden behind his back,

held a paper of candy." The discovery of this mutual friend formed a strong tie between the minister and his new acquaintences, so that they seemed quite like old friends. The family grow on trees," she said soltly. pressed him to stay till evening, when they would send for some of his people to come for him; and he, nothing loth, consented.

"But, I warn you," he said to the young people, when they had returned to the parlor, "that, unless you allow me to see you often this hospitality will be a cruel kindmers. I should find it harder to lose than never to have had your society. I could He sobered instantly, and went about Yorke rose to go, cordially inviting the priest not console myself with less than the for some time with a very forlorn countent to visit him. As they were going, "I think, hest, as this pretty rustic did," taking up an ance. After awhile, when she had forgotten

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olbow. "But what a perfect thing it is!" he idded. Yorke was just passing through the She paused by the table, and glanced at the book. "It is, perfect all but the ending," able said; "that is too pre-Raphaelite for me. Betsey, as she saw the family stand on the m on her way to take an afternoon siesta.

"But should not art be true to nature?" asked Mr. Griffeth. He liked to hear and see the lady talk. Her gentle ways and delicate, pathetic grace, all charmed him. Art should be true to nature when nature offered to his garden, and would not in any pre-Bapacite. I believe that the mission of case have halled the alliance of a minister with the familie. "Oh, bah! they wouldn't with the familie art is to restore the lost perfection of nature." not to copy and perpetute its defects. -Other

but I do not wish to know that it did,"

wise it is not elevating; and what it makes you admire chiefly is the talent which imita-tes, not the genius, which sees. I believe dignity. that genius is insight; talent only outsight. "And s My husband defines genius as artistic intuition." Why should the poet have cheated us into loving a fair, empty shape? If the girl had been disappointed, and had lived apart and lonely to the end of her days, the picture would have been lovely and pathetic. But now it is revolting."

"I sgree with mamma," Miss Yorke Interposed. "If Maud Muller had married the udge, she would never have appreciated him. If she had been capable of it, she could not have consented to the other after having seen

"I should believe," the minister said, "that, if she had possessed true nobleness of soul, she could not have so lowered herself, even if she had seen nothing better. To my mind people rise to their proper livel by spontancous combustion, needing no outward spark, women as well as men. The philosophy of the Comte de Gabalis may be very true as to gnomes, sylphs, and salamanders; but for vomen I think that such radical changes never occur. The theory belongs to those men who, as Mrs. Browning says, believe that a woman ripens, like a peach, in the cheeks chiefly."

"So we have disposed of poor Mand Muller," said Mrs. Yorke. "I repent me of having been so harsh with the sweet child. Let ns say that the post wronged her; that in truth she faded away month by month, and grew silent, and shadowy, and saint-like, not knowing what was the matter with her, but feeling a great need of God's love; and so

died." With a sigh through the smile of her ending, Mrs. Yorks passed poiselessly from the room. The shadows of the vine-leaves seemed to strain forward to catch at her white dress, and the sunlight dropping through turned her hair to gold. Then shadow and sunlight ell to the floor and kissed her foot-steps, missing her.

Mr. York was out walking about his farm, inquiring of Patrick how many months it took in that country for plants to get themselves above ground; if green peas were due early in September; if cucumbers were not in danger of freezing before they arrived at Mr. Yorke. maturity; if their whole crop, in short, did not promise to give them their labor for their plains; and making various other depreciatory comments which his assistant inwardly re sented. The young people sat in the parlor and improved their acquaintance. Soon they

Mr. Griffeth strongly urged his remaining in Senton. "I think it would be better to remain it you should conclude to study law." he said. "You could pursue your studies here without the distractions of a city life, and you could begin practice with a clearer field. You would at once be prominent here, but in the city there would be a crowd of able and experienced practitioners in your way. " I would rather be second in Athens than first in Eutor," Carl objected.

ilight in Athens."

The sisters sagerly seconded the proposal delighted with any plan by which they could keep their brother with them and yet not injure his prospects. Carl listened with favor. His new friends had completely captivated him; and, sure of such congenial companionship, Seaton appeared to him a tolerable place

"Of course, I am not quite disinterested," Mr. Griffeth said. "I want you to stay. But, also, it does seem to me well. The pince is promising. I am told that it has some superfor people, and that it is growing rapidly. My own coming was a chance, and already [rejoice in it. One impulse pushed me toward the south, another toward the north : obeying a philosophical law, I came east, and here 1 shall stay. I recognize a Providence in it. May not you the same?"

"On! do stay, Owen," Hester said, laying her hand on his arm.

"What can I do when the evening star pleads with me?" said Carl with a smile. When he was pleased with his younger sister, he callen her Hesper.

"And you know, Carl, you promised to the minister.
"Madam, I congratulate you!" he replied.

"But it is not ignorance," she said, blush ing very much. "English spelling is nothing but memory, you know. Now, my memory is altusted in my heart, not my head, and it retains only what I love or hate. You do not expect me to be fond of vowels and con-pleasantly. "But, if it gratified them to sonants, or enamored of poly-syliables, give it, I am not in the least offended. It surely.

The minister protested that he was always eccuanted to meet with an educated person who could not spell. It was, he said, the mark of a mind which catches so ardently at the soul of a word that it misses the form. "I have no doubt," he said, "that you might talk with a person a hundred times, and comprchend his character periectly, yet not be able to tell the color of his ofes nor the shape of his nose. You could also go unsiringly to a place you had once visited, though you could not direct a person there. You do not gather your knowledge like corn in the ear, but in the golden grain; and when anybody wants the cob, you have to go searching mirable, his visitor owned, but inimitable by about in waste places for it."

Mr. Yorke came in, and presently Mrs. Yorke, with a little sleep-mistiness hanging yet about her.

"Where have you been, auntie?" cried Ea- shall see that she follows your directions." gene Clevelaud, running to her. He had his hands full of dandeline curls, which he began hanging in her cars, having thus adorned the young ladies.

"I have been to the land where dreams "" Mr. Griffeth says that I am a little man." the child announced, with an air of consequence. The remark had been made an hour before, and was not yet forgotten. The lad sion." had indeed an exceedingly good opinion of

himself, and never forgot a word of praise. Clara called him to her. "You are no more a man," she said, "than potato balls he did not offend her. are potatoes."

Illustrated copy of Maud Muller that lay at his the remark, he came back to her "Cousin ask Father Rasle's blessing."

Clars, do potato balla sver grow lato pota toes?" he saked anxious ly.
In the evening the Universalist deputation arrived, and took their minister away

moonlight verands to watch their visitor Doubtless it would have happened quiet so; down the avenue; "that man will marry one of the Yorke girls." of the Yorke girls."

Betsey considered the speedy marriage of

the young ladies a consummation devoutly to be wished.

Patrick was still smarting under the insults with the family. "Oh, bahi they wouldn't look at him!" he replied crossly. "A rogue of a minister, with his nose in the air!" "I have eyes in my head," said Betsey with

"And a bee in your bonnet," retorted the

man. Betsey went into the house, banged the door behind her, and began setting the kitchen to rights with great vigor. She swept up the hearth so fiercely that a cloud of ashes came out and rettled on the mantispiece, and put the chairs back against the wall with an

emphasis that made them rattle. Patrick put his head in at the door, prudently keeping his body out, and looked at upon his cross in peace." her with a deprecating smile. "Now, Betsey!" he said.

"You needn't speak to me again, to-night," she exclaimed, looking severely away from him. "You've said enough for one time." "And what have I said to you, Batsey?"

She faced him. "I wonder if in your country it is considered a complement to tell a woman that she has a bes in her bonnet." she said.

"Ah! is that where you are?" said Pat, coming half into the room, "I never meant the least harm in life. And, sure, Betsey, did you ever see a bonnet, without a b?"

CHAPTER VIII.

FATHER RACLE. One summer morning, Mr. Yorke appeared at the breakfast-table with a very sour face. He was bilious, and he had not slept well. Even Hester's cooling ways failed to mollify

"Why, you are feverish paps," she said. "Your hand is hot and dry."

He moved his chair impatiently. "Yes your mother insisted on my taking charcoal instead of calomel, and I think she must have slily administered a lucifer-match with it; I radiate beat." Mrs. Yorke took these complaints very

quietly. She knew that nothing could be further from her husband's heart than to be dissatisfied with anything she did. "We were disturbed by the fearful noise,"she said quietly,

taking her place at the table.

Owen began to laugh. The Seaton "cast-iron hand" had been out the night before, the young man found himself very much amused by it.

"Do you like lawlessness, sir?" demanded

"That depends on what the law is," the son eplied pleasantly.

"Well, Bir, in this case it is the law of common decemoy, of respect for the clergy, and courtesy to strangers. Father Rasle, the Oatholic priest, came here yesterday, and that found themselves talking of personal matters Babel of cow-bells, and sleigh-bells, and mill-and family plans, especially those relating to saws, and tin trumpets, and worden drums. saws, and tin trumpets, and wooden drums, and I know not what else, was before his door. I call it a shameful outrage."

" So do I," Owen replied promptly. "I had no idea what it meant."

The young ladies all exclaimed indignantly; but Edith dropped her eyes and was silent. Theology was nothing to her, and as yet her faith had no life in it. She was deeply ashamed of that religion which all seemed to sooff at save those who tolerated it for her sake. Only ber promise kept her to it. That the voice of the people is not always, is very "Undoubtedly!" was the immediate resoldent the voice of Gcd, she could not be find that out, you must concentrate your sponse. "But you might save time by try-expected to know; neither could she be expowers, and that you hate to do. If this your wings in Eules before essaping your peoted to love that church which as yet she world were but a playground, then you would remove from him all dangerous acquaintandid not dream of forsaking the religion of every new beauty which calls you; but life is nicce might be captivated by some ineligible her mother; but her constancy to it seemed | earnest, and you must work, or you not only to her of the same nature as Mrs. Bowan's constancy to her drunken husband.

go with him to call on Father Rasie. She faith to your armor, you have all the more obeyed, though with a shrinking heart. She need of labor. Qui laborat orat, might have a had heard priests spoken of in the street and sort of truth even for one without faith. by the school-children with contempt and reviling, and her impression was that they must be very disagreeable persons to meet. stand by it, never confessing to a doubt nor she must stand by the priest.

Father Rasle, being only a missionary there, bad no house in Seaton, but stopped with a decent Irish family. It was a poor failed, but never when you have tried weakly place, and the room in which he received or not at all. What the flatterers like in you no fine setting to show that he was that noblest object on earth, a Christian gentleman. His ago might have been a little over forty. and his manner was almost too grave and ultra-pagan. The infinite beauty is nione teach me how to spell, this summer," said dignified, one might think at first; but it Clara. "I cannot spell! she confessed to soon appeared that he could be genial beyond and admire; and infinite beauty is infinite

Mr. Yorke presented his niece, and, before explaining their errand, apologized for the you seek beauty first, you will find to your insult that had been offered the priest the sorrow, possibly to your ruin, that it is often night before.

"Oll I certainly did not expect the honor of a seronade," said Father Rasle, laughing is, perhaps, a loss to me that I did not care ; for I might have derived some profit from the mortification. On the contrary, I own to a man should be. Discipline yourself, and you, sir, that I enjoyed that concert. It was tre most laughable one I ever heard."

Mr. Yorke looked at the sucaker in astonshment. Here was a kind of pride, it pride of suffering. it could be called, which he could not understand. In such choumstances, his own impulse would have been to shout his insuiters down instantly. What he despised he wanted to crush, to rid the earth of, to spare himself the sight of; what the priest despised he pitied, he wished to raise, to excuse, to spare God and the world the sight-of. It was ad-

Not being able to say any more on the sub. ject, he then stated Edith's case. "You will know what she needs," he concluded, "and I

The isther questioned his young catechumen and found her in a state of the most perfect ignorance. "The child is a heathen!" taking the harsh edge off the words. "She must study the ontechism—this little one and see how much of it she will have to say to me when I come here again in a month. I will then prepare her for her first confes-

Edith uttered not a word, except to answer novel. Betsey was the most romantic soul his questions. She was not sure whether she alive, and having got hold of David Copper-

There was a little more talk, then Mr. Edith, he said, that you should kneel and by many readings, had fulled him into a say that it is just your luck that the only ask Father Basic's blessing."

| Edith, he said, that you should kneel and by many readings, had fulled him into a say that it is just your luck that the only pleasant slumber, and his hand had dropped time in the year when two months in success.

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She knelt at once, for her mother's and her mote's sake, with a murmured, "Please to bless one, air". But when he had given the blessing laying his hand upon her head, and looking down into her face with that expression of serious sweetness she falt a dawning sense of reverence and confidence, and perceived dimiy some sacredness in him.

She went to Mass the next day in the little chapel that had been descerated. The ploture frames still hung on the walls, with the rags of the stations in them. There was nough left to show hew Christ the Lord had suffered, and this new insult was but a fresh. ening of the original text. Mr. Yorke sat on the pench beside his piece, and she stood, or knelt, or sat with the rest, not in the least understanding what it all meant, but impressed by the gravity and earnestness of those around her. When Mass was over, the priest, who hadseen them, sent for them into the sacristy. He had some books for Edith, and wanted to point out the lessons she was to learn first.

"And I have a present for you," he said. giving her an ormolu crucifiz, with a broken foot that showed marks of violence. "This is the cructfix that was torn from our tabernacie, I want you to keep it; and whenever you are called upon to suffer, and feel disposed to compl-in, look at this, and remember that our Lord was not even allowed to hang

She took the crucifix from his hand silently, and held it against her breast as she went out. She did not propose to endure suffering; she desired and looked for happiness; but something in this relic stirred her to a strange pity, mingled with anger. The idea that lay behind it was to her dim and vague; but, failing to grasp that, she would have defended with her life the symbol of that monstrous wrong and that heart breaking patience. Reaching home, she went directly to her own chamber and hung the crucifix beneath the picture of her father, then stood and looked at it awhile. There was a wish in her heart to do something-to offer some reparation to the real sufferer behind this image of pain She took it down, and pressed the rough edge against her bosom till the sharp points plerced the skin and brought a stain of blood. Then, hearing some one call her, she hastily replaced it, and brought as an ottering to it a precious bouquet of ribbon-grasses, that Carl had gathered that morning to fasten in her halr. She had meant to keep it because of some sweetness with which it was offered, but now she gave it up to that unseen Patience and Love. Her instinctive action proved that the feeling and precept of the church only sanctifies, but does not change the impulse of a pure and tender nature.

Meantime, the child was being discussed down stairs. "I observe that Edith has an inclination to stay slone a good deal," Mr. Yorke said, "and 1 do not wish to have

mother was a visionary, and she is...." "A vision!" concluded Mrs. Yorke, as Edith appeared, with the thoughts of the last few hours still in her eyes and on her

position. Her father was a visionary, her

lips. About that time, Carl received a letter from Miss Mills which he read many times. "You ask my advice," she wrote, "and you tell me that I known better than you know yourself. I would not claim so much as that, but I think I may tell you something more clearly than you yourself perceive it, or confirm you in some thought which you doubt or wish to doubt. As to your choice of a profession and staying in Seaton for the pre-I cannot express any great confidence as to the result. It is almost a disadvantage to you that your powers are se various. There are a good many things which, with application, you could do excellently; whether you have any specialty remains to be proved, and will be hard to prove; for, in order to had heard spoken of only by its enemies. She | have nothing to do but follow in the trail of | loss what you might accomplish, but you lose yourself. You are one of those whom the After breakfast, her uncle bade her dress to devil finds worth fighting for, and, lacking

"Let me warn you against dangers: one is, that you may injured by flatterers. Not that But the religion was hers, and she must like fistery in itself, but it will scothe your painful sense of not having reached your allowing any one to reproach it unchalleng- own ideal. It will seem to you that your for some of their coings she was held respon-ed by her. And if she stood by the religion, best must have transpired at least, and that | sible; but the fact was that they laughed her you must have done better than you thought. Not so; receive that soothing praise only when you have striven bard, even though you Mr. Yorke and his niece was as humble is not your best, but your worst. They have as could well be imagined. But there needed no wish for you to rise above them; they praise you to keep you low.

"I warn you, too, against your excessive love for the beautiful, in which you are an worthy of the passion with which you seek truth. Seck truth first, and you will always be rewarded by the vision of beauty; but, if sorrow, possibly to your ruin, that it is often but the mask of falsehood.

" Lay aside some of your fastidiousness, my dear friend, and take up your life strongly with both hands. Do something, even if it should prove to be the wreng thing. Wrong work done honestly prepares us for right work. Strengthen your will, and be manly as you will escape much pain and loss of time, for, let me assure you, Carl, you need either an immensity of resolution or an immensity

"My lecture is done, and I am Minerva ro longer. My thoughts follow you with solicitude and indulgence. On the night after you leit, which you spent on the ses, I went to the quiet chapel near me, and placed you under the protection of Stella Maris. But life has waves and guils more fearful than those of the sea, and my prayers for you do not cease with the end of your journey.

"Look well at Robert Yorke's child, remembering what the story of my life is; and then, if you think that I could love her, kies her on the forehead for me, and tell her that I

send a loving greeting." Owen folded the letter and hid it in his bom. He, had been walking in the woods, perfect ignorance. "The child is a heathen?" and he returned thoughtfully homeward. The autumn—only a year longer! A second he said, in his odd, broken English, his smile afternoon was sultry and still. The low winter wore itself away—but tix months taking the harsh edge off the words. "She brooks hissed along like white flames, the left! and what you can have back again in must study the categorism—this little one mured, and the flowers hung wilted. All about the house was silent as he entered. Going through the kitchen he saw Betsey sitting in the northern window reading a liked him or not; she was only certain that field, was crying her eyes out over poor little Dora, Passing on to the sitting room he found his father sitting asleep in a deep wicker He sobered instantly, and went about Yorke rose to go, cordially inviting the priest chair, a copy of Religio Medici lying open on bours are so long. You begin to fancy that his knee. The quiet tone of the book familiar | heat dilates time as well has metals. You

with the finger pointing to a passage on which he had closed his eyes: "I love to lose myself

Owen, stepping noiselessly on. He paused at the foot of the stairs and listened. No sound came down. His sisters, in white wrappers, each with a pillow under her head, were lying on a cool matting in the north chamber, too much exhausted to talk. He went out into the portico and stood there a moment, seeing no one. They, turning, he beheld Edith asleep on a bench in the shadow of the vines, her arms thrown up over her head. Smilingly he approached her, literally to obey the command of his friend, and look well to see if his uncle's deserted mistress could leve his uncle's child. She was fair enough to love, for all the roughness of her former life had passed away. The bloom of the lily was in her face, warmed now to a rose by the heat, and her hair had a shine of

gold. "Dear little cousin," he said, "a friend of yours sends loving greeting."... She stirred, her face grew troubled, and she started up with a cry: 'Dlok, come back. I

did not mean to." She sighed on seeing Owen, "I was dream. ing that I had hurt Dick, and he was going

away angry," she said.
"Are you, then, so fond of him?" Carl asked, eating himself by her. "O Cari!" she said sarnestly, "you have no

idea how fond he is of me.' "And you of him, then, of course," said

"Why, of course!" she echoed, with a look of surprise. "If I were to do anything to Dick to make him unhappy I should never forgive myself, never! I have written him a

letter to-day, and told him I want him to be a Catholic. "You have!' said Carl with a faint smile. Do you think he will obey you?" "Oh! yes," she said confidently, "I told

him some good reasons why he should." "And may I ask what the good reasons vere, Edith?" was the smiling question.

"Why, in the first place, I want him to." "Excellent! laughed the young man. The doctors couldn't do better.

Edith blushed deeply. "No; the good reasons were the reasons why I wanted him; to." she said.

> CHAPTER IX. TWO YEARS AFTES.

A heavy heart is a wonderful assistant in scoulring repose of manner, it weighs so on the impulses and desires, and thus keeps them in order-fortunately for Mrs. Jane Rowan. On the whole, she behaved very well in her that excouraged. It is not a wholesome disnew situation, and did not fret herself nor the family too much. By the gentleman of the house and his daughter she was not treated as a hired servant, but as Mr. Williams' sister might have been treated, if he had had one to take care of his establishment. With the sister-in-law, Mrs. Bond. and the servants, it was otherwise. The former was one of those persons who merit pity, from the fact that they can never feel the delight of a generous emotion. She worshipped the guinea's stamp, but the preciousness of fine gold she knew not; for her, the guinea might as well have been made of copper. If she had been born to a service estate, she would have remained there, and adorned her position; but she had been associated with sent, you might well try the experiment; but | persons of respectability and even of eminence. The advantages of this association she showed in that the arrogance with which she treated her supposed inferiors was cold and quiet, and her subservience to her acknowledged superiors had an air of personal

> This woman's greatest fear was lest some one should marry her brother-in-law, in consequence of which she labored incessantly to CBB: her second som person, and the result was that every hovering monsieur and professor who assisted in educating the young woman was watched as if he had been a pick-pocket, Helen Williams used to complain bitterly to the housekeeper of this espionage, and Mrs. Bond used as strenuously to invoke the all of the housekeeper in watching; so that the unfortunate woman was between two fires, and scorched pro and con. But the great trial of her life was the servants. Over these potentates she was supposed to exercise some authority, and for some of their doings she was hold responto scorn. As to commanding them, Mrs. Rowan would as soon have thought of commanding the lancers or the cadets, and indeed the lancers or the cadets would quite as soon have thought of obeying her. But through all these mean annoyances, thanks to sorrow, the quieter, she walked with a gentle pallence which saved her from serious hurt.

Happily, the person on whom her fortunes most depended put her quite at ease in his regard. Mr. Williams was moderately kind, not expressively polite, and did not scruple o make her useful. He had also certain habits which soothed her senses of inferiority, since she did not consider them polite : he reached across the table sometimes in a shocking manner to help bimself, he boited his food when he was in haste, he smoked & pipe in the sitting room without asking leave, and, while smoking, habitually assumed a position contrary to the apparent intention of nature, by placing his feet higher than his head. There were times when the housekeeper dared to think that she was almost as much a lady as Mr. Williams was a gentleman. But she liked him all the better for his deficiencies. She liked him, too, for the interest he took in her son.

In the fall, Mr. Williams and Major Cleaveland had entered into partnership, and onlarged their shipping interests, and the former had said to Mrs. Bown of Dick, "If the boy continues to do well, we must give him a Bblp." The mother's heart boat high. In two

years Dick would come back, and then perhaps Mr. Williams would remember his promise. That her son would deserve such favor she never doubted. Young Mr. Rowan had the power of inspiring any one who knew him with entire confidence. So the mother set herself to endure and count away the months to the coming home of her son. The winter melted, and spring came—six months neares! The summer growed, and grew chilly into branches drooped over the birds that mur. six months, you touch a ready. Six months in only twenty four weeks; and while you are counting thom, the four bave slipped away. What signifies five months? One sleeps through nearly a third of them, which leaves three mouths of conscious waiting, Hearts do not count fractions, Three months -and now they begin to drag. It is July, and that month has so many days, and the days have so many hours in them, and the

sion have thirty-one days should be precise this time. Good by to July! I would have in a mystery, to pursue my reason to an O spoken you more courteously, O month o altitude!" From that the reader had gone of the spoken you more courteously, O month of altitude!" From that the reader had gone and me. Not Castar's self may do at the spoken you more courteously, O month of the spoken you more courteously. in a mystery, as purposed in a mystery of sleep with a smile out into the mystery of sleep with a smile lingering on his face.

Two months now; but much ma happen in that time: kingdoms hav been lost and won in less. Fade, (summer flowers for ye can bloom again when love its dead. Hasten, O fruith autumn! and bring the harvest long waited for. The weeks grow less, and only one i left; but you dere not rejoice; so much may happen in a week Days roll round with a audible jar, as if you heard the earth buzz on ber axis, and only one is left. O God! bot much may happen in a day! The pendulun much may napped to a may have pendulum swings entangled in your heart-strings, the minutes march like armed men. Merding Father! hearts have broken in a minute. Yes Father! hearts have proken in a minute. Yet but hearts that were sinking have grown glad in a minute, shall grow glad, Deo volente.

The terrible if that held his skeleton fuger up before the face of your hops, that drove the face of your hops, that wour eves that weighed upon your sleep from your eyes, that weighed upon you ceaselessly, shall fade to a shadow, and the shadow shall disappear in sunshino—Deal volente la servicio de la companya della companya della companya de la companya della companya d

The sea was smooth—perhaps the prayers of the mother had smoothed it; the sky was or the mother have been for that mother's sake; and one blessed tide that came running up the harbor, ripple after ripple falling of the shore like breathless messengers, brough a ship in from the East with a precion freight for the owners, and for Mrs. Rowan freight more precious than if the ship had been piled for her mast-high with gold,

A young man's handsome bronzed face looked eagerly through the rigging, and saw a carriage drawn up close to the wharf, a man standing beside the open door of it, and a woman's pale face leaning out. The pale face turned red as he looked, and his metier's hands were stretched toward him.

"O Dick! my own boy!" "Jump right in and go home with your mother," said Mr. Williams. "I want to see the captain."

And this reminds us that we are before our story, baveral notable incidents had coourse in Mrs. Rowan's life before that happy day. One was that, on the first of September, jus a month before, Mr. Williams had asked her to be his wife. The two were sitting to-gether after tea, Helen having gone to a con. cert with her aunt. Mrs. Rowan was benming handkerchies for Mr. Williams, and thinking of Dick, wondering where he was and what he might be doing just at that mo ment, and Mr. Williams was glancing over the Evening Post, and thinking of himsel and his companion.

