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VOL. XXXIII.—NO. 34.

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 4, 1883.

PRICE FIVE CENTS

AFFAIRS

CHEMICALS AND EXPLOSIVES.

EMIGRATION!

LONDON, March 27 .- Thomas Power O'Connor, M. P., delivered an address at Leeds last night. He had been challenged by a news-paper to say whether he received any tunds of the Land League, and whether he was willing to have the League accounts audited. health. O'Connor failed to notice the questions.

BELFAST, March 27.—The jury has rendered a verdict of guilty in the case of six members of the Armagh Assassination Sotion it was shown that a letter was found to impeach the evidence of the informer Duffey. He argued that the Crown doubted indictment of the men who, according to the evidence offered by the Orown, were strongly implicated in the crimes charged against the prisoners. The Crown counsel strongly asserted the complicity of the Lesgue in the projected murder of the landlord Brooke, through Boyle, then treasurer of the local League.
The Official Gazette contains orders for the

seisure of all copies of the United Irishman of the 24th inst.

KILDARE, March 27 .- Michael Boyton was

arrested here to-day.

Belfast, March 28.—Judge Lawson sentenced 12 members of the Armsgh Assassination Society, convicted of conspiracy to unlawful and disloyal designs. murder, to terms of penal servitude varying

from 5 to 10 years. Police are searching the papers of Michael Boynton, arrested in Kildare yesterday. It adjusted, and all will unite in the reception to is believed the arrest is connected with the Parnell. The Academy of Music has been is believed the arrest is connected with the

mudder conspiracy.

DUBLIN, March 28.—Twenty-one of the 26 persons arrested in Ballinrobe for complicity in the murder Fereck have been released.

a box containing explosives and infernal ma-chines has been arrested here. He had just supposed to be an accomplice, has also been arrested. The explosive in the box carried The internal machines were most cunningly rested at St. Helen's. Passengers by Cork the organization and respecting his move-boats have been carefully scrutinized for ments in America. some days.

London, March 29 .- In the House of Commons to-day Sir Vernon Harcourt said land, for America. They are driven from the inquiry of the police into the alleged attack upon Lady Dixie has been futile.

London, April 2.—In the House of Com. tack upon Lady Dixie has been futile.

A gentleman from Eton, of high position has deposed that he saw Lady Florence Dixle the interview with O'Kelly and himself the whole time she was standing on the spot printed in the French papers recently, was where the alleged outrage was committed and substant'ally accurate. The interview quotes saw her walk away without anybody accost-

ing her.
The News says Parnell has arranged to go to America in the second week of April, but that they first made overtures to Parnell has not yet decided to accept the invitation | while he was in jail. They are also reported to the Philadelphia convention.

intimidation.

specials eay the British Minister has formally but in an entirely friendly way, called the attention of this Government to the utterances of the Irish agitators. The President called the Cabinet's attention to the Minister's communication, stated his own views and requested the members of the Cabinet to submit their views in writing. This was done on Friday last. There was no dissent in opinion | murder. that, in the existing situation of affairs, this Government would not be justified in interfering with the Irish sympathizers now in papers submitted by a member of the Cabinet reviews the policy of the British Government in reference to political refugees from other his position to facilitate the carrying of arms countries, and cites the invariable refusal of them in any way in the absence of the comission of any overt acts. It is said the British Minister has been assured that our Government will use the utmost endeavors to ob. serve all national and international obliga.

London, March 30 .- A meeting of the committee of the Itish National League was held in Dublin Wednesday. Mr. Timothy D. Sullivan, member of Parliament for Westmeath, presided. He repudiated the charge that the Longue was connected with the Irish dynamite party in America. O'Donovan Rossa and hir William Harcourt, Home Secretary, he said, must fight their own battle.

LIVERPOOL, March 30 .- An analysis of the chemicals and explosives selzed here yesterday developes that they are the distressed people in Ireland. composed of nitro-glycerine mixed with saw- London, April 2.—On account dust, chlorine potash and vitriol. It is alstream of letters containing threats of death most a miracle that the composition did not and destruction of buildings received by proexplode during the transmission through the minent persons and the Government func-

CORK, March 30 .- Featherstone, O'Herlihy and Carmody were arraigned this morning on a charge of being members of a secret so. clety having its headquarters at Cork. The authorities claim that the object of the society was to commit murders who never they believed such a course would, advance the interests of the organization and blow up buildings in the principal cities in the British Isles. Ball was refused. Counsel for the prosecution intimated that a number of witnesses were ready to testify in support of the charges. living in Cork since last June without sparses, has ordered experiments with mast. The work cannot well be commenced the Church, we need not tear that a similar mast. The work cannot well be commenced the Church, we need not tear that a similar on or before April or May. Men have been state of things happen to us. Happiness, parent business or visible means of support, the view of preparing an analysis of all sub-There is evidence that Featherstone has been

ราชอังสอบ **อน**กระหล่วง ใช้เกลาเลด_{์ กา} Bright 198 - The end weedler and a first and

Belmuliet to-day for America. An immense throng witnessed their departure.

LONDON, March 31. - Mr. Parvell, in his interview to-day, said, the severity of England cannot be worse than it is without she has recourse to sanguinary repression. We already live in a veritable state of siege, and there is still as much want and misery in Ireland. Since the Land League was started EVICTIONS! the condition of the peasantry has made rapid strides. I and my friends have no more funds at our control, and if we attempted to raise any we would be met at every step by the determined opposition of the English Government. Government aid is confined solely to workhouses, and they are so organized and governed that they resemble nothing but houses of deteution. Rather than enter them people prefer to die, and they do die."

DUBLIE, March 31.—Dwyer, one of the "in-vincibles," was discharged to-night from Kil-mainham jail, it is believed because of ill-Eight of the prisoners will be charged with complicity in the Phœnix Park

ciety. Counsel for the defence mainly tried upon Deasy, commending him to the other conspirator, Flanagan, as a person to be entrusted to any post of duty. At Flanagan's explosive material was lignine dynamite, which was not made for any legitimate purpose. Flanagan said, "It is material similar to what shook the House of Commons, isn't it?" The prisoners were remanded for a week.

London, April 1 .- Prominent officials of the rallways in the kingdom have been in consultation regarding the recent outrages and have resolved to organize a protective corps to watch suspicious persons travelling on the roads and guard against the carriage of parcels supposed to be for use in the prosecution of

NEW YORK, March 31. - The differences between the Ancient Order of Hibernians and the other Irish societies have been amicably engaged for the occasion.

HAVEE, April 1 .- Walsh, recently arrested at the request of the British Government on suspicion of being concerned in the Phonix LIVERPOOL, March 29.—A man who carried Park murders, but afterwards released, has sailed for New York.

CORE, April 1 .- The police believe that an arrived from Cork. An Irish railway porter, infernal machine factory has been established in this locality.

LONDON, March 31 .- It is announced that by the man arrested here was nitro-glycerine | Mr. Parnell will visit Dublin before going to The internal machines were most cunningly | the United States and Canada. He wishes devised. The police are certain the prisoners to confer with the organizers of the Irish are confederates, although the porter was ar- National League regarding the interests of

Duntis, March 31 .- 150 persons have left the Island of Achill, on the west coast of Ire-

mons this afternoon, Mr. Parnell stated that the gentleman as saying that the British Government took the initiative in regard to the matter of the Kilmainham treaty, and as saying that the statement of Lord Carling-LIMERICK, March 20. - E even persons have ford that Parnell made the first overtures is been arrested at Castleconnell charged with untrue. Mr. Gladstone rose and endorsed

Balla, Ireland, April 2.—Three constables have gone to America in quest of Hypes and Vahey, suspected of murdering Feerick in 1880. The crime created a sensation, as it was believed to be a political murder. Twenty-six persons were arrested at Ballinrobe on a charge of being accomplices in the

Conx. April 2. -- Morgan, a laborer, was arrested here to day on a charge of conspiracy. An important document and a quanthis country. It is stated that one of the tity of compound used in making dynamite were found on him. He is an employee of a steamship company and is accused of using and explosives between England and Cork. Great Britain to surrender or interfore with He is also caretaker of the temperance club of which O'Herliby was president.

Documents found on Festherstone, the American who was arrested with O'Horliby, and said to be a newspaper writer, show him to be in direct communication with O'Donovan Rossa. Letters from Rossa were seized, giving claborate orders regarding the mode of using explosives similar to those found in the box carried by Deary, arrested at Liverpool on Thursday.

The steamer "ladiana" to-day took the first batch of emigrants forwarded free by the Government to America. The party numbered seventy-five, principally persons evicted in the County of Connemara, Ireland.

WATERBURY, Conn., April 2.—Father Walsh will to morrow cable \$2,000 for the relief of

London, April 2 .- On account of the steady tionaries, additional precautions are being devised against the execution of the threats, particularly in London. The gas works are carefully guarded against susprises, and only known and trusted hands are allowed on the

LONDON, April 2.—Mr. Parnell has received a letter from William Redmond, who went to Australia to organize land leaguers, that Mr. youd all expectation, and the prospects are unimportant articles, the officers and men the youth outside of God and the Church, and brighter for ireland on account of his visit.

The War Office, among other measures taken for the purpose of thwarting the dyna-Three hundred and fifty emigrants left stances capable of being employed as explo- detailed to protect the wisck from pillage. Section of the second of the s

During vesterday's debate in the House of Commons Mr. Parnell urged further execu-tions in Ireland to be suspended until the Court of Criminal Appeal has been established. The bill establishing the Court reached its second reading in the House of Commons

"THEY DIE LIKE DOGS."

Sister Mary Frances Clare has addressed a letter, on the present state of Ireland, to the Right Rev. Casper H. Borgess, D.D., Bishop of Detroit, and to the Right Rev. Dr. Wigger, Bishop of Newark, in which the following description of degraded life in England is given :---

"My Lords, I know England. I lived there all my early life, though, thank God!
I am not English. I have seen the English poor die, for I have stood by their dying beds in the fever-tainted houses of the slums of London, as well as in the pure air of its southern countries. I have seen the English poor die. For the most part they die like dogs-at best they die its own case, because it failed to secure the lodgings a variety of explosives were dis like what they are, unbaptized heathen. I covered, besides a revolver, a false beard and have seen men die cursing God and man beother equipments. Experts testified that the cause of their poverty. I have seen young girls and women dying of decline, without one thought of their future. And I know something about English orime and English social life, in the poorer as well as in the higher grades or society; and I declare today before high Heaven that I am convinced more foul deadly crime, and more violence and ruin of body and soul, is effected in England in one short hour than in Ireland in as many years as there are moments in that

TROUBLES IN THE TRANSVAAL.

DURBAN, March 30 .- Affairs in the Transvasilare in a deplorable condition. At present the natives are not united among themselves. In Zoutpansberg, Malitze and Motala are at war with each other. In Spelonken, Magata and Sewass refuse to pay taxes, and say that they will divide the country between them. When at last the natives combine against the Boers, it may be that it will be for the latter to take refuge in British territory. Had they been left face to face with Secondeni and the Zulus, this contingency would have occurred long ago. Kruger has left Pretoria, and has gone up to Spelonken to try and arrange matters with Magata and Sewass.

A WISE PRINCE.

BERLIN, March 30 .- It is stated that the King of Denmark has requested the Prince of more solemn than ever, and Catholic con-Wales to use his influence with the Russian | clences find themselves in presence of an Government, in view of securing favorable obligation before which they cannot action upon the grievances of the Danes liv. ing in Schleswig, and the Prince answered that he preferred not to interfere.

THE DIAMOND MINE DISASTER.

BRAIDWOOD, April 1.-The fact that bodies discovered in the Diamond mine were to be brought out to-day drew a large crowd About 6 o'clock the news was brought up that a party who had gone after the bodies had been imprisoned in a roadway while putting the bodies in the orffins. The excitement on top was intense. Wives and relatives of the men in the mine were wild with grief Oarlingford's statement, and reiterated his over the prospective death of their refusal to appoint a committee to investigate friends. A party was at once sent in search pecials say the British Minister has formally the matter. stone had caved in and blocked up the narrow passage way. The men were, however, liberated. One man was so prostrated that he had to be carried home. The rescued party when they reached the top, said they would never go in again. Other searchers eay they will not go down again. It is thought no further search will be made, as no The men can be found willing to go down. bodies were taken out at 4 o'clock and identified by their clothing.

> CLAIMING TO BE GRANDDAUGHTER OF THE QUEEN OF GUINEA.

> Campes, N.J., March 30 .- Mrs. Rebecca Barns, colored, claims to be granddaughter of the Queen of Guines, stoich by slave traders 80 years ego, and beirees to the title. The Queen's descendents are entitled to a large amount of valuables left with a firm of const traders in Airica. The State Department has been consulted in the matter.

THE U. S. SRIP "ASSUELOT."

Washington, April 2 .- Admiral Olifz reports from Hong Kong that the lost U. S. ship "Ashuslot" left Amoy on the 17th of February. The weather became loggy, and the engines were blowed. At four o'clock deck for the purpose of changing the course, and while he was in the chart room, consulting the commanding officer, land was reported on the staboard bow, and the haim was put hard a starboard and the engines stopped, but too late to clear an outlying rock. The ship struck abreast of the forerigging under the water. Soundings showed 171 fathoms. The ship atruck off East Lamocks. The boats were cleared away, both anchors let go, and an attempt made to save the ship, but it was found that she was filling rapidly, and minutes after the order to abandon her was given. It was impossible to beach her, as the nearest point available was five miles distant. With the exception of some few lost all their effects. A court of enquiry was in session when the admiral wrote. The which they present. With the Pope, with the wreck lies with nothing showing but the top- Church, under the direction of the Pope and mast. The work cannot well be commended the Church, we need not tear that a similar

sives. The result of their work will be given MANDEMENT OF HIS LORD-SHIP THE BISHOP OF MONTREAL.

The following Pastoral Letter was read in all'the Catholic Oburches yesterday:

EDUCARD CHARLES FABRE, by the Grace of God and the Holy See, Bishop of Mon-

A DESCRIPTION OF HORRIBLE CRIME AND LIFE IN To the Secular and Regular Clergy; to the REGLAND BY THE NUN OF KENMARE.