(To be continued.)

Assinic and quinine are not desirable com modities to carry about in one's system, and it is to be hoped that these poisonous sgu remedies have had their day. Ayer's Ago Cure is a sure antidote for the Ague, and a malarial fevers, and is perfectly harmles leaving the system in as good condition before the disease was contracted.

A friend of the family brought young Crichte a game of Patience. The youngster did not seen to be enchanted with the present, however, he thanked the giver and said: "It is really for me is it?" "Certainly, my boy," "I can do whi I like with it?" "Of course." "Well, I will sell it to you for ten cents.

Palpitation of the beart, nervousness tremblings, nervous headache, cold hand and feet, pain in the back, and other forms weakness are relieved by Carter's Iron Pill made especially for the blood, nerves at complexion.

The London Truth says there are rumors in piocess of time Prince Albert Victor, elde son of the Prince of Wales, will be advised a select as his wife the Princess Clementine of Saxe-Coburg, daughter of the King and Que of the Belgians. The Princess is now only years old, and the young Prince six years olds.

Horsford's Acid Phosphate

For Wakefulness. DR WM. P. CLOTHIER, Buffalo, N. Y says: "I prescribed it for a Catholic price who was a hard student, for wakefulness, e treme nervousness, etc., and he reports it he been of great benefit to him."

Some cannon were recently made at Lille much less than ordinary weight, but the bree after being cast was carefully wound round wi with a protection of rubber. It is thought it the tenacity of the silk will be even greater th

that of the steel, with much greater elasticit LETTER FROM MEMBER OF CONGRE

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, Washington, D. C., Feb. 19th, 1882. Gentlemen-Euclosed find one dollar, a will you send me some of N. H. Downs' Vege able Balsamic Elixir, by express. I have bad cold, as has almost everyone else her but cannot find the Elixir, which I use in quently at home, and consider a most val able medicine; in fact, the very best remed

for a cough that I ever used. Very truly yours, WILLIAM W. GROUT. To HENRY, JOHNSONS & LOED, Burlington, 1 Downs' Elixir is sold by all Druggie throughout Causda.

"After we had followed him awhile," the off cer said, "he tumbled to us." "That is a professional phrase that I don't know the meaning," said the Court, ingeniously. "You wi have to make it clear to the jury." Well, mean he caught on to us." "Caught on! "Yes; that is, he—well he piped us" "Yo mean that he discovered you, I suppose," sail the District Attorney. "That's it," said the officer. with an expression of relief; "we turn bled that we were on to him."

Holloway's Pills and Ointment .- Diseases Women .- Medical science in all oges h been directed to alleviate the many maked incident to females, but Prof. Holloway, diligent study and attentive observation,w induced to believe that nature had provid a remedy, for those special diseases. Hels after wast research, succeeded in competit ing his celebrated Pills and Ointment, which embody the principle naturally designed the relief and cure of disordors peculiar women of all ages and constitutions, wheth residing in warm or cold climates. The have repeatedly corrected disordered fund tions which have defied the usual drugs pre cribed for such cases; and still more ratiofal tory is it that the malady is relieved com pletely and permanently.

ARNICA & OIL LINIMENT.

The Best External Remedy for Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Cramps, Sprains, Flesh Wounds, Burns and Scalds, Frosted Feet and Ears, and all other Pains and Aches. As a Liniment for Horses it has no equal.

One trial will prove its merits. Its effects are in most cases Instantaneous. Every hottle warranted to give satisfaction. Price 25 cts. & 50 cts. per Bottle.

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SOLD EVERYWHERE.

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THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE, ON IN DESIGNATION OF THE PRINCE AND THE PRINCE OF THE PRINC

不够,我也要要我们的人,但是我们的人,我们就是我们的人,我们就是我们的人,我们就没有一个人,我们就没有一个人,我们就没有一个人,我们没有一个人,我们就会不过,我

CONVENTION.

IT MERGES WITH THE NEW OR-GANIZATION.

President Moonev's Speech.

SPEECHES BY EGAN AND BRENNAN.

THE FINANCIAL REPORTS.

THE OPENING SESSION

1.155 Delegates in Attendance.

TELEGRAM FROM MR. PARNELL.

The Appointment of Officers.

Scenes and Incidents-Committees of Organization.

THE RESOLUTIONS PASSED

Alexander Sullivan Elected President.

CONVENTION ADJOURNED SIRE DIE.

PHILADELPHIA, Alpril 25.—The Irish National Land League convention met this fore noon in the Horticultural Hall, which was land, the Irish American will be a most imtastefully and appropriately decorated. Portraits of Davitt, Parnell and Washington | vexed question shall have reached solution. and the United States. As early as 10 at England's door some day for settlement. o'clock the committee on credentials were It has been truly said of us, that we "hate in session in a smaller hall, confining themselves entirely to credentials of the National convention. Patrick Egan, Fathers Cronin and Walsh and a number of distinguished leaguers with groups of ladies took seats upon the stage. The attendance of delegates was large, including quite a number of ladies. At noon Mr. Mooney, the President, called the convention to order, when the following temporary officers were selected: President, James A. Mooney, of Buffalo; Secretary, J. J. Hynes, of Buffalo; Assistant Secretaries, William F. Sheehan, of Buffalo, and J. D.

Following is the text of Mr. Mooney's address: ---

O'Connell, of Washington.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN-We are now assembled in the convention to which we have so long looked forward. It was our hope to have welcomed here Charles Stewart Parnell, whom we love and revere in America, no less than they do in Ireland itself. To our great disappointment, he cannot be here to direct and inspire our labors. In untriendly quarters it is sought to make it appear that he fears to join us, lest words spoken or acin our convention might comthe loyalty of his American ullies. He does not and need not fear them. He had hoped to the very last moment that he might be for him to absent himself from Parliament. Great as is our disappointment we could not ask him to forsake his post of duty. Though he is not here we have to direct our labors on the plau approved by him of the new National League in Ireland. This, together with many forcible expressions of his views that have from time to time reached us, will enable us still to work under his guidance. Then, too, we have to aid us, by wise counsels, Patrick Egan, the worker and organizer, hardly second in importance to Parnell himself in the successes already schleved. Public opportunity is thus given us to testify our admiration for the integrity and ability with which he discharged his difficult duties in the care and disbursement of the fund in which John Bull takes so lively an interest. It is too late now to say words of welcome to our honored guest, since so many of his fellow countrymen have a ready tendered him their heartfelt greetings. The short year that has passed since our last assembling has been

crowded with startling events. THE AFFAIRS OF IRELAND

have so compled the world's attention, that those of other nations have almost seemed to stand still, while their peoples listened to her pathetic history. Nothing that malice could invent has been left unsaid; no effort has been spared to belittle her cause and misrepresent her, but above all to insuit and discredit her champions. To America more than to all other nations has this industrious malignity addressed its greatest energy. If the object sought was to break the solid ranks of Irish American sympathizers, discourage their faith in the leaders in Ireland, and thus dissuade them from further efforts of support, it has hopelessly, signally failed. It would take more Pigotts and Dixies than even England could bribe, to shrick ber now wo:n cut cry of "Stop Thief!" to make even one contributor to the Land League fund believe that Patrick Egan had ever misapplied a dollar of their sacred trust, to the care of which he so comforts of his home, and the prosperity of his personal affaire? If the object sought by Notwithstanding that we have in some of our cities an insignificant number who would fall down to worship everything English, there is a large generous representative class of

Nevertheless behind this squad of would be cockneys there is a great undy of sincere feeling and thoughtful men, and women, in America who take as little stock in Gladstone and Forsetar as their forefathors did in Filt and the Regency, repeating the Uromwellian policy; which under all governments, Liberal and Tory, has provailed over Ireland. These do not approve, the murders of Cavendish and Burke; but they approve just as little the judicial and constabulary muraers for which these are made the pretext. They see in Mr. Parnell a cool resolute and clear headed man fighting against wast

odds. They see in Mr. Gladstone a weak time server who disgraces the name of Liberal. They see in the London press a sewer for the secape of English falsehood and malice and in the entire course of events in Ireland a reiteration of the tragic story of the past, a story made up of incidents which are none the less feeling and pathetic because they lack a Grattan to speak of the great Irish leader. She will make no them in prose or a Moore to ttell them in public address. There are about six hundred

Mistaking the views of the insignificant number or Anglo-Americans for

THE PUBLIC SENTIMENT OF OUR COUNTRY, and misled by the sycophancy of the envoy who misrepresents our Government at the Court of St. James, British stupidity has madeitself ridiculous a few weeks since by its friendly remonstrances sent to our Government at Washington, reprehensive of some recent expressions of Irish sympathy that were not mild enough for delicate English ears. This impudent attempt to apply the gag in free America has done us good service. The indignation it evoked has organized our race to help on the good work of sympathy and support. Let England restore justice to her Irish courts, protect women and children from her brutal censtabulary, feed the famishing multitude her landlord system has given over to starvation, cease to throw out the aged and the dying upon the wayside without shelter, before she appeals to a nation that once cast off her hateful yoke for tyrannies less than these to check the passionate outbursts of those who have suffered in her prison pens, or still remember her persecutions. In form. ing public opinion, in counteracting the misrepresentations of the British cable and the press, in keeping alive active sympathy with the Irish leaders, the American Branch of the Land League has borne an honored part. With much to discourage, it has never lost heart; even the disbonding, by British coercior, of the parent society la Ireland has not disorganized it. Its vitality and strength are testified to in this large assembly to day, and are creditable to the earnestness and perseverance of the men who compose this organization. We are here today chicfly to reorganize upon the same basis as that upon which the new National League in Ireland stands. We shall have the great advantage of the advice and suggestions of one who helped to inaugurate that body. In it are joined together, there, all who can lay any claim to patriotic feeling; priests and laymen, Catholic and Protestant. It is necessary for us to be affiliated with the new organization, that we may more effectively co-operate with our brethren in Ireland. How to make the change will be for this convention to determine. In spite of Eagportant factor in her Irlsh question, till that hung on the walls. Facing the speaker's From sire and grandeire we have brought stand from the far front was an American down to the third and fourth generation the eagle flanked by the national flags of Ireland | tradition of a long score of grievances, to lay England with

AN INTENSITY OF DETESTATION,

unequalled by any class of Iriehmen in Ireland." Even here she still imposes burdens on us. We still pay tribute to the power which has driven us or from which we have fled into exile, for yearly the poorest among us pours out his mite in sid of kindred she oppresses. Civilization and progress have made brighter, happier and better the homes of men in every land, save Ireland alone. Since the first Saxon set foot within ber border to the present time, the same cruelties, the same injustices have been repeated to curse and blight her. Silenced, coerced, orushed, let her people not despair. We are untrammelled. We can speak, act, organize in her behalf. . To evolve a union in their interests from all the elements that make up our race in America, we are here assembled in this city, auspiciously named o! "brotherly love." Here, from whence, little more than a hundred years ago, went forth those glorious words, signed by our forefathers, men of our race and blood, those words that have fired the hearts and inspired the labors of freedom everywhere, we will hoeds. Charles Stewart Parnell well knows set of selections unselfishly and patriotically to this task of union. There is little we would cure to learn from England, but she teach us one lesson. When Can we hear her Tory and her Liberal speak as and sincere regret that, owing to the present aspect of affairs, it was absolutely impossible for him to absent biscall force. oppress our father land; when we see her press laboring with one purpose to slander Irishmen, and, strangest of all, when we note that even the strong tie of a common faith with a majority of the people of Ireland does not make an Englishman treat her cause fairly; when we read in the Catholic London Tablet misrepresentation of Parnell, sympatoy with Forster, applause of emigration, that might as well be printed upon a page of the London Times; it must help our resolve that, no matter in what else we differ, we Irishmen shall have one mind, one purpose, when England is the theme. Ιn Charles Stewart Pernell the Irish people have a leader whose place in history will be a proud one. England has ratified their choice by calumny and hate. It is our desire to unite with the league he has establiehed in Ireland that we may strengthen and support him in the labors he has undertaken. Setting aside our personal views we must work under his guidance in such a way as to best support and least embarrass him. It is our hope to see him win for Ireland land law retorm, local self government, extension of the franchise, develop: ment of industrial interests; and if all these were won the day would surely dawn the brighter for the realization of the hope that would spring up in every Irish heart that under Heaven's blessing he might still lead on to that best and highest goal, national independence. [Loud applause.]

PEN PICTURE OF THE PRESIDENT. The speech created a profound impression and was listened to with marked attention when it was not being enthusiastically applauded. Mr. Mooney is low sized and stout. He wears glasses and looks like a well to do business man. He is past middle age, has a round, good natured face and wears a dark mustache. Lis reading was somewhat labored, but his articulation was distinct. References to Parnell's plan of a new national league in ireland were received with approval. When Mr. Mooney asserted in a loud and defiant tone unselfichly sacrificed his entire time, the that the assertion trumpsted by the lying British press that Patrick Egan had squandered and misappropriated the Land League misrepresentation was to prejudice the out-side American public, it has failed likewise. and prolonged applause greeted the speake. and the sentiment.

On motion of P. A. Collins, the temporary organization was made permanent. Mr. Fistley, of Boston, moved the appoint-

Americans, for whom one of the very ablest ment of a committee on credentials, each of American journalists thus forcibly speaks : state and territory represented to elect its own committee man.

After several other motions to appoint

committees on rules and resolutions, and another to audit the Treasurer's accounts, were decided out of, order amid much confusion, Flatley's motion was carried and the committee constituted, when the convention took recess till 2 30.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

When it reassembled the committee on re-

delegates in the convention. During recess a despatch purporting to come from the Pope created amusement among those on the stage. It was generally received as a hoax. It threatened to excommunicate any Irish Catholic attacking England, on the ground of England's liberality to all reli-

gions. The chairman called for the report of the committee on credentials, which was read by Dr. W. H. Cote, of Baltimore; the names of the lady delegates were greeted with applause. Each of the seven Philadelphia female branches had three delegates admitted. Redpath's name was loudly cheered, as was John Devoy.

Col. Joyce, of Maryland, moved that the report be received, and the committee discharged.

An amendment requesting a statement from the chairman of the committee on credentials as to the total number of delegates elected, elicited a statement from that gentle. man that all credentials presented had been

favorably passed on.

Meany, of New York, moved as an amendment that the committee be continued, instead of being discharged, which was carried, as well as a motion that the chairman of the committee on credentials report to the convention the total number of delegates present.

An additional Secretary was appointed, after which Hynes, Secretary of the League, arose and, before reading his report, made an explanation of the difficulties under which he labored in communicating with the branches. He then read his general statement. During the reading of the report a delegate in the rear of the hall foelingly asked the chairman if the report might not be received without reading; but his protest was unavailing, Hynes stating that the convention could occupy itself in no more valuable a way than listening to the account of what the Lesgue had accomplished during the past year. The report was greeted with loud applause.

An explanation being asked as to why the lecture expenses of Davitt, Sullivan and Parnell were paid by the League, the Secretary stated that these gentlemen had given all the receipts of their lectures to the League funds and the Central Council thought it only proper that their expenses should be paid.

Father Walsh, of Waterbury, Conn., was called on for a report as general treasurer of the League. He was greeted with applause, and explained why the expenses of Davitt, Parnell and Bedmond were paid by him, and went on to say that he did not deign to answer a letter received from an alleged Irishman who demanded how he had dared to pay the funeral expenses of one who should be dear to every Irishman.

Meany, of New York, demanded the name of this "un-Irish acoundre)." Ories of "Boycott him" and "No, no,"

Brose. Father Walsh then read the report. During the reading he took occasion to make a statement in regard to certain moneys sent him for Widow Walsh, whose sons had been sentenced for life to penal servitude. He said every Irishman believed these boys guiltiess, and while their own noble mother knew them to be innocent and even knew the guilty parties, she was too patriotic to turn informer as "some ignoble villains" were doing. He took counsel from Parnell and remitted her \$376. The report was referred to the auditing committee.

Stephen J. Meany was invited on the platform, but declined, preferring to sit with his co-delegates.

The chair appointed as auditing committee Rev. Dr. Riley, Michigan; Thomas H. Doherty, Massachusetts; Dr. J. W. Casey, New | an Irish American National Convention to be

delegation made frantic

out of order.

Byrne, of Ohio, moved the appointment of cne delegate from each State to constitute a the National Irish League, which meets tomorrow. He said the word "land" was peculiarly dear to Ohio men, but he wanted to be in harmony with the Irish National Lesgue, and hoped the chair would appoint

such a committee. O'Bryan, of New York, seconded the motion, enlogizing the Land League, but declaring that the time had come to adopt the Dublin National platform, without adding or removing a plank, and to follow wherever the men of Ireland lead.

Bryne said the Irishmen of Ohio recognized but one leader, Charles Stewart Parnell. Scully, of New York, made an earnest pro-

test against disbanding the Land League. Doherty, of Massachusetts, declared that Massachusetts did not believe the time had come for a dissolution of the Land Lesgue. The principles of the Land League can never be changed.

Burke, of Boston, said if the principles of other Irish societies which will meet with the Land League are opposed to the latter's principles, then the Land Lesgue can meet again after the National Convention adjourned. He moved that this convention adjourn till noon on Friday.

Judge Booney deprecated any suggestion of difficulties to be met in forming the National League. The Land League as such in Ireland is dead. The desire now is to unite the whole Irish race on this continent and present such a front to the British Goveroment that it will see that the Americans will not stand by and see the Irish race exterminated.

Dr. O'Rielly, St. Louis, offered a substitute that the Chair appoint a committee of seven to consider the most feasible method of merging the Land League.

O'Rielly, of Bhode Island, thought there should be a man on the committee from every State and territory. It was too serious a

question to hurry through. Father Conaty, of Massachusetts, favored a committee of a man from each State and territory. He said the three years' record of the Land League was one of the most glorious in

the history of Ireland. Stratton, of Massachusetts, said the Ancient Order of Hibernians would not give up its organization. Atkinson of New Jersey moved as a sub-

stitute for all the pending business that the word Land" be here; and is now dropped from the Land League and that its organisa-tion be retained and the Dublin platform adopted. This was decided out of order, and Dr. O'Reilly's substitute and 'McDonough's amendment lost, when the motion that the states, territories, and provinces select the r committee man was carried, and an adjournment for 10 minutes for that purpose was made.

On reconvening, the committee announced their report, which was received and adopted. Collins moved that all matters concerning the organization of the League and resolutions be referred to this committee. Carried. Father Walsh's report shows the balance

on hand on January 9th to be \$12,714; received from branches January 9th to April 9th, \$8932; balance on hand April 9th; \$8,692 : remitted for Land : League - purposes to date, \$39,100; for Itish Relief Fund, \$32,

652; balance on hand, \$4,915. Hynes report shows that during the year 83 new branches were enrolled. There are now on the roll 550 branches, of whose existence the central office has official knowledge, and 298 not known officially. The total money received by the Secretary from April 12th, 1882, to April 25th, 1883, was \$79,000. Donations amounted to \$4,182, and dollar subscriptions to \$6,000. The expenses of the year were \$7,466, the amount remitted to Ireland \$66,657, and the balance on hand \$4,915.

EVENING SESSION.

At a quarter past nine the convention was called to order, the President announcing that the business of the convention must be closed up this evening.

Father Cronin moved that speeches on the report of the conference committee be limited to five minutes, and that none speak more than once on the same subject without unanimous consent.

The report of Col. Collins, Massachusetts, chairman of the committee appointed to wait on President Arthur at the last convention to inquire into the conduct of Minister Lowell, was accepted. Col. Collins said that pending diplomatic negotiations Arthur could not give eny answer, but when the time came for action he (Arthur) would be found on the right side.

Father McKenna moved that President Arthur be censured for lack of good faith and dishonest conduct. He thought if Arthur ever came up for re-election, he should not have the vote of Irish Americans, and this should be the sense of the convention.

The Chair ruled this out of order, pending the report of the conference committee. Thomas Breunan, Secretary of the Irish National League, was introduced. He said t was four years since a meeting held in Irishtown inaugurated the land war in Ireland. Comparing Ireland's present independent spirit with its then servitude and syco. phancy, these four years had certainly not been in vain. They prevented a recurrence of those scenes of '47, which disgraced lreland and appalled humanity. The creed of manhood had taken the place of the litany of slaves in Ireland. The Land League of the United States had effected this change. The time had come when the begging bor should cease to be passed around. If Irishmen continued to give up to an idle, useless indolent class the fruits of their own toil which they should keep for themselves, let them bear the fruits of their own folly and crime. The power of the landlords over the minds of the people was now completely broken. The Land League had saved twenty millions of the producers of Ireland, had

wrung astounding concessions from the English Parliament and had created a spirit which laughed at dungeons and does not fear the gallows, a spirit which would yet put an end not only to agrarian landlordism but to all landlordism which England exercises over Ireland. The name of the Land League might cease to be heard, but its spirit must not cease to be heard. Every shred of landlordism must be swept out of Ireland. Previous to the Land League movement it was hard to stir the farmers of Ireland. The Land League aroused them to realize that they have a country. There is

lordism must go. Father Conaty, chairman of the committee of conference, presented the apport of the committee. He said the committee had resolved to report no plan to merge or method to disorganize the Land League, but would

now no disunion in Ireland; all are agreed

that Irish la : diordism is bad and Irish land-

leave it to the convention to agree on such a plan. He reported the following resolution : Resolved, -- That in response to the call for held to-morrow, and in view of the prospect that the deliberations of that convention will repeated attempts to have read reports of result in the union of all patriotic Irish bodies certain montes they raised, but were declared on the continent in a new organization supporting the National League of Ireland, the delegates of this convention attend in a body the sessions of the said Irish-American Nacommittee to prepare a plan of merging with tional Convention, and assist in promoting union."

The report of the committee was received and adopted.

Myles O'Bryan moved that this Laud League convention now step on the platform of the Irish National League, and abandon its organization.

The chair decided that O'Bryan's motion and any substitute therefor, being in the nature of legislation, must be put in writing, nending which Patrick Egan was introduced. He said the movement in Ireland becau en. tirely on constitutional grounds, and when it for a time had control of the country crime almost ceased. In 1879 and 1880 the League was at its greatest power in Ireland, and distress was at its worst, crime keeping pace with distress. That miserable mounts bank politician, Forster, says orime followed in the steps of the Land League. In eight of heaven he charged all crimes since 1881, when the Coercion Act was passed to England Since he became treasurer he had handled \$345,000 and the Land League had received from all sources \$985,000, a total of \$1,230,000, of which nearly a million came from the Irish in America. No man, weman or child who ever contributed a cent to that fund over questioned Its accounts. Some disappointed blackmailers had done so in vain.

O'Bryan's motion was then read as follows: ... That the platform of the Irish National League of Ireland be adopted in its entirety as the platform of this organization; that the name and constitution of this organization be adopted, and that the regular officers of this organization be elected for the ensuing year by this convention, and that the organization here reconstructed enter to morrow in convention and act with the organization there represented, with one common purpose, union against the common enemy of our race

The substitute of Brown, of St. Louis, was that this convention adjourn to meet with the convention to-morrow; that the chairman appoint a committee of seven with power to declare the Land League adjourned one die provided the convention to morrow complies with the reports submitted and adopted here this evening by the committee appointed to submit a plan of reorganization.

On motion of Sullivan, of Chicago, to lay O'Bryan's motion for the previous question on the table, a standing vote was twice ordered, and many explanations were asked as to what the matter voted on was. A stormy scene

After the secretary had in vain endeavored said despairingly, "I do not understand it yet." Sullivan's motion was finally carried. Much discussion enaued, many points of order being raised and over ruled. Armstrong, Meaney and Sallivan spoke at length. endeavoring to recordile the differences between those who were at all at heart with Parnell. After vers notices — which were declared out of order-a motion for the pravious question was made and seconded and another was made to table this motion.

The question recurring on Brown's substitute, the secretary was accused of making a speech while reading the substitute, the gavel failing continually for fifteen minutes. Brown asked leave to insert the word "other," so that the substitute should read, "When this convention adjourns," etc. On a standing vote Brown's substitute was declared carried.

A call of the roll was ordered on the substitute, the chair declaring that he could not be absolutely certain. It appears that during the roll-call there were persons sitting among the delegates whose names were not on the secretary's roll. When New Jersey was reached the name of Mrs. Delia Parnell was called as a delegate, and her vote, "No," was greeted with loud applause. The clergymen voted "No" almost to a man. The ladies voted 8 "noes" and 1 "aye.' During the roll-call several attempts were made to cast the votes of absent delegates which were promptly exposed. At one o'clock the Secretary announced the whole number of votes cast as 337, of which 181 were ayes and 256 noes. The result was

greeted with tremendous commotion. Bev. Dr. Charles O'Reilly, of Detroit, eloquently appealed to the minority to make the

vote unanimous. Sullivan, of Chicago, seconded the motion. Patrick Egan explained that his views having been alluded to during the debate he would state that the determination of the convention met his most hearty approval. The motion for unanimity was then car-

The auditing committee reported the accounts of Father Walsh, as Treasurer, strictly

correct and the report was adopted. The committee announced by the chair according to the terms of Brown's substitute, viz:-Andrew Brown, of St. Louis; P. A. Colline, Boston; Rev. P. Cionin, Buffalo; M. V. Gannon, Iowa; Rev. P. Dorney, Chicago; Rev. Chas. O'Rellly, Detroit; John F.

Armstrong, Georgia. It was then moved and carried that the property of the Land League be tuned over to the new league After a vote of thanks to the retiring offi-

cials, the convention was adjourned. Rev. Father Maurice J. Dorney, Chicago will act as temporary chairman of tomorrow's

Rossa attended the the convention as a reporter; he took notes occasionally.

PHILADELPHIA, April 26 .- Mr. Sullivan, in calling the convention to order, delivered an eloquent address, the text of which will be found on another page.

The official report by Sev. Dr. Bette, who presided over the last National Conven-

tion at Chicago, was presented.
Mr. Mooney nominated Rev. M. J. Dorney as temporary chairman. He was a patriot priest, whose name was known to all Irishmen. Mr. Boland, of the committee of seven, seconded the nomination. Dr. Batts said the character of the gentlemen who nominated and seconded Father Dorney seemed sufficient to ensure his election. The mention of his name by the merest child would suffice. A man in the rear of the hall arose, amid hisses, and said: "It is not fair things should be set up and nobody else allowed an opportunity to say anything." The chairman said the opportunity would now be offered for further nominations. The man then nominated Finerty, of Chicago, but he declined. and Father Dorney was elected without dissension, and Dr. Betts, Father Conaty and Mr. Mooney conducted Father Dorney to the chair.

Father Dorney said that in zeal he hoped he compensated for his youth. He was free to say he would have preferred to be on the floor. He thanked the newspapers for the kindness they accorded the Irish in their reports of the convention. This was a parliament held by a people who ought to have another method of choosing a parliament. The Irish needed a place in the estimation of the world which had hitherto been denied ion will them. They were here, exiled from their placed before a people as free men; let them take advantage of them all. Let there be cherished a good hearty brotherly feeling towards those who differ as to methods. Old Captain Jack Barry started the American navy here. Let Irishmen here start the ship of State. United throughout this great land, all would recognize the power of the

Irish. Dr. O'Rellly, of Detroit, offered the rules for the government of the convention, providing that no delegate shall speak more than twice on any subject, nor more than once until every other delegate who wishes to speak has done so; no delegate shall speak longer than five minutes, unless by unanimous consent; all resolutions shall be handed unread to the Secretary and referred to the committee on resolutions; only delegates will be allowed on the floor, except by vote: delegates from States, Territories, Canadian Provinces, etc., shall elect chairmen by whom the votes of their delegation will be ancounced; no debate shall be in order on any subject mot included in the call for the convention. Dr. ()'Rellly moved the previous question

and Mr. Boland seconded the motion. Mr. Finerty said if the object of the motion was to cut off debate he was opposed to it. Several angry protests were made, and a Chicago man said the delegates would not stand being gagged.

Mr. Powers, of Chicago, said O'Rielly had no right to be here. They should adopt the rules of every parliamentary convention. They would not be gagged. He moved to table the motion. Powers motion was lost and the previous

question carried and the rules adopted. Mr. Mooney moved that all delegates regularly admitted to the Land League Convention yesterday be admitted to this conven-

tion. Carried. Mr. Feely, New York, nominated Wm. S. Roach, of Troy, as Secretary; M. Brown, of St. Louis, J. J. Haynes, of Buffalo, and Wm. Gleason, of Cleveland, were also nominated. Other suggestions being made an angry colloquy ensued, and the Chair remarked that it was not necessary for everybody to be secretary. The four gentlemen named were

finally declared elected. Mr. Blake moved the appointment of committee on credentials of one from each State, territory and one from Canada. Carried. The committee on oredentials were then announced, the Canadian member being Edward Baynolds.

A VOICE FROM AUSTRALIA.

Father Oronin stepped to the front of the platform and said :- " I have learned, sir, of the fact that there are two very distinguished gentlemen in our midst from far southers seas who have labored long and successfully to explain the question, a delegate in the rear | in the cause of Ireland's weal. They are here to-day without oredentials to this convention, simply because the call for this convention had not reached them before they left their homes the Rev. Mr. Blatterly, from Tremora, Australia, and the Rev. Mr. Gallagher, from Goldburn, Australia. I move, sir, that these gentlemen be accorded the privileges of the floor as delegates without credentials." This war conded and agreed to unanimonsiy.

Pather lorly, who was warmly received,

said :—I am an Irishman. I have been thire teen years in Australia and now travelling through America, and expect to be in Ireland in about three weeks' time. I am a Land Leaguer. If I have reason to be proud of He I may tell you that I was the first priest in Australia who stood upon the Land. League platform. Mr. J. W. Walsh, who leit Ireland and went to Australia and there formed the Land League, was my especial friend; and one of the last gentlemen I saw when leaving Sydney was Mr. Redmond, member of Parliament for New Ross. The last mission that I was in in Australia: was a place called Tremora. It is a gold: field, and in that district we have great number of Irishmen-no less than about threethousand-and I am proud to say that imlooking at them there I found them as fine and stalwart a body of men as I see here before me today. Not only had we a gentle-men's Land League in that little place, but we had a ladies' Land League as well, and during the last twelve months. men sent \$3,500 to Ireland and the ladies \$1,000. (Applause). I am certain fra Tremora to-day, if the people there knew that I was before you and speaking to you. that they would be very proud indeed. Alk through Australia there is great sympathy with Ireland. The population is not so great. as it is here, but nevertheless things are going. on well and steadily. Through the length and breadth of the land the people are in hearty accord with the Irish cause. I have been called upon unexpectedly, but I answer you that as long as I live and until I die I will not forget you or this meeting.

Father Gallagher, of Austrelia, also. 2 poke, and recess was taken until 4 o'clock.

EXPRESSIONS OF DISSATISFACTION.

During the recess strong dissatisfaction Was expressed by many delegates, and especially by some from Illinois and New York, with the methods by which the temporary organization was effected and debate shut off by the rules adopted this morning.

AFFERNOON SESSION.

There was a larger attendance of spectators at the afternoon session than at any time previous. The galleries were crowded before the body had reconvened. Forty lady delegates were on the stage. When Mrs. Parnell entered the entire assemblege arosa and cheered.

Mr. Fifch, of Arizons, stated that the committee on credentials had passed on the credentials of 704 new delegates, a few remaining undisposed of. Delegates to Land League Convention would enter this convention as delegates without being further accredited. The chairman reported that the committee had no contest presented to it in any form which it could notice. There was a protest presented in writing tothe chairman against certain members of the-New Jersey delegation, but this the committee determined to leave to the consideration: of the temporary chairman, who had professed to be ready to be a step father to that delegation. Father Dorney said he never professed to be ready to be a father to doubtful children. Report was accepted and the committee discharged. Mr. Gallagher, of New York, arose to a question of privilege. He said there had been a report published in a Philadelphia evening paper which grossly misrepresented the proceedings of the morning's convention. He desired to read an extract from the paper. The chair ruled this out of order.

MISS FANNY PARNELL.

Mr. V. Gannon, lows, moved the adoption. of a resolution of respect and sympathy for the mother of Miss Fanny Parnell. By a rising vote, amid cheering, the resolution was declared eartled.

Mr. Doberty, Boston, stated that the Contral League, Boston, had appointed a committee to decorate Fanny Parnell's grave. It was moved that a committee of one from

each state and territory be appointed a committee of permanent organization. Mr. Oallon, of New York, moved as an

Imant that the permanent cilicers. The Chair, in a beseeching tone, hoped the amendment would be withdrawn for his

Mr. Meany, of New York, moved as an. amendment that the committee on credentials he a committee on permanent organi-

zation. * The main vote was carried. Mr. Chadwick of New York moved that-

committee of one from each state, territory and the Canadian provinces be appointed on resolutions. Mr. Sullivan of Chicago moved to amend by providing that a similar committee be

appointed to frame rules and a platform for the new Itish National League. Mr. Dann of Chicago moved another amendment, that each organization present have a representative on this committee.

Sullivan's amendment was carried. Chadwick's motion was also carried. A telegram was received from Wm. Mc-Cready, of Louisville: - Sone of Erin-Par 'triots. Ireland's hopes are centered in your sink all differences for her sake; unfurl the stainless banner with Irish-American National League inscribed thereon, and Erin's

deliverance will soon be won." A humorous interlude ensued, the chair bandying wit with various delegates. On motion of Wallace a recess of 15 minutes was taken, which was d cidedly noisy. The report of the committee of credentials was not read to the convention, but showed that the committee found the delegates were accredited as follows: -- Connecticut, 44 delegates, with 39 societies represented; Oulorado, 2; Canada, 5; California, 2; District of Columbia 12, chief of whom was Captain Edward O'Meagher Condon; Delawate, 6; Georgia 1, John H. Patnell; Indians, 6; Iows, 2; Illinois, 4; Kentucky 7, the chief of whom was Col. Michael Boland, of the committee of seven; Maryland, 12; Missouri, 8; Massachusetts, 15; Minnesota, 2; Michigan 14, Rev. Dr. Ches. O'Reilly baing a conspicuous member; New Jersey, 74; New Hampshire, 3; New York 183, 143 distinct branch organizations being: represented, and among the delegates being Jeremiah O'Donovan Bossa, representing the United Irishman; Obio 18, with 19 organizations represented; Pennsyfvania, 220; Rhode Island, 11; Ten-

stituted 1,155. At five minutes to seven the convention reconvened.

THE PREMARENT OFFICERS. Mr Fitch, chairman of the committee on permanent organization, presented the fel-

nessec, 1; Wisconsin, 4; Vermont, 1-total,

708 new delegates in addition to 447 on the

roll of the Land League Convention yester-

day, making the total representation in the

National Irish Convention as at present con-

lowing, for Permanent Chairman - Hon. M. A. Foran Ohlo.

Secretary-John J. Hynes, Buffalo. Assistant Secretaries - John J. Enright Mich.; Edward Firewillems, Massachusettes Cornelius Horgan, Pennsylvania; J. D. O'Codnell, Wathington, D. O.

Vice Presidents-Patrick Egan, Iraland Rev. M. J. Mastersen, Massachusetts; W. Continued on 6th Page.

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CATHOLIC CALENDAR.

MAY, 1883. THURSDAY, 3.—Ascension of Our Lord. Holyday of Obligation. Less. Acts i. 1-11; Gosp. Mark xvl. 14.29. Cons. Bp. Elder,

Cincinnati, 1857. FRIDAY, 4 .- St. Monica, Widow. Cons. Abp. Conigan, New York. 1873. SATURDAY, 5 -St. Plus V., Pope and Confes-

sor. Cons. Bp. Wadbams, Ogdensburg, 1872. SUNDAY, 6 .- Snuday in the Octave of the Ascersion. St. John before the Latin Gate. Lees. Wied. v. 16; Gesp. Matt.

xx. 20.23; Last Gosp. John xv. 26 xvi. Monday, 7 .- St. Stanislaus, Bishop and Mar-

TUREDAY 8 .- Apparition of St. Michael, Archangel. Cons. Bp. Nersz, San Antonic,

WHINESDAY, 9. - St. Gregory, Nazlanzen, Bishop, Confessor, and Doctor of the Church.

CARRY'S infamous testimony is weakening; It has failed to hang Kelly, the third of the prisoners, accused of the Phoenix Park murder, in which no honest proof that he had taken part, was forthcoming. Although two juries have failed to consider Kelly guilty of the crime charged, the Government can place his fate in the hands of two Castle judges who would find "the necessary verdict" that could not be extracted out of two juries.

MR. GLADSTONE warmly supported the Affirmation Bill in the House of Commons, and we are informed that his speech on the occasion was an elequent oration, ranking among the finest and greatest efforts of his life. What a pity that such elequence should be wasted on behalf and for the benefit of a common atheist and insulter of the Deity. The cause of Bradlaugh is a disreputable theme for "an elequent oration;" and the grand old man" would put his elequence to better use if he would but raise his voice against the cruel manner in which Ireland is governed.

ALEXANDER SULLIVAN, of Chicago, the new President of the Irish National League, says the N. Y. Star, has for many years been a prominent figure in Irish patriotic circles in the West. His powers both as a speaker and writer are exceptionally brilliant. A lawyer by profession, he has long been one of the ablest contributors to the editorial page of the Chicago Times. His wife, also, wields a trenchant pen, being one of the foremost journalists of her sex in the United States. She has been for many years an editorial contributor to the Chicago Tribune, and is the author of one of the ablest works published on the Irlah question.

THE old fashioned Whigs are being fast drives to the wall in England, and Liberalism is being superseded by Radicalism. Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, the President of the Board of Trade, is not deterred by his position, as Minister of the Orown, from attacking and frightening the landlords out of their wits. Bradlaugh has brought the British House of Commons down to his level by forcing the Government to make the Assirmation Bill one of its measures. And now we have Mr. Labouchere gaining the praise of the masses for his brilliant attack on the pensions granted to Lord Wolseley and Lord Alcester for their three months' campaign in Egypt. Radicalism, in fact, is making itself felt in every direction, and there can be little doubt but that the destinies of Great Britain will soon come under its complete guidance.

While the Provincial Government was in possession of the North Shore Esilroad, the the working staff much larger than the requirements of the road demanded was to depreciate the value of the property by being able to show that the working expenses abmorbed over 80 per cent. of the carnings of the railway, and that the best thing the Government could do would be to sell out. As soon, however, as the road passed out of the Govployees were summarily dismissed. There is now every prospect of the North Shore Company being obliged to pay dearly for this acsuccessful, for judgment has just been ren- harsh discipline and oppression. The strong ling of the innocent, the shooting of women That he was dismissed without personal cause is as far from contentment to day british seems of free speech, life in America." In a series of admirable Convention, than would ever have seen even

and was therefore, entitled to the usual month's notice or its equivalent. This success will no doubt induce the other employees similarly dismissed to seek redress from the courts against the company.

ME. HARRIEGTON, M.P., who had the distinguished honor, of being elected from a Commons, and who has just been liberated, has not delayed in laying before Parliament his experience of prison life in Ireland. A sense of shame and indignation ran through the officials daily tempted him with offers of freedom, money, and even bribes of whickey to induce him to swear away the liberties of his fellowmen: Mr. Harrington, moreover, added that he could prove such overtures were also made to several men in Galway Jail by English detectives, to get them to swear away the liberties and lives of persons not in custody. This recital of the infamous practices by the Government, was too much even for the representatives of Great Britain, and they received it with ories of "shame" against the Administration.

THE Ollaws Citizen, a Government organ says that if the Imperial Government have thought of sending Mr. Forster to this country to succeed the Marquis of Lorne, it might be just as well that they should be informed assumed by the Irish American National that his appointment would prove an egregious blunder, which after it had been made any policy to the people of Irethey would have cause to regret. This lan- land, but to endeavor to concentrate guage of our contemporary is rather suggestive, but we think it is not too much so. The Citizen gives the following reason for its opposition to the ex-buckshot Minister: other words, the Irish people in America pro-The feeling aroused against Mr. Forster pose to strengthen the arms of Parnell and spread to this country, where a large the Irish party in their struggle for selfclass of the Irish inhabitants are government and for the general amelioration in accord with the sentiments of Mr. Parnell of the social, political and material condition and his followers. It is not to be expected, of Ireland. The Philadelphia Convention, therefore, that if Mr. Forster were sent to besides being productive of the most import-Carada to represent Her Majesty he could ant and beneficial results, has demonstrated possibly receive that general respect and to England and to the world two things: the confidence which the Governor General of first, that the Irish people are capable of selfthe Dominion should possess." The Citizen government, and the second, that they are

THE Ottawn Free Press has settled the question of who shall be our next Governor-General. It says that the Right Hon. W. E. Forster, late Secretary for Ireland, will, beyond doubt, succeed the Marquis of Lorne. The Free Press has even named the person who shall act as the military secretary of the ex-buckshot Minis. ter, Major Chater, late A.D.C. at Government House, and who is now with his regiment at the Cape. We would suggest that "the friend and admirer of Mazzini, the Italian assassin," exchange Major Chater for Clifford Lloyd to act as military secretary. Mr. Forster should not go back on the man who so courageously emptied govern the people according to the "resources of civilization." Lloyd and Forster would make a capital team; they would knock independence in Canada higher than a kite, for the next five or six years!!!

THE IRISH AMERICAN CONVENTION. The world has watched with neculiar inof that representative body; and that convention was all the more closely scanned and its and accutinized with the view to discover in its conduct a justification for England's terized the relations of the two countries. trary, the political fortunes of Ireland have by the character and results of the deliberations and action of the Irish American Convention. The men who constituted this imof their responsibilities, and were governed strictly by a sease of their obligation to cannot be exaggerated nor too severly conglory of the British Empire should be driven lish misgovernment. England but masquerades when she stands up before the nations from this summary dismissal He has been turies to an ordeal of brutal surveillance, thousands of respectable citizens, the hang-

ad every Courts, organized to conviot have done their bloody work without in the least, advancing the cause of peace. Emigration the specific of statesmen who would cure their own misdeeds by making the island a comparative desert with only landlords and cattle to feed upon the fat of the land, has been put in force on a scale unprecedented prison cell to a seat in the British House of in history, with no other effect than that of intensifying the hatred of English rule and of extending the area of opposition and disturbsnce. With this record of suffering, and upder this weight of oppression, Als it, to be thought and well regulated action.

Ireland's leaders to-day are men who fully understand, the uses of concerted movements and concentrated purposes, and it is a hopeful sign to see that the intelligence, sentiment and energy of the Convention were exercised with crowning success in that direction. The main object of the Convention has been accomplished for it has brought into accord all the elements of Irish hostility to British mis-rule, and has given them an influence and effectiveness. which could only be derived from a harmonious consolidation. Thus the position to be League will not be to dictate the moral and material support of the race on this continent in behalf of the home movement inaugurated last year in Dublin; in bound to have it.

HOSTILE CRITICISM. As a rule those papers in Canada and the

United States that are generally antagonistic

to Irish interests, have treated the Irish National League Convention at Philadelphia, in a spirit of fair criticism and with commendable impartiality. Our contemporary, the Daily Witness, recognized the importof the formation of this great Irish American organization, but it could not help saying something against it. The Witness questioned "whether the delegates were not too respectable and too moderate" to be representatives of the societies and branches that sent them buckshot into the bodies of the women and to Philadelphia. Truly, our contemchildren in Ireland, and helped so largely to porary must feel awfully sore at the success of the Convention when it complains of the fact of its respectability and moderation. It is hard to please some people. What would the Witness have-disreputable characters and dynamite? And if up" in the Convention, the Irish would school system of the United States been held great Irish National Convention is being held, near the good will and esteem of all who had charged with poing unable to afford terest the singular spectacle of an Irish any evidence of their being capable of inations. Well and wisely then did the "the Parliament of a people without a coun-Parliament assembling in a great American | self-government, and in consequence Eng. | Catholic Church refuse to place her children | try." city at a distance of three thousand miles land would be urged to further tighten under the influence of such training. Desir- Our moraing contemporary, the ex-Liberal from the land whose fortunes and condition the chains of oppression. No! our exwere the object of the solemn deliberations cellent neighbor can remain at ease, the recognizing man's ultimate destiny, faithful that "the dynamito patriots were not slow delegates were not a bit more respectable nor to her divine mission she knows that "light in coming to the front" in yesterday's conmoderate than the organizations which they can have no fellowship with darkness," nor proceedings all the more anxiously weighed represented, for in the majority of cases these representatives received their instructions how to act and how to vote. Harmony and policy in refusing Ireland either freedom or union prevaled, even before the Convention persistently refused to send her children to many of them have never seen." Such a justice, and in compelling that alienation assembled. The Witness next asserts that them; she prefers to tax herself a second demonstration or course of action would, no and hatred which have for centuries charac- Davitt's name was not prominent in the Convention. Well, if greating his name with own, where religion presides over all the to regulate its own affairs or was Has any such justification been forthcoming enthuslastic applause and passing unanifrom that grand deliberative assembly of money a resolution of thanks and sympathy Irishmen whose labors were so auspiciously with Davitt, "the father of the Land League," mangurated on Tuesday last, and which were is not prominence, then representative bodies brought to so successful a conclusion last still have to be taught how to honor a man evening? No! none whatever. On the con- and make his name prominent in their proceedings. Our contemporary puts it rather ing, proves the wisdom of the Church in thus and to the disgrace of the gallows, we conbeen raised and strengthened immeasurably awkwardly when it says, that although the dynamiters took almost no part in the procondings, and received little attention or consideration, they attempted to act as irreconciportant assemb age recognized the immensity lables. The fact of the matter is that they never attempted to act, and there was no occasion to "easily or quickly suppress them." licism, but a staunch Protestant and serve the cause in whose behalf they had Then the Witness is displeased and finds an ardent advocate of the public some 700 representatives, was the grandest been convened. The vastness of the interests fault with the Convention because it did not school system; yet his report on the tribute that has yet been placed on record to that were at stake was thoroughly appreciat. | condemn the methods of the dynamiters. | origin of the social evil was a more sweeping | the executive and legislative abilities of the ed, as the dispassionate discussion of the But why should the Convention be called condemnation of the public school system | Irish people. The assertion that moderation policy of the Convention and the subordins. | upon to condemn or disapprove of a course of tion to the influence of wise counsels fully action with which it had nothing to do? demonstrated. In every department of human Denamite was none of its inneral, and it effort, whether physical, moral, or intellec. | properly left to the British Government the tual, the Irish people have given abundant right of looking after the real outrages and proof, if not of their superiority, at least of the houses laid to the doors of the dynatheir fitness to compete with any other peo- miters. It ought to suffice to know that ple in the field of progress and of civilization. the use of dynamite has been neither counnumber of efficials and employees on the line and England's folly and wickedness in de selled or sanctioned by the National League was almost unlimited. The object of having priving such a people of the right of or its leaders. In alluding to the indictment free speech and peaceful agitation, as means drawn up against the English Government whereby to remedy political grievances, in Ireland in the first resolution, the Witness says it is "strong enough to please the most demned. In fact, that one of the races which extreme member of the dynamite or assassihave greatly contributed to the creation of nation societies." Our contemporary could the military, political and even industrial not, however, charge that it was false or exaggerated, but complained that to hold its great councils in a foreign land | everything is said that can be ernment's hands some three hundred em. is a spectacle that must be accepted as said of ancient misrale and nothing of an unequivocal indication and proof of Eng- medern reform." And where is the modern reform? Surely the writer cannot have his judgment so completely west as to apply tion. One of the employees brought a suit as the chosen home of political freedom. the title of "modern reform" to the coercion to fulfil their mission as wives and mothers. against the company for damages resulting She has subjected the Irlah people for cen- bills, the crimes acts, the imprisoning of The small number of children in native

and all this within the past three years. To talk of "reform" in face of this misrule and oppression, is to add insult to outrage. England has forfeited all moral right to rule over | nounced. Ireland, not only by seven centuries of oruel and infamous misgovernment, but by its civilized oppression of the present day.

La verite choque is an old French saying, hostile to the Irish cause subjected to sensations of displeasure and uneasiness when very hard truths are brought home to them, such as the following, which were solemnly pro-House when he described how English wondered at that Irishmen should rise to claimed by the Convention: -"There is demand the right of governing themselves in no form of cruelty known to the their own way, And this national demand is lower savage, which it has not practo be worked out on a system of uniform tised on the Irish people in the name to reduce ther numbers; there is no species. of destructive attack, however insidious or whether directed against life or matter, in any portion of the globe, for which its:barbarities in Ireland have not turnished an example; there is no form of retaliation to which despair and madness may resort for which English orusity in Ireland is not exclusively responsible."

THE DECAY OF THE HOME LIFE IN AMERICA."