Communities, and all the faithful of our Dioceses, Greeting and Benediction :

> Dearly Beloved Brethren :- We come to-day to accomplish a duty of the highest importance, and we could not exhort you too carnestly to give your attention to what we are about to communicate to you. In vir-tue of the obedience which we have sworn to the Sovereign Pontiff on the day of our episcopal consecration, and in virtue of the responsibility which God has put upon our shoulders in elevating us to the episcopal seat of Montreal, we have been obliged to charge ourselves of the putting in practice of the orders of the Holy Bas on a vital question which has signated for a length of time, and which still precounties the minds to the highest degree, we mean the question of the establishment of the Succursal Laval at Montreal. Since the year 1877 especially all our efforts have tended to this end. Strongin the support of the Apostolie See and of the appropation of our conduct which has been given to us since that epoch, and on various occasions through the intervention of the Sacred Congregation of the Propaganda, we have done all and encountered many obstacles to seat on solid basis this institution which the Holy See imposed

on us as mission the planting of in Montreal. Unfortunally difficulties of all kinds have been fomented in the different classes of society against our endeavors, which were, moreover, in conformity to the wishes of the Apostolio See. The newspapers have but related a part of those obstacles;; and, how-ever, you know, dearly beloved brethren, hew

numerous they have been. At different times our common Father has been pleased to make known to us His desires at first and then His wishes. Most of you have known, through the press, the orders which the Sacred Congregation of the Propa-gand, organ of our Holy Father the Pope, has transmitted to us on this question. voice of our common Father, which sounded in the commencement but salutary and well meant exhortation, has become more and more imperious. It is that the minds of a great number, dominated by the remem-brance of the contentions of the past, have not submitted and have not made act of adbesion to the wishes of the Holy See. To-day, dearly beloved brethren, the circumstance is draw back. Obedience is commanded; obedience is the duty; obedience is the law; obedience is the road and the only road to follow. Listen very attentively to the decree of the 27th of February last, which we publish at the end of this Pastoral, and which will be read to you entirely, and you will be convinced that the hour of tergiversations has passed to give place to submission. In fact, "in virtue of holy obedience, it is ordered to all the faithful not to dare in ture, by themselves or by others, by acts or in writings, especially if they are made public, set on foot, whatever it may be,

succursale, or attack it in a manner whatsoaver. It is not all: our Holy Father the Pope wishes more than than that; he orders always, in virtue of holy obedience, that "all should apply themselves according to their strength to favor the said institution and to lend it help and protection," and that is the absolute erder of the Holy See for settling the above question,"

against the said university (Laval) and its

. We have, therefore, two duties to accoun plish; to case contending against this Iustitution, and to lend it help and protection. It is not silence alone which is imposed upon us, it is action, and this action in conformity with the orders of the Holy See is to favor by all means in our power the good working and the success of the Succursale of Montreal; it is for those, who have children given to the study of the liberal professions to direct those young persons towards the Institution which the Holy See recommends to us; it is for the directing classes of society to use their influence to dissipate preventions sown against this Institution, and to encourage students to come there to draw the necessary science for the different professions which they mean to embrace.

Should we think here that the Holy Father has counted too much on your spirit of faith, dearly beloved brethren, and on your profound stischment to the Vicar of Jesus Christ, and that he comes to set a weight on you above next morning the navigating officer came on your strength? No, dearly beloved brethren your religious spirit is great enough to accept the sacrifices which some will have to impose on themselves, perhaps, to submit themselves antirely, and those who have up to this followed this road of submission have enough of Christian charity in the heart to render the obedience mild and easy to those who have not yet imitated them. Let us receive, then, with joy this new Decree of the Holy See. It is the welfare without doubt which comes to us from Rome; it is the welfare of our society, because it is the the blige pump was no use. She sunk twelve guarantes of a solid and Christian education, and we all know education is the base of societs.

To convince ourselves we have but to throw our eyes on other countries where they rear our sight will be terrified at the spectacle peace and concord in all classes of our so- rer-Action to the second of the se

clety will come to us with submission to our Common Father. It is with the firm hope that you will con-

tribute with heart and soul to the realization of the orders of the Holy See that we bless you in the name of Our Lord.

The present mandement and decree of the 27th of February last, annexed below, will be read and published from the pulpit of all the parish oburches and others where services is performed, as also at the chapel of the religious communities the first Sunday after the

reception.

Given at Montreal in our Episcopal Palace under our sign and seel, and the countersign of our Chancellor on this day of the Resurrection of Our Lord (25th March) in the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty

† EDOUARD CHAS.,

Bishop of Montreal.

By order of His Lordship T. HARBL, Priest,

DECREE

As, for a long period, the Laval University and the Branch thereof, established in Montreal by apostolic authority are harassed by vary great difficulties, because of the discus-sions which have arisen and the enmittes which have been excited against them, to their most grave detriment, Our Most Holy Father Leo XIII., by divine providence Pope, in order to extirpate to the very root all discussions, and to restore peace and harmony, having examined anew and weighed the value of all the reasons brought forward until the present day on this sfisir, has decreed, in the audience of the 18th February, 1883, by virtue of his authority, that in all that concerns the said University and the branch thereof established in Montreal, all the faithful shall sorupul-ously observe the ordinances contained as well in the resolution or decree of the S. C. of the Propaganda on the 1st February, 1876, as in the apostolic constitution which canonically erects the said University, and which besides have been renewed and confirmed by the same Sovereign Pontiff.

Moreover, in the same audience, His Holiness has rigorously ordained, by virtue of holy obedience, to all the taithful as well as to the ecclesiastics of whatever degree and dignity in Canada, not to dare in future, by themselves or by others, by deeds or in writings, especially if made public, to plot anything whatsoever against the said University and the Branch thereof, or to assail it in any way, but that rather, placing no obstacle to the execution of the said decree and apostolic constitution, all labor according to their strength to favor the said Institution, and to lend thereto help and protection.

Finally, the Holy Father has ordained that the present decree shall be published by all the Bishops of the Province of Quebec in their ective dioceses of the Holy See, definitively to settle the aforesaid questions. Given at Bome, from the S. C. of the Pro-

paganda, the 27th February, 1883. L. † S.

(Signed), JOHN CARD, SIMEONI, † D. ARCH. OF TYR, (Signed), Secretary.

QUEBEO BOARD OF TRADE.

QUEBEC, April 2 .- The annual meeting of the Board of Trade took place this afternoon, Mr. H. Welch, President, in the chair. There was a large attendance of members. The annual report was read by the secretary, and among other matters referred to was the urgent necessity for the construction of a permanent wharf at the Traverse instead of the light-ship which now does duty there. Compulsory inspection of fish entering our market from Newfoundland is also referred to. The deepening of Lake St. Peter and the vital principle involved of the Government assuming such a large debt, and thus favoring one locality at the expense of the Dominion is again deprecated. Reference is also made to the recent municipal charter bill before the local Parliament, and a hope expressed that the citizens and City Council will, by the next session, mature a scheme which can be accepted by all interested. Mr. McCarthy's bill now before the Oitawa House on the proposed boaru of rallway commissioners is condemned, and a deputation of the Board has been despatched to oppose it. The feeling is that such a bill is premature for the present Efforts have been made, in co-operation with Montresl, to have the Dominion canals made free. A reference is made to the proposed examining warehouse at this port and the proper site whereon to erect it. More stringent quarantine regulation; are suggested to prevent the recurrence of last year's experience of a large number of fever patients being lauded in our midst from Halifax. The harbor by laws on the question of baliset deposited in the harbor are considered inadvisable until other positions are assigned where vessels can throw out ballast. The Council congratulates the trade on the appointment to the supervisorship of a gentleman thoroughly qualified for the position. Beveral other minor subjects were also touched upon. The chairman in submitting the report to

the meeting, spoke of the matters referred to therein, going fully into the details of the various items mentioned, and finished by moving the adoption of the report. The financial position of the board is much better

than for a number of years past.

It was then moved by G. Languay, seconded by R. Brodie, That the Council be requested to again address the Dominion Government, repeating their prayer that the inspection of Newfoundland fish arriving in Onnada be compulsory - Carried.

The following gentlemen were elected to offices for the ensuing twelve months :- Jos. Shehyn, M.P.P., president; Thos. Beckett, vice-president; Peter Macnaughton, treasu-

OBITUARY.

The Archbishop of Turin is dead. Rev. Derwent Coleridge, son of the poet, is

Cardinal Pier Francesco Megla is dead, in

Daniel Lanigan, an old resident of Ottawa

died on March 27th. Alfred Clint, the celebrated landscape and

marine painter, is dead. Mr. B. Baoine, of Levis, died suddenly at

Levis of disease of the heart. Jerome Leland, the well known hotel proprietor of Newburg, Ohio, is dead.

Isaac Davis, twice Democratic candidate for Governor of Massachusetts, is dead.

Alfred Delacour, a well known French writer of plays and ballads, is dead.

Mejor David Power Conyngham, LL.D. editor of the New York Tablet, is dead.

Frank Miller, shoe blacking inventor, died at Warsaw, N.Y., March 28th, aged 79. Mr. Galt, a son of Mr. Justice Galt, of To-

ronto, died at Kingston on March 27th, Edouard Martel, aged over 101 years, died at St. Croix, County of Lotbiniere, on Monday, March 26th.

Lewis L. Delasield, one of the most promi-nent members of the bar in New Yord died March 28to, aged 48.

Rabbi Schreiber, a member of the Reichsrath and an Orthodox Jew, who published a manifesto against the reform of the Jews, is Mrs. Mackay, wife of T. T. Mackay, Secre-

tary to Sir Hector Langevin, dled suddenly on Saturday, March 31st, in the Russell House, Ottawa. Mr. Danis Hurley, one of the pioneer set-

tiers and Father of Mr. Jeremiah Hurley, Deputy Beeve of Thurlow, Ont., is dead aged 89. Paul Picard, better known as Paul Sabourenche, chief of the Huron Indians of Jeune

Lorette, died on April 1st at Lorette, aged about 76. Charles Fowle, a well known patron of baseball, who with Wm. Hurlburt organized the National League, died at St. Louis on

March 30th. At noon, April 2nd, an old pensioner named Welsh fell dead on the Exhibition grounds, London, Ont. Heart disease is supposed to

have been the cause. Rev. Edward Dunlap Smith, Presbyterian, dled in New York on March 28th, in his 76th.

year. He was formerly Chaplain of the House in Washington. Andrew Stewart, an old citizen, of Hamilton, Ont., died on Haturday, March 31st. Hea

was born in Brockville, in 1811. He was an: Inland Revenue officer. Rev. Edwin T. Green, pastor of the North Street M. E. Church, Bochester, N.Y., is

dead. He was one of the best known M. E. clergymen in Western New York. Rev. Geo. Allen, Congregational Minister. Worcester, Mass, aged 91, is dead. He was

the author of the resolution of 1848 for " Free Soil, Free Men, Free Speech and Free Land." A telegram was received at the Bishon's Palace, April 2ud, announcing the death at Nice, France, of Rev. J. B. Cousineau, who was formerly parish priest of St. Louis de

Gonzague, diocese of Montreal, and had gone abroad for the sake of his health. General Thomas F. Wildes died at Akron, O, on March 28th, from an overdose of laudunum taken to relieve pain. The General suffered from the effects of wounds received in the rebellion at Cedar Croek, where he was made Brevet Major-General for bravery. He

was aged 50 years. Mr. George N. Gill. the well-known machinist and engine builder of Bt. Catharines. Ont., died in that city on March 28th, aged 66. He was well and favorably known throughout the Dominion as a builder of engines and boilers for steamboats. He has been a resident of St. Catherines since 1847, and was one of the leading men of the city.

A telegram was received on April 2nd from New York, announcing the death of Bev. Father Augustus Regnier, S.J., the first Cansdian Jesuit. He was born on the 22nd Sentember, 1820, and after a course of studies at St. Hyacinthe, entered the Order in 1843. He was employed for over twenty years in missions and works of charity. The Rev. Father succumbed under his arduous task at the age of sixty-three.

The rumor that the death of John Brown, the personal attendent of Queen Victoria was caused by Fenian poles n is discredited and ridiculed. It is said the Queen feels his loss. sadly. It had not been known here that Brown was ill. He was a man well on inyears, extremely trritable. His anxiety personally on the Queen's account was almost a mania, so that the accident to her was almost enough to make him ill. He was much: worried because he was not present to prevent the Queen's recent fall, and blamed himself greatly because of the exhausting drive which followed, although her Majesty went out despite his opposition.

THE MIGEE MURDER.

OTTAWA, April 2 .- It is stated that some time age the Minister of Justice received an offer of complete information giving all the facts connected with the conspiracy for the assassination of the late Thomas D'Arcy Mc-Gee on condition of a guarantee of pardon to the persons willing to give the testimony. As the Government has taken no action, it is proposed to have the matter brought up in the House of Commons.

A bill has been introduced to enable olergy-men of the Roman Oathelic and Established: Churches, at present debarred, to hold seats in the Kinglish House of Commons. There are at prefixed, the Hev. Issac Nelson, M.P., for Mayo, and the Rev. Dr. Kinnear, M.P., for Donegal, but they are not considered in holys.

CHAPTER I .- CONTINUED.

He leaned back sgainst the house, with his hands in his pookets, and stared at the clay bank before him. Edith looked at him, but said nothing. Presently he turned cound-denly that she started. "Girl," he said, never do you ridicule a man who has been drinking, no matter what he does! You may hate him, or be afraid of him, but never daugh at him! You might as well look down into hell and laugh! Do you know what it is to be in the power of rum? It is to have serpents twining round you and binding you hand and foot. I've gone through the streets up there with devils on my back, pushing me down; wild beasts tearing my vitals, reptiles examing round me, the earth raising up and quaking under my feet, and a horror in my soul that no words can describe, and the men and women and children have laughed at me. Perhaps they were such shallow fools that they didn't know; but I tell you, and you know now. Don't you ever dare to laugh at a drunkard !" "I never will!" Edith cried out, in an

agony of terror and pity. "O you poor man!

I didn't know it was so awful. O you poor man !'

Mr. Bowan had stopped, gasping for breath and, with this patched sleeve, wiped off the perspiration that was streaming down his Edith tore off her little calico apron with such haste as to break the strings. Mere, take this !? she said, reaching it out

He took it with a shaking hand and wiped his face sgain; wiped his eyes again and again, breathing heavily.

"Couldn't you be saved?" she asked, in s whisper. "Isn't there any way for you to get out of it?"

"No!" he said, and gave her back her apron. "No; and I wish that I were dead!"
Don't say that!" the child entreated. "It swicked; and perhaps you will die if you :Exy it."

The drunkard raised his trembling hands, and looked upward. "I wish to God that I were dead!" he repeated.

Edith shrank back into the room. She was too much terrified to listen to any more. But after a moment he called her name, and she leaned out again. His face was calmer, and his voice more quiet. "Don't tell her what I have been talking about," he said modding toward the room. "I would sconer tear my tongue out by the roots than say mnything to her." "I won't tell," Edith promised.