The above subject is receiving a considerable

share of public attention among our Republican neighbors on the other side of the line. This greatest of evils which can befall a nation, is mainly attribute to the system of public schools and the training which the youth of the country receive therein. The school boy feels that no "marm" or master has any right to punish him-no matter what he does; the spirit of the times is in sympathy with the boy, and hence we see School Boards passing laws to abolish all physical punishment. School boys who feel aggrieved, or have a grudge against their teachers, carry their revolvers into the school room, and in some instances have fired at their teachers. Public school houses in some States have become the avowed medium of circulating immodest and immoral books, not only in the neighborhood, but among their own scholars. The Hon. C. L. Merrian made the following remarkable statement a few years ago in the House of Representatives. " More than 15,000 letters were seized from the dealers and publishers in New York city, letters written by pupils of both sexes throughout the land ordering obscene literature. Among the seizures made in New York are found twenty orders coming from the librarian of a public achool in one of our proudest Western cities," and the hon. speaker concluded that the pride of the people in their schools might well be humbled over these dreadful facts. A vulgar and demoralized press, aptly denominated by the late Horace Greely "Pictorial Blackguards," pour forth from day to day and from week to week their poliuted effusions until the hearts of honest men sicken and their instincts revolt against the systematic pollution of the rising | The theme of Ireland's position and prospects generation. By public and private individuals, by the pulpit and the press, by the present moment the even of the world responsible for the major part of these abom- and which is, in every sense of the word, the good fortune of knowing him; ous of promoting the best interests of society, and Syndicate organ, after falsely stating "the children of Christ with those of Beiial"

wrong, inculcating respect to parents and obe-

dience to legitimate authority. He was a man of learning and science; he was neither a Catholic, nor a friend of Cathorepute throughout the city of Boston, intersurrounded them in the public schools. * * *

the highest degree of perfection, be so rotten, we leave it to the imagination of our readers to conceive what it must be in the other cities and States of the Union. The attention of even Protestant clerge-

men has, for some time past, been directed to one of the outcomes of American school training-the unwillingness of American women American families (where children scarcely escape into existence) and the large and ever the plaintiff a month's salary, on the ground tried in vain, for the Emerald Isle people, or their expatriation, the right of whelming proof of the decline of the home

lectures delivered during last Lent by Dr. Dix, of New York, the sins of American social life are fearlessly exposed and scathingly de-

Were it not for the salutary, conservative

and purifying influence of the Catholic

Church in the United States, American So-

ciety would fall to pieces almost as rapidly as and it is not surprising to find those who are | did the social fabric of the old Roman Em. pire in the days of its luxury and corruption. Nor can any one who has studied the development of American institutions hesitate to believe that the godless school system is one of the most potent factors in the production of these mischievous results. The deteriorating influence of this system tells most upon the lives and actions the Irish people that would be sufficient. It of the highest civilization; there is no de. of the young girls, and, subsequently, vice of fiendish ingenuity it has not adopted through them in the nascent population. With a noble and virtuous womanhood, you will have a noble and virtuous manhood. violent, ancient or modern, rude or scientific, | The girl of to day is the mother of to morrow. The mother is the child's natural teacherits first, best and most efficient instructor for good or evil. In her eyes, in her movements, in her looks and on her lips she holds the power which sways and governs the future-Woman's influence in the world is paramount -supreme. The biography of the world's great and good men shows that they inherited their goodness and greatness chiefly from their mothers. Instinctively wise was the reply given by Madame de Stael to the French King, who asked her how he would best improve the condition of the nation. "Educate carefully" said she "those who are to become the mothers of the French people." Hence, above all things, the importance of a thorough religious training for the girls of a country. Thanks to our excellent system of religious education in Canada, to our convents and convent schools, these deplorable evils have not yet had an existence amongst us; and we hope the day is far distant when we shall have to chronicle the advent of even the least of them. Nevertheless we, as a people, are yearly and daily being brought into closer contact with our Republican neighbors, socially, politically and commercially, and it behooves us to exercise a greater vigilance and supervision than ever over the education and training of our children, both in the home circle and in the school room. Happily for us we have no State schools or lay schools, properly so called where God is completely ignored; all our schools are under the immediate control of the clergy, and in this lies the greatest hope of our safety from the dangers which now threaten the nomes of our Republican neighbors. May this desirable state of things long continue; may divorce courts never take root in our soil, and may we never have to bewail

THE IRISH NATIONAL CONVENTION.

the "decline of the home life" in Canada.

The Irish question to day commands at home and abroad a larger share of public attention than is accorded to any other topic. is on every tongue and on every pen. And at

vention, sneeringly remarks that it "seems absurd for a lot of men to meet in the United Hence it is that, though taxed for the States for the purpose of regulating the maintenance of the State schools, she has affairs of Ireland, a country that, no doubt, time and establish parochial schools of her | doubt, be absurd, if Ireland were silowed actions of the day, imbuing the minds of governed according to the slightest the children with just ideas of right and notions of justice, freedom and equality. But the contrary being the case, the people being subjected by law to the The burden of the social evils, under which | "pinch of starvation," to the cruel hardships the United States is to-day groaning and labor- of expatriation, to the sufferings of prison caring for the education of its youth. A few sider that the task imposed upon themselves years ago the late Prof. Agassiz, of Harvard by the assembled representatives of the University, was employed to investigate the exiled race was one which not only origin, extent and effects of the eccial evil. patriotism but humanity would demand and extol, and which, nothing but haired or D. Flynn. Honorary Committee-H. W. malice could inspire to condemn or snear at. McKay, Jr., J. J. McKan, C. Dufronse, J. The Convention of yesterday, composed of than any that had, till then, issued from a could not be a distinctive virtue of the Oatholic pen. He visited the houses of ill. Calts, was given the lie direct by the admirable union, harmony, effectiveviewed the unfortunates, and elicited from ness and despatch which characterized the them facts which caused him considerable transaction of an immense amount of busisurprise. He said, "a large number ness. We have often been told in the past of the unfortunate women and girls that the curse of the Irish race was the divistraced their fall to the influences which ion of its people; if such was true, it is true no longer for the curse of the enemy is Obscene books and pictures are passed the union of the Irish people. There may through the schools for both sexes and the be a difference of opinion in regard to degrowing depravity has become chronic., | tails, but every word spoken, every pulsation Now, if the public school system of Boston of the heart, every glance of the eye is towhere it had so many advantages of reaching | wards the one grand object, the national ameliotation of Ireland and her propie. A perusal of the condensed report of the doings at the Convention is sufficient to impress upon the intelligent and fair minded that I Irishmen were left untrammelled, they would conduct public affairs quite as creditably as the English or as any other nationality which exercises the right of constitutional government. There was more executive business transacted and more legislative measures enacted, and more views and speeches expressed and delivered, and more motions put, lost, and dered condemning the railway company to pay hand of martial law has been tried, but and children, the enforced starvation of the increasing number of divorces are over- carried, and more resolutions adopted during the one day's session of this Irish National

the light of day in 'a month's session of legislature on this or any other continent. And we are told that Irishmen are incapable of self-government!

It follows, therefore, that England, in d nying Home Bule to Ireland because of its alleged unfitness for self-government, slanders the Irish people and discredits its claim to fair play and constitutional liberty. England has tried her hand long enough, at governing Ireland and has satisfied nobody. She would remedy the situation wonderfully if she would but give Irishmen the right of governing themselves their own way. It might not be exactly the way England would like, but if it satisfied is to be hoped that one of the results of C the Convention will be to impress upon the British Government not only the desirability, but the advisability and even necessity of acquiescing in the project of self-government which would tend to the consolidation of the Empire and to the creation of peace and friendship between the two countries.

NEWS AGENTS.

The following gentlamen have kindly consented to act as agents, in their respective districts, for Ine Post and TRUE WITHESS. and are authorized by us to collect subscriptions and earol subscribers :- E. E. Talli. nan, Merickville, Ont.; John Kavanagh, Old Brockway, Mich. ; John Powers, Middletown Springs, Vt. ; Patrick Gutherie, Newmark. Ont.; Mr. E. Mahiot, Chambly Centon, Que.

> NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL. (FROM OUR SPECIAL COBRESPONDENT.)

OTTAWA, April 26 The debate on the King's Co. (P.E I.) election case came off last night, and the division arising from it was as might have been, and was undoubtedly anticipated. Yet it was not a straight party vote, Mesers. Girouard (Jacques Cartier) and Patterson (Essex), Conservatives, voting in the minority. Mr. Macmaster, member for Glengarry, delivered his maiden speech and a brilliant one it wasclear, caim, logical, bristling with unanswerable legel points, and, from a party standpoint, a decided success. After this Mr. Macmaster will take rank, after the Hon. Sir Charles Tupper and the Hon. Mr. Blake, as the best speaker of the Commons.

Mr. R. S. White has received a beautifully illuminated address from his friends in Brome County, congratulating him on his marriage. The next thing we shall hear of from Brome is that the electors will request him to stand for the county. They might do worse.

The chief business of Mr. Hawkins of late seems to be to go over all the newspapers in the Parliamentary reading room, to find out what they say of him. The London Advertiser has something every day about what it calls the hon, member for "Jim Stevens,"

BESOLUTIONS OF CONDOLENCE.

At a meeting of the American students of Mount Boyal College, held April 19, 1883, the following resolutions of sympathy and condolence were adopted through a committee appointed for the purpose. Whereas, it has pleased Almighty God in His infinite wisdom to call unto himself in the morning of his existence, our former gifted schoolmate and highly esteemed friend, Mr. Jerome J. Byan, of Peacedale, R. I., who during his sojourn in our midst edified all by his pure and exemplary life, and won for himself by his there were turbulence and talk of "blowing jurists and philanthropists has the public are directed towards Philadelphia, where the upright, honorable conduct and genial man-

Therefore, while we bow in humble and Christian obedience to the will of our Heavenly Father, be it

Resolved-That whilst we deeply lament the early demise of one who had cherished the pious hope of spending his life in the service of his Crestor in the vineyard of the Lord, yet we cannot but find consoletion in the conviction that one so good and true will ere long particle of that joy that awaits the elect in the beevenly kingdom.

Resolved .- That we extend to the bereaved relatives of our departed schoolmate our heartfelt sympathy for their irreparable loss of a devoted son and loving brother, and we earnestly pray that God may give them strength to bear their burden of sorrow with true christian fortitude and resignation.

Resolved .- That we wear a badge of mourning during one mouth, as a token of respect to the memory of the deceased. Resolved .- That the Agnst Sacrifice of the Mass be offered up at an early day for the

repose of his soul, and that we all communicatae at said Mass in the same intention. Resolved -That printed copies of these resolutions be forwarded to his relatives and inserted in the Providence Visitor, the Conn. Catholic and the Montreal Posr.

Committee on resolutions-T. E McCaffery Chairman; Jas. H. McCaffery, M. T Cassidy, O. E. Goodrich, D. O. Murphy, C. X. Wels, Farrell, H. McAvoy, H. Gauchter, J. J. Haughton, Thomas Brophy, George B. Mealey.

CATHOLIC NEWS.

An interesting religious ceremony took place at the Uranline Convent, Quebec yesterday morning, April 30th, when Miss Elec-nore Lemoine, daughter of Mr. Darley Lemoine, of the Crown Lands Department, took the white veil and Miss Lindeay, of Green Island, pronounced her final vows and assumed

ST. FINNAN'S, ALEXANDRIA, ONT. This new church, which is to be built on the site of the present church (to be removed) will be erected from the design approved by the Rist of the present church (to be removed) will be erected from the design approved by the Rist Rev. Dr. Cleary, Bishop of Kingston, consists of central lower, belify and spire, having a total height of 155 feet. Nave, aisles, transepts and senctuary with two sacristles; principal entrance through tower and two side entrances to nisles; the transepts also are provided with entrance doorways. The Tudor style of architecture has been adopted; the ornamentation chiefly displayed on the front, tower and spire. Exterior walls, buttresses, pillars, clear storey walls, arches, etc., constructed of stone procurable from quarries in the vicinity. External measurement of the church will be 147 feet by 64 feet, at transepts 24 feet wide, with nave 60 feet high. The seating capacity of the church is exipacted to accommodate 1,3:0 persons, additional sittings in nave, and standing room counted in, the church will have room for 1,700 persons, According to the arrangement of the church floor plan (transepts being of ottagonal form), the three Aliars will be in view from each pew, the Communion rails being continuous, crossing nave and transepts. The gallery is of curved formation from side to side, will contain the choir, organ, etc., and pews in front and sides; from gallery is lower entrance to stairs and being, indeed and secured before the ensuing winter. The architect, Mr. Wm. H. Hodson, of this city, states the entire work, with due diligence, can be completed for Christmas of next year This new church, which is to be built on the site of the present church (to be removed) will

PAPERS ON REASON, AND FAITH.

(Contributed to THE TRUE WITNESS.) Thus far, we have taken a general glance at the outlines of the various rules of faith which have been professed in the name of. Christianity since the world has been blessed by its presence. We have seen that outside the Catholic rule, all the others are founded on private inspiration and private judgment. It now remains for us to examine in detail the different forms, and compare them with the true rule of faith, that we may ascertain whether they constitute the rule which God gave to mankind that all might know and believe what He has taught.

The rule of private inspiration, as we have stready seen, began with Montonism in the third ce tury. At times it disappeared, according as its votaries obanged in their systems of belief, and again it revived whenever some new heresy supplanted a former ore or took its place. It acted a most conspicuous part in the Protestant Beformation, for which it was at one time the exclusive light and Its adherents at present are comenide. paratively few. They are principally methodists, Quakers, Pletists, Sweedenborgians, some Anabaptists with a small number of other sects. It is not difficult to prove hard to understand that this is at once arbitrary, deceitful. and well calculated to entail, at least in practice, the most pernicious consequences for religion and morality. That the rule of private inspiration is an arbitrary rule no one can street, previous to the opening of the exerdeny, since it is simply an affirmation on the part of its adherents, without any proof or reason whatever to sustain it, and according to the well known maxim, "what is gratuitously asserted may be gratultously denied," we make the application in the present instance. It is needles: to say that such a rule can-

not be the genuine rule of faith, since its adherents have not proved and cannot prove from any divine source that private inspiration is the rule of divine faith. Bellerman and many other apologists of the Catholic Church, have examined all the texts of Sacred Scripture that the leaders of this principal have cited in its defence, and among all those texts not one single text is found to prove either directly or indirectly that private inspiration is the medium by which God communicates to each individual the dogmatic sense of the Sacred Scriptures, and tocreby constitutes each one supreme judge of the rule of faith. It would be too long, and in my opinion unnecessary, to examine here all the texts that Protestants have quoted in favor of this rule. If there are at y that wish to have the matter fully discussed they may apply to me and I will give them full satisfaction, showing them that the texts which the votaries of the principal of private inspiration have adduced in its favor bear not the slightest relation to the so called truth, more properly assertion, that they wish to establish. On the contrary, they prove the workings of God's providence in the government of all things. They show forth the power of God's grace over the human heart. They warn the just against the danger of teacher besides. false teachers. They show the superior light with which divine grace illumines just souls to enable them to attain this important surject without being able to to a greater degree of perfection agree, the priest has been called in to settle and sanctity none of which can be called private inspiration, and if any of the above truths could be called private inspiration, then might it be said, that the texts of Biblical proof given by Protestants are good. be better seen in the light of contradiction, also all Protestants who adhear to it interpret those texts of the Sacred Scriptures, which Ghost. Hence the adherents of the rule of musical circles of America. private inspiration have not proved that such But it is among the medium priced, and is the rule of faith that God gave to mankind, what is called the "better class" of planes the of a system that sent you into exile-sent lone shows that they can nave prove it to be the genuine rule of faith. The cularly if the would-be purchaser is "very nature or form of a being that does not exist | smart" and is "going to look round before he cannot be proved. And supposing for a mo- buys." In this case the first piano store he ment that private inspiration could be proved by Sacred Scripture to be the gonuine rule of having made up his mind to "go all round," faith, what proof have we for the existence no instrument or inducements you can offer of this private inspiration? Its adherents will tempt him to deal with you, but he will can give no other proof than the persons own take a catalogue and off he starts to the next, words, and their incredulity they have never been able to give any other, and can any real upon here with a little more attention, exsomeble person suppose for a moment, that amines them more closely, prices them caremen are gratified in citing the Sacred Scrip. fully, and is about making an offer,-when he tures in proof of a rule which entails such grave | remembers there are a few more places to call obligations, and which has no other proof for at, and, with a promise that he will return, its existence than that which they presume to is off again. The next place he calls, the give, or the individual authority of those who | dealer, who is very likely to be just as smart say the least, it would be un act of blind which by this time he is accumulating, temerity to believe the existence of such in- "knows his name," and note accordsacred text to su-tain it. have not and cannot prove from any divine source that private inspiration is the genuine and daughter to see it, and so, having careinspiration is an arbitrary rule, and consequently obnoxious to divine faith.

In the second place the rule of private inspiration is most deceptive. Experience proves that man's psycological organization renders him subject to most singular and fatal illusions. He may, in good faith, be firmly convinced that he is favored by immediate communications from God, which may be a sentiment purely subjective. And if he the cause of the frequent and various errors far superior in every way to all other human beings, they believe themselves, in a measure, deified. They become utterly untractable, fit cheap instrument, which the musical memsubjects for the madhouse, where many of their bers of the family will never appreciate. kind ended their life. They conceive a horror and a hatred for those who presome to contradict them or show them mind, if possible, what plane you want bethe deplorable illusion to which they pander, while, on the other hand, they become fascinated with those who flatter them with being the privileged beings to whom it is given to have immediate communication with God. They are consequently an easy prey ic' those who wish to take advantage of their sad condition to deceive of the present day, cannot be bought them, while they out off all possible access from those who would give them the light of at this price pays the least profit touth. Hence such a rule from the decentive troth. Hence, such a rulé from its deceptive of any, for, as a rule, dealers make far character is well calculated to lead its ad less profit on the high class planes than on herents to destruction, and consequently can on those of inferior grade. You should get not be the genuine rule of faith.

word. They commit most extravagant absurdlies in the name of divine faith, leaving no the respectability of the family.

ecssible means of making them sensible of their sad condition. In this matter conviction with them is often the offspring of pession and folly, which must necessarily be subversive of order, plety and morality. As for those who adopt this rule through pure malice, there is no telling what evil they are capable of bringing upon the nation in which they live.

PHILALETES. (To be Continued.)

LOCAL NEWS

-The members of the Montreal Lacrosse Olub held their first practice for the season yesterday.

-Mr. J. D. L. Ambrose has been an pointed Appraiser of Customs for drugs and chemicals.

-The following are the newly elected officers of the Ship Laborer's Union for the ensuing year :- President. Mr. P. Walsh : 1st Vice-President, Mr. Jao. Phelan; 2nd Viceresident, Mr. M. Walah ; Treasurer, Mr. J. O'Brien; Secretary, Mr. Robert Rey.

-For the week ending April 28th, there were one hundred interments in the Catholic Cometery. There were four deaths from dyphtheris, two from erysipelas, one from typhoid fever, and two from croup.

-A special service was held at 7 o'clock last night in the Bonsecours Church, St Paul shall tell our tale. As you are already cises of the Month of May. His Lordship the Bishop presided at the ceremony.

FOR THE EDITOR. Please place this notice in the most conspicuous place in your paper. It contains solid, truth solid comfort, and as such most

aluable to every subscriber. To the READER. - This request has been made for your benefit. Humsnity is one conglomeration of pain and suffering, and with a view of relieving one of the most common ailments flesh is heir to we make request as above. Are you suffering from corns? Nearly every person can say yes. The thing for you to do is to buy a bottle of Putnam's Painless Corn Extractor "the great corn cure." Safe, sure, painless. Tals great remedy never fails. N. C. Polson & Co.: Kingston, prop's.

CATARBH.

OATARBH .-- A new treatment whereby a permanent cure is effected in from one to three applications. Particulars and Treatise free on ocipt of price. A. H. DIXON & SON, 305 King street west, Toronto, Canada.

HOW TO CHOOSE A PIANO.

Next to choosing a wife the most difficult thing in life is the choice of a piano. In the former case, as a rule, a man has only to please himself, while in the latter case he has to consult the teste and probably combat the prejudices of the whole family, and the music

The writer has known more than one instance where, after wrangling over a year on the difficulty by naming the piano.

If the family should happen to be wealthy, and one or more of them musically inclined, the merits of the Weber and the Steinway will be discussed pro and con. Generally, However, the fallacy of this rule may perhaps however, the musical members of the family carry the day, in which case Weber is pretty from the fact that not only rationalists, but sure to go in, for no other plane of our time has so great a hold on the musical ear ashis. In fact, since Steinway began to sell German they cite as a proof of private inspiration in a planes, wholly or "partially" made in manner so as to exclude all pretentions to Hamburg, he has lost ground, and Weber is immediate communication with the Holy today, the leading plane of the high toned

difficulty of selection is found, partienters has no chance whatever; in fact. plano dealer. He hears the plano played give themselves for inspired beings? To as he is, having got his eye on the catalogues, spiration on the strength of such evidence, ingly. He calls his attention to a fine while it would be blaschemy to revoke the looking case, containing a very cheap plane, Therefore, they and surprises him by quoting a low price. He would buy this, but he wants his wife rule of faith, and hence the rule of private fully marked this catalogue, he starts for the next house, and so on to the next, until, wearied with his rounds, he returns home with six or seven catalogues, each containing a dozen or more styles of piacos, from which to make the selection at home in peace. Peace! Why, the man will never know peace more until he buys a plano. The family can't agree upon any particular maker The girls want a "Weber;" the boys think they should patronize home manufacture and has no infellible tribunal to decide for him | buy a "Williams;" the mother offers a comprowhether the present phenomenon is mise by selecting a "Vose," and so it goes the effect of divine inspiration, or of on, until the mother and daughters agree a live'y imagination, he will inevit- to go down town and examine the planes ably become the victim of illusion for themselves—and so they go the rounds. Tae history of the human race is replete with But this time the dealers are too smart facts of this kind, from which it is easy to see | for the ladies. In every place the name and residence is obtained they also go home to reinto which men have failen. The leading port what they have seen. Next day a dozen characteristics of those subject to this mania agents calls, each having "the best" plano. are indomitable pride, arrogance and presump-tion, which blind them to reason so much the family is called upon, besieged, bored, that they are firmly convinced that they are until finally the agent possessing the most persistence and plausibility succeeds in obtaining a good price for a comparatively

Now, to avoid these troubles in the purchase of a piano, you should make up your fore starting out to buy. There are a dozen or more good reliable makers whose planes who can be had at from \$300 to \$400 each, and some half-dozen other makers whose instruments will cost from \$25 to \$50 more. But a genuine New York Weber which is admitted by all to be the finest plane the best instrument your means can afford Again, in practice, the rule of private inand consult as few persons about its purchase tobacco will pay very much less for "the
approximation is most detriments to faith and as possible. If the reputation or prestige weed" than formerly, which some will no morals; for when its adherents believe in of a plano is going down, don't touch itgood faith that they are endowed with a every year will send it lower; and rememsupernatural light by which they are enabled per—that the possession of a plano made by ber—that the possession of a plano made by ture here is to-day eight cents per 10 less than Blandford Station, Oxford, N. R., Out is an acknowledged first class manufacturer formely, and the duty on domestic cigars is consolidate, Scikirk, M.; Ouldaff, Dorohester, Scikirk, M.; Ouldaff, Oul to understand the true sense of God's revealed an soknowledged first class manufacturer

The same of the sa

COERCION RULE IN IRELAND.

Appeal from Galway County to the Exiles of Erin in England, America, Canada, Australia, and Elsewhert—To All who have Sympathy with Suffering and Hate Tyranny.

Let cowards sneer and tyrants frown,
Oh! little do we care;
A felon's cap's the noblest crown
An I rish head can wear;
And though they sleep in dungeons deep,
Or flee outlawed and hanned,
We love them yet; we can't forget
The felons of our land.

LCUGHREA, Co. Galway, Ireland,) April 9th, '83. FELLOW-COUNTEYMEN,-With feelings akin

forced to leave this police and military ridden land-this land, whose sons and daughters are at this very moment at the mercy of police rule-detective Government-at the mercy of those whose laws prevent us describing their actions. With a faith unshaken and a confidence unbroken we appeal to you-not in vain we are as certain as we are of our existence-to you, who have in the past trying years aided those in the "gap" at home with a generosity and devotion to principle, comtry and kind which even your greatest enemies must admit is the most sublime ever recorded in the annals of history. Without any further preface we aware, many respectable and trustworthy men have been cast into prison on the vaguest pretexts, on the alleged concected stories of those wretches whom the very law of England—the "law" which relies on them—drclares "Intamous," the wretches who earn the wages of degradation and infamy by casting their fellow-countrymen into prison in order that they may reap the reward of their dcgradation. Let us say, at the outset, we wish to see the guilty punished—the guilty in every rank-but we do also wish the innocent should not suffer, should not suffer through our neglect; and it is because we wish this we appeal to the generosity of those who have ever stood by our courtry in its darkest hour, these exliss of ours who have been banished from their hearths and homes, their kith and kin by ruthless means. Within the past lew months many have been arrested from this county-flung into prison calls, there detained week after week on the old hackneyed plea: "More evidence! more evidence! if we get time"-time to punish the victims, then try them afterwards! These remands entell enormous legal expense since it is essential to have the assistance of legal advice af those star-chembered investigations. Sadder still is it to have to admit that those prisoners have to subsist on coarse prison diet -- diet unfit for human beinga-have to sub ist on it because their friends are unable to prooure food (which the prison rules allow untried prisoners) consequent on the losses they have sustained through the arrest of their friends and the heavy expense connected with same. These men, fellow-countrymen, have to associate with the robber and highwayman, have to spend twenty-two hours out of the twenty-four daily in the little cells or holes five feet by six! Practical experience enables us to say that worse, than the loss of friends, worse than any loss which the prisoner's could sustain, is the terrible annoyauce and indignities of prison discipline-a discipline which is unquestionably a slow death process. We do not wish to harrow your feelings with any description of the treatment which these men are subjected to: but with pain, bordering on humiliation, we have to tell you our countrymen at home, through causes over which they have no cortroi-periodical famines, landlord extortions, &c., &c.-ae unable to aid us. On you alone we must depend. If sufficient funds are not forthcoming, these men-your own flesh and blood—the victima many of your loving fathers and mothers to unconsecrated graves-left the weary bones of many others to bleach 'neath African and Australian skies-must suffer, must, perhaps, ascend the bloody scaffold or the hulk of the convict ship, though innocent, perhaps, of the crimes of which packed juries, &c., found them gullty, consequent on not being ably defended. We shall make no reference to the

and kind. Far dearer the grave or the prison Illum'd by one patriot's name, Than the trophies of all who have risen On liberty's ruin to fame.

position of our country at the present. You

know she is bound hand and toot; her most

cherished and beloved in prison-s place any

of us may find ourselves any moment under

an elastic, despotic law! It is in the interest

of these men-the interests of the cause for

watch your fathers died-when led to the

dreing of the streets of Dubliu, and English

and Irish scaffolds with innocent blood-we

confidently appeal to you-appeal on behalf

of those whose only crime is love of country

In the name of the men in British dungeons -in the name of all that is dear and sacred to the extle's Irish heart—we ask you to send us aid promptly to enable us to secure fair trials for those in the Saxon's grip. With hope and confidence, we remain, fellowcountymen,

Your obedient servants, WILLIAM FLYNN, T.O. JOHN SWEENY. . THOMAS CUNNINGHAM. N. J. BARRETT.

MICHAEL GLESNON, Treasurer. P.S.—Subscriptions to be made payable and sent to he Treasurer, Michael Glennon, Kil-chreest, Loughrea. Galwaymen and others wishing to subscribe may send subscriptions to the editors of the Tuam News, Tuam, and Western News, Ballinasloe, County Galway. All contributions will be duly acknowledged all contributions will be duly acknowledged in the Dublin and local Press, also in frish American National Journals. We trust all American Journals, having sympathy with suffering but with with copy this address. Had we then the live addresses we should send each a

An Eldar mas cramped with an ache, St. Jacobs Old did the pain slake; He was so highly pleased, That again he was greased, And took a lot home to balt Lake.

A soldier on guard at Fort Wayne, Was suddenly stricken with pain, He thought he was gone. But when he rubbed on St. Jacobs Oll, was all right again.

THE TARIFF CHANGES.

Today came into force many of the items of the revised tariff. The changes greatly affect the tobacco trade, and it is thought will prove highly beneficial to the tobacco manufacturing industry, which has its headquarters for Canada in Montreal. Consumers of weed" than formerly, which some will no doubt think is not an unmixed blessing. The duty on all tobaccos imported for manulacture here is to-day eight cents per lb less than

Bilionsness and Bilions Patients. Pertaining to Bile, Bilious Symptoms, Bili-

ous Temperaments. THE REMEDY.

The Bilious, is a disorder of the human system. A technical definition of the term is this: " partaining to the bile; disordered in respect to the bile; as, bilious patients depending on an excess of bile; as, biliou temperament; bilious symptoms."

The word bile, when employed in the sense in which it is to be understood in this article. signifies, according to the Dictionaries. " s yellow, greenish, bitter, viscid, nauseous fluid secreted by the liver." "Any derangement of the bile at once manifests itself in great to shame we are reluctantly forced to appeal bodily discomfort, in loss of appetite, and in despondency," recently remarked an author to you-to our exiled race, who have been of a valuable treatise upon the subject.

The same writer further adds .: "Some of the following symptoms are usually prominent: Pain in the right side, which is very sensitive to pressure. The pain will sometimes appear to be located under the shoulds: blade. There is also irregular appetite, flatulence, a sense of fuliness in the region of the stomsch, and, sconer or later, the skin and whites of the eyes become yellow, the stools clay-colored and the urine yellow, depositing a copious sediment." The balance of the to familiar train of ills needs no further mention here. The bilious is, as will be seen, is an affilotion of great magnitude, and of varied forms of direct and indirect appearance. The disease is no respecter of persons or localities Its deadly and implacable enemy is found in

KIDNEY-WORT. It acts on the liver and kidneys at the same time, and by its mild but efficient cathartic effects moves the bowels freely. The morbid poisons that have been the cause of all this disease and suffering will be thrown off; new life will be infused into every organ, and nature, thus sided, will soon restore the

patient to health. Physicians of repute and standing, men who are honored for their probity, and respected and trusted for their scientific attainments, are using Kidney-Wort in their practice regularly. No stronger evidence of the worth of the remedy would seem to be necessary. Such endorsements are few and far between. We had almost said that they were without precedent in the history of a proprietary remedy. Be that as it may, bowever, the fact remains established that Kidney. Work is a matchless remedy, and one that needs only to be tested to demonstrate its rare merit as a healer of most of the common maladies of the human family.

DR. PHILIP C. BALLOU lives in Monston, Vt. Under date of April 20th, 1882, the doctor wrote to the proprietors of Kidney-Wort, and said among other things : "Nearly a year ago I wrote you about the success I had had in the use of Kidney-Wort in my practice. The past year I have used it more than ever, and with the best results. It terrible case of bloated kidney disorder. I yields to it, and in rheumatic affections I have female disorders it is equally successful.

have also treated many other diseases successfully with it. Constipation, in all its forme, known it to give almost immediate relief. In Take it all in all, it is the most wonderful medicine I have ever used." Dr. Ballou does Vt., says: "Kidney-Wort does all that is of Sun Hill, Washington Co., Georgia, saye, in a nutshell: " Kidney-Wort cured my wife when my own and other physiciaus' prescriptions only palliated her troubles."

MUSIC OF THE BELLS SUCCESSFUL TEST OF THE EPLENDID CHIMES TO

BE PLACED IN ST. VINCENT'S CHURCH. The announcement that the splendid chimes of feurteen bells just cast by Mesars. Henry McShane & Co., for St. Vincent's Catholic e, would be tested this n ing attracted a large number of persons to the foundry on North street.

Professor James Mellon was in charge of the test, and under his ekilful manipulation the following programme was presented: "Jesus, the Lord of Glory," "Tis the Month of Our Mother," "Star Spangled Banner,"
"Yankee Doodle," "Maryland, My Maryland,"
"Suwanee River," "Swiss Boy," "Sweet Hour
of Prayer," "Bonnie Doon," "Auld Lang Syne," " Marriage Belis," "To Deum."

The test was aminently successful, and as the bells pealed forth the above well-known tunes the applause was most enthusiastic, the ladies particularly clapping their hands in delight. The chime, as above stated, is com posed of fourteen bells, ranging from 3100 nounds in weight to 200 pounds, the aggregate weight being 13,500 pounds and the cost \$5,500.

Owing to the large number of bells and their perfect accord an unlimited selection of tunes can be played. The chimes will be placed in position at St. Vincent's during the coming week and will be blessed with imposing ceremontes on Punday, 29th instant, by Archbishop Gibbons and Bishop Chatard, assisted by a large number of the clergy. The ceremonial will be of an unusually interesting and elaborate character.

Messrs. McShane to-day received an order for a very large bell for an Episcopal church at Elmira, N.Y., only a few miles from the Trov foundries.

TEACHERS WANTED to subscribe for our PUBLIC SCHOOL JOURNAL, only \$1.00 a year. Our TEACHERS' AGENCY is the largest in the United States. Graduates and teacher desiring new or improved positions anywhere, should at once send for our circular, enclosing stamp for postage Address, F. E. WILSON & Co., 357 Central Avenue, Cincinnati, Ohio.

THE "CANADA GAZETTE." APPOINTMENTS AND NOTICES-INLAND REVENUE RETURNS-POSTAL CHANGES-MILITIA CERTI-

FICATES.

26 8 eow

OTTAWA, April 28 -The Canada Gazette today contains the following appointments:-His Hon, Edgar Dewdney, Lieutenant Governor of the Northwest Territories, Hugh Richardson, of Battleford, Saskatchewan, and

James Farquharson McLsod, C.M.G., of Fort McLeod, to be commissioners to act judicially in extradition .matters within the Northwest Territories.

A Government notice licensing the Norwich and London Accident Insurance Companies is published. An order in council has been issued respect-

ing the Customs regulations and also respect-ing the St. John, N.B., pioltage rules. The assignees of the Mechanics' Bank of Montreal have called a meeting, and the Consolidated Bank has given notice of a further

The following new post offices were established on the lat inst. :- Antrim (re-onened). Halifax, N.S.; Beauce Junction, Beauce Que.; Blair-Hampton, Victoria, N.B., Ont. Blandford Station, Oxford, N. B., Ont.

Lincoln, Ont. ; Lower River Hebert, Cumberland, N.S.; Moline, Marquette, Man.; Port Howe, Cumberland, N.S.; Munroe's Bridge, Inverness, N.S.; St. Joseph de Lepage, Bimouski, Que.; Sheppardville, Selkirk, Man.; Sudbury, Algoma, Ont.; Veuve River, Algems, Oat. The following offices were closed :- Barclay, Victoria, S.R., Ont. ; Freiburg, Waterloo, N.B., Ont.; Glidden, Comp ton, Que.; Grand Joggin, Digby, N.S.; Grand Valley Marquette, Man.; Leckle, Lambton, Ont., Mortonville, Hants, N.S.; Ridgeville, Provencher, Man. Names changed :- Petil

Passage, Digby, N.S., to Tiverton. The following certificates have been grant ed at the Royal Schools of Gunnery :-Quebec-First-class short course certificates to 2nd Lieutenant Thomas O. Critchley, Richmond Field Battery, and 2nd Lieutenant D. W. Morgan, No. 3 Battery, Quebec Gar-

rison Artillery.
Third-class short course certificates-Sergeant-Major W. Johnston, No. 7 Battery New Brunswick Brigade Garrison Artillery

Bombadler A. Laldlaw, "A" Battery, B.S.G. Fourth class short cours certificates Bombadier H. Lewin, Woodstock Field Battery; Gunner J. Fitzpatrick, No. 7 Battery New Brunswick Brigade Garrison Artillery Gunner W. Stewart, No. 7 Battery, New Brunswick Brigade Garrison Artillery.

3rd Battalion Victoria Rifles of Canada— To by Captain: Lieutenant Harry A. Abbott, M.S., vice John Try-Davies, who is hereby permitted to retire retaining rank. 6th Bat tallon Fusillers, Montreal-To be Major Captain Frederick Massey, V.B., vice Brevet Lieutenant Colonel James C. Sinton, who is hereby permitted to retire retaining his

WHAT A BRITISH ATTACHE SAYS. SOME TALL TALK-ENGLAND WILL NEVER GIVE · UP IRELAND-A HINT TO PARNELL AND HIS

CHICAGO, April 30 .- A Washington correc-

pondent says the account of the interview with a person is supposed here to be an attache of the British Legation. The attache rays: "Mr. Parnell sent several despatches Philadelphia convention, warning them to act with the utmost caution. Threats against England would be the sign for strong measures by the British Government and might endanger the future usefulness of Irish members of Partiament. Before the Convention met the leaders of the moderate party agreed that the resolutions abouid not countenance anything but constitutional agitation, but acts of violence were not condemned. The attache also save the council of seven will be closely watched by England. I understand one member is a United States Senator and that increases the danger of a supture between the two countries. Great Britain will never give up Ireland and Irish patriots it little attention. The next day he was not know it. Certain demands have been made so languid, but his head pained him. This by Great Britain and are in the hands of your oured Mr. Ethan Lawrence, of this town, of a State Department. They will be passed upon very soon. The peaceful tone of the Irish convention may lead to hesitation on the part of your Government, but a decision must, of necessity, be reached in a few weeks. There will be more arrests in England and Ireland and increased activity on the part of conspirators here. You can put it down as a positive fact that Mr. Parnell is afraid of not stand alone in his experience with this bis personal safety. He is implicated remedy. R. K. Clark, M.D., of South Hero, in the worst classes of Irish conspiracies. He knows the platform of the new League claimed for it." Whilst Dr. C. M. Summerlin, will not prevent a continuance of outrageous crimes perpetrated in the name of Irish free-Mr. Parnell had better keep close watch over himself; Egan had better reconsider his decision to return to Ireland at an early day. It would also be advisable for Mr. Brennan to be circumspect in his atterances. Before these gentlemen know where they are there will be a thunder clap from the neighborhood of the 'Right little, tight little as did this gentleman, and from the same Island,' which may stop forever the floodgates o their patriotic elequence,

WHENCE COMES OUR NEW BACE OF unless attended to promptly and treated

PLUTOORATS. The unusually large fortunes that are souttered around promiscuously by The Louisiana State Lottery Company are creating a race of plutocrats who encomed to the position held by those who made fortunes by contracts in the late unpleasantness, or who had soit corners in oil, wheat, whicky, silver, corper or gold mines, or wild cat railroads or having vessels at sea with heavy insurance. The former often have real merit to commend them, and on May 8th next, under the sole management of Gen'ls G. T. Beauregard of La., and Jubal A. Early of Va., \$265 000 will he handed out to some fortunate ticket holders, all information of which can be had on application to M. A. Dauphin, New Orleans,

"THE CELTIC MAGAZINE"

The April number of this exculient monthly deserves more than a passing notice. Among its long and varied table of contents are many articles specially interesting, notably: "Early Irish Settlers in America." valuable contribution by the Hon. John Kelly; "The Case of Ireland Beviewed and Restated," by Dr. Mulcahy; " Irish Poets and Novelists-Uharles Wolfe," by John D. Nolan; "In Memoriam-C. J. Kickham," the concluding portion of a deserving tribute to that devoted and pure-minded patriot, by his personal friend, M. Cavanagh ; "The Two Fings," by Wm. Collins; "Helen Modjesks: Hel Life's Bomance," by Wm. J. Delaney; "The Muster of Clan-Connel—A Historical Billad," by P. S. Cassidy; "Our Royal Visitor," by Cloch-an-Culone; "Corner-Stone Obronicles," by the same writer; "Conceits and Whimsicalities," a racy and entertaining series of sketches of life in New York city, by the talented publisher of the Magazine, P. S. Cassidy; "Low Ballytowtes Castle was Built," by Lady Wilde; "Peter Cooper," an interest ing sketch of the great philanthropist, with portrait. The remainder of this number contains many short stories, poetry, literary migcellany, stage stories, Irish genealogy, Gaelic department and Editorial department, the latto being conducted with marked ability. Illustrations of The Gap of Dunloe, Town and Harbor of Galway and portrait of Edwin Booth grace this number. This magazine is the only really creditable publication of its kind in America devoted to Irish interests. It is most attractive in appearance, and each issue is embellished with artistic engravings, while the literary bill-of-fare must please the most fastidious. Our people do not always appreciate literature of this kind as they should, but we trust that the Celtic will not be treated with that indifference which unfortunately has been so often manifested towards other similar publications. This magazine should be in the home of every Irishman who entertains any regard for the history, literature and traditions of the Old Land, The yearly subscription is \$2, the publishers being Mesers. James Haltigan and P. S. Cassidy, 117 John street, New York. Mr. John F.

rentered to the contract of the contract of the contract of the second of the contract of the

Redmond, No. 10 Chabolliez Square, is the

agent for Montreal.

MYSTERIOUS.

The Alarming Nature of Unseen Dangers Accounted for-Why Men and Women are Timid.

"I fear no evil that I can see!" exclaimed Napoleon, and his acts proved the truth of his philosophy. He could face danger in every form; but the sunken road of Waterloo was an unseen foe, greater than the armies around him. This same principle seems true with most people. We fear the unseen : we dread the unknown; we shrink from that which possesses the power to harm, that which is liable to break at any moment. A valcano is picturesque; but men do not build their homes upon its sides.

In the midst of so much mystery and so many unseen daugers, we naturally feel a sense of awe. We wender if some terrible calamity may not be just beneath the surface of what is apparently bright and serene. We wonder if some small portion of the human machinery should get out of order what the result would be; and we fear disaster from powers we cannot comprehend. It is natural we should do so. It is reasonable we should wonder what would become of us if the delicate mechanism of the brain should get broken. It is natural we should ask what the result would be if the million tleaues of the lungs, liver or kidneys should become disordered. A slight excess, a careless attention to the details of health apparently does no harm, but it none the less undermines the life. It is a draft upon vitality which must be honored in the future. The trite saying, that such acts "drive nails in one's coffin," is as true as it is old. But our own neglect is by no means all the

unseen injuries that come to the human system. There are a thousand evil influences all around us at war with our lives. They are inhaled into the lungs and poison the blood; they are absorbed through the skin and fester disease; they are devoured with the food and corrode the most important orrgans of the body; they are transmitted by contact with vegetables and minerals as well as mankind. Good health is a thing to be to Mooney, Egan and Brennau at the acquired; it will not come of its own accord. The man or woman who possesses the power to counteract all these evil influences and tendencies has obtained a secret of untold value. The constant strain and exertions above referred to, gradually weaken some of the most important organs of the body and invite them to welcome the coming of broken health. The lungs, heart, liver and kidneys can very easily become weakened; and how? By these very abuses and strains that are constantly brought to bear upon them. It is necestary to guard these organs and preserve their proper tone at all times.

A prominent gentleman residing at the east felt unusually tired one day, but supposing it to be caused by over-exertion he gave he attributed to indigestion, and took no further notice of it. Matters went along in this way for several weeks, the headaches and languor increasing, accompanied occasionally by certain dull pains in various parts of the body. He was not wholly insensible to these troubles; but being closely occupied, he heedlessly overlooked them. There finally came an intense pain in the small of the back: his ankles became swollen to twice their natural size, most violent nauses took possession of him, and life seemed one intense pain. A physician was called, who pronounced it Bright's disease of the kidneys, which he was able to relieve, but could not cure.

Now, had any one warned this gentleman that the symptoms that had troubled him so long arose from the kidneys, he would have attended to them at once; but he did not know it; and many men and women today, in every part of America, are suffering, substantially, cause; and it is high time they should know what it means. It means present discomfort, future unhappiness and premature death, rightly. The only discovery which has ever been made in the scientific or medical worlds that is a certain remedy for all such troubles, is Warner's Safe Cure. Made from a tropical lesf, whose properties, like Peruvian bark, are known and invaluable, it acts at once and naturally upon the organs which produce these distressing troubles, carrying health to the entire system and banishing pain.

While the most serious evils which can tillet man or womantind are these which arise from disordered kidneys, they are diseases which can be controlled if taken in time. The trouble is that they are " unseen evils," and the primary danger arises from the fact that the symptoms they manifest are not recognized, but are attributable to some minor disorder, which, by being considered slight, is permitted to fasten itself upon the system. That one-half of physical disorders arise from imperiect kidneys is a new but settled truth; and that these disorders might be prevented by using Warner's Safe Cure is capally true. Thousands of people. including prominent physicians, scientists and divines, who have known of its wonderful powers, indorse and recommend it. It acts upon both liver and kidneys in a direct and certain manner, and invariably relieves and strengthens both. It puts them in a healthy condition, when, otherwise, they would become influmed. It gives a pleasing tonic to the entire eystem, and harmonizes all the parts Druggists throughout the world sell it; and the opportunity for thus obtaining its . benefits are brought near to every one. It will solve the mystery of good health, and keep back the day on which comes "the great mystery."

OBITUARY.

Dr. Torribio Sanz, Peruvian Minister to

France and England, is dead. Lidy Tache died on April 30th at St. Thomas, Montmagny, aged 83. She was the mother of Mr. E. C. Tache, Deputy Commissioner of Crown Lands.

Joseph Allair, aged about 50, a printer, working at Le Journal office, Quebec, died enddenly last night at his residence, St. Nicholas street.

Thomas Emo, ex-warden and license commissioner for North Hasting , and postmaster at Ivanhoe, Ont., fell dead in his store on April 27th from heart disease. Mr. Emo was about 70 years of age; he was born in Fermanegh, Ireland, and settled in Huntington

Prince Batthyany, a well known patron of the turf and owner of a number of race horses, died on March 25th on the Newmarket track.

A telegram was received at St. John. N.B. announcing the death on Tuesday, March 24th, at River s de, Caiffernia, of Thos. Clay, who proceeded thither a short time ago for the benefit of his health. His wife followed him, but had only arrived a few days previous to his death.

INVISIBLE OLOUDS OF PERFUME Fill every room where the floors are sprinkled with the true MUBBAY & LANMAN'S FLOBIDA WATER. In Spanish America all persons of refloement and teste perfume their drawing rooms in this way before having company, thus adding greatly to the enjoyment of their guesta, S8 ws.

6 miles and in contain and

THE PHILADELPHIA CONVENTION.

D. Ryan, Colorado Edward Tobin, Montreal ; James Reynolds, Connectiont ; John Howard Parnell, Georgia; John Carroll, Indiana; Dr. Wm. B. Wallace, New York; C. J. Smyth, Nebraska; Dr. J. Msckey, Ohio; Hon. T. V. Powderly, Pennsylvania; Jos. Mul-Hon. T. V. Powderly, Pennsylvania; Jos. mui. not yet ready to present it.

len, Bhode Island; W. J. O'Connor, South Carclina; Hon. Thos. Fitch, Arizona; Patrick
McGowere, Virginia; Hon. J. C. Corrigan; after the committee on resolutions had re-Wisconsin; E. O'Meagher Condon, District. of Columbia; C. J. Wheeler, Vermont; W. Gondon, Delaware; John McAleer, Kentucky; Timothy Crean, Itilinois; John Fitsgerald, Louisians; James Doyle, Maryland; M. V. Gannon, lowa; Rev. Charles O'Reilly, D. D., Michigan; U. M. McCarthy, Minnesota; Dr. Thomas O'Reilly, Missouri; John Hayes, New Hampshire; John J. Barry, New Jersey; Rev. M. Slattery, Timora, Australia; Rev. League.

The report was adopted, and a committee appointed to conduct the new officers to the platform. Father Dorney, on resigning the chair, made a few remarks to the effect that he hoped he had done his duty to the cause of Ireland, but would never again preside over a convention. He presented Martin A. Foran, Congressman-elect from Ohio. Hon. M. A. Foran, of Ohio, delivered the

following stirring address on being inducted to the office of chairman of the permanent officers. He said: When Mr. Mooney said yesterday that the signers of the Declaration of Independence were "our forefathers" he spoke the exact and precise truth. No less than ten of those men were Irlahmen or the sons of Irishmen. While Irishmen owed to America America also owes much to Irishmen. While we can trace our ancestry all through the war of the Revolution and find such names as Sullivan, Montgomery, Stark, Jackson and a number of others, it came with a bad grace that any one should take exception to the phrase used by Mr. Mooney that the authors of the signers of the Declaration of Independence were our forefathers. We owe a debt to Ireland, but we can pay it without severing our allegiance to this Government. We can create a senti-ment in this country—an Irish National sentiment-not only among our own people, but among the people of all nations who have sought an asylum on these shores. [Applause.] The old bell that rang forth in 1776 proclaiming liberty to all the earth has not ceased to reverberate yet. We have a right to say to the American people, a part of whom we are, that the genius and spirit of our institutions breath liberty everywhere, and that so long as there is a down trodden and oppressed people on the face of the earth, it is the duty of every lover of American indepence and universal freedom to extend a helping hand to that people. [Cheers.] We only sak for the people of Ireland what Henry Grattan said of them He said: "We only desire to breathe in this, our Ireland, in common with our fellow subjects, the air of liberty. We never will be satisfied so long as the meanest cottages in Ireland has a link of British chain clanking on its limbs. [Tremendous cheers] He may be in rags, but he must not be in [Tremendous cheers] I understand that this convention is for the purpose of the unification of all Irlsh societies in this country. I say from the bottom of my heart it is about time that the consummation occurred. [Cheers.] You cannot keep that people in bondage or slavery. All we want now, and that which we might have, is unification of every Society in the United States, and perhaps, in the world. [Loud cheers and eries of " That is what we want."]

Dr. O'Beilly, Michigan, moved that the rules of the temporary govern the permanent organization. Carried.

A vote of thanks was returned to the retir ing officers.

The secretary read the report of Danis O'Connor, treasurer of the Irish Land League, Ohicago, which was received and adopted.

Father Dorney then read a cablegram from Oharles Stewart Parnell: "To James Mooney, President Irish-American Convention,-My presence at the opening of the most representative convention of Irish Americans, in my opinion, ever assembled, being impossible, owing to the necessity of my remaining here to oppose the criminal oode bill, which re-enacts perman-ently the worst provisions of the ocercion act, and, if passed, will leave constitutional movements at the mercy of the Government, I would ask you to lay my views before the convention. I would respectfully advise you that platform be so framed as to enable us to continue to accept help from America, and at the same time avoid affording pretext to the British Government for entirely suppressing the national movement in Ireland. In this way only can unity of movement be preserved both for Ireland and America. I have perfect confidence that by prudence, moderation and firmness the cause of Ireland will continue to advance, and though persecution rests heavily upon us at present, before many years have passed we shall have achieved those great objects for which, through many centuries, our race has

The Chairman ordered the call of the roll that the chairman of each State and territorial delegation might name a member to the delegation to serve on the committee on the piatform and organization of the National Irish League. The members representing Canada on these committees are: -Oa organization, Chas. J. Doherty; resolutions. Ed. Tobin.

The convention adjourned until 10 o'clock on Friday morning.

The committee on resolutions met immediately.

At eleven o'clock the committees on th platform and organization of the new National

League had been in session two hours. It was said by leading men of both committees that their deliberations would certainly not be concluded before ten o'clock tomorrow morning, and probably not until a for which its barbarities in Ireland have not much later hour. The chief result accoming furnished an example; there is no form of plished by the conventions thus far is the retaliation to which despair and madness appointment without serious discord of committees to evolve a status and conditions on which all Irish societies on this Continent may unite. The Land League convention yesterday is not definitely adjourned, but the liberty of the people, but has anniregults of to-night's committee work will determine whether the committee of seven appointed yesterday by the Land League convention shall pronounce that body adjourned

sine die or re-convene it. tional Irish League went into session at 10 lands; since the brginning of the present ceno'clock, and elected Michael Boland, tury, when the Irish Parliament was abolish and we pledge curselves to promote Irish of Kentucky, chairman. After a product the laws for Ireland have been made in tracted debate a, sub-committee was explained to draft a constitution, or plan, corpus and right of trial by ury have been to be submitted to the full committee suspended more than fifty times; hordes of to morrow morning. The fact that Boland, soldiers have been loosed upon a people fora member of the Land League committee of bidden to bear arms, and a state of war with seven, is chairman of the committee, is a all its attendant horrors, with occasionally tatiously "liberal," has earned the contempt stitute. He heard sentiments in the resolu-

the Land League policy in the national reorgenization. The most important question before the committee to-night was the second resolution of the printed programme, which they still hold under consideration, to the things to be demanded and desired.