*Supper's ready," Mrs. Rowan announced seeming towards the window. She had heard her husbands voice in conversation with Edith, and wondered greatly what was going

Mr. Rowan turned away, with a look of irritation, at sound of her timid voice, walked round the house, and came sulkily in to his gapper.

Their meals had always been comfortless and silent; but now Edith tried to talk, at Birst with Mrs. Rowan; but when she saw that the woman's tremulous replies, as if she adid not dare to speak in her husband's presence, were bringing an uglier frown to his face, and that he wis changing from sullen to savage, she addressed her remarks and questions to him. Mr. Rowan was a surveyor, and a good one, when he was sober, and he was a man of some general information and reading. When he could be got to talk, one was surprised to find in him the ruins of a gentleman. Now his answers were surly enough, but they were intelligent, and the child, no longer looking at him from the out- struck in desperately. side, questioned him fearlessly, and kept up a sort of conversation till they rose from | was not decided; so she brought out the pack

table. It was Mr. Rowan's custom to go out immediately after supper and not come home till late in the evening, when he would stagger in, sometimes stupid, sometimes furious with liquor. But to-night he lingered about sparks from her eyes. Then he took the when he had left the table, lighted his pipe, cards, shuffled them, and began to play. kicked the fire, wound up the clock and cursed It for stopping, and finally, as if ashamed of holding it upside down, so as to hide the proposal even while making it, said to Mith, "Come, get the checker-board, and see If you can best me."

She was quick-witted enough, or sensitive enough, not to show any surprise, but quietly brought out the board, and arranged the chairs and stand. It was a square of board, rough at the edges, planed on one side, and marked off in checks with red chalk. The men were bits of tanned leather, one side white, the other aide black. She placed them, smiled, ped her book, turned her face away quickly, and said, "Now, I'm ready!"

Mrs. Rowan's cheeks began to redden up with excitement as she went about clearing I think; I'm tired." the table and washing the dishes, but she said nothing. She had even tact enough to ige away into the bedroom, when her work was done, and leave the two to play out their game unwatched. There she sat in the falling dusk, her hands clasped on her knees, Historing to every sound, expecting every moment to hear her husband go out. The three curtains in the room were rolled up to the wary tops of the windows, and, in their piaces, three pictures seemed to hang on the smoky walls, and illumine the place. One was a high clay bank, ats raw front ruddy with evening light, its top crowned with a bush burning like that of Horeb. The second was a bill covered with spruce-trees, nothing else, from the little cone, not a foot high, to the towering spire that pierced the sky. Some faint rose refisetions yet warmed their sombre shadows, and mach sharp top was slivered with the coming The third window showed a moonlight. deserted ship-yard, with the skeleton of a bark standing on the stocks. The shining ziver beyond seemed to flow through its ribs. and all about it the ground was covered with bright yellow chips and shavings. Above tt, in the tender green of the south-western thirst are gnawing at his vitals. The aky, a cloud-bark freighted with crimson drunkard's body, already singed by light sailed off southward, losing its treasure the near flames of the bottomless pit, light sailed off southward, losing its treasure as it went. These strong, rich lights, meeting and crossing in the room, showed clearly the woman's nervous face full of suspense, the very attitude, too, showing suspense, as mhe only half sat on the side of the bed, ready to start up at a sound. After a while she got up sortly, and went to the fireplace to listen. All was still in the other room, but she heard distinctly the crackling of the fire. What had come over him? What did it mean?

Presently there was a slight movement, and Edith's voice spoke out brightly: "Oh! I've got another king. Now I have a

rchance!" The listener trembled with doubt and fear. Her husband was actually sitting at home, and playing checkers with Edith, instead of going out to get dronk! He could not mean to go, or he would have gone at once. She longed to go and assure herself, to sit down in the room with him, but could scarcely find courage to do so. She held her breath as she went toward the door, and her hand faltered on the latch. But at last she cummoned reselution, and went out.

The lamp was lighted, the checker-board

Edith's chamber was the little dark attic, which was reached by a steep stairway at one side of the fireplace.

"I was in bed, wide awake, and it was plich dark. You know you put the cover over the skylight when it rained the other day, and it has not been taken off. Well, instead of shutting my eyes, I kept them he muttered, "or a cup of strong black wide open," and looked straight into the coffee! I wender if I could get either of em dark. I've heard that you can see anywhere?" spirits so, and so I thought I might see my the day. mamma. Pretty soon there was a great hole in the dark, like a whirlpool, and after a minute there was a little light down at the bottom of it. I kept on looking, just as if I were looking down into a deep well, and then there came colors in clouds in the sky. Some were red, others pink, others blue, and all colors. Sometimes there would be a pattern of colors, just like figures in a carpet only they were blocks, not flowers. I didn't dream it. I saw it as plainly as I see the fire this minute. What do you suppose it was,

He had listened with interest, and did not appear to find anything surprising in the re-

"I don't know much about optics," he answered; "but I suppose there is a scientific reason for this, whether it is known or not. I've seen those colors—that is, I did when I was a child; and De Quincey, in his Upium Confessions, tells the same story. I don't believe that grown people are likely to see them for the reason that they shut their eyes, and their minds are more occupied. You have to stere a good while into the dark, and wait what comes, and not think much of anything.

"Yes," said Edith." But what do you guees it is?"

Mr. Rowan leahed back in his chair, with his hands clasped behind his head; and considered the matter a moment, some fixer in telligence than often showed there kindling behind his bloated face.

" I should guess it might be this," he said. "Though the place appears at first to be dark, there are really some particles of lightsthere. And since there are too few of them to keep up a connection in their perfect state, and divide into their colors, and make the clouds slighting her son to make any other reply to you saw. I don't know why particles of light should not separate, when they have a great deal to do, and not much to do it with. Air does."

"But what made them move?" Edith asked. "They were never still."

"Perhaps they were alive."
She stared with scintillating eyes.

Mr. Rewan gave a short, silent laugh. He knew that the child was only questioning in order to keep him. "No reason why not," he said. "According to Sir Humphry Davy, and some other folks, I believe, heat isn't caloric, but repulsive motion. "It isn't matter, but it moves, goes where nothing else can, passes through stone and fron, and can't be stopped and can't be seen. Now, a something that is not matter and yet is powerful enough to overcome metter, must be spirit. Heat is the soul of light; and if heat is spirit, light is alive. Voila tout!

He had forgotten himself a moment in the pleasure of puzzling his questioner; but catching his wife looking at him with an expression of astonishment, he came back to the present. The smile died out of his face, and the frown came back.

"Don't you want to play solitaire?" Edith

He made a slight motion of dissent, but it of soiled cards, and laid them before him. There was a moment of hesitation, during which the heart of the wife throbbed tumuituously, and the nerves of the child tingled with an excitement that seemed to snan in Mrs. Rowan opened a book, her face, cried quietly behind the page. Her husband saw that she was crying, cast a savage glance at her, and seemed about to fling the cards down; but Edith made some remark on the game, leaned toward him, and laid ber hand lightly on his arm. It was the first time in all their acquaintance that she had voluntarily touched him. At the same time she reached her foot, and pushed Mrs. Bowan's under the table. Mrs. Bowan dropand said with an effort of self-control rare for her: " Why, its nine o'cock ! I'll go to bed,

Nobody answering, or objecting, she went away, and left her husband still over his cards. "Isn't it about your bedtime?" he said pre-

sently to Edith. She got up slowly, unwilling to go, yet not daring to stay. Oh! if she were but wise enough to know the best thing that could be said—something would strengthen his resolution, and keep him in. It was not yet too late for him to go out : for. when every safe and pitiful door is closed, and slumber seals all merciful eyes, the beacon of the grogshop shines on through the night, and tells that the way to perdition

" How glad I shall be when Dick comes home!" she said. "Then I hope we can all go away from here, and wipe out, and begin

still is open, and the eyes of the rumseller yet

on the watch.

She could not have said better, but, if she had known, she could have done better. What he needed was not an appeal to his sentiments, but physical help. Words make but little impression on a man while the torments of a burning, infernal needed attending to at once; his soul was crushed and helpless under the rules of it. If an older, wiser head and hand had been there, started up the failing fire, and made some strong, bitter draught for him to drink, it might have done good. But the child did not know, and the sole help she could give was an appeal to his heart.

It is as true of the finest and loftlest natures, as of the perverted, that they cannot always conquer the evil one by spiritual means alone. Only spirits can do that. And often the tempter must laugh to see the physical needs, which were made to play about our feet like children, unnoticed when the soul speaks, starved till they become demone whose clamorous voices drawn the

spirit's fainting cries. But this man's demon was indulgence, and not denial. He was not hovering on the brink of ruin, he was at the bottom, and striving to rise, and he could not endure that any eye should look upon his struggles.

"D-you! will you go to bed?" he cried out fiercely.

Edith started back, and, without another

were talking over the slackening game. Edith Before closing the trapdoor, she looked down come, and were the neighbors welcoming sat by her husband's side, leaned back in her had a good head for a child of her age, but once, and saw Mr. Rowan tearing and twished a good head for a child of her age, but once, and saw Mr. Rowan tearing and twished had been playing with. In her haste, Edith had left the outer door only half alive. Edith lay on the kitchen-

rue rates of the orphaned childhood had gone long ago. The glare of the world had scorched it up before it had fairly taken root. That there might be help and comfort in the church of his fathers never entered his mind. "Drink! drink!" that was his sole thought. "If I only had some oplum!"

The day was lightly dawning when he staggered to the window, tore down the paper curtain, and looked out for some sign of life. At the wharf opposite lay a vessel that had come up the evening before, and he knew by the smoke that the cook was getting breakfast there.

"I'll go over and see if I can get some coffee or oplum," he muttered, and pulled his hat on as he went out the door.' " I'll ask for nothing but coffee or opium,"

he protested to himself, as he shut the door softly after him. Alas! alas!

CHAPIER II.

WIPING OUT AND BEGINNING ANEW. The next morning was a gloomy one for the two who had nursed that trembling hope overnight, but they did not say much about it. Mre. Bowan's isce showed the lassitude of long endurance. Edith's disappointment was polgnant. She was no longer a lookeron merely, but an actor. The man had confided in her, had tacitly asked her sympathy. and his failure gave her a pang. She cast about in her thoughts what she should do, having a mind to put her own young shoulder to the wheel. Should she go in search of him and give him one of those scoldings which he had acknowledged his need of? Should she lead him home and protect him from stones?

Hadn't I better go up to to the post-

office ?" she asked, after breakast. "I haven't been there this good while, and there might

such a request. Besides, the village boys might be hooting her hushand through the streets, and, if they were, she would like to know it. So Edith prepared herself, and went ont.

The ship-yard was full of business at this hour, and two men were at work close to the road, shaving a piece of timber. Edith looked at them, and hesitated. "I've a good mind to," she thought. She had never gone into the ship-yard when the men were there, and had never asked any one a question concerning Mr. Rowan. But now it was changed, and she felt responsible. "Have you seen Mr. Rowan anywhere, this morning?" she asked, going up to the man nearest her.

He drew the shave slowly to him, slipped off a long curl of amber-colored wood from the blade, then looked up to see who spoke. "Mr. Rowan!" he repeated, as if he had never heard the name before. "Oh! Dick, you mean. No, I haven't seen him this morning. He may be lying round behind the timbers somewhere.'

The child's eyes sparkled. Child though she was, she knew that the drunkard was more worthy of the title of gentleman than this man was, for he was rude and harsh only when he suffered.

"Little girl," the other called out as she turned away, "vour father is over there on board of the Annie Lorine. I saw him lying there half an hour ago, and I guess he hasn't stirred since."

"He isu't my father!" she flashed out. The two burst into a rude laugh, which effectually checked the thanks she would have given for their information. She turned hastily away, and went up the road to the village.

Mrs. Rowan finished her work, and sat down in the west window to watch. She was too anxious and discourgaed to knit, even, and so did not discover the tight little strip of work around the stocking-heel. It was em ployment enough to look out for Edith; not that she expected a letter, but because she wanted company. She was conscious of some strength in the child, on which she leaned at times. As for Dick, she had little hope of good news from him, if any. She had no part in Edith's rose-colored expectations. Dick in peril from storm, foe, or sin; Dick dying untended in foreign lands; Dick sinking down in cold, salt seas-these were the mother's fancies.

After half an hour, a figure appeared over the hills between the house and the village. Mrs. Rowan watched it absently, and with a slight sense of relief. But soon she noticed that the child was running. It was not like Edith to run. She was noticeably quict, and even dignified in her manners. Could she have seen or heard anything of Mr. Rowan at the village? The heart of the wife began to flutter feebly. Was he lying in the street? or engaged in a drunken quarrel? She leaned back in her chair, feeling sick, and tried to gather strength for whatever might come to

Edith was near the house, now running a few steps, then walking, to gather bresth, and she held her arm above her head, and swung it, and in her hand was a letter !

Away went all thought of her husband. In two minutes Mrs. Rowan had the letter in her hand, had torn it open, and she and Edith were both bending over it, and reading it together. It had been lying in the post-office a week. It came from New York, and in a week from the date of it Dick would be at home! He was on board the ship Halcyon, Captain Cary, and they were to come down to Seaton, and load with lumber as soon as their East Indian freight should be disposed of. He had met Captain Cary in Calcutta, Dick wrote, and, having done him a service there, had been taken on board his ship, and now was second mate. Next voyage he would sail as first mate. The captain was his triend, would do anything for him, and owned hali the ship, Major Cleveland owning the other half; so Dick's fortune was made. But, he added, they must get out of that town. He had a month to spare, and should take them all away. Let them be ready to start on

short notice.

Having read this joyful letter through once they began at the first word and read it all through again, dwelling here and there with exclamations of delight, stopped every minute by a large tear that splashed down from Mrs. Bowan's eyes, or a yellow avalanche of Edith's troublesome hair tumbling down as she bent engerly over the letter. How many times they read the letter would be hard to say; still harder to say how many times they might have read it, had there been no interruption.

A crowd of men were approaching their door-close upon them, and darkening the

her opponent was an excellent player, and she could not interest him long. She was all the stayed there the whole night fighting a jar, and now heavy test came tramping in trying every line to keep him, though and desperately with such wespongasthe had—a made a new task as Mrs. Rowan came in remarkable in the hill the hill the hill the hill the hill the stayed there the whole night fighting ajar, and now heavy test came tramping in without any leave belog asked; the inner made a new task as Mrs. Rowan came in remarkable in the hill the hill the hill the hill the stayed there the whole night fighting ajar, and now heavy test came tramping in without any leave belog asked; the inner made and or was pushed open, and not Dick, but Dick's father was brought in and laid on the floor. This was not the first, time he had been brought home, but never before had he come with such a retinue and in such silence, gone long ago. The glare of the world and never before had these men taken off their hats to Mrs. Rowan.