The control of the state of the

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., April 27.—In the Irlah National Convention this morning, Dr. O'Rielly announced that the committee on resolutions had prepared a report, but were not yet ready to present it.

ported. He stated that after a long debate, the committee on organization have not been quite able to agree on the number of officers for the National League or its exact scheme of government. He moved that when recess be taken, it be for two hours, to allow the committee on organization to perfect its report. The motion was carried.

The Secretary read a communication from S. S. Cox, of New York, congratulating the John Gallagher, Gouldsboro', Australia, and convention on what it had achieved, and de-Mrs. D. T. S. Parnell, of the Ladies' Land claring that it was impossible for Ireland to claring that it was impossible for Ireland to to supernumerary officials and placemen, remain under British government on account for pensions to English favorites, for of the commercial restrictions of the latter. blood money, for informers, and for There were 68,242 able-bodied men engaged in "keeping the peace," while there were but is equalled only by the shame of its 21,000 engaged in teaching. The uncertainty of land tenure and the political status and the standing army of spies go to render Ireland the wors governed country in the world. The agitation for liberty will go on. The questions of extradition, citizens' rights, etc., if considered by the convention, must be viewed in the light of the lessons of recent | ly destroyed by England in the last century, events.

The convention voted thanks to Cox. Mrs. Parnell on entering, was heartily cheered.

Father Boylan, of the County Cavan, Ireland, addressed the convention amid much applause. He said that now John Bull the protection of proyerty in Ireland has been would be put on one horn of the Irish a lance to make Ireland bleed at every pore dilemma and the landlord on the other, for the benefit of heartless landlords and while Pat would milk the cow. He complimented the spirit in which the American had given Irishmen employment, but Irishmen had done America's hardest work on the i destroyed her order. fields of both peace and war. The entire convention arose and cheered Boylan tumultuously.

Father Agnew, formerly of Scotland, now delegate of the United Manhattan League, addressed the convention. He said the Irish in England and Scotland would be the first to feel the effects of any intemperate action on the part of this convention. He was glad to congratulate the delegates that their action so far had been wise and moderate. A telegram of sympathy from Irishmen in

Wilmington, N.C., was read. It was then moved that a vote of thanks be tendered to Fathers Boylan and Agnew. Mr. Corney, of Massachusetts, said that every

Scottleh clergyman had for many years en-deavored to denationalize every Irishman who crossed the channel. Carney, amid hisses and confusion, was pronounced out of order, and the motion for a vote of thanks carried, and the convention took recess. At 2:25 the convention reconvened and Mr. Mooney, President of the League, moved that

the convention remain in continuous session until the business was concluded. Mr. Flynn, of New York, offered an amend. mend, that if necessary recess be taken during the reception to Patrick Egan this evening. A long debate ensued, and finally Egan said that the work of the convention should not be interfered with by any reception to

him, and Mooney's motion was carried. Dr. Chas. O'Bielly, chairman of the committee on resolutions, then reported

THE RESOLUTIONS. Following are resolutions adopted by the

convention this afternoon:-

The Irish American people assembled in convention at Philadelphia submit to the intelligence and right reason of their fellowmen that the duty of the Government is to preserve the lives of the governed, defend their liberty, protect their property, maintain peace and order, to allow each portion of the people an equitable and efficient voice in the Legislature, and to promote the general wellere by wise, just and humane laws.

We solemnly declare and cite the unquestioned history and universal knowledge of living men in testimony thereof: First, That the English Government has existed in Ireland not to preserve the lives of the governed, but to destroy them; entire communities it has wantonly massacred by the sword; to the asylum of terrified women it has deliberately applied the blazing torch; into helpless towns it has discharged deadly bombs and shells; through consecrated crypts, where age and infancy sought shelter, it has sent its bloody butchers; sacred persons of venerable priests it has stretched upon the rack or suspended from the gibbet; pulling babes have been impaled on the points of its bayonets; because in their words its emissaries liked that spot; its gold has been folded in the hand of the assneald, and has rewarded the infamy of the perjured traitor; its treacherous false ood has sured patriots to unsuspected death, as if the sword, cannon, torch, scaffold, dagger and explosive were not enough; it enjoys the unique infamy of being the only Government known to ancleut or modern times which has employed famine for the destruction of those from whom it claimed allegiance, forcibly robbing the Itish people of the fruits of their own toil, produced by their own labor; it has buried, not hundreds, not thousands, but more than a million of the Irish race unshrouded and uncoffined in the grave of hunger; it has mercilessly compelled other millions, in compulsory poverty, to seek in alien lands bread they were entitled to in their own; there is no form of cruelty known to the lower savage which it has not practised on the Irish people in the name of highest civilization; there is no device of fiendish ingenuity it has not adopted to reduce their numbers; within two years it has massacred children, and a woman's hody has been the victim of its licensed ruffians; there is no species of destructive attack, however insidious or violent, ancient or modern, rude or scientific, whether directed against life or matter, in any portion of the globe, may resort for which English cruelty in Ireland is not exclusively responsible.

Secondly, we declare that the English Government in Ireland has not defended the hilated it; statutes enacted since the invasion amount to a series of coercion laws framed to deprive the citizen of all veetiges of personal freedom and reduce them to outlawry, in order to confiscate their The committee on organization of the Na- property and compel them to flee to foreign nothing in England which they can produce

day representatives of the people are in prison guiltless of orime; freedom of speech is abolished; right of peaceable public meeting or day, from armed marauders, who may ineffect that free trade for Ireland is above all suit and barass his family; without warrant city and English law. a citizen may be thrown into prison; without counsel; he may be put on a mock trial be. Bt. Rev. John Ireland, Bishop of St. Paul; liverty may be sacrificed, or his life taken in the name of law.

Thirdly, Instead of protecting the property of the people, the English Government in Ireland has been a conspiracy for its injury and ruin; of twenty million acres of produc-ing land six million have been allowed to lie waste, and the ownership of the remainder, generally acquired by force or fraud, has been retained in the hands of ravenous monopolists, who have annually drained the country of its money in the form of rents, no portion of which goes back to the Irish people; in addition to this iniquitous system, taxation imposes on the people a gigantic burden for the sustenance of a foreign army, for an oppressive constabulary, for salaries

a vulgar court whose extravagance pretensions; the naturally created capital of the country is sent to England on one pretext or another, and brings no exchange except articles of English manufacture, which the Irish people under self-government would produce for themselves or purchase in America; Irish manufactures were deliberateand are still dormant; her immense water power turns no wheels; her canals are all but impassable; her rivers are obstructed; her useful clays and valuable minerals are untouched; in her beautiful harbors are few ships, except those of her enemy; English law for English manufacturers.

Fourthly, The English Government in Irepress treated the frish question. America land has not maintained peace, but has, for seven hundred years, broken her peace and

> Fifthly, The English Government in Ireland does not allow that portion of her empire an equitable and efficient voice in the legislature; in England one-twelfth of the population votes for members of Parliament -in Ireland one-twenty-fifth of the population votes for members of Parliament; in England the registration laws are favorable to the voter-in Ireland, they are inimical to the voter; in England all classes of the population are fairly represented—in Ireland the poor law is employed to secure to landlords and place-hunters a preponderance in the national delega-

tion; in England the judiclary is independent of the executive, and sympathises with the people-in Ireland the judiciary is the creature and a part of the executive, and is appointed exclusively from the enemies of the people; in England the magistrates are chosen without regard to creed—in Ireland ninety-seven per cent, of the magistrates having jurisdiction over personal liberty are selected from the creed rejected by seveaty-eight per cent. of the people, and the detestable spirit of religious bigotry, that her poverty is the result of centuries of is thus legalized and perpetuated; in brute force and destructive legislation, and, England the laws creating civil disabilities on if permitted to make her own laws on her account of religion have long been dead-in Ireland the laws made under Edward III., Queen Elizabeth, the Earl of Stafford, Charles II., Queen Ann, and their successors are still | the United States; vital to torment the scople, for whose oppression no statute is found too hoary by venal truculent judges; every measure of tegislation proposed by an English member receives courteous consideration—any measure, however just, necessary or humane, proposed by patriot Irish members, is certain of contemptuous rejection by the combined majority of both great English parties; thus the educational system of Ireland is notoriously inadequate; thus it is that evictions, unknown in England, and declared by Gladstope to be almost equivalent to the death sentence, are of daily occurrence in Ireland, and have nearly doubled in five years, spite of the boasted benefits of Gladstone's land laws; thus it is that, although according to the Government returns criminals are twenty-seven in ten thousand of the English population and only sixteen in ten thousand of the Irish population, in spite, of the exasperation to which they are subjected; yet England enjoys constitutional liberty and Ireland is under werse than martial law; intrepid, persistent attempts by the patriot Irish deputation to obtain in the English Parliament just, humane laws for Ireland have always been, and in our

belief must continue to be, a failure. Now, therefore, in view of these facts, be it resolved by the Irish-American people in convention assembled that the English Government in Ireland, originating in usurpation, perpetuated by force, having falled to discharge any duties of government, never having acquired the consent of the governed, has no moral right whatever to exist in Ireland, and it is the duty of the Irish race throughout the world to sustain the Irish people in the employment of all legitimate means to substitute for it national self-government.

Resolved, That we pledge our unqualified constant support, moral and material, to our countrymen in Ireland in their efforts to recover national self-government, in order more effectually to promote this object by the consolidadon of all our resources and the creation of one responsible authoritative body to speak for the greater Ireland in America that all societies represented at this convention and all that may hereafter comply with the conditions of admission, be organized into

was for Irishmen a new proof of Parnell's worth and an additional title for him to the confidence and gratitude of his countryman."

Resolved, That we sympathize with the laborers of Ireland in their efforts to improve | tion of the League shall be composed of deletheir condition, and as we have sustained the farmers in their assaults upon the landlord garrison, we now urge upon the farmers the justice of humane consideration for the laborers; in the words for the employment of which an Irish member of Parliament was imprisoned we demand that the farmers allow the laborers a " fair day's wage for a fair day's work."

Resolved, That the manufactures of Great Britain are the chief source of her national greatness, alieady declining under the influence of American competition; we cornectly counsel our countrymen in Ireland to buy in Ireland or procure from America or France manufactures by encouraging their import into America, and to use our utmost endeavor | seriatim. by plain statements of fact and discrimination in patronage to persuade American tradesmen from keeping English goods on sale.

Resolved, That the English Ministry, osten-Alguificant indication of the prevalence of those of retailation, has been maintained; to- and detestation of fair-minded men through-

out the world by imprisoning more than a shousand citizens of Ireland without accusation or trial, a number of whom were nobleis annulled; no man's house is secure, night hearted women, engaged-in works of mercy or day, from armed marauders, who may in among the evicted victims of landlord rapa-

Resolved, That this convention thanks the fore a prejudiced judge and a packed jury; in the R. Rev. John O'Connor, Bishop of the lying averment of purches d wretches his Omaha; the Rt. Rev. John Lancaster Spalding, Bahop of Peoria; the Most Rav. John Williams, Archbishop of Boston; the Rt. Rev. S. V. Ryan, Bishop of Buffalo; the Most Rev. Patrick Feehan, Archbishop of Chicago; the Rt. Rev. Dr. Fitzgerald, Bishop of Little Rock, and their co-laborers for their efficient efforts in providing homes for Irish immigrants into the United States. The people of Ireland are by the laws of God and nature entitled to live by their labor in their native land, whose fertile soil is abundantly able to nourish them, but since a brutal Government compels large numbers to emigrate, it is the duty of their countrymen to warn them against the snares of poverty in the large cities, and assist them in agricultural regions.

Residued That the policy of the English Government in first reducing the Irish peasantry to abject poverty, and then sending them penniless to the United States, dependants upon American charity, is unnatural, inhuman and an outrage upon the American Government and people. We respectfully direct the attention of the United States Government: to this iniquity, protest against its continuance, and instruct the officials who shall be chosen by this convention to present our protest to the President of the United States and respectfully but firmly urge upon the President that it is the duty of the Government of the United States to decline to support paupers whose pauperism began under and is the result of English misgoverpment, and to demand of England that she send no more of her paupers to these shores to become a burden upon the American psople.

Residued, That this convention welcomes Land League funds from the robber hands of the English Government, voluntarily abandoned his private business and accepted a whose guardianship has been certified after minute examination of his books by distinguished and independent patriots, John Dlllon, Rev. Eugene Sheeny and Matthew Harris; grateful for his invaluable services his countrymen rejoice that they possess on this important occasion the advantage of his wise experienced counsel and are proud to welcome him to their hearts and homes.

Whereas, In the opinion of the citizens of America and Canada, Irish and of Irish descent, it is needful for the purposes hereinafter set forth, that, sinking all private prejudice and creed distinctions, they, to secure this common end, do band themselves together under the name and title of the Irish National League of America, earnestly and actively to sustain the Irlah National League of Ireland with moral and material aid in achieving self-government for Ireland;

2. To procure a clearer and more accurate understanding by the American people of the political, industrial and social condition of that her poverty is the result of centuries of if permitted to make her own laws on Her own soil, she will demonstrate the possession of all essentials, natural and ideal, for political authority, beneficial alike to Ireland and

3. To promote Irish manufactures by encouraging their import into the United States; to promote the study of Irish history, past and present, and inculcate carefully prepared literature in school and societies that the justice of the cause may be lice and misrepresentation. 4. To encourage the study of the Irish lan-

guage, the cultivation of Irish music and the enlightened love of art, characteristics which made the past of our race bright smid darkness, and have always secured for the Ceit success and renown in every country in shown by the selection of the president of the which he had equal opportunity with his fellows

5. To hurt the enemy, where he will feel it most, by refusing to purchase any article of English manufacture, and by using all legitimate inflgences to discourage tradesmen from keeping English manufactures on sale.

6. To abolish sectional feeling; to destroy those baleful animosities of province and creed, which have been insidiously handed down by the enemy; to weave closer the bood of racial pride and affection, and to keep alive the holy flame of Irish nationality while performing faithfully the duties of American citizeaship.

The officers of the League shall be a President, Vice-President, Treasurer and Secretary. The resolutions then went on to defice the duties of the several officers, which are simply the ordinary rules applicable to all associations, providing for the appointment of a governing body to consist of the President, Vice-President and a Council composed of one member from each State, Territory, the District of Columbia and the Dominion of anada, to be elected by national convention and meet at least once annually the time and place for which will be designated by tho President.

The governing body shall have power to make provision for the general welfare, promote the interests and extend the osganization and influence of the League. They shall appoint an executive committee of seven, to be centrally located, for the more effective administration of the affairs of the League, of which the President shall be ge-officio chairconditions of admission, be organized into the Irish National Lesgue of Ireland, of which Charles Stewart Parnell is President.

Resolved, That we neartify endorse the noble sentiment of Bishop Butler, of Limericks and charitable to be entoled as subordinated the national Lesgue. That every stroke of Forster's savage lash Lesgue, and shall pay to be a treasurer of the Lesgue, and shall pay to be a treasurer of the Lesgue, and shall pay to be a treasurer of the Lesgue, and shall pay to be a treasurer of the Lesgue and shall pay to be a treasurer of the Lesgue and shall pay to be a treasurer of the Lesgue and shall pay to be a treasurer of the Lesgue and shall pay to be a treasurer of the Lesgue and shall pay to be a treasurer of the Lesgue and shall pay to be a treasurer of the Lesgue and th of the League a sum of not letto than \$1 per annum for every member in good standing in to be made quarterly. The National Convengates elected by the various branches and societies, and the basis of representation shall be one delegate for every hundred members, and one delegate for societies of less than a hundred and more than fifty, but no society shall have more than two delegates. No branch or sffiliated society shall be entitled to a representative that has failed to make a regular quarterly report and paid assessments

up to date of the convention. Intense silence prevailed during the reading of the report, punctuated by hearty applause at times. At the solemn arraignment of the English Government in the first resolution the chilre convention arose and cheered. Mr. Chadwick moved that the resolutions

be taken up and discussed and adopted Mr. Brown of St. Louis, moved as a substitute, that they be adopted as read. Mr. Finerty, of Chicago, hoped that Brown would have the decency to withdraw his sub-

tions which he could not vote for without 'nelly, Wisconsin; J. Armstrong, Georgia, and

explanations. He opposed putting court plaster on a carbuncle. Brown should not be actuated by a desire for partisan triumph. Brown declining to withdraw the motion,

Finerty's motion to table it was put and lost amid cheers and hisses. (Finerty is understood to be the spokesman of the reactionists.) Mr. Brown explained that his motion was

to expedite business.

AN EXCITED DEBATE ensued, a dozen men trying to get the Speaker's eye, till Mr. Doherty, of Boston, called the previous question on the adoption of the resolutions and Mr. Sullivan, of Chicago, seconded it. Fifty men were on their feet at once. Finerty said, "Are we going to be gagged here?" and asked if the motion to table the motion for the previous question was not in order. The chairman said "No."
"Then I decidedly differ with the chair" said Finerty, and ejaculating: "We have no chance; it's no use to try"; he sat down.

The resolutions were then adopted. Bev. Dr. Char. O'Bielly was granted leave to go home, and the report of the committee

on organization read. Father McKsy, of Ohio, a member of the committee, said that each society other than the league ought to organize as a branch of the new National League. He moved that officers of the new organization be selected from Land League men only.

Disapprobation was expressed, and it was ordered (no objection being made) that the number of the council should be seven insteal of five. McKay's motion not having been seconded,

he explained that he meant to say "league" instead of "land league." The report was adopted.

Mr. Sullivan, of Chicago, took the floor, Thos. Bracken, of New York, at the same time arising among the supposed

DYNAMITE MEN

in the rear of the hall, and earnestly protest-

ing against the proceedings. He was immedistely surrounded by a clamorous crowd of the stordy, undaunted patriot and prudent delegates, the chair pleading for order. Finally custodism, Patrick Egan, who, to protect the the dynamiters quieted down.

Doctor Chas. O'Reilly was elected Tressurer of the new League.

Father Conely then nominated for Presilong exile in a foreign land, the integrity of dent of the National Land League Major Byrne, of Cincinnati. Mr. Boland nominated Alexander Sullivan, the name being greeted with applause. Mr. Brown, of St. Louis, then showed the secret influence in the convention by saying that he represented the Ancint Order of Hipernians, sixty thousand storg, and pledged that the organization would support Sullivan. A standing vote was moved for, but the chairman said: "You cannot come a stauding vote on me."

It was then moved that the roll of States be called, and carried, and Gen. Donahue, of New York, called for a division, amid angry protests and repeated hisses. The roll of States was then called Colorado gave 2 votes for Sullivan. Judge Rooney here objected that he could not cast the vote of 375 delegates from the State of New York without consultation with his people. Wild confusion ensued, each delegation gathering in a group and canvassing for their nominees. The chairman abandoned all attempts to preserve order. When order was restored, Con-Ireland, that they may see for themselves necticut voted 48 for Sullivan, California 2, Delaware 6, Georgia 4, Illinois 59. [Sullivan here arose and said; Illinois does not, sir; there's one man who would rather be right than be President; I vote for Byrne]. Indiana 6 for Sullivan, Iowa 5, Kentucky 15, Louisiana 4, Maryland 18. Michigan 14, Minnesota 3, Missouri 14, Massachusetts 94, New Hampshire 6, New Jersey 78, New York 315 (7 dissenting), Nebraska 3, Ohio 2 for Byrne, 17 for Sullivan; and Tennesee 2 each, Virginia 1, Vermont 2, York entire vote for Sullivan. Mrs. Aarnell said the ladies of Penn-sylvanio, of which State she was a native, cast the entire vote for Sullivan. Byrne, of Ohio, said he was now more than ever convinced of the wisdom of the convention as Lesgue. He moved to make Sullivan's nom-

> instica unanimous. Carried. Major Byrne, who is President of the Emmet branch of the Land League, was then nominated for Vice-President, and Powderly of Pennsylvania nominated Maurice F. Wil

here of Pennsylvania.

Campbell of New York nominated John J. Hynes as Secretary of the League, and he was elected by acclamation.

Alice Gallagher said the Fanny Parnell branch of St. Louis sent its cheque for \$850 for the starving people of Ireland. Miss Callaghan of St. Louis stated that the Ladies' Land League of Sr. Louis presented its cheque for \$500. She knew the women of the League could keep the wolffrom the door and looked to them to keep off the ilon.

A resolution of esteem and condolence with Michal Davitt, father of the Land League, was unanimously adopted.

Resolutions of thanks to the officers of the Land League were unanimously adopted, and it was unanimously voted that a resolution of confidence and cheer to be cabled to Parnell. Mrs. Parnell then placed a wreath of laureis on the bust of Washington amid great en-

Mrs. Parnell then called Bullivan to the front of the stage and said she trusted be would give the new League the strength of his invaluable services. Egan made a simi-lar request. Bedpath said there never had b en such a thing heard of in America that a man nominated to the highest office in the gift of the Irish of America should decline that office. He said the Idsh commanded Sullivan to accept the position. He knew only one man in the world who was more competent to be a great leader of the Irish race than Sullivan, and his mother was here. So long as the Conservatives controlled the policy of the new League; O'Donovan Rossa would have to take a back seat. Rosse, who was sitting at the reporters' such branch or affiliating scolety, payments table, did not seem to dislike this distinction. Thos. Brennan implored Sullivan to make one more sacrifice for his country, and accept the cominstion. Solilvan then came forward and said he recognized that the voice of the people was the voice of God. In obedience to the voices of Mrs. Parnell, Branuan, Egan and Bedpath, and the voice of the convention he would consent to act temporarily as the servant of the Irlah in America, not as their leader.

The chairman announced that Mrs. Parnell had been elected president of the Ladies' National Land League of America. He called on Hy. F. Sheridan, of Chicago, to lead in emging "God Bave Ireland," after which the convention would adjourn. The song was sung from the platform, the convention rising and joining in the chorus. The convention then adjourned without a day.
Риклавична, Ра., April 27.—The Nation

al Committee of one from each State tonight elected the following Executive Council of the National League: "Rev. Mit." Mo Kenna, Massachusetts; Doctor W. B. Wallace, New York; Jav. Reynolds, New Haven; M. V. Gannon, Iowa; Judge Don-

United States Senator Fair, Nevada. The council meets to morrow morning. It requests that every Irish society in the United diates and Canada, willing to co-operate with the new organization, communicate with the National Secretary, Mr. Hynes, at Buffalo. Two thousand persons were at the reception to Egan at the Academy of Music this evening, Congressman-elect Foran presided. Egan made a speech. He was confident that Ireland would again become a nation. Thos. Brennau, Samuel J. Bandall, Col. McClure, Mrs. Paynell, Alex. Sullivan and others spoke. The latter said the new league meant no danger to American institutions.

"IN A DECLINE."

Dr. R V. Pienon: Dear Sir-Last fall my daughter was in a decline and everybody thought she was going into the consumption. I got her a bottle of your "Favorite Pre-scription," and it cured her.

Of all druggises. Mrs. MARY HINSON. 97 TF Montrose, Kan.

Leprosy caused sixteen deaths in the United States in the census year.

CRAMPS are immediately relieved by taking a teaspoonful of Perry Davis' Psin-Killer in a little milk and sugar; it takes about two minutes to relieve the worst cases. 98-ws

Nazareth has just had a telegraph office, the first opened in the Holy Land.

From observation, under the microscope, of the Blood of patients (using Fellows' Compound Syrop of Hypophosphites) taken from time to time, positive proof has been obtained of the steady removal of diseased and dead blood particles, and the substitution of vital. ized discs, so necessary to the construction of healthy muscle.

Canadian credit stands higher on the English money market than that of any other British

Weak lungs, spitting of blood, consump. tion, and kindred affections, cured without physician. Address for treatise, with two Stamps, World's Diepensary Medical Asso. CIATION, Buffalo, N.Y. . 99 ws

The first metal found in the ruins of the Tulleries was coined into a medal and presented o Victor Hugo.

DON'T BE ALABMED

at Bright's Disease, Diabetes, or any disease of the kidneys, liver or urinary organs, as Hop Bitters will certainly and lastingly cure you, and it is the only thing that will.

Lotteries are to be licensed by the Turkish Government on the payment of 10 per cent. tax on the receipts.

A WONDERFUL DISCOVERY.

Herr M. Von Stoltz, one of the greatest chemists of his time, discovered that certain elements in nature possessed the power of absorbing and storing light, yielding it when in the dark, se a sponge absorbes water, and gives it up on pressure, in 1681. He made a luminous solution, and by permission applied it to a statue of the Virgin in the great Straebourg Cathedral; it was beautiful, shining midst the dark groined arches of the old church, but the people could not understand it, and being filled with superstition, the statue was destroyed, and Professor Von Stoltz and bis compound were held in fear, as it was supposed by the illiterate that the Professor was sided by the evil one. In this century, under influences of research chemistry is recognized as one of the exact sciences by which the elements of nature can be analyzed, separated, combined, renewed, restored and purified. In no way has its Rhode Island 12 for Sullivan, South Carolina | powers been to us made so manifest than by a receipt of a cross possessing that same Wisconsin 12, Arizona 1, District of Columbia | luminous property that M. Von Stoliz discovered, and a truly wonderful power it possesses, shining like a glowing star in the midst of darkness in our chamber at night, and fully deserving of the testimonials borne by those who have like crosses, and to which we refer you in the advertisement of J. R. Maxwell & Co.—Baltimore Mirror, Jun. 6.

> All the locomotive manufactories in Prassis cannot make twice as many engines a year as the Baldwin Locomotive Works alone.

> Hops are now so dear that they are called brewers' diamonds, and \$150,000 worth is not an uncommon stock on hand at a large brewery.

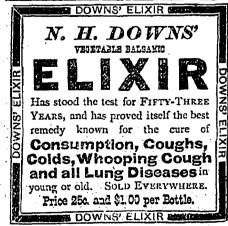


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Sciatica, Lumbago, BACHACHE, неабасие, тоотнасие, SORE THROAT. QUINSY, SWELLINGS. SPRAINS.

Soreness, Cuts, Bruises, FROSTBITES. EURNS, SCALDS. And all other bodily aches FIFTY CENTS A BOTTLE. Sold by all Druggists and Dealers. Directions in It languages.

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Headache, yet Carter slittle Liver Pills are equally valuable in Constitution, curing and preventing this aimoying complaint, while they also correct all dicorders of the stomach, slimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cured

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

ACHE

Is the bane of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills cure it while others do not. Carter's Little Liver Fills are very small and rery easy to take. One of two pills maken dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not gripe or purge, but by their gentle action please all who use them. In vials at 25 cents: five for \$1 Sold by druggists everywhere, or sent by mail.

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LETREATISE on this disease, to any sufferer. Sixo P.R. P. D. address. DR. T. A. SLOCUM, 181 Pouri St., N. Y

A NOTED BUT UNTITLED WOMAN. (From the Boston Globe)



Mesers, Editors :-The above is a good likeness of Mrs. Lydia E. Pinkham, of Lynn, Mass., who above all other human beings may be truthfully called the "Dear Friend of Woman," as some of her correspondents love to call her. She is zealously devoted to her work, which is the outcome of a life-study, and is obliged to keep six lady assistants, to help her answer the large correspondence which daily pours in upon her, each bearing its special burden of suffering, or joy at release from it. Her Vegetable Compound is a medicine for good and not evil purposes. I have personally investigated it and

am satisfied of the truth of this. On account of its proven merits, it is recon and prescribed by the best physicians in the country. One says: "It works like a charm and saves much pain. It will cure entirely the worst form of falling of the uterus, Loucorrheez, irregular and painful Menstruation, all Ovarian Troubles, Inflammation and Ulceration, Floodings, all Displacements and the con-sequent spinal weakness, and is especially adapted to the Change of Life."

It permeates every portion of the system, and gives new life and vigor. It removes faintness, flatulency, destroys all craving for stimulants, and relieves weakness of the stomach. It cures Bloating, Headaches, Nervous Prostration, General Debility, Sleeplessness, Depression and Indigestion. That feeling of bearing down, causing pain, weight and backache, is always permanently cured by its use. It will at all times, and under all circumstances, act in harmony with the law that governs the female system.

It costs only \$1. per bottle or six for \$5., and is sold by druggists. Any advice required as to special cases, and the names of many who have been restored to perfect health by the use of the Vegetable Compound, can be obtained by addressing Mrs. P., with stamp for reply.

at her home in Lynn, Mass.

For Kidney Complaint of efficer sex this compound is unsurpassed as abundant testimonials show.

"Mrs. Pinkham's Liver Pills," says one writer, "are

the best in the world for the cure of Constipation, Biliousness and Torpidity of the liver. Her Blood Purifier works wonders in its special line and bids (air to equal the Compound to its popularity. All must respect her as an Angel of Mercy whose sole

ambition is to do good to others. Phile " bhia, Pa.



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DEFOR SILK, WOOL, OR COTTON. EX

DRESSES, COATS, SCARFS, HOODS,

YARN, STOCKINGS, CARPET RACS,
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color one to four 1bs. of goods. If you have never color one to four 1 bs. of goods. If you have never used Dyes try these once. You will be delighted. Sold by druggists, or send us 10 cents and any color wanted sent post-paid. 24 colored samples and a set of fancy cards sont for a Sc. stamp. WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., Burlington, Vt.

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Bronze Paint. Artists' Black.
For gliding Fancy Baskots, Frames, Lamps.
Chandollers, and for all kinds of ornamental work-Equal to any of the high priced kinds and only locis, a package, at the druggists, or post-paid from WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., Burlington, Vt.

The Bad and Worthless

are never imitated or counterfeited. This is positive proof that the remedy imitated is of tested and proved by the whole world that turity. Besides being profitable for either valuable family medicine on earth, many imitations sprung up and began to steal the notices in which the press and people of the country had expressed the merits of H. B., and in every way trying to induce suffering invalids to use their stuff instead, expecting to make money on the credit and good name of H. B. Many others started nostrums put up in similar style to H. B., with variously devised names in which the word "Hop" or "Hops" were used in a way to induce people to believe they were the same as Hop Bitters. All such pretended remedies or cures, no matter what their style or name is, and especially those with the word "Hop" or "Hops" in their name or in any way connected with them or their name, are imitations or coun-terieits. Beware of them. Touch none of them: Use nothing but genuine Rop Bitters, with a bunch or cluster of green Hops on the white label. Trust nothing elses. Druggists and dealers are warned against dealing in imitations or counterfeits.

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KIDNEY

SKIMMED MILK FOR HENS AND CHICKENS.

There is nothing better for laying hens in the spring than milk, after the cream has been taken off. We have tried it several seasons with complete success. With the milk given fresh from the dairy room every day, the fowls will need no other drink, and it will supply everything required in the way of animal food. The pullets feed with milk and corn, and a mixture of corn meal and milk, through the cold weather, have given an abundant supply of eggs. Wheat bran is also a good article to mix with the milk. It is better to give the mixture a boiling and to feed it in a warm state, but this is not necessary. We have also found the milk one of the best kinds of diet for young chickens soon after they come from the nest, to promote their health and rapid growth. Indian meal, ground coarse, and scalded with milk, is a perfect teed for them. As they grow older, grass, cabbage, or onions may be chopped fine and added to the Taily rations. portion of the milk on dairy farms, usually going to the pig trough, may be diverted to the chicken coop with great advantage. Eggs are worth twenty-five cents a dozen, and poultry twenty cents a pound, when pork brings but ten cents a pound .- American Agriculturist for May.

FLIES AND BUGS. · Flies, roaches, ants, bed-bugs, rats, mice, ophers, chipmunks, cleared out by "Rough n Rate," 15c.

THE APIARY IN APRIL AND MAY.

From the losses last winter, many will wish to buy bees, and transfer them into their empty hives. First turn the old hive bottom up, after smoking the bees sufficient to quiet them. This work should be done at noon on a warm day when the bees are active. Place above the hive a box, and so wrap the line of junction with a sheet that no bees can escape. Bap on the hive (with a hammer or stick) for fifteen minutes. The bees in this time will fill with honey and cluster in the box above the hive. Set the new hive filled either with frames of comb, or wired "foundation" on the old stand, where the boxhive stood, and shake the bees in front of it. They will quickly enter and take possession. The bex-hive is set aside for three or four weeks, when all the brood will have hatched out. The bees may now be drummed out as before and added to the others. Unless the bees can gather food, the bees in the new hive must be given combs containing honey or fed, until there is opportunity for them to gather sufficient stores for their needs. If it should turn cold the old box hive must be put into a warm room, else the brood will become chilled, and fail to hatch. If it is warm, and there tare no flowers from which the bees can gather, the old box hive must be closed, or robbers may enter and carry off honey.

After all the bees are removed the second time from the old hive, it is knocked to pieces, the combs cut out, melted into wax, and sold or worked up into " foundation."

In case a queen has been reared in the box hive, where the brood has been hatching, by the young bees, she may be killed, if seen, or left to the old queen, who will destroy her.—
American Agriculturist for May.

YOUTHFUL FOLLIES

and pernicious practices, pursued in solitude, are fruitful causes of Nervous Debility, Impaired Memory, Despondency, Lack of Self-confidence and Will Power, Involuntary Losses and kindered evidences of Weakness and Lost Manly Powers. Send three letter postage stamps for large illusterated treatise suggesting unfailing means of complete cure. WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, Buffalo, N.Y.

ANIMAL EXERCISE.

The exercise of animals ensures a superior quality of flesh. If not, how is it that the beef of Scotch highland and Weish mountain black cattle is more delicate and of a finer flavor than that of those reared and fed on lowlands, or in yards and stalls, and brings two cents more per pound in the market It is chiefly because they take much more exercise while reared and fattened, which acts upon the muscles, and increases their tenderness and juiciness. The mutton of the Welsh mountain sheep is so superior to all others, even the famous Southdown, that it is all engaged beforehand by private parties at a high price, and is never offered to the public in market. It is true that the pasture they feed on has a sort of aromatic taste, and assists in helping to flavor the mutton; but still we think the exercise an important factor in contributing to its superiority. The venison of wild deer is much more gamy than of those which are kept tame in large herds in gentlemen's parks, and the flavor of wild grouse, partridges and quali is much preferred to that of domestic fowls, on account of its gamy quality. Poultry, when closely confined to fatten, instead of distributing the fat in small streaks through the fissh, lay it up in lumps on different parts of the body, leaving the flesh flabby and comparatively tasteless. We contend for giving all animals plenty of fresh air and a reasonable amount of exercise, in addition to wholesome food and pure water. Then they thrive well and turn out a good and profitable quality of meat.—American Agriculturist for May.

DECLINE OF MAN. Nervous Weakness, Dyspepsia, Impotence Sexual Debility, cured by "Wells' Health

Renewer." \$1. BREED CHARACTERISTICS OF CATTLE.

The Jerseys and Guernseys excel in richness of milk and fine butter qualities. The latter are larger than the former. Herefords are not large milkers, but the milk is rich. The bulls make good crosses on native cows, and the steers fatten rapidly. The Ayrebires are especially true of a family medicine, and it is good milkers, and will do well on short pastures. Their milk is better for cheese than for butter. Shorthorns are eminently the the highest value. As soon as it had been beef breed, being of large size and early ma-Hop Bitters was the purest, best and most butter or cheese making, the cows, when dried off, fatten remarkably easy, and make beef of prime quality. The bulls are handsome and excellent to grade up native stock. The Devons are quite, similar to the Herefords in respect to milking qualities, but smaller in size, and of a deep red color. As working oxen, they are celebrated, being muscular and setive. They are thrifty growers, and mature early; their beef is of prime quality. The Polied cattle are profitable for beef, especially a superior prairies of the West, and their meat is superior of the west, and the west is superior of the west in the wes erior in quality. The cows' milk is rich, but it is not produced in very great quantities. The Holsteins or Dutch cattle are noted for excellent milking qualities, coupled with the capabilities of making good beef. Their peouliar markings make them attractive to the eye .- American Agriculturist for May.

MAKE NEW RICH BLOOD

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

CROUP, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS.

JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT will instantaneously relieve these terrible diseases, and will positively cure nine cases out of ten. Information that will save many lives sent free by mail. Bon't delay a moment.

Prevention is better than cure.

JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT (For Internal and Ex-

KERRY, WATSON & CO., WHOLESALE AGENTS, MONTREAL.

ZE CAPITAL PRIZE, 875,000 TEX Tickets only 85. Shares in proportion.

"We do hereby certify that we supervise the arrangements for all the Monthly and Semi Annual Drawings of the Louisiana State Lottery Company, and in person manage and control the Drawings themselves, and that the same are conducted with honesty, fairness, and in good faith toward all parties, and we authorize the Company to use this certificate, with facsimiles of our signatures attached, in its advertisements."



Incorporated in 1868 for 25 years by the Legislature for Educational and Charitable purposes—with a capital of \$1,000,000—to which a reserve fund of over \$550,000 has since been added.

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

The only Lottery ever voted on and endorsed by the people of any State. It never scales or postpones.

Its Grand Single Number Drawings take place Monthly. A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY TO WIN A FORTUNE. FIFTH GRAND DRAWING, CLASS E, AT NEW ORLEANS, TUEBDAY, May 8th. 1893—156th Monthly Drawing.

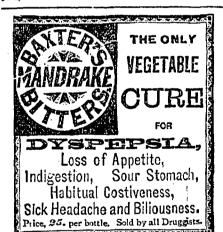
CAPITAL PRIZE, 875,000. 100,000 Tickets at Five Dollars Each.

Fractions, in Fifths in proportion.

		LIST OF	PRIZE	s.				
1	CAPITAL	L PRIZE	. 		\$75,000			
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2	PRIZES	OF \$6,000			12 000			
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APPROXIMATION PRIZES.								
9	Approxi	nation Pr	izes of	\$750	6,750			
g	do		do	500	4,500			

250 2,250 do 1987 Prizes, amounting to...... Application for rates to clubs should be made only to the office of the Company in New Orleans.
For jurther information write clearly, giving full address. Send orders by Express, Registered Letter or Money Order, addressed only to

M. A. DAUPHIN, New Orleans, La., or M. A. DAUPHIN, 27 4 607 Seventh St., Washington, D.O. N.B-In the Extraordinary Semi-Annual Drawing of Lext June the Capital Prize will be \$150,000.



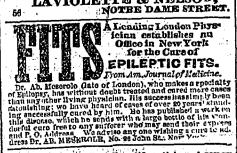


For Old and Young, Male and Female. For Old and Young, Male and Female.

Positively cures Nervousness in all its stages, Weak Memory, Loss of Brain Power, Sexual Prostration, Night Sweats, Bermalorrheas, Leucorrheas, Barrenness, Seminal Weakness, and General Loss of Power. It repairs Nervour. Waste, Rejuvenates the Jaded Intellect, Strengthens the Enfeebled Brain and Restores Surprising Tone and Vigor to the Exhausted Generative Organs in Either Sex. As with each order for Twelve packages, accompanied with five dollars we will send our Written Guarantee to refund the money if the treatment does not effect a cure. It is the Cheapest and Best Medicine in the Market. Pamphlet sent free by mail to any address.

Riack's Magnetic Medicine is sold by Druggists at 50 cents per box, or 6 box;s for \$2.50, or will be mailed free of postage, on receipt of money, by addressing MACHYB MACHETIO MEDICINE CO.,

Windsor, Ont. Canada.
Sold in Montreal by LAVIOLETTE & NELSOW,



The Public is requested carefully to notice the new and enlarged Scheme to be drawn Experience TAUGHT" people will Monthly. EXPERIENCE TAUGHT" people will continue to weaken their systems by the use of the ordinary disagreeable drugs, when the Oriental Fruit Laxative is a greater purifier and strengthener of the digestive organs. It is prepared by the MEDICAL SPECIALTIES MANUFACTURING Co., Montreal. Price 25c. 51 tr

MENCELY BELL FOUNDRY.



Has been in constant use by the public for over twenty years,

and is the best preparation ever invented for RESTOR-ING GRAY HAIR TO ITS

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TOUTHFUL COLOR AND LIFE. It supplies the natural

food and color to the hair glands without staining the skin. It will increase and thicken the growth of the hair, prevent its blanching and falling off, and thus AVERT BALDNESS.

It cures Itching, Eruptions and Dandruff. As a HAIR DRESSING it is very desirable, giving the hair a silken softness which all admire. It keeps the head clean, sweet and healthy.



BUCKINGHAM'S DYE WHISKERS will change the heard to a BROWN or

BLACK at discretion. Being in one preparation it is easily applied, and produces a permanent color that will not wash off. PREPARED BY

R. P. HALL & CO., NASHUA, H. H. Sold by all Dealers in Medicine.

HEALTH FOR ALL HOLLOWAY'S PILLS

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

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

Liver, Stomach, Kidneys & Bowels. Giving tone, energy and vigor to these great MAIN SPRINGS OF LIFE. They are confidently recommended as a never-indicag tensely in a contact state that the confidently recommended as a never-indicag tensely in a contact state that the contact in the first that the contact in all all mental incidental to Females of all ages, and, as a GENERAL FAMILY MEDICINE, are unsurpassed

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT

Its Searching and Healing Properties are Known Throughout the World.

FOR THE CURE OF Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Old Wounds.

Sores and Ulcers!

It is an infallible remedy. If effectually rubbed on the Neck and Chest, as sait into meat, it cures SORE THROAT, Bronchitts. Coughs, Colds, and even ASTHMA. For Glandular Swellings, Abscesses, Piles, Fistnlas, Gout, Rheumatism, and every kind of Skin Disease, it has never been known to fail.

Both Pills and Ointment are sold at Professor Holloway's Establishment, 583 Oxford street, London, in boxes and acts, at 1s. 14d., 2s. 4s. 6d., 11s., 22s., and 38s each, and by all medicine vendors throughout the civilized world. Sores and Ulcers!

N. R.—Advice gratis, at the above address, daily, between the hours of 11 and 4, or by letter.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC-DROVINCE OF QUEBRU—

DISTRICT OF MONTREAL. Superior Court. Dame Elizabeth William Webster, of the City of Montreal, wite of Charles Childs, manufacturer, of the same place, duly authorized to ester en justice, Plaintiff, and Charles Childs, of the City of Montreal, manufacturer, Defendant. An action en separation de biens seventh day of March, eighteen hundred and eighty-three.

Montreal, 7th March, 1883.

WOTHERSPOON, LAFLEUR & HENEKER, Attorneys for Plaintiff.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL No. 2540. Superior Court Dame Aurelle Verdon, of St. Jean Baptiste Village, wife of Amable Frigon, of the same place trader, has instituted against her said husband an action for separation as to property.

Montreal, 18th April, 1883.

T. & C. C. DE LORIMIER,

Attorneys for Plaintiff.

ADVERTISING Contracts made for this paper, which is kept on file at office of LOHD & THOMAS, McCormick Block, Chicago, Ill.

ODOS AND ENDS.

The commission house of Handay, Richardson & Co., Chicago, has failed; no statement

woman should know this. Only one pill a

If there ever was a specific for any one complaint, then Carter's Little Liver Pills are the specific for sick headsche, and every

The Turks have been almost annihilated by the Arabs in Yemen. A large force will be im-mediately sent there.

The Diamond Dyes for family use have no equals. All popular colors easily dyed, fast and beautiful. 10 cents a package for anv color.

Windthorst's motion in the German Parliament amending the Church Laws, to permit the saying oi Mass under certain conditions, was rejected.

G. A. Dixon, Frankville, Ont., says: "He was cured of chronic bronchitis that troubled him for seventeen years by the use of Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oli."

A young woman named Florence Myles, aged about 28, committed suicide at Peterboro, Ont., on Monday by taking a dose of corrosive sublimate, enough to poison a half dozen per-

DECLINE OF MAN .- Impotency of mind, limb or vital function, nervous weakness, sexual debility, and all diseases caused by indiscretions and abuse, are radically and promptly cured by the use of Mack's Magnetic Medicine, which is for sale by all responsible Druggists. See advertisement in another column. Sold in Montreal by Laviolette & Nelson.

Prof. A. F. Banelier, of the American Archaeological Institute, S. F. Baider, of Tucson, and a Mexican have been captured in Sonora by the Apaches and taken into the mountains.

The most reliable preparation yet introduced to the public, for the immediate relief and cure of Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Hoarseness, Whooping Cough, Croup, Asthma, and all diseases of the Throat and Lungs, is SPRUCINE. In obstinate Coughs, Pulmonary Consumption, &c., &c., where Cod Liver Oil is recommended, a dose of SPRU-CINE taken with a dose of the former will make an agreeable and convenient vehicle for the adminstration of the Oil, and largely promote its efficiency. SPRUCINE is put up in Bottles at 25 and 50 conts each. 23-tf

At Chiantia, Mexico, the revolutionists under Ramierez attacked the Municipal Guard release ed all the prisoners, burned the archives, rob-bed the houses and killed four guards and wounded four.

"Ten years ago the name of Lydia E. Pinkham was scarcely known outside of her native State To-day it is a household word all over the Con. tinent, and many who read the secular and re ligious journals have become familiar with the face that shines on them with a modest confidence, in which we read the truth that "No thing ill can dwell in such a temple."

A cross ejection petition has been fyled at Osgode Hall, Toronto, the party petitioned against being William Mack, the defeated Reform candidate for Cornwall, and the petitioner being David T. Ross.

Mr. H. F. MacCarthy, Chemist, Ottawa, writes "I have been dispensing and jobbing Northrop & Lyman's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphites 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."

A. D. Clark, a wealthy real estate man, of Battle Creek, has been here several days with a woman known in theatrical circles as "Frankle Carr." Clark's supposed wife appeared yesterday and in an altercation shot, probably fatally, Carr.

SKILL IN THE WORKSHOP .- To do good work the mechanic must have good health. If long hours of confinement in close rooms have en-feebled his hand or dimmed his sight, let him at once, and before some organic trouble appears, take plenty of Hop Bitters. His system vill be rejuvenated, his nerves strengthened, his sight become clear, and the whole constitution be vailt up to a higher working condition.

A man in Ireland was recently confined in iBradlaugh, for blaspheming the Queen. iBradlaugh, for blaspheming the Delty, was acquitted

Mrs. D. Morrison, Farnham Centre, P.Q., writing about Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil, says: "George Bell used it on his son, and it outed him of rheumatism with only a few applications. The balance of the bottle was used by an old gentleman for Asthma, with the best results. It acts like a charm."

George and Edmund Gravely are twin brothers, 95 years old, residing in Henry County, Va, and some of their friends claim they are the oldest twins living.

"THE ONY ONE IN AMERICA." The International Throat and Lung institute, Toronto and Montreal, is positively the only one in America where diseases of the air passages alone are treated. Cold inhal-ations are used through the Spirometer, an instrument or inhaler invented by Dr. M. Souvielle of Parie, ex-side surgeon of the French army, with proper dietetic, hygienic and constitutional treatment suitable to each case. Thousands of cases of Catarrh, Laryn. gitis; Bronchitis, Aethma, Catarrhal Deafness, and Consumption have been cured at this institute during the last few years. Write, enclosing stamp, for pamphlet, giving full particulars and reliable references to 173 Church street, Toronto, Ont; 13 Phillips Square, Montreal, P. Q.

THE EFFECTS OF THE COERCION AND CRIME LAWS.

DUBLIN, April 24.-In Ireland the practical commentary on Coercion and Crime Laws has been the election of political suspects to a membership of Parliament. They have now extended the principle to other representative bodies and other classes of alleged oftenders against the law. Mr. John McCarthy, a merchant of Loughres, and a gentleman of high social repute in the locality, but who is charged with complicity in the murder of Constable Linton at Loughrea, has been returned as a Guardian for the division of Loughres, in the place of a land agent named J. Toole, who represented the division for many years. Several divisions in the Loughrea Union, for which landed proprietors and their agents sht for many years, have changed hands. Twenty-two Nationalist Guardians occupy seats in the Loughres Board room at present.

_"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of diges-tion and nutrition, and yet by a careful application of the fine properties of well selected Cocoa Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavored beverage, which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to at. tack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—Civil Service Gazette. Made simply with boiling water or milk. Bold only in packets and tins (2 lb.

EPP'S COODA-GRATEFUL AND COMPORTING.

WITH

FIVE DOLLARS YOU CAN BUY A WHOLE

Imperial Austrian 100fl Government Bond ISSUED IN 1864.

Which Bonds are issued and secured by the Government, and are redeemed in drawings Four Times Annually,

Until each and every bond is drawn with a larger or maller premium. Every bond MUST draw a Prize, as there are NO BLANKS.

The three highest prizes amount to

200,000 Florins. 20,000 " 15,000 "

And bonds not drawing one of the above prizes must draw a Fremium or not less than 200 Florins.

The next drawing takes place on the lst. JUNE.

mation address:

And every Bond bought of us on or before the lat of June, is entitled to the whole premium that may be drawn thereon on that date.

Out-of-town orders sent in Registered Letters; and enclosing Five Dollars, will secure one of these Bonds, for the next Drawing.

For orders, circulars, and any other information address:

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CO., No. 207 Broadway, corner of Fulton street New York City.

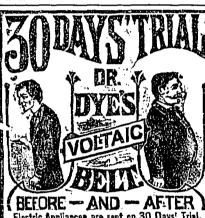
ESTABLISHED IN 1874. N.B.—In writing, please state that you saw this in the TRUE WITNESS.

The above Government Bonds are not to be compared with any Lottery whatsoever, and do not conflict with any of the laws of the United States.

AMBER SUGAR CANE MACHINERY.

NEW PARAGON SCHOOL DESKS

M. BEATTY & SONS, WELLAND, ONT. Early Amber Cane Feed imported from the Southern States. Send for Catalogue and Prices. 37 5



TO MEN ONLY, YOUNG OR OLD

HO are suffering from Nervous Debility, Lost Vitality, Lack OF Nerve Force and Vidor, Wasting Weakingsees, and all those diseases of a Pensonal Nature resulting from Abuses and Other Causes. Speedy relief and complete restoration of Health, Vidorand Manicood Guaranted. The grandest discovery of the Nineteenth Contury, Send at once for Hustrated Pamphilottree. Address

VOLTAIG BELT CO., MARSHALL, MICH. 22G

DESTROYER OF HAIR! ALEX. ROSS' DEPILATORY
Removes hair from the face, neck and arms without injury. Price \$1; sent securely packed from England by post. Alex Ross' HAIR DYE produces either very light or very dark colors. His Spanish Fly Oil or Oil of Cantharides produces whiskers or hair on the head. His Skin Tightener is a liquid for removing furrows and crows' fect marks under the eyes. His Bloom of Roses for excessive pallor, and his Liquid for black specks on the face, are each sold at \$1, or sent by post for Post Office Order. The Nose Machine, for pressing the cartilage of the nose into shape, and the Ear Machine for outstanding ears, are sold at \$3, or sent for Post Office. Order. Letters invited. Had through chemists of Bryson, 401 St. Lawrence Main street, Montage of the market of the

ALEX. EGRS, 21 Lamb's Conduit street, 16 G High Holborn, London, England

DR. J. L LEPROHON.