"We've sent for the doctor, ma'am," one of them said; "but I guess it's no use." """
"I wouldn't bave ordered him off, if I hadn't thought he was steady enough to go," said another, who looked very pale. "The captain was expected aboard every minute, and it would be as much as my life is worth if he found a man drunk there." "He slipped on a plank, and fell," some one

explained.

ilke sounds heard in a dream. So were Edith's passionate words as she ordered the men away. The one who had refused the dead man any better title than "Dick" curious regarding the place he was in. "Go out!" she said, pushing the door in his face.

Some way, still in a dream, they were got rid of, all but two. Then the doctor came, and looked, and nodded his decision-"All over!"

A dream! a dream! The bedroom was set in order, the silent sleeper laid out there, every stranger sent out of the house and looked out, and then Mrs. Rowan woke up. it was a terrible awaken-

Madame Swetchine comments upon the fact that the thought of death is more terrible in an arid existence than in the extremes of joy and sorrow. It is true not only of those who die, but of the survivors. We go out more willingly on a difficult journey when we have been warmed and fed; we send our loved ones out with less pain when they have been thus fortified. It is the same, in a greater degree, when the journey is that one from which the traveller never returns. It hope. adds a terrible pang to bereavement when we think that our lost one has never been happy; how much more terrible if he has never been honored!

Of her husband's future Mrs. Rowan refused disliked being left alone, and she had no expectation of a fetter. But it seemed like allow no one to come pear or mean to be allowed to be al save Edith. Those who came with offers of help and sympathy she ordered away. "Go!" to do, 1'll help you about." she cried. "I want nothing of you! I and mine have been a byword to you for years. Your help comes too late!"

She locked them out and pulled the curtime. They only knew that it was still day there was a knock at the door, they started, lifted their faces, and listened nervously till the knocking ceased, as if afraid that some one might force an entrance. One would have fancled, from their expression, that savages or wild beasts were seeking to enter. They never once looked out, nor knew who came.

Still less were they aware of Major Cleaveland standing in his cupola, apy-glass in hand, looking down the bay to see if that cloud of canvas coming up over the horizon was the good ship "Halcyon" coming home off down the river road.

The "Haloyon" was the largest vessel that

had ever been built at Scaton, and as its launching had been an event in the town, so its first arrival was an incident to take note of. When Major Cleaveland drove faces turned toward him. down to the wharf where Mr. Rowan had that morning lost his life, more than a hundred persons were assembled coming. He stepped over to the Bowars door, and knocked twice, once with his knuckles, and again with his whip-handle, but received no answer. "I would force the door, but that Dick is coming," he said. "It is a shame to let the poor soul shut herself up aloge."

Soon, while the crowd watched, around the near curve of the river, where a wooded point pushed out, appeared the tip, then the whole of a bowsprit garlanded with green wreaths, then the leaning lady in her gilded robes, with a bird just escaping from her hand, then the ship rode gracefully into sight on the incoming tide.

A ringing shout welcomed her, and a shout

from all hands on board answered back. Foremost of the little group on the deck stood a man of gigantic stature. His hair was coarse and black, he wore an enormous black beard, and his face, though scarcely middle-aged, was rough and scarred by the weather. Everybody knew Captain Cary, a sailor worthy of the old days of the Vikings, broad-shouldered, as strong as a lion, with a laugh that made the glasses ring when he sat at table. He was a plain, simple man, but grand in his simplicity. By his side stood youth of twenty, who looked slight in comparison, though he was really manly and well grown. He had sea-blue eyes, quick, longlashed, and as bright as diamonds; his face was finely moulded, ruddy, and spirited; his hair, that glistened in the sun-light, was chestnut-brown. A gallant lad he was, the ideal sailor boy. But his expression was defiant, rather than pleased, and he did not join in the hurrahs. The welcoming applause was not for him, he well knew. They were no friends of his who crowded the wharf. He had some bitter recollections of slight or injury connected with nearly every one of them. But he was no longer in their power, and that gave him freedom and ease in meeting them. The time had gone by when he could look upon these country folks as final judges in any matter whatever, or as of any great consequence to him. He had seen the world, had won friends, had proved that he could do something, that he thing. was somebody. He was not ashamed of himself by any means, was young Dick Rowan. Still it was no pleasure to him to sufferings which had not yet lost their sting. All this shouting and rejoloing was as the

idle wind to the mourners across the way. Their tears of intrusion set at rest, since no one had attempted to force an entrance to the knocking at the door. Both had fallen into a sort of stupor, induced by the exhaustion of been the daily tormenting fear of their lives. There was no longer any need to tremble when come in frenzied with drink, and terrily them | proofs of ill-will." placed on the table beside it, and the two word, climbed the narrow stair to her attic. light before they looked up. " flad Dick with his ravings and violence. Mrs. Bowan

only half alive. Edith lay on the kitchen-floor, where she had thrown horself. In a pas-sion of weeping, her arms above her head, her face hidden, and her long half weiling her. The weeping was over, and she lay silent and motionless. Neither that shout-

denied. He tried the look, and, finding it up from the east.

fastened, knocked gently. There was no answer. He knocked loudly, and still comin Mrs. Bowan caught back the there was no reply. Then he set his captain's arm. "Don't cover him out of knee against the rickety panel, took sight without some word spoken over the knob in a strong grasp and wrench-him!" she implored. "He was once young, ed the door open. Stepping quickly into and ambitious, and kind, like you. He would the little entry, he looked to right have been a manif he hadn't had bad inck, and left, saw the girl lying, tace down, on the and then got into bad company. He was floor, and the woman sitting beside her dead, both as still as the dead. Their talk was, to the bewildered woman,

Something like a dream came into the half-swoon, half-sleep in which Edith Yorke rassed. "I'm not much used to praying lay. She heard a slight cry, then a stifled ma'am," he said. "I'm a Methodist, but I'm sob, and words hurriedly spoken in a low not a church-member. If there was a Bible was just coming in at the door, staring right voice. Then there was a step that and left, not too pitiful even then to be paused near her. She put her hair back with one hand, and turned her face list. lessly. The curtain had been raised to let Bowan, kneeling on the sand-heap beside the in the light, and there stood a young man cooking down at her. His face was pale with lic," she oried. "I don't think much of the sudden shock of grief and distress, but a Catholics; but, if poor Dick had stood by his faint indication of a smile shone through as religion, he could have had a priest to say she looked up at him.

Her first glance was a blank one, her second flashed with delight. She sprang up as than nobody."

If electrified. "O Dick! O Dick! How glad | Captain Cary was a strict Methodist, and I am "

The world moved rightly at last! Order was coming out of chaos; for Dick had come home!

He shook hands with her rather awkwardly, somewhat embarrassed by the warmth of her welcome. "We're to go right off, he said. "Captain Cary will help

119.7 "Yes, Dick!" she replied, and asked no questions. He knew what was right. With him had come all help and strength and

The next morning, long before dawn, they started. A bont was ready at the wharf, and Captain Cary and Dick carried out the dead in a rude coffin that had been privately made on board the "Halcycn." "They shall

ily. "I'm your man. Whatever you want

So the watch on the "Halcyon" was conveniently deaf and blind. The boat was ready in the dark of morning, the coffin carried out to it, and Mrs. Bowan and Edith tains close, and, though people continued to | helped in after. When they were in their come to the door through the whole day, no places, and the captain seated, oars in hand, one gained admittance or saw a sign of life Dick went back to the house, and stayed about the house. Inside sat the widow and there a little while. No questions were asked the child, scarcely aware of the passage of of him when he came away, bringing nothing with him, and he offered no explanation by the rays of sunlight that came in through only took the cars, and silently guld-holes in the paper curtains, and pointed ed their boat out into the channel. across the rooms like long fingers. When The banks on either side were a solid blackness, and the sky was opaque and low, so that their forms were scarcely visible to each other as they sat there, Mrs. Rowan in the bows near her son, Edith beside Captain Oary, who loomed above her like a mountain

of help. Presently, as they floated around the point that stood between the village and the bay, a faint blush of light warmed the darkness through, and grew till the lowhung clouds sucked it up like a sponge and showed a crimson drapery over their heads. after her first voyage. Downstairs he it was too early for morning light, too fierce, came again, three stairs at a jump, as and, moreover, it came from the wrong diand, moreover, it came from the wrong dijoyful as a boy, in spite of his forty years, gave | rection. The east was before them; this directions for the best dinner that the town sanguinary aurora followed in their wake. It sides, and the sighing air became a frolic would afford, ordered his carriage, and drove shone angrily through the strip of woods, and sent a long, swift beam quivering over the water. This flery messenger shot like an arrow into the bost, and reddened Mrs. Rowan's hands, clasped on the edge of the coffin. By the light of it Dick saw all their

"The house was mine!" he said defiantly. The captain nodded approval, and Edith than a hundred persons were assembled leaned forward to whisper, "Yes, Dick!" there waiting for the ship, and others were But Mrs. Rowan said not a word, only sat looking steadily backward, the light in her face.

"I am glad of it!" sighed Edith to herself She had been thinking since they left the house how people would come and wander through it, and peer at everything, and know just how wretchedly they had lived. Now they could not, for it would all be burnt up. She sat and fancied the fire catching here and there in their poor little rooms, how the clock would tick till the last minute, even when its face was scorched and its glass shivered, and then fall with a sudden crash; how the flames would catch at given to wilful ringlets, but would curl when the bed on which the dead man had lain, the mean paper curtains, the chair she had sat in, Mrs. Rowan's little rooking-chair, at the table, where they had sat through so many dreary meals. The checker-board would go and the cards with which Mr. Rowan had played the night before, and the knitting-work with the puckered heel, and her apron that the drunkard had wiped his ghastly face with. The shelves in the little closet would heat, and blacken, and redden, and flame, and down would come their miserable store of dishes, rattling into the yawning cellar. Fire would gnaw at the celling, bite its way into the attic, burn up her books, creep to the bed where she had lain and seen rainbow colors in the dark, spread a sheet of flame over the whole, rise, and burst through the roof. She saw it all, She even faucied that each long-used at ticle of their scanty plenishing, worn away by human touch, constantly in the sight of human eyes, would perish with some human feeling, and send out a sharp cry after them. The crackling of flames was to her the cries of burning wood. But she was glad of it, for they were going to wine out and begin answ. There seemed to her something very grand and exceedingly proper in it all. When their boat glided from the

river into the bay, others besides them selves became aware of the conflagration, and the village bells rang out a tardy slarm. Dick day, shut down over a sea whose soft pulses laughed bitterly at the sound, but said no-

"They were sorry for you, Dick," the captain said. "I heard a good many speak of it.
They would have been glad to do your family see them, for it brought back the memory of any kindness. I don't blame you for coming off; but you mustn't think there was no kind feeling for you among the folks there.

"Kindness may come too late, captain," the young man answered. "I would have thanked them for it years ago, when I had house, they no longer took notice even of the nowhere to turn to, and hadn't a friend in the world; now I don't thank them, and I don't want their kindness. Even if I would long weeping, the silence and semi-darkness take it at last, neither they nor you have any of their rooms, and the removal of what had | right to expect that I will run to take the hand that has struck me, so many blows the first time it is held out. I don't trust 'em. a step approached, lest some one should I want proofs of good-will when I've had

"Dick is right, captain," his mother inter- | poisons, is specific.

posed in a weary tone "You can't judge of such things if you haven't felt them. It's easier to huit a sore heart than a sound one." easter to nurr a sore mearing man a sound one."
Within an hour they reached one of those desolate little sandy islands with which the bay was studded, and now the faint spring dawn was breaking, and the heavy masses of silent and motionless. Neither that shout cloud lifting and contracting, pale reaches ing over on the wharf, nor Major Cleave-land's lond knocking with his whip hadle, had made the elightest impression on her.

But at sunset came one who would not be denied. He tried the look, and, finding it fastened, knocked contracting, pale reaches of sky visible between. By the cold glimber they scooped out a grave, and placed the coffin in it. The water washed the shore, and a chilly, sighing wind came as the property of the contracting of the heavy masses of cloud lifting and contracting, pale reaches of sky visible between. By the cold glimber of the shore, and a chilly, sighing wind came the shore, and a chilly, sighing wind came.

more wretched than we were. O, sir! don't cover him out of sight as if he were a dog,"

The sailor looked both pained and embarhere I would read a chapter, but—there isn't," Dick walked off a little way, turned his back, and stood looking at the water. Mrs. some word over him. I wouldn't have minded having a priest here. He'd be better

he felt that it would never answer to have the absence of a Catholic priest regretted. Something must be done. " I could sing a hymn, ma'am," he said hesitatingly; and, as no one objected, he straightened himself, dropped his spade, and sang, to the tune of the " Dead March in Saul,"

" Unveil thy bosom, faithful tomb, Take this new treasure to thy trust, And give these sacred relics room To slumber in the silent dust.

singing the hymn through In a confined place the sailor's voice would have been too powerful, and, perhaps, would have sounded rough; but in open air, with no wall nearer than the distant hills, no ceiling but the sky, and with the complex low harmony of the ocean bearing it up and running through all its pauses, it was magnifi. cent. He sang slowly and solemnly, his arms folded, his face devoutly raised, and the clouds

seemed to part before his voice. When the hymn was ended, he remained a moment without motion or change of face, then stooped for his shovel, and began to fill

in the grave. While listening to him, Edith Yorke had stood in a solemn trance, looking far off seaward; but at sound of the dropping gravel, her quiet broke up, like ice in spring. She threw her arm, and her loose hair with it, up over her head, and sobbed behind that veil. But her tears were not for Mr. Rowan. Her soul had taken a wider range, and, without herself being aware of it, she was mourning for all the dead that ever had

died or ever should die. The first sunbeam that glanced scross the water showed a feather of smoke from a steamer that came up through the Narrows into the bay, and the row-boat, a lessening speck, making for the wharf. Twice a week, assengers and freight were taken and left at this wharf, three miles below the town.

CHAPTER III.

DIEU DISPOSE. The early morning of Mr. Rowan's burial had been heavy and dark; but as they left the island a shower of golden light broke through the clouds, the water sparkled on all breeze. Dick and the captain brightened and exchanged a few words in seamen's phrase complimenting the weather. Mrs. Rowan also roused herself, brushed the sand from her clothes, arranged the folds of her veil, and even smoothed her hair. The poor creature's vanity was dead, but at the prospect of meeting strangers it gave a slight post-mortem flicker. Out it went, though, the next instant, on the breath of a sigh. What did it matter how

shalooked? But she glanced anxiously at Edith. The child had put on her mother's red cape and drawn it up over her head, and she still held it there, one slim hand pulling the folds close together under her chin. That she might appear cutlantish did not trouble Edith. Indeed, she claimed the right to be so on account of her foreign blood. But when she noticed Mrs. Bowan's attention to her own toilet, and met her glance, she pushed the cape off her head, and, putting her arms up, began to smooth her hair and plait it into a long braid. It was rich, long hair, not in the mood. Now the wind blew little curls out about her face, and the risen sun steeped the tresses in a pale flame.

The braid finished, she tossed it back, and caught it lightly into a loop, the motion revealing a pair of round white arms, to which the hands and wrists looked like colored gauntlets. Then she unfolded her precious Indian relic of tarnished read and gold, and bound it straightly about her head, half-covering the forehead, so that the long, fringed ends hung behind, and a loose fold fell over

Beholding her in that guise, Captain Cary thought that she looked fitter for some orlental scene than for this crude corner of a crude land. "She might be a stolen child stained

with gypsy-wort," he said to himself. But she was Gypsy only in color. No wild fires burned in her face; her cool eyes looked out calm and observant; her mouth was gently closed. The very shape of her features expressed tranquility.

The sailor found himself much interested

in this little girl. Besides that her appearance pleased him, his good will had been bespoken; for on one of those days when their ship had lain becalmed in southern waters, Dick had told him all her story. Listening to it, half asleep, as to something that might be fact and might be fancy, all the scene about him had entwined itself with the history and with the heroine's character. The solid golden told of perfect repose; the wide-eyed, radiant night, which seemed every moment on the point of breaking into music far and near, a fine; clear music of countless sweet bells with almost human tongues they formed the hockground on which her image floated. Seeing her did not dis-pel but rather strengthened the illusion. Something golden in her hair, something tranquil in her face, something expectant in

her eyes—all were like. The rough giant of a sallor mused tenderly over this as he sent their boat forward with powerful strokes, and watched Edith Yorke bind on her Egyptian coiffure.

(To be continued.)

"GOLDEN MEDICAL DISCOVERY." for all scrofulous and virulent blood-

FRANK BYRNE, THE EXILE.

gemarkable story of the man who was accused by Carey—His sudden arrival yesterday from France—His arrest on the charge made by the informer—Proving an alibi in Paris—He believes Carey himself to be "Number Oge." ^e iniciagi~

Naw York, March 30.—Irigh revolutionary circles, were agitated last evening over the sadden and totally unexpected arrival in this olty per steamship "Amerique," from Havre, of Mr. Francis, Bryne, who was implicated in the disclosures of Carey, the informer, and suspected of being the Invincible Number One. Mr. Byrne was arrested some time ago in Paris. He ately, presenting the case in a vivid light explained his position very fully to a New from the Irish point of view, but without any York Star reporter last night. He believes accribity of tone or apparent bitterness of that "Number One" will never be discovered. See Ing. Mrs. Byrne is an intellectual York Stor reporter last night. He believes that "Number One" will never be discovered. He was not connected either with the Irish Revolutionary party in Ireland or with the Irish Land League, but has been working in Irish Land League, but has been working in an entirely different field, which promises to be very truitful, although it is generally and erronsously overlooked in the estimation of the work for the removal of Irish grievances. This is the Irish movement in England. Mr. Byrne has been engaged exclusively in this

the special object of confentrating their power to vote, for members of Parliament favorable to measures of relief for Ireland." "Then your labors were confined to con-situtional agitation?"

" Entirely to constitutional agitation, but I wish it to be distinctly understood that I have nothing to say either for or against those who wish to use other measures. I don't wish to criticise them at all, as I have been erroneously represented as doing. If Rossa wishes to employ dynamite, that is his business. I have nothing to say either in praise or condemnation. That is his business. I have never expressed any opinion about Bossa's dynamits policy and I don't wish to do so now."

"What has been the progress of Irish Constitutional agitation in Great Britain?"

aVery good, considering all the difficulties in the way. I think the progress has been greater than those who have been giving their attention especially to Ireland imagine. They seem to think that the battle of reform must be tought exclusively in Ireland, with whatever aid can be randered by the Irish in this country; but this is a great mistake, for the Irish in England constitute a very important factor, and they are well organized and intelligent."

"What is the approximate number of the Irish electors in Great Britain?"

"Nearly 800,000, and they control the balance of political power in about fifty constituencies. This organization is growing rapidly, and I believe is destined to produce very important political changes that will redound to the benefit of both countries."

"And you believe in the efficacy of constitational measures?"

"I believe it is useful as a means. It may not be the most effective means, but I am willing to take the best there is in it out of it until I see something better that will be thoroughly practical."

"What do you think of the idea proposed to proclaim the autonomy of Ireland and her balligerent rights at the Philadelphia Convention?"

"I am not very well propared to speak on that. It would be a very fine idea if there were sufficient force to back it up; but I am not clear about the way it is to assume practical shape, and I don't see much use in the theory without this. I don't think, however, the Irish people on this side should take it upon them to shape the policy of the people at home. The latter know their own circonstances best, and there should not be any attempt. I think, to urge them to adopt any measures for which they don't feel prepared."

"Do you think Parliamentary agitation ba bosn exhausted?"

"Well, it may look very like that now, but still I think it will do no barm to continue it. Something good may come out of it."

"Don't the prospects look gloomy?"
"Well, I am inclined to think that the prospects are rather hopeful than otherwise. Every outrage committed upon the people brings fresh accessions to the National ranks, and the inhumanity of the Government has called forth the most pronounced opinions on the subject from leading men on the Con-tinent. There is an opinion fast gaining ground that the Irish question is fast becoming one of European interest. For instance, in a recent issue of the Fremdenblatt, the organ of the Austrian Government, it is stated that the Irish question is one of European concern, and that it behooves Europe to stem the tide of democracy that has been started in Ireland, lest it may extend its baneful influence further."

Being asked his opinion of the dynamite policy, Mr. Byrne said : "I see no benefit in dynamite. The idea that to shatter glass and demolish structures can benefit the cause is absurd.'

"What in your opinion is the remedy for Ireland?

"Independence by any means necessary to achieve it Constitutional means, of course, if it is possible to achieve it in that way. But if not—well, that is a question into which I cannot enter at present. When the time and the opportunity arrive, I presume the proper means will be resorted to. The occasion will, in all likelihood, solve that question." Mr. Byrne, speaking of his troubler,

brought about by Carey, the informer, told the reporter that he was arrested in Paris at the instigation of the British Government, in March last, and imprisoned for ten days on a charge of being implicated in the Cavendish-Burkeaffair. He proved an alibi by affidavits, showing that he was in London at the time it occurred. The French Government refused to hold him and he was released.

With regard to his arrest in Paris, Mr. Byrne said that there were no grounds whatever for connecting him with the conspiracy. "I have not had any acquaintance with Carey," he said, " for about fourteen years, and never had any political or confidential relations

"What is your theory of your arrest?" "I think it was intended simply to help to crush the movement with which I was connected, as I have described. There is no compunction about the means in these matters, of course. The chief idea is to make examples and viotims. I don't think there is anything in Carey's pretense about Number One, except that he wanted to invest the matter with greater mystery and more appearance of danger, to show that he was a more important factor in the work which he undertook to perform for the Government. I think there is no 'Number One ' but himself. I believe he was the originator of the conspiracy, and whether for morbid notoriety or impelled by avarios it is hard to tell. I can't understand his motive, but I believe he is a horribly wicked

Mr. Byrne's sister was arrested at the same time with his wife, and the detectives pre-

tended to think she had something in her mouth of a secret character, and choked her violently until she almost fainted. The ladies were accommodated with plank beds all night, The names of these brutal detectives, or Government inspectors as they are called, who show their loyalty by parading their tyranny over helpless women, are Shore and Haves. Mr. Byrne is a fine-looking man of 5 feet 10 inches in height, well and proportionately, built, with fair hair, mustache and ohin whiskers. He appears to be under 40 years Of age; has a calm and dignified manner; talks slowly, but correctly; can be fluent when he wishes; and has much of the case, attitude and relf-possession of the cultured Englishman. He is well versed in English politics, upon which he talks fluently and dispassion.

A FAMILY FRIEND .- No family should be without Perry Davis' Pain-Killer. It can be given to the infant for the Colic, and to work far the past ten years.

"We have been organizing the Irish politically in Land Leagues, and generally with applied. It contains no deleterious drug, but may be used for the various ailments of man-

brunette, a few years younger than her hus-

of the day. Mrs. Byrne proposes to remain

THE NEW ARCRBISHOP OF CANTER-BURY.

in this country for some time.

CANTERBURY, March 29 .- The enthronement of Benson, Archbishop of Canterbury, took place to-day with appropriate ceremonies.

The man who heeds not the warning of pain or suffering, which always precedes maladies, often becomes, through indolence, the victim of incurable disease. Lassitude. Weariness, Sadness, Aching of the Limb indicate nervous disarrangement, the forerunner of many organic and functional disease. The early employment of Fellows' Hypophosphites will effectually ward off such maladies.

KIDNEY-WORT HAS BEEN PROVED The SUREST CURE for KIDNEY DISEASES.

Does a lame back or disordered urine indicate that you are a victim? THEN DO NOT USE HESSITATE; use kidney-Wort at once, (druggists recommend it) and it will speedily averome the disease and restore healthy action.

Ladies for complaints peculiar and weaknesses, kidney-Wort is unfurpassed, as it will act promptly and safely.

Either Sax. Incontanence, retention of urine, brick dustor ropy deposits, and dull dragging pains, all speedily yield to its curative power.

Selld By ALL DRUGGISTS. Price \$1.

KIDNEY-WORT

A well-known clergyman. Rev. N. Cook. of Trempelean, Wis., says: "I find Kidney-Wort a sure cure for kidney and liver troubles."

KIDNEY-WORT IS A SURE CURE for all diseases of the Kidneys and

It has specific action on this most important organ, enabling it to throw off torpidity and inaction, stimulating the nealthy secretion of the Bile, and by keeping the cowels in free condition, effecting its regular discharge.

Walaria, If you are suffering from majoria, have the chills.

are bilious, dyspeptic, or constinated, Kidney Wort will surely relieve and quickly cure. In the Epring to cleanse the System, every one should take a thorough course of it. 4- SOLD BY DRUCGISTS. Price Si.

KIDNEY-WORT

"Last year I went to Europe," says Henry Ward, late Col. 69th Reg., N.G.S.N.Y., now living at 173 W. Side Ave., J. C. Hights, N.J., only to return worse from chronic liver complaint. Kidney-Wort, as a last resort, has given me better health than I've heretolore enjoyed for many, many years." He's cured now and consequently happy.

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No other disease is so carvaiont in this county as consulpation, and no remedy has ovary consultation. The content of history work as a second with cose, this remedy will overcome it.

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PRICE OI. UCE | Druggists Sell FRIDNEY WORT

"I will recommend it everywhere," writes James P. Moyer, Carriage Manufacturer, Myers town, Pa., "because it"-Kidney-Wort- cured my piles."

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-R-H-E-U-M-A-T-I-S-M-KIDNEYS, LIVER AND BOWELS. It cleanses the system of the earling which in the causes the dreadful suffering which in the causes the dreadful suffering which is only the victims of Rhounatism can realize.

THOUSANDS OF CASES

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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 bottle warranted to give satisfaction. Price 25 cts. & 50 cts. per Bottle.

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THE TARIFF.

OTTAWA, March 30. The following are the changes in the Tariff:—

PRES LISTS. Agates—Add rubies, pearls, sapphires, emeralds, garnets, opals, not polished, &c. Aniline dyes Add in bulk or packages

of five pounds or over. Celuloid—in sheets—Add lumps or blocks.

Colors-Dry metallic oxides, cobalt-zinc and tin. Diamond drills for prospecting for min-

Dye-Jet black. Hatters' plush of silk or cotton. Kaluite, or German potash. Salts for fer-

tilizers. Lumber or timber-Add greenwood and sawdust, and hickory sawn to shape for spokes and wheels, not further manufactured.

band, and is in thorough and intelligent Mineral water, natural. sympathy with him on the political questions Settlers' effects-Add musical instruments, sewing machines, live stock, carts and other vehicles one year in use. Add aspnathum.

Books bound, printed over seven years, or printed by any government or scientific association not for trade; manuscripts.

Chronometers and compasses for ships. Copper in sheets, from and steel, old and forap iron.

Beams, sheets or plates and kness for fron or composite ships. Iodine, crude. Marble in blocks, 15 cubic feet and over.

Otto of roses. Platicium wire. Seeds-Anise, corlander, fennel and fann-

guck. Spurs and stilts for earthenware makers. Sausage skins or casings not cleaned.

Valerian root. Wire of brass or copper, round or flat. wire of iron or steel, galvanized or tinned,

or No. 15 guage and smaller. Steel railway bars or rails, fish-plates and in sheets for manufacture of screws.

DECREASED DUTIES. On the following articles the duty has been decreased, and the rate is as follows:-Buckram, 10 per cent.

Button covers, 10 per cent. Coal dust, 20 per cent. ad valorem. Fruit, dried, 20 per cent. Lampblack and ivory black, 10 per cent.

Lead nitrate and acetate, 5 per cent. Leather, lamb, sheep, buck, deer, elk and antelope, dressed and colored or not, 10 per cent; kid, tanned or dressed, and colored or not, 15 per cent.

Liquorice paste. Marble, in blocks of 15 cubic feet and over, free : same under 15 oubic feet, 10 per cent; slabs sawn in two sides, 10 per cent. Oil or enamelled cloth for trunk and valise

makers, 15 per cent. Paper, union collar cloth, 5 per cent. Precious stones, agates, emeralds, garnets and opais, polished, 10 per cent.

Spices (except nutmeg and mace) unground, 10 per cent.

Tobacco and snuff, a specific duty of 20c per 1b.

Turpentine, spirits of, 10 per cent. SYNOPSIS OF TARIFF RESOLUTIONS. Explanatory .- Bells (except for churches),

30 per cent, now dutiable according to material. Cloth of other material than cotton or wollen, made uniform, 30 per cent.