OFFICE AND RESIDENCE 237 ST. ANTOINE STREET.

DR. KANNON, C.M.M.D., M.C.P.S.

Late of Children's Hospital, New York, and St. Peter's Hospital, Albany, &c. 219 St. Joseph Street, opposite Colborne Street. IS-G

CATHOLIC GOLONIZATION -IN-MINNESOTA.

For Circulars of information, for 1883. on MINNESOTA CATHOLIC COLUMIES, address CATHOLIC COLONIZATION BUREAU,

ST. PAUL, MINN. Health is Wealth! O.E.C.WES

DB. E. C. WEST'S NERVE AND SHAIN TREATMENT, a guaranteed specific for Hysteria, Dizziness, Convuisions, Fits, Nervous Neuralgia, Headache, Nervous Production caused by the use of sloohol grobacco. Wakefulness, Mentai, Lepression, Softening of the Brain resulting in Insacity and leading to misery, decay and death Premature Old Age, Earrenness, Loss of Power in either sex, Involuntary Losses and Spermatorthesa caused by over-exertion of the brain, self abuse or over-indulgence. Each box contains one month's treatment. One Dollar abox or six boxes for five dollars; sent by mail post paid on receipt of price. With each order received by us for six boxes, accompanied with 55 we will send the purchaser our written guarantee to refund the money if the treatment does not effect a cure. Guarantoes issued only by

B. E. McGALE, Chemist, SUL ST. JOSEPH STEES, MONTREAL,



BELL FOUNDRY.

Manufacture those celebrated Offines and Bells
for Churches, etc. Price
List and circular sent free.
Address: BENRY MoSHANE 200.
BALTIMORE. Md., U.S.



THE TROY MENEELY BELL FOUNDRY. Clinton H. Meneeley Bell Company.

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE: ZE ACLUMENT

May 2, 1883

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

Since 'Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil has be come celebrated, a number of unprincipled persons have been endeavoring to palm off Electron and Electric Oli for the genuine Dr. Thomas' Educatio Oil. Beware of these similar named articles. If their originators had any faith in the healing properties of their own medicines they would, like honest men, give them a name of their own, and not try to sell them on the reputation of another; but as they know their preparations have no merit, they resort to the most unprincipled means of selling them by getting a name as near as possible to Eclectric. We therefore ask the public when purchasing to see that the name Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oll is on the front of the wrapper, and the signature of Northson & LYMAN, the proprietors for Canada on the back.

Finance and Commerce

FINANCIAL.

TRUE WITNESS OFFICE. TUESDAY, May 1, 1883. In the local money market there was no

change; call leans on stocks are made at 6 to 6). Commercial paper is 7 to 8 per cent. as to quality. In sterling there was little doing. Rates are :- For sixty-day bills between banks 9 to 9} prem, counter 91 to 98 prem, demand 95 to 95 prem. Currency drafts on New York were i to i prem.

A large business was done in local stocks this morning. At noon, Bank of Toronto was slightly easier, and 640 shares had charged hands up to that time. Bank of Montreal was rather firmer with sales of 520 shares. Another active stock was Bichelieu, and it was fairly strong despite the rumor that the "Quebec" had been condemned by the Dominion Boiler Inspector. The sales of this stock were 915 shares. There was more enquiry for Gas, which was firmer, with sales of 325 shares up to noon. North West land stock was firm at 79s. In New York to-day, Canada Pacific railway stock was in more demand and it sold at 60 which is an advance for that market of one per cent.

Stock Sales—125 Montreal 200]; 25 do 200]; 175 do 200]; 125 do (ex.div) 196]; 50 do 196]; 25 do 196]; 1 Molsons 125; 6 Commerce 1343; 100 Merchants' 125; 100 50 Federal (ex-div) 156%.

1301; U P 977; W U 83.

collected at this port last month was \$268,-465; for the corresponding month of 1882, to \$6.50.

Halifax, N.S., April 30.—The receipts at the Halifax Custom House during the past month amounted to \$114,664, an increase over the receipts of April, 1882, of \$7,679.

COMMERCIAL. WEEKLY REVIEW --- WHOLESALE MARKETS.

that are making for the season of navigation might convey a different impression to some minds. The prospects are unclouded as far as we can judge at present. There are no failures of any consequence to report and none of any account expected. The money market is comparatively easy at 6 to 6} on Stock Exchange securities and 7 to 8 for commercial bills. The directors of the various banks have been declaring their dividends, which has again directed attention to the strong position of our leading institutions and the wise and capable management which governs them. The dividends so far paid are at the rate of 6 to 10 per cent per annum on the paid up capital. There are several small now quote 750 to 77½c per imperial gallon. river and lake craft already in our port of Fish oils are difficult to move, and in order rate of 0 to 10 per cent per annum on the paid up capital. There are several small Montreal, and the canal service was resumed in the middle of this week. The first steamer up the St. Lewrence this season is the "Ontario," of the Dominion Line, which passed Caps Chatte yesterday morning and is arrived at Quebec today. The steamship "Grecian" passed Caps Race yesterday up the St. Lawrence. The duties collected at the Montreal Custom House during the month of April in 1882 and 1883, respectively, were as follows: 1882, \$482,178 52; 1883, \$463,686 60, a decrease in the present year of \$18,491 92.

GROCERIES.-Granulated can be bought in 500 brl. lots from the refineries at 980, and ing, the last sales being in Porto Rico at 7c and 7gc. Advices from the Islands have recently been received constant. in smaller quantities at 9 c. Yellows are cently been received, quoting lower prices for molarses, which, coupled with large stocks here, have had a depressing influence upon this market, and large sales of Barbadoes have been forced at 47c to 47le per imperial gallon. Antigua and Trilldad are nominally quoted at 46c to 44c to 45c respectively. Syrups are quiet and easy. In teas the sale was reported of a round lot yesterday on New York account. A sale of a lot of low grade Japans was reported at 18½c. A good enquiry exists for coffee, which we quote as follows: Jamalea at 81c for common up to 15c for choice; B'o at 71c to 9c, Java at 17c to 25c, Mocha at 30c to 33c. Plantation Ceylon continues scarce at 20c to 23c. Spices remain firm and prices are stiffening. Black pepper, 1512 to 16c. Rice is firm at \$3 40 to 3 50, with good sales Cassia is firm at 180, and Cochin ginger at 15c to 16c. In fruit there have been sales of round lots of valencia raisins at 6%c, and we quote 6%c to 7c. Currants meet with fair demand at 5%c to 6c.

week in pig iron has been duil and unratisfactory, the only fales reported being a few lots of leading brands at \$2 to \$2 50 and of Eglinton at \$21. To arrive, very little if any business has been done, Freights remain firm at 12s Glasgow to Montreal. Warrants are better at 478 4d. Bar iron is quiet at \$1 00 to 2 00, although it is said the inside figure has been shaded for lots to arrive. In tin plates we hear of sales of round lots of I.C. charcoal at \$5 00, but smaller quanties is unchanged. A fair jobbing demand takes are quoted \$5 25. I.C. coke is steady at all the offerings at 25c to 26c. Cheese are quoted \$5 25. I.C. coke is steady at \$4 0. Canada plates are steady at \$3 00 for leading brands. Ingot the is a shade firmer with sales at 21c, and copper has been placed at 184c. From London tin is cabled firmer at £96 10s, and best selected copper at £69 10s. Hoops are quiet at 2½c to 2½c, spelter steady at 4½c, lead quiet at 4c to 4½c and antimony at 14c.

All the offerings at 25c to 26c. Cheese—Prkis, May 1.—An envoy from the King of Annam has arrived to obtain the consent of the Government to opening the Bed River to foreign trade, and induce China to afford diplomatic and material assistance. The at 4½c, lead quiet at 4c to 4½c and antimony at 14c.

LUMBER.—The market has presented no very important changes since our last report, good local demand existing for hard and soft woods at firm prices. An enquiry also is experienced for pine and several kinds of been made at \$24 to \$28 per 1,000 feet
Prices here are quoted as follows per 1,000 feet at the yards:—Pine, 1st quality per M., \$35 to \$40; pine, 2nd, \$22 to \$25; pine, shipping culls, per M., \$14 to \$16: pine, 4th quality deale, per M., \$10 to \$12; spruce, per M., \$10 to \$12; spruce, per M., \$10 to \$13; hemicek, per M., \$9 to \$10; ash, run of log culls out, per M., \$20 to \$25; bass, do do, per M., \$16 to \$20; oak, per M., \$40 to \$50; walnut, per M., \$70 to \$100; cherry, per M., \$60; butternut, per M., \$35 to \$40 to \$50 and 650;

break 10 to 4 20; middlings \$3 80
to 3 95; pollards \$3 50 to \$3 60; Ontario bags
medium) \$2 35 to 2 40; do spring
extra \$2 25 to 2 30; do superfine, \$2 15
to 2 20; city bags (delivered) \$3 10.

Grain—Holders were firmer, but there was no response from buyers. Other grains occupy the old dull position. We quote prices unchanged as follows:—Canada red winter wheat \$1 17 to 18; Canada white \$1 09
to 1 11; Canada spring do \$1.13 to 1 15; pease 940 to 950 on spot, and 980 to 9840; birch, per M., \$20 to \$25; hard maple, \$40; birch, per M., \$20 to \$25; hard maple, per M., \$25 to \$30; lath, per M., \$250; tye 70c; and new mixed corn, 65c in bond. shingles, 1st, per M., \$3 00; shingles, 2nd, per M., \$2 50. For large quantities the above prices would probably be shaded.

The following is a statement of flour inspected for week ending 28th April, 1883, as furnished by Mr. L. A. Boyer, Flour Inspected.

SURAL DIES. PUED

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.—A fair business has transpired during the week in general drugs at about former rates, morphia having been placed at \$245 to 265; opium at \$4 to 5; quinine at \$1 90 to 2 25 as to make; iodide potash \$2 to 220; camphor 35c to 38c for American, and 40c to 42c for English; bromide potash 40c to 50c. Stocks have been reduced to unusually small dimensions in most of the principal lines of heavy chemicals, and until the first steamers arrive with spring importations there can be little or no change. Bicarb soda is quiat, and prices have an essier tendency. Bleaching powder is very scarce, and prices are firm, the sale of a round lot taking place yesterday at \$2 25. Alum is firm and higher, being now held at \$2 25, but as soon as shipments arrive lower prices are looked for, and trading is consequently confined to satisfying immmediate requirements. Sal soda remains strong at \$1 20 to 1 25.
Boots and Shors.—Manufacturers report

less activity during the past week, having to the United States last week were 73 horses about filled the balance of spring orders. Some, however, are turning their attention to the fall trade, and several large Western last year, showing a continued large decrease jobbers have already been in the market for both in the number of horses and fall samples. Orders have been received amount of cost. Last week the fail samples. Orders have been received from the Lower Ports and the Northwest during the past few days, but not sufficient to impart any animation to the trade. Remittances are reported only fair. Prices are quoted steady as follows:—Men's thick boots, waxed, \$2.25 to \$3.25; do split boots, \$1.50 to \$2.30; do kip boots. during the past few days, but not sufficient Passenger 146; 100 do 146¼; 160 Richelleu are quoted steady as follows:—Men's 77½; 30 do 78; 25 do 78½; 275 do 78½; 300 thick bcoss, waxed, \$2.25 to \$3.25; do do 78; 125 do 77¾; 287 Toronto 195½; 225 do 195½; 50 do 195½; 50 do (ex-div) 190¾; \$2.50 to \$3.25; do calf boots, pegged, \$50 Federal (ex-div) 156¾. 50 Federal (ex-div) 1003.

New York, 1 p. m.—Stocks irregular.

Am Ex 90\(\frac{1}{2}\); O 566\(\frac{1}{2}\); D & H 109\(\frac{1}{2}\); D bled Balmorals, \$1.75 to \$2.00; do split do, \$1.128\(\frac{1}{2}\); D & Rg 49\(\frac{1}{2}\); Eric 37\(\frac{1}{2}\); pid 78; L 128\(\frac{1}{2}\); D & Rg 49\(\frac{1}{2}\); Eric 37\(\frac{1}{2}\); pid 78; L 128\(\frac{1}{2}\); D & S11\(\frac{1}{2}\); M O94\(\frac{1}{2}\); J O 76\(\frac{1}{2}\); N P 51\(\frac{1}{2}\); pid 88\(\frac{1}{2}\); N Y U 124\(\frac{1}{2}\); St P 98; pid 103\(\frac{1}{2}\); St P, M & M

1001-11 B 077-W II 82 \$3.00 to \$4.60; do kip, \$2; do buff and peb-50c; do congress do, 50c to \$1.25; buskshins, OTTAWA, April 30.—The excise revenue 75c; misses' pebbled and buff Balmorals, 85c collected at Ottawa for the month of April to \$1.20; do split do, 75c to 90c; do prunella was \$12,178, an increase of \$468 over the same month last year.

Tobonro, April 30.—The amount of duty 100 \$1.20; do split do, foc to 900; do prunella do, foc to \$1 00; do congress do, 600 to 700; children's peobled and buff Balmorais, 600 to 900; do split do, 500 to 600; do prunella do, foc to 900; do split do, 500 to 600; do prunella do, foc to 900; do split do, 500 to 600; do prunella do, foc to 900; do split do, 500 to 600; do prunella do, foc to 900; do split do, 500 to 600; do prunella do, foc to 900; do split do, 500 to 600; do prunella do, foc to 900; do split do, 500 to 600; do prunella do, foc to 900; do split do, 500 to 600; do prunella do, foc to 900; do split do, 900; do split do spli 50c to 75c; infants' cacks, per dozen, \$3.75

LEATHER .- Although another quiet week Sr. John, N.B., April 30.—The Customs revenue in April amounted to \$121,671, compared with \$111,953 in the same period last and we hear of sales of slaughter sole at 25c to 280, according to quality and quantity. Spanish sole has also changed hands at 24c to 26c, and selected weights have sold as high as 27c. In black leather there has been some trading in waxed upper at 33 to to 35c. Quebec spilts have changed hands at 20c to 22c, and good medium at 22c to 26c. Pebbled and buff are quiet, the former at 11c to 15c, and the latter at 14c to 153c. Prices There has been no decided revival in trade during the past week, though the preparations that are making for the season of payigntion that are making for the season of payigntion and the season of payigntion the season of payigntion the season of payigntion are quoted as follows:—Spanish sole, No. 1, B A, 25c to 26c; do No. 2, B A, 23c to 24c; China, No. 1, 22c to 23c; do No 2, 19c to 21c; Buffalo, No 1, 21c to 22c; do No 2, 19c to 20c; slaughter, No 1, 25c to 28c; rough (light), 25c to 26c; harness, 29c to 32c; waxed upper, light, 36c to 38c; do do medlum and heavy, 33c to 35c; grained upper, long, 37c to 38c; Scotch grained upper, 38c to 40c; buff, 14c to 16c; pebbled cow, 12½0 to 150; splits, medium, 26c to 27c; do, juniors, 19c to 22c; calfakin, light, 60c to 75c; do heavy, 75c to 85c; French caliskin, \$105 to 135; English kid, 60c, to 70c; patent cow, 15c to 16c.

Oils.-Spirits of turpentine has declined to sell any round lots of cod holders find it necessary to shade prices. Steam refined seal is quoted to arrive, at 621c to 65c. A lot of pale vat was sold today on p t but said to be at about 50c. In petroleum, the market is lower, rates of refined being down to 13c at-Petrolia, and car lots here are quoted at 15c to 15 c. We quote prices as follows :- Spirits turpentine, 750 to; 771c linseed, boiled, per imperial gallon,65c to 68c,and raw 62c to 64c; olive, \$1 05 to 1 10; cod, Newtoundland A, 60c to 65c; Halifex A, 57½c, and Gaspe, 60c to 62½c; seal, pale, 50c to 55c; do, refined,62½c to 65c; lard, extra, \$105 to 110; do No. 1, 95c to \$1; palm, per lb, 9a to 95c; cod liver, \$1 70

Wool .- Among the sales reported were 18,000 lbs Greasy Cape at 18c to 19c, and 30,000 lbs Australian at 21c to 24c, as to quality. A cargo of Cape wool has just arrived at Boston by the "Clara E. McGlivery," from Port Elizabeth, for this market, which is now being brought on. We quote prices as follows :- Gressy Cape, 18 to 20c; Australian, 220 to 31c, as to quality; Canadian pulled, supers, 30c to 33}c.

LHADS AND PAINTS -Orders commence to show better volume both on local and Western account, and prices remain about as western account, and prices remain about as last quoted. White lead, genuine 100-1b kegs, \$6 50 to 700; No I do \$5 50 to 6 00; white lead, No 2, \$5 00 to 550 in cil, per 25 lbs, \$1 90 to 2 00; do No 1, \$1 60 to 1 80; do No 2, \$1 40 to 1 50; No 3, \$1 25 to 1 30; while lead, dry, co to 610; red lead 5c. For large capacities, these leads are related to 1 100 to 1

large quantities these prices might be shaded. SALT,-The market has not altered any since our last report, business in coarse salt stone, and threw him again into the river. A comprising a few small parcels for immediate wants at 70c to 75c per bag for elevens. Iron and Hardware. -The business of the Factory-filled is quiet and unchanged at \$1 40 to 1 45, and Eureka at \$2 40, 1 20 and

> The local hog product market was quiet with a less active demand. Values were steadily held. Canada short cut mess pork sold at \$23 to \$23 25; and western mess \$22 50 to 22 75. Lard was slow at 15c for western and 14% for Canadian Butter— Receipts have not increased and the market

tinues dull and weak under an over supply We quote prices lower at 150 to 15 c per dozen. Ashes Pots occupy a strong position; owing to light receipts. We quote \$5.05 to \$5.20 as to tares. Flour Market quiet. hard wood on American account. Advices Superior extra per bri; \$5.00 to 5.05; extra from Winnipeg state that some heavy build- superine \$4.90; spring extra \$4.80 to 4.87; from Winnipeg state that some heavy build—superfine \$4.90; spring extra \$4.80 to 4.872; ing contracts have just been concluded, and superfine \$4.50 to 460; Canada strong baker's we hear that some large sales of lumber have been made at \$24 to \$28; per 1,000 feet to 6 75; fine \$4 10 to 4 20; middlings \$3 80

wheat \$1 17 to 118; Canada white \$1 09 to 111; Canada spring do \$1.13 to 115; pease 940 to 950 on spot, and 980 to 9820; May; oats 400 to 410; barley 550 and 650;

spected for week ending 28th April, 1883, as furnished by Mr. L. A. Boyer, Flour Inspector:—Superior extra 1,094 bris; extra superfine 510 do; spring extra 400 do; superfine 93 do; fine 121 do; middlings 202 do; pollards 11 do; strong bakers 65 do; rejected 12 de Total 2,508

MONTREAL HORSE MARKET.

There is a very fair demand for horse flesh. At the Montreal Horse Exchange, Point St. Charles, Messrs. C. M. Acer & Co., sold since our last report the bright bay gelding sired by Stockwood to Mr. W. F. Lewis of this city, for \$300; also a large bay horse (heavy draught), \$200; a heavy worker, 130, and 1 do, \$160. Several sales of common horses were reported at from \$60 to \$85 each. A carload of young Upper Canada horses is now on the road to the above horse exchange. Mr. P. Dardis, of Morrisburg, who has been ship. ping horses to Boston, is now ouying for this market, owing to the urgency of the demand here. The shipments from Montreal costing \$10,235.50, against 153 horses, cost ing \$19,064.75, for the corresponding period average price paid by American buyers was \$140.21, against \$124 60 for the corresponding week in 1882. The following were the ship-ments in detail for week ending Saturday

April 28th :- April 24th-11 horses, \$1,314 April 28th:—April 22th—11 norses, \$1,314;
9 mares, \$1,195. April 25th—1 mare, \$100;
10 do, \$1,767; 4 do, \$555; 2 do, \$202,
8 horses, \$1,150; 6 do, \$852; 6 do,
\$697. April 26th—2 horses, \$350;
5 do, \$884 50; 2 marer, \$285; 3 horses, \$309;
2 do, \$215. April 28th—1 horse, \$210; 1 mare, \$150. It is reported that Mr. John Hay, of Lachute, has just purchased from Mr. Robert Ness, jr of Howick, the imported Clydesdale stallion "Dainty Lad" for \$1,400 cash. He has an excellent pedigree, and took fourth prize at the Aberdeen exhibition last

MONTREAL CATTLE MARKET. The receipts of export cattle at Acer &

Kennedy's yards, Point St. Charles, were moderate, numbering about 100 head. The market was firm under a good demand at full former prices, all the offerings being taken at from 5½c to 6½c per 1b live weight as to quality. Choice butcher's cattle at the Point were firm, selling at 6c. No shipping sheep were received. Live hogs were a trifle easier at 8c to 84c per lb. Mesers. Acer & Kennedy are busy making active preparations for the opening of the shipping seesop, during which the largest export trade yet done is anticipated. At Viger Market the trade was easier at somewhat lower prices. Never-theless, the demand was fair, and a good clearance of the 250 head of butchers' cattle offered was effected. Good to choice cattle brought 5%c to 6%c per lb. live weight. Fair animals sold at 5c to 5½c, and poor to medium at 4c to 4½c. The supply of calves was emaller and demand dull at about last week's rates. Sheep and lambs were in better supply at \$5 to \$10 each for the former, and

\$2.50 to \$5 each for the latter. THE SEAL FISHERY.

Latest advices from the Newfoundland seal nshery dissipate former sanguine expectations of a good season's work. In fact, the news is not at all lavorable, and from it it would appear that the take will not be an average one, which will doubtless mean high prices for seat oil. Several cargoes containing over 100,000 gallons have already been sold for the Continent. Messrs. J. & R McLea fernish us with the following correct list of arrivals from the seal fishery to date:-

Dat	e. Vessel.	Number Seals.
a nri)	1Proteus	
-P	2Ranger	
	2 Wolf	
	2Commodore	
	4Bosolute	
	5 Vangnard	
	5 Thetia	
	6 Mastifi	26
	7Falcon	
	8Eagle	
	9Aurora	
	9Norwhal	
	2 Nantana	16 800
	8 Neptune	20,000
	10Hextor	7777
	l 1 Esquimaux	1,110
	12Panther	
	ldFAULUUT	0
	14Arctic	
	16Walrus	
	17Kite	
	17Greenland	1,700
	17Nimrod	Notbing
	17Leopard	Nothing
	7Tiger	gaianom
	17Icelaud	
-		
	A HUMAN FIEN	D.

A HUMAN FIEND FLORENCE, Ala., April 30 .- Ware (colored),

lynched on Saturday night for murdering a white boy on the 20th instant, threw the boy, after robbing him, eight times into the river. The boy swam back to shore. Afterwards Ware tied the boy, beat out his brains with a man on the opposite shore witnessed the murder, but the river was too wide to make his presence known. A description of the negro was given to the jailer, who arrested him. The same night a large crowd of workmen employed on the river improvements vis ted the jail and demanded the prisoner. Owing to the delicate condition of the jailer's wife the mob was persuaded to disperse. On Saturday night the mob again visited the jall, carried the jailer's wife to another house, hanged the prisoner and riddled his body with bullets.

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TENDERS will be received by the undersigned up to noon on THURBDAY, 31st May next, for the removal of St. Finnan's, Church, Alexandria, Glengarry Co. Onterio, from where it stands at present, to a site on the adjoining school lot.

The undersigned will not be bound to accept the lowest or any tender.

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Alexandria P. O, Ontario.

Alexandria, April 25th, 1888.

833

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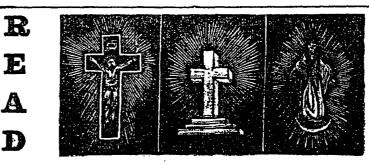
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Monsieur.—As the Star of the East ied and guided the magi to our Redeemer's feet, so doe the crucifix treated with your compound, in the darkness of my chamber, in the solemnity of the night, lead my soul-from earth to heaven, where in eternal glory reigns the Being whose emblers shines and overshadows my sleeping moments. Yours in X, BRO. JOACHIM.

From the New York Correspondence of the Dublin Freeman's Journal, February 16, 1881.

Through the courtesy of Mr. J. R. Maxwell & Co., proprietors of M. Cerqui's Chemica Compound, we were favored with a private view of one of the most wonderful discoveries of the century. I was led into a room, the curtains were drawn and every ray of light was excluded. and in the darkness, where first I saw only plain plaster figures, there stood out in clear, bright, awe-inspiring distinctness, first the figure of the Saviour suspended in space, as it were, then or either side the figures of Mary and Joseph, while-looming up in the foreground was the figure of an angel bearing a crown that seemed to rain light. If ever a feeling of faith and veneration possessed a Catholic, it then overwhelmed the writer, the scene was so novel and reverential. Upon leaving we were presented with a cross; it is kept on a bracket in our chamber, and in the darkness of night it seems to say, sleep safe, His cross watches and guards you.

We also have the honor to refer to the following Clergymen and Sisters: Rev. Thos. Kierns, Lehigh Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.; Rev. J. Slattery, Susquehanna, Pa.; Rev. J. Murphy, Blossburg, Pa.; Rev. M. Voigt, Franciscan College, Trenton, N.J.; Rev. T. Reardon, Easton, Pa.; Convent of Good Shepherd, Baltimore, Md.

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