Ether, sulphuric and nitric, 30 per cent. India rubber clothing, made waterproof, 35

Jeliles and jams, 6 cents per pound speci-Magic lanterns and optical instruments to

be 25 per cent. Nickel anodes, 10 per cent. Pocket books and purses added to trunks,

Vosaline and similar preparations of Detroleum, in bulk, 5 cents; in bottle, 6 cents per Woollen hosiery, same as woollen clothing.

Dress and custom cloths, under 25 inches wide and weighing not more than 3 ounces per square yard, 20 per cent. Yarns of wool or worsted, 2-ply or more

different colors combined, or mohair yarns, white or any color imported by manufacturers, 20 per cent.

INCREASED DUTIES. On the following articles the duty has been increased:

Acids, acetic, 15 cents per gailon; other scids, 25 per cent. Absinthe, \$2 per gallon.

Aniline dyes, in less than 5-pound packsges, 10 per cent. Agricultural implements and machines to pay a specific and ad valorem duty equal to

35 per cent. Portable machines, spades, ose, forks, &c., the same. Bed-comforters and quilts, 271 per cent. Boot and shoe laces, 30 per cent.

Braces and suspenders, 30 per cent. Carde, playing, 6 cents per pack. Carriages to pay specific and ad valorem duty equal to 35 per cent. Carriages, chil-

drous', same as above. Oordage of all kinds, 20 per cent. Catton, printed or dyed, 27½ per cent., on lst January 1884.

Cases-Jewel, watch and similar cases, 30 oer cent. Cane or rattan, split, 25 per cent.

Drain and sewer pipe; glazed, 25 per cent. Fruit in air-tight cans, 3 cents per 1-pound can and less, and so in proportion for large CADE.

Furniture-Iron bedsteads included and charged, 35 per cent, and show-cases to be charged \$2 each specific and 35 per cent. Hair cloth, 30 per cent.

Jute carpeting, mailing or mats, 25 per cest ad valorem. Lamp wicks, 30 per cent.

Music, printed, 10 cents per pound. Faper-Walls and fancy papers, 30 per Pumps 50 cents each specific to be added

to present 25 per cent ad valorem. Steel in ingote, bars sheets and coils to pay \$5 per ton on and after the 1st of July

Flice-Specific, under 9 inches in length, uc; 9 inches and over, 3 cents per pound. Tip-Crystal, 20 per cent. Vinegar-15 cents imperial galion.

Vegetables-tomatoes and others, including corp, in cans, 2 cents per can of one pound or less, and so in proportion for larger

Probibition of the export of deer, wild turkeys and quail. Bounty on pig iron \$1 50 per ton for three years and \$1.00 per ton for three years more.

EXCISE DUTY. On and after May 1st, 1888, tobacco and anuff to pay 12 cents per pound on foreign leaf, and 2 cents per pound on Canadian leaf; all packages of eigarettes or out tobacco of less weight than one-twentieth of a pound, 20

cents per pound. Olgars, until July the 1st, 30 cents per pound for foreign leaf, 15 cents per pound it made from Canadian leaf. On and after July the 1st, on cigars, foreign leaf, \$3 per thousand; Canadian less \$1.50 per thousar

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1 Pave menual Cathodic Office.

1 Lave come, said the kit. Rev. Joinney. at the kind invitation of your good Bishop, to address you one subject that may seem, a strange one by the order of the come, and the kit. Rev. Joinney. at the seem seem seem of the come, and the kit. Rev. Joinney. at the seem seem seem of the come, and the kit. Rev. Joinney. at the seem seem seem of the come, and the kit. Rev. Joinney. at the seem seem seem of the come, and the kit. Rev. Joinney. At the seem seem seem of the come, and the kit. Rev. Joinney. At the seem seem seem of the come of the come, and the kit. Rev. Joinney. At the seem seem seem seem of the come o

sades them in honor next to the martyra town days, of "whose little but the fame has come days, of whose little but the fame has come down to us; for many precious documents were the fact that the same of the next the fame has come down to us; for many precious documents were the fact that the fact that the fame has been depended. The answered by some moning the fact the fact that the fact that the fame has been depended of the north; the Hens, the Vandals, the Gotter philas of the north; the Hens, the Vandals, the Gotter philas of the north; the Hens, the Vandals, the Gotter philas of the north; the Hens, the Vandals, the Gotter philas of the north; the Hens, the Vandals, the Gotter philas of the north; the Hens, the Vandals, the Gotter philas of the north; the Hens, the Vandals, the Gotter philas of the north; the Hens, the Vandals, the Gotter philas of the north; the Hens, the Vandals, the Gotter philas of the north; the Hens, the Vandals, the Gotter philas of the north; the Hens, the Vandals, the Gotter philas of the north; the Hens, the Vandals, the Gotter philas of the north; the Hens, the Vandals, the Gotter philas of the north; the Hens, the Vandals, the Gotter philas of the north; the Hens, the Vandals, the Gotter philas of the International the Hens, the Vandals, the Gotter philas of the International the Hens, the Vandals, the Gotter philas of the International the Hens, the Vandals, the Gotter philas of the International the Hens, the Vandals, the Gotter philas of the International the Hens, the Vandals, the Gotter philas of the International the Hens, the Vandals, the Gotter philas of the International the Hens, the Vandals, the Gotter philas of the International the Hens, the Control of the Internation

The lecturer then passed on to the Church's influence in the development of the fine arts, architecture, music, painting.

Paganism had its graceful colonnades, its flat-roofed temples for its false divinities, beautiful, but of the earth, earthly. But Pa, an Greece or Rome never conceived anything approaching in magnificence to the Gothic architecture which the Church dedicated to the temples of the Trune God. Magn floent Gothic churches with pires almost lost in the clouds and pointed by the Cross of Christ, rose as by enchantment. What architecture had the world ever seen to equal the temples of Rheims and Milan. Notre Dame, Westminster, Cologna and the Cathedral of Christendom, St. Peter's? What had the world seen to equal the master pieces of fatholic painters, or Glotic, of Cimabue, of Michael Angalo, painter, sculptor and architect, the designer of St. Peter's, who pledged himself to swing its mighty dome in sir; of fisphael dying at the age of thirty-teven, with work achieved that in its special line no after time has equalised; of fra Angelico, of whom it was said he must have seen those heavenly faces still living on his canvas. What grander strains of music had the world listenet to than those inspired by the Courch. The Popes ha lever been solicitous for the honor of the Church in this respect. Witness that immortal work of one of them, the Gregorian count. Note all that the Church has done for music down to the days of Palestrins, of Mozart and Haydin.

and Haydn Next the Sishop touched on the Church's in-

and Haydn.

Next the dischop touched on 'he Church's influence on the development of science, beginning with those most necessary sciences of commerceand navigation. Under her auspices were discovered those great, first principles underlying all the amplifications and adaptations of later time.

An Italian monk it was who, discovering the mariner's compass, opened the science of navigation and made possible the commerce which is the soul of modern life; permitted explorers to find the way around the Cape of Good Hope to the East Indies, and the Christian Columbus, saint as well as sailor, to lead his men in their little vessels over the trackles cocan to the new land on which the Cross of Christ was the first Christian standard planted.

A monk—Roger Bacon—invented gunpowder, thus not only revolutionizing the modes of warfare, but greatly promoting mining and other of the works or peace. A monk also discovered speciacles, and thus led the way for the adaptation of lenses to the telescope—involving great progress in astronomy—the microscope, etc. Galileo—a Catholic, and in the main a good one, not with standing his much misrepresented quarrel with the theologians, for which non-Catholics would fain make him a martyr to the non-progressive spirit of the Uhurch—invented the telescope and discovered the astellites of Jupiter. England ocast of the discovery of the circulation blood, but Dr. Harvey only developed

and a few very pleasant hours were spent in listening to fine old Irish songs and a very

received from convents, and from others in Ireland, urgent appeals for help. The condition of the poor, especially in the west of

street below. The Count's house was robbed by the murderers.

There are many ferms of nervous debility in men that yield to the use of Carter's Iron Pills. Those who are troubled with nervous e ar**est** 19 an julia - galaisa 19³⁸ an ersa

The first of the second of the



KIDNEYS, LIVER & URINARY ORGANI THE BEST BLOOD PURIFIER.

There is only one way by which any disease can be cured, and that is by removing the cause—whatever it may be. The great medical authorities of the day declare that nearly every disease is caused by deranged kidneys or liver. To restore these therefore is the only way by which health can be secured. Here is where WARNER'S SAFE OURE has achieved it great reputation. It acts directly upon the kidneys and liver and by placing them in a healthy condition drives disease and pain from the system. For all Kidney, Liver and Urinary troubles; for the distressing disorders of women; for Malaria, and physical troubles generally, this great emedy has no equal. Beware of imposters, imitations and concoctions said to be just as good. For Diabetes ask for WARNER'S BAFE: Diabetes ask for WARNER'S BAFE:

H. H. WARNER & CO.,

Toronto, Ont., Rochester, N.Y., London, Hage

For sale by all dealers.

Health is Wealth S.E.C.WES

DR. E. C. WEST'S NEEVE AND SEAM TREATMENT, a guaranteed specific for Hysteric, Dissinces, Convulsions, Fits, Nervous Neuralgis, Headache, Nervous Prostration caused by the use of alcohol or tobacco, Wakefulness, Mental Depression, Softening of the Brain resulting in Insanity and leading to misery, decay and death Premature Old Age, Barrenness, Loss of Power in either sox, Involuntary Losses and Spermatorrhos caused by over-exertion of the brain, self-abuse or over-indulgence. Each box contains one month's treatment. One Dollar a box or six boxes for five dollars; sent by mail post paid on receipt of price. With each order received by us for six boxes, secompanied with Swe will send the purchaser our written guarantees. we will said the purchaser our written guaran-tee to refund the money if the treament does not effect a cure. Guarantees issued only by

B. E. McGALE, Chemist,

SOI ST. JOSEPH STREET, MONTREAL. Beware of chean imitations.

FOWLE'S PILE AND HUMOR CURE has been before the public thirty years and has effected many wonderful cures, one bottles will cure the worst case of Piles. From two to four bottles will cure LEPROSY, SOROFULA, PSORIASIS, CANCER, ECZEMA, HALT RHEUM, RHEUMATIMM, the KIDNEYS, DYSPEPSIA, CATARRH, and all diseases of the SKIN and BL 10D. \$1 a bottle. Sold by all druggists. Send for a 32 page pamphlet which will be sent tree to any address showing its wonderful cures. its wonderful cures.
18 tis HENRY D. FOWLE, Boston, Mass.

THERE IS BUT ONE American periumes that has stood the test of time, and that is for over seventy years has been in constant; use, and which is to-day admitted to be the only fragrant water adapted to the various uses of the bath, the handkerchief and the

THE CALAIS (ME.) HOMICIDE.

Halirax, N.S., March 29.- Eaton, the Culais homicide, shot himself yesterday on the Quebec train bound for Halifax when between: Amherst and Truto. He was taken off at-Truro and conveyed to an hotel where he was attended by two doctors. He had shoth himself in the head five times. All the builets have been extracted except one which lodges in the head back of the lett ear. This is a very serious wound, but the other wounds are not bad. He was arrested last night, and as soon as sufficiently recovered to be moved; will be taken back to Calais to stand his trial. He seems to feel his position very keenly, and says he had no motive for shooting either his brother or Kelly. He admits he was under the influence of liquor at the time and did not know what he was doing.

THE WAYS OF THE CLOTHES MOTH.

Many a vigilant house keeper would be spared.
much vexation of spirit, if the understood the
domestic arrangements of the moths as well as received from convents, and from others in Ireland, urgent appeals for help. The condition of the poor, especially in the wast of Ireland, demands our sympathy and assistance. The following words from one of the chief pastors of the Church in Ireland, demands our sympathy and assistance. The following words from one of the chief pastors of the Church in Ireland should alone be enough to ensure your generous aid. Speaking of the distress, now increasing, he says: I make no doubt it will be very general before the latt of April, as the great bulk of the people will see then without food, means or credit. We would, therefore, ask you to send your contributions, within the next fortuight, through the clergy of the missions where you dwell, to us; and we will transmit them, when onletted, to his Grace the Archbishop of Tuam, by whom they will be distributed to the localities most in need. We need no further words in appealing to your generous chally.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills are known to be the satest, arrest and best purgative medicine ever offered to the public. They are mild but certain in their efforts, and keep the syitem in good condition.

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Ayer's Cathartic Pills are known to be the satest, surest and best purgative medicine ever offered to the public. They are mild but certain in their efforts, and keep the syitem in good condition.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills are known to be the satest, and finally the synthem States the condition

A THREAT.

्रिक्षा **प्रवेश राज्या राज्या प्रायम् स्टब्स्ट्रे** विकासका स्वेशक स्टब्स्ट्रेस्ट्रिक्ट विकास स्टब्स्ट्रेस

London, March 30.—The police bave received a letter purporting to emanate from Fenian: sources threatening that unless the prisoners in Dubliu charged with the Pronix Parks weekness, night sweats, &c., should try thom; murders are released the Central Polegraphe. 74.6 office in London will be blown up.

IS PUBLISHED BY The Post Printing & Publishing Company 761 CRAIG ST., Montreal, Canada.

TO ADVERTHERS.

A limited number of advertisements of approved character will be inserted in "THE Proved character will be inserted in "THE BROWN OF THE WITNESS" for 10c per line (agate), so the per line (agate), so the per line (agate), so the per line (agate), special rates for contract, not application. Advertisements for Teachers, not application. Advertisements for Teachers, line and Marriages 50c each insertion.

The large and increasing circulation of THE TRUE, WITNESS" makes it the very best advertising medium in Canada.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscribers in the country should always give the name of their Post Office. Those who remove should give the name of the old as well as the new Post Office. Remittances can be safely made by Registered
Letter or Post Office Order

Letter or Post Office Order. All remittances will be acknowledged by changing the date on the address label attached to paper. Subscribers will see by the date on the address label when their subscribers are their subscribers.

will see by the date on the address label when their subscription expires. Sample copies sent free on application. Parties wishing to become subscribers can do not through any respectable news agent, when there is none of our local agents in their locality. Address all communications to

The Post Printing & Publishing Company MONTREAL, CANADA.

WEDNESDAY......APRIL 4, 1883.

CATHOLIC CALENDAR. APRIL, 1883.

TRUBSDAY, 5-St. Vincent Ferrer, Confessor. FRIDAY, 6-St. Gabriel, Archangel (March 18). SATURDAY, 7-St. Benedict, Abbot (March 21) EURDAY, 8-Second Sunday after Easter. Epist. 1 Pet. ii. 21-25; Gosp. John x.

11.16. MONDAY, 9 -St. Francis of Pauls, Confessor (April 2).
Tureday, 10—Feria. Bp. Quarter, Chicago,

died, 1848. WEDNESDAY, 11-St. Leo 1, Pope, Confessor, and Doctor of the Church. Bp. Eng-

land, Charleston, died, 1842. AN IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.

While appealing to the friends and supporters of The TRUE WITNESS to redouble their efforts in further extending its circulation, we desire at the same time to assure them that every assistance we are capable of, will be given, so as to facilitate their work in the interests of this paper. With this object in view, we have decided to reduce the price of THE TRUE WITNESS, and thus expect that every English-speaking Catholic family in the Dominion will become a subscriber to the oldest, best and cheapest

Oatholic weekly paper on this continent.

For the future the price per annum for THE TRUE WITNESS will be one dollar, payable strictly in advance. This condition of payadvance will be strictly ading in hered to in all cases. At the same time we wish it to be distinctly understood that any who will allow the date of their subscripcharged at the rate of \$1.50 per annum. reduced rate-\$1.00 per year-must first pay up all arrears of subscription. All privileges clubs, &c., and cancelled from this date. youd the shadow of a doubt, amply accom-We hope that every reader of THE TRUE plished the object for which it was inaugurat-Wirmess will induce her or his neighbor to | ed by the present Government, and on acbecome a subscriber, and whilst benefiting and assisting us will at the same time be the medium of promoting Catholic journalism. The leaders of the Irish people in their constitutional struggle for Home Rule are systematically misrepresented; the crimes committed in Ireland are grossly exaggerated in number and character, and the whole people made responsible for the crimes of a few, as far as telegrams and newspaper articles can make them. THE TRUE Wiress has continually labored to correct all such calumnies, and to place the policy and conduct of the leaders and people in a proper light. We shall continue to keep our readers well acquainted with the last and most reliable news of all events that transpire both at home and abroad.

friends and subscribers for the generous support that they have given to THE TRUE WITmess in the past, and hope that they shall continue to extend to us the same kindness in the future; and the best proof of that appreciation to us will be an effort to increase the circu. lation of THE TRUE WITHESS.

The reduction in the annual subscription of THE TRUE WITNESS will take place from 1st

We are now mailing the accounts for monies due by our subscribers, and hope that they will respond freely. The amounts in most cases are small, but to us they represent in the aggregate thousands of dollars.

Remittances can be made either by registered letter, or Post Office order addressed to THE POST Printing and Publishing Company, Montreal, Canada.

PROTECTION NEEDED.

Amone the proposed changes in the Tariff there is one which will not fail to give satisfaction to those interested in the manufacture uf agricultural implements. The change consists in raising the present duty on these great advantage over our Canadian manufacas the former had only a 25 per cent. duty to pay on their goods to be sold in Canadian markets, while the latter had to pay 10 per cent. more, or 35 per cent., to be able to compete in the American markets. The Americans, moreover, increased their advantage by having their goods for exportation systematically undervalued, so that appreciation of the Canadian people.

in reality they e had no more, than to 20 per cent, duty to pay. The only remedy to check this fraud and to place our Canadian manufacturers on a level for fairer competition is to establish a specific duty rough at least to that imposed by the United States. This Sir Leonard proposes to do. It is nothing but right that our Canadian manufacturers should be enabled to supply the market in the Northwest, where the demand for agricultural implements is largely on the increase. The money that is to be spent on these articles should remain in Canada, for the benefit of Canadian mechanics Canadian factories and Canadian manuscoturers. If we want to build up a nation, we have got to help one another. The Unit

A STANDING THE TARREST OF THE CHIEF CH

THE AMERICAN GOVERNMENT DE

CLINES TO INTERFERE. THE British Minister, at; Washington has called the attention of the United States Government to the utterances of the Irish. agitators in that country, and requested that they be gagged and suppressed. President Arthur gave the Minister's communication' his serious consideration and invited the members of his Cabinet to submit their views. on the question in writing. They have done so, and on comparing notes they have found that all their views coincide and that a sameness of opinion prevailed all around. It was to the effect that the United States Government would not be justified in interfering with the sympathizers of Ireland who carry on the agitation in the Union. Of course the British Minister received kindly assur. (estimated) or 30 per cent. Our expenditure ance that all national and international obligations would be observed by the American authorities; but what do these obligations amount to when the most widespread, and powerful agitation of modern times can be carried on with impunity against the English Government, and is protected from all hostile interference? One member of the Cabinet was not satisfied with the expression of a simple opinion on the question raised by review the policy of the British Governments by the Bishops' of Ireland, the popular reprein reference to its own political refugees and other characters from foreign countries. He did not find this policy in harmony with the one which England wanted the American Government to adopt towards the Irish people in America. He thought the British Government had considerable "cheek" to demand the extradition of a political refugee or the suppression of the liberty of speech of any citizen when the invariable rule of Great Britain was to refuse to surren. der or interfere in any way with the enemies of European peace and society in the absence of the commission of any overt acts. The American Government have come to as wise a decision on the matter as sould be arrived at.

THE BUDGET SPEECH. The Budget Speech was delivered yesterday afternoon in the House of Commons by Sir Leonard Tilley. It is another eccouraging and brilliant chapter in the history of the tion to expire without remitting will be National Policy, and recites in simple but emphatic language the unquestionable facts in relation to the commercial prosperity, industrial development, and especially to the sound financial condition of the young Dothat formerly were allowed, with respect to minion. The National Policy has now, becount of which the people did not hesitate to give it their sanction. It has given a backbone to the country by encouraging the establishment of home industries and ensuring their permanence, by fostering trade and commerce, and by a general development of the various resources of the country. The three principal results or effects of this policy, as pointed out by the Finance Minister in the course of his speech are, first, that the credit of Canada abroad ranks second to none, and that Canadian securities are counted among the best and most acceptable of all the colonies on foreign markets; secondly, that the financial position of the Government at home has been greatly improved and strengthened; and thirdly, that employment in every We take this opportunity of thanking our branch of labor has been more generally and fully afforded to the willing hands of the people. These are results of which the Government may well feel proud, and they are benefits which the people thoroughly appreciate. Sir Leonard Tilley was, therefore, perfectly in harmony with his surroundings when he dilated with feelings of exultation on the welfare of the people and the prosperity of the Dominion. He expressed his confidence in the soundness and progressiveness of our material condition, and could see nothing which would dim the outlook for the future. Sir Leonard counts on the revenue yielding, at the lowest computation, a surplus of three million dollars over expenditure for some years to come, and in that case the Government will not be in the necessity of negotiating a foreign loan during the period of the construction of the Pacific Bailway. He, moreover, pointed out that the increase of Customs revenue had been derived for the greater part from the import of luxuries, and that the taxation per capita was less during the last year than during the previous years. The total estimated revenue for the current fiscal year is articles from 25 per cent. to a specific and ad set down at \$34,850,000, while the estivalorem duty of 35 per cent. Up to the mated expenditure will reach \$28,850,present the American manufacturers had a 000, which would leave a surplus on account of Consolidated Fund of turers of agricultural implements, inasmuch \$6,000,000. To this, however, must be added \$5,250,000, the increase in the Government Savings Bank deposits, and \$1,750,. 000 proceeds of Dominion land sales, making a total available surplus of \$13,000,000. This money will go towards decreasing the public debt and towards the construction of the Pa-

cific Railway, and the prosecution of other

public works. These are hopeful results, and

cannot but command the approval and just

THE Dominion of Canada is doing remark. ably well in the way of increasing its annual expenditure. In the first year of its existence. 1867-68, the Government managed to administer affairs at a cost of \$13,486,092. Since that time, the expenditure has more than doubled, and according to the estimates of Sir Leonard Tilley, for 1878.84, it will reach the respectable sum of \$29,961,989, exclusive of the supplementary estimates which generally amount to \$2,000,000. Thus, since Conederation, the expenditure of the Dominion has increased over \$18,000,000, or 137 per cent, while in the same period the population of the country has only increased about 30 per cent. Then we have the net public debt which has increased from \$75,728,641 to \$153,661,650, or 103 per cent., and the gross debt, which has increased from \$93,046,051 to \$205,365,251, or 121 per cent. In comparing the years in which the Administration was in the hands of the Conservatives and of the Liberals, we find that the increase in the expenditure is mainly due to the former. In the first period of Conservative rule, extending from 1867 to 1874. the expenditure increased from \$13,486,092 to \$23,316,316, or 73 per cent. In the period of the Liberal regime, extending from 1875 to 1879, the expenditure increased about 3 per cent. or from \$23,713,071 to \$24,455,381. In the second period of Conservative rule extending from 1879 to date, the expenditure has increased from \$24,850,634 to \$31,961,989

DOMINION-EXPENDITURE.

THE PINCH OF EXTERMINATION.

burden lightened in any respect.

has, therefore, increased about four and half

times as fast as our population and our debt

four times as fast. These figures represent

a pretty heavy load of taxation, and from all

appearances the people are not to have the

The scheme of wholesale emigration which England proposes as a panacea for Ireland's ills has been discountenanced and opposed "Emigration," says the Nun of Kenmare " as at present forced on our people is neither healthy nor honest. The whole system is the outcome of either spurious philantrophy, or religious hate."

There is something repugnant and fiendish in a plan which aims at making thousands upon thousands of unfortunate people exiles from a country to which they are attached by every tie of humanity. Irishmen will not quit their native land as long as they are allowed to eke out any sort of an existence in it. The British Government, to ensure its

game, stubbornly refuses to give the poor people any work, and makes it obligatory on applicants for relief to give up their homes and enter the poorhouses before they can obtain any assistance whatever, the object of this measure being to give the Government an excuse for sending out of the country the inmates of the poorhouses and shipping them like so many cattle to Canada and the States. The landlords have sided the British Ministers feel the pinch of extermination, and to ac-There were none in the past who aimed at the destruction of the peasantry more than is a local Boss in his native county of Clare and he is a representative Peer of the British and stop the curse of emigration if he could, for he sees that "a bold passantry, their country's pride," cannot be easily replaced | increase in expenditures in 1871 of \$61,065.12, when once exterminated. At a meeting of the Board of Guardians of the Ennis Poor Law Union, of which Inchiquin is Chairman, the question of borrowing money from the State to assist emigration came up for discussion. One of the most influential members, Mr. Cotter, said that "if individuals were assisted the country would be deprived ot all the able-bodied persons, and consequently would have no persons to work, and instead of receiving a blessing by this emigration scheme, we would receive nothing better than a curse." Lord Inchiquin followed in the same strain and turned a new leaf in his policy towards the Irish people. He bitterly de nounced the depopulation of the Island, of course, not because of its injustice to the people as of its effecting the ruin of the landlords. He was now desirous of discouraging rather than promoting emigration, and remarked that, "a certain gentleman was speaking to me and he said he should throw up all the tillage farming, as he could not get | STARVATION AND EXTERMINATION. laborers to work for him. I need not be told such a thing, as I knew it myself that it is very difficult to get workmen. I was forced this winter to get two pensioners to work for me, as I could get no others. Some time ago I could get fifty laborers if I required

Lord Inchiquin forgot to state why the ablebodied desired to emigrate, and why it was so difficult to procure labor for the agricultural needs of the country; but another member of the Board, Mr. Mungovan, made up for his Lordship's omissions by saying that geven or eight shillings per week, while they | Ohief Secretary, Mr. Trevelyan, to | is a hypothecated case in a news- rival.

one.'

could earn more than six times that amount in another country. The laborers should not Irish will be forced to emigrate after they be made to suffer under these circumstances, here, they should not be prevented from doing think that a laborer here can support himself and a large family with six or seven shillings per week, and when the weather is wet he may not earn near so much."

the curse of their own and the Government's the other day that these lords of the soil feeling the "pinch of extermination" and retribution is near at hand.

MR. WURTELE'S RESOLUTIONS FOR

BETTER TERMS. When Hop, Mr. Mercier initiated the move ment for "better terms" from the Federal Government and supported the claims of the Province, he was laughed at, his idea was scouted and his pretensions were characterized as chimerical. But the feeling and views of gone a radical change. It has ceased to attack Mr. Mercier's plan and has actually taking hold of it as one of its own measures. The Treasurer, Hon. Mr. Wurtele, has been giving the subject his attention lately, and after a thorough study of it he finds that there is not so much chimera in it as was first imagined. He has prepared a set of resolutions which were introduced in the House yesterday afternoon and which deal with the question of "better terms" in plain and unequivocal language, demanding that the Federal Government increase the subsidy to the Province.

Mr. Wurtele's resolutions set forth the fact

that the provinces, previous to Confederation, had the right to levy moneys from Customs and excise duties; and all other sources of taxation, for the administration of affairs, and that this right of levying taxes was transferred to the Federal Government in consideration of an annual subsidy to the Province of eighty cents per head of the population, according to the census of 1861. Sir Alexander Galt, then Minister of Finance, declared at the time that these eighty cents per head were destined with certain local revenues to meet the expenses of the Local Government. including the local revenue, the administration of justice and the support of hospitals and charitable institutions; and he, moreover, expressed the hope that the subsidy being in itself fixed and permanent in its character, the local Government would see the importance and necessity of exercising a vigilant and proper control over the expenses. In opposition to these declarations of Sir Alex. Galt, Mr. Wurtele contends that the resolution of the Union Act, not to increase the subsidy in the future. was based on false grounds, in as much as the subsidy of eighty cents per head of the population of 1861 was deemed in carrying out this project of exterminating | sufficient to meet expenditure, and that the the people. But it would appear that the | Local Government could prevent the expen-Irish landlords themselves are beginning to diture from increasing, while the facts are that the subsidy has provid totally inadeknowledge the impolicy of their proceedings. | quate to cover the expenses, and the expenditure has largely increased. Mr. Wurtele points out as a matter of fact that, among the Right Hon, the Lord Inchiquin. His the expenses specially imposed upon the Local writs of eviction were ever staring his tenants | Government, there are some which are not in the face until his lands were pretty well susceptible of control and which necessarily cleared of human habitations. His Lordship increase in the same ratio as the population, such as the administration of justice and the maintenance of hospitals and lunatic asylums. Parliament. He has lived to see the day | The Treasurer then gives a comparative statewhen he has to lament the folly of his ment of what the administration of justice tyranny and cruelty. He sees that there was and the maintenance of lunatic asyneither wisdom nor justice in the projects of lums costs during the fiscal years the ruling powers who turned out the Irish | 1868, 1871 and 1881. Year 1868-Justice people to starve in order that bullocks might \$322,236.24; asylums, \$97,946.58; total. be turned in to fatten. His Lordship \$420,182.77. Year 1871—Justice, 349,024.89; would have the evicted back again asylums, \$132,223.09; total, \$481,247 98. Year 1881—Justice, \$437,490.56; asylums, \$213,828.20; total, \$651,318.76; giving an

> and in 1881 of \$231,135.99. Mr. Wurtele holds that this increase in the expenditure should be covered by a corresponding augmentation in the subsidy, and that to attain that end it is necessary to calculate the subsidy upon the basis of the latest census. His argument is that if the Province had a right in 1861 to a subsidy which would meet the expenditures of that year it has equally the right in 1883 to a subsidy which will meet the expenditure of the present

> A question suggests itself at this juncture Would it not be dangerous to keep the Federal subsidy up to the level of the local expenditure? Would it not be an open invitation to indulge in further extravagance and squandering of the people's money? These and similar questions should be fully considered and satisfactorily answered before the Dominion Government should be persuaded into yielding to this demand of "better

THE Brockville Times does not agree with the views of the Post in regard to the whole. sale emigration from Ireland. But if our opinion similar to ours on the policy of the British Government in "exterminating them, but now it is almost impossible to getthe Irish race," it should at least have the tain a competency." The Post never uttered nor meant to convey any such thing. We "a great many would rather starve than give have too much respect and feeling for suffertheir labor for small wages. It would, there- ing humanity to trifle with it to that extent.

have been made to feel," the plach of starvaand whatever may be the scarcity of labor tion." What The Post is strongly opposed to is the forced emigration, or, as the Irish good for themselves. How can any person Episcopate recently pronounced, "the extermination of the native race." So iar from holding the cruel view that Irishmen should prefer, to starve in their native land rather than to remove to Canada or Thus the landlords are beginning to feel elsewhere to obtain a competency, we join in the unanimous protest of civilization wicked policy to the very quick. It was but and philanthropy against the crueler plan of starving the people to make them emigrate appealed to the British Parliament to adopt The Times then explains, in its own light and the most radical planks in the platform of fashion; why the people of Ireland should rest the Irish agitation on this side of the the Land League, and now we find them seek their fortunes in other countries than their own. It says :- "The laws of the uncrying out against it. Evidently the day of happy country are no doubt to blame for many of the national disorders, but the prime difficulty rests upon the fact that Ireland is not and cannot become a manufacturing country, and therefore offers no employment for the surplus population." Our contemporary first attributes many of the national disorders to the unwisdom and injustice of the laws which govern the country; then it seems to regret having admitted so much and qualifies the Government on the question have under- or rather attempts to render augatory its admission by stating that the prime difficulty rests upon the fact that Ireland is not and cannot become a manufacturing country. Our contemporary is right when it says that Ireland is not a manufacturing country. But, why is it so? Because British laws have ordained so, and because the Government; do not want to place within the reach of Irishmen the means of earning a livelihood at home. The Times on the other hand is altogether wrong, when it says that Ireland cannot become a manufacturing country. It has ventured an opinion on a subject with which it seems to be acquainted but very slightly. Our contemporary may be surprised when we tell it that there is more water power wasted and unused in Ireisnd than would run all the machinery throughout the Empire, but such is the fact. Then there is an unlimited supply of skill and labor in the land; what more do you want to make of any country a centre of busy manufacturing life? The only drawback is that the millions which are wrung from the people are squandered in the continental palaces of sin and luxury instead of being invested in works which would develope the resources of the country, and ensure the prosperity and welfare of the people. In regard to the last remark of the Times about a surplus population we have to say that there would be as much sense and propriety in our contemporary asking the people of the Northwest to emigrate on account of surplus population as there is in telling the Irish people they are too numerous for their country to hold and feed them. We thought that the Times

> AT a meeting of the committee of the Irish National League in Dublin, Mr.T. D. Sullivan,

was old enough to know that Ireland, if Eng-

land would but allow her, could easily fur-

nish homes, employment and food for twice

its present population. If it does not know

it-we tell it so now.

of intoxicating liquors in that time, or about 14,000,000 gallons every year, or three and a half gallons for every head of the population. Of this quantity of liquor 49,743,240 gallons were of home manufactured spirits; 128,495,494 gallons were of malt liquor, or beer, and 28,173,414 were imported spirits and wines. The duty paid on all this liquor amounted to the respectable sum of \$64, 360,105. The returns for the last two years show a considerable increase in the year's she had completely won the admiration of her she had completely won the sum interest, who testified to the number, she had completely won the sum interest, who testified to the number, she had completely won the sum interest, who testified to the number, she had completely won the sum interest, who testified to the number, she had completely won the sum interest, who testified to the number, she had completely won the sum interest, who testified to the number, she had completely won the sum interest, who testified to the number, she had completely won the sum interest, who testified to the number, she had completely won the sum interest, who testified to the number, she had completely won the sum interest head completely won the sum interest, who testified to the number, she had completely won the sum interest, who testified to the number, she had completely won the sum interested to the number, she had completely won the sum interested head completely won the sum interested to the number, she had completely won the sum interested head complete

contemporary cannot or will not hold an chosen to sit in judgment upon a fellow decency not to wittingly misinterpret our ar- i the case from the newspaper reports, but that ticles on the subject. The Iimes tells its he could try the case fairly upon the law readers that, "according to Post logic, it is and evidence. The counsel for the defense better for an Irishman to starve in his na- immediately appealed to the court to excuse tive land than to remove to Canada and ob. the juror, as customary, but Judge Jackson, who presided, declired to do so, and announced that there was not sufficient to disqualify the juror. "I do not intend," said the Judge. "to exclude intelligence from the jury box. fore, be wrong to keep them here working for It takes an Englishman, an Irish This expression of an opinion upon what

paper report does not render a man outstrip our alleged logic, by saying that the incompetent as a juror. This was the ruling of the courts in times past, and although we have lately been loose on the matter, we will now go back to first principles." It remains to be seen whether his brother justices in the other courts of the county will take the same common sense view of this question.

THE N. Y. Herald, which has displayed un. usual hostlity and bitterness towards the Irish people and their leaders during the past few months, has the following in relation to the request of the British Minister that steps be taken by the American authorities to ar-Atlantic :assu sac 141

"Mr. Gladstone, at whose orders Mr. West's representations must have been made, was a leading 'agitator' against the United States just twenty years ago. He went out of his way to declare publicly that Jefferson Davis had made a nation. At that time nearly every English journal was filled with tirades against the Union and misrepresentations of the cause and the conduct of the United States, in language as extravagant and far less truthful than that used here by the Irish 'agitators' who now excite the virtuous indignation of the British Government.

"Mr. Gladstone, it would seem, has instruct. ed Mr. West to speak in an entirely friendly way, and without any demand for redress, other than might be suggested to this Gov. ernment after a full investigation of the whole subject.' The President, who is a sensible man, has determined, so reports say, that there is nothing to investigate. He is entirely right. Speech is free here, and lawful action is free. Nobody has so far broken the neutrality laws, and until some one does there is no wrong to 'redress.' The English are making a Poland of Ireland, and when they complain that their Irish policy is criticised in other countries they become as ridiculous as they thought the Russians when these complained, in other days, of English criticisms of the Russian policy in Poland.

"But John Bull never could understand that 'what is sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander.' Suppose Secretary Frelinghuysen should declare in a public speech that the Irish chiefs had 'made a nation? John Bull would roar with empty fury-but would this be any worse than Mr. Gladstone's similar declaration about Jefferson Davis? No "Alabamas" have been built and manned and provisioned and sent out of our ports as yet. to prey on British commerce in the name

ALBANI.

THE TRIUMPH OF THE CANADIAN CANTATRICE. The concert held last evening in the Queen's

The concert held last eyening in the Queen's Hall will be a memorable eyent in the musical annals of the Canadian metropolis, and one of the proudest and sweetest memories in the career of the Canadian Queen of song. The admirers of art and genius had flocked in their thousands to see and hear Albani, and they beheld art and genius personnified in the fair daughter of Chambly. Albani had come to show her fellow-countrymen on what her fame rested, and she gave evidence of her unquestionable title to the universal admiration and praise which have been lavished on her in the great musical centres of Europe. The concert was a perfect triumph for the Canadian artiste, and for her enchanged audience it was a two hours' dream of mingled joy, enthusiasm and celight, whose sweet memory will last forever. hours' dream of mingled joy, enthusiasm and delight, whose sweet memory will last forever. An overflowing house ratified and endorsed by sincere and warm demonstrations of pleasure, the judgment which the masters of song and the most critical audience have pronounced upon our cantatrice. Having heard the greatest artists of the day, and judging from the superb performance of last evening, we find Albania but with one rival on the lyric stage, Adelius Patti, and then, if her merits would be but fully and fairly recognized, she stands not even second, but is equal to this great favorite in every respect.

Albani's name figured three times on the pro-

Ar a mesting of the committee of the Irish National League in Dublin, Mr.T. D. Sullivan, M.P., who presided, repudiated any connection with the dynamite party, but at the same tion with the dynamite party, but at the same time intimated to the Government that they were not going to fight and denounce the dynamite party. O'Donovan Rossa and Sir William Harcourt, Home Scoretary, said Mr. Sullivan, must fight their own battle.

The cable man sends a report from London to the effect that the V tican has expressed its displeasure with Archbishop Oroke for having defended Parnell from the furious onslaughts of the British Government and Press, and especially for having contributed a large amount to the Parnell Indemnity Frank. If the report said that it was the Castle which was displeased with the action of His Grace instead of the Vatican, it would have been nearer the truth.

Canadians have done their share of hard drinking since Confederation. They have soft intoxicating liquors in that time, or about 14,000,000 gallons every year, or three and a half gallons for every head of the Doullaamounted to the respectable sum of \$64,
th 330,105. The returns for the last two years show a considerable increase in the year's production and consumption. The Dominion Alliance have evidently considerable work before it, and lots of figures to work on the before it, and lots of figures to work on the newspapers could not make one of the jury to try the perpetrator of the crime. This practice has been the cause of great trouble and perplexity to the State prosecutors, who were obliged to call hundreds to fit is was that intelligent men were set aside, and men of ignorance and illiteracy of the same of the prosecutors, who is the injury to treat the newspapers. The result of this was that intelligent men were set aside, and men of ignorance and illiteracy while forming a jury, a juror under examination the newspaper reports, but that he case from the newspaper reports, but that he could try the case fairly upon the law and evidence. The counsel for the defense did the evidence and evidence. The counsel for the defense and evidence. The counsel for the defense did the evidence appropriate; they show the house by storm. His voice is considered and evidence. The counsel for the defense a

Before Madame Albani left the city she addressed two very pleasing letters, one to Mr. J. O. Diop, Mayor of Chambly, her native village, thanking him for the address presented to her on her arrival in Montreal, also stating she wished to thank the residents of Chambly with aligher heart for their kind words to her. She also addressed another letter to Mr. I. A. Beauvais, President of "Le Canadien Snowshoe Club," thanking them for the hearty reception she received on her ar-

PAPERS ON REASON AND FAITH. (Contributed to THE TRUE WITNESS!)

We justly admire the beautiful order that reigns in the physical world, wherein the reigns in the physical world, wherein the a means for all men. The prophet describes movement of the heavenly bodies, the change this means in the following terms: And a of seasons the reproduction of plants, the propogation and preservation of the species, are regulated by wise and invariable laws, which reveal the wisdom and goodness of the Divine Architect. Now, every lover of truth declared in express terms that He Himself and reason will unhesitatingly admit that God in His infinite wisdom has not conferred a greater degree of perfection on an order of things destined to pass away than on that superlor order destined to remain forever, and to which man essentially belongs. Still if God has not left us an infallible means to discover the truths that we must believe and practice in order to attain the end for which we were created. Euch a disorder could not exist in an order of which the natural order is but the reflection without marring in some way the beauty of that reflection. And since the harmony of the physical world is perfect, the supernatural order, or God's own work par excellence and of which the former is only the reflection, must be perfect, and the physical order is perfect because God presides over it; for if Providence does not preside over human affairs, says St. Augustine, religion is but a phantom, but if Providence presides over human events as such is the case, we are in duty bound to firmly believe that God has furnished us with an infallible means to discover what is necessary. in order to know and serve Him. De util. cred. XVI., 34 vs.

The very nature of the truths proposed to our belief prove the necessity of a supernatural infallible guide to lead us to a knowledge of them. Here reason, never recreant to its duty, candidly tells what it can do in the matter, and positively declares that the truths in question belong not to the ratural, but to the supernatural order, and consequently constitute the object of Divine taith, which in this world is the obscure beginning of the intuitive vision that the blessed have of God in Heaven, and which for us the Apoetle calls the full conviction of things which we see net. I. Heb., chap. ii, v. 1, which means that there are truths hidden and inaccessible to the human undeistanding, but while these truths are superior to reason they are by no means con-

trary to reason. That supernatural truths are incomprehensible to our reason is no subject of surprise to us, since there are many truths belonging to the natural sphere that reason cannot comprehend. Most assuredly psycological, onto-logical and moral truths belong to the province of natural science, and are regarded as the patrimony of human reason, yet they have been the subject of much controversy for centuries with men of superior minds. Theories appeared and disappeared in Hypothesis, quite plausible for a time, vanished and were replaced by others, systems flourished, and are now forgotten. And the adherents of each category never failed to condemn and accuse their predecessors of error. Even truths visible by the light of their own evidence, such as the existence of God, the creation of matter, the spirituality and immortality of the human soul, the existence and authority of the moral law, have reflected but little light on the minds of the most distinguished philosophers of antiquity, as may be seen from the manner in which they have mutilated and disfigured all these and such like truths. In this, however, reason was not to blame; for reason told them that those truths existed, bu she told them at the same time that she could not understand them, that this knowledge must be derived from a supernatural source. But in order to find those truths, questioned, or rejected, we noted not pass the threshold of the soul of Mrs. Alfred Andrews, who depart. modern philosophy which, although bleesed of this life on Thursday morning, the 15th with the signal favor of the light of Christianity, is frought with error of the most revolt-

ing nature, the fruits of man's stupid pride. How then, I ask, in this chaotic blend ing of truth and error, before which the powers of reason are bewildered, shall we discover the revealed truths which we are bound to believe, if God has not left us an infallible means to that end? In the absence of such a guide our case would indeed be sad, and similar to that of a ruderless ship tossed by the winds and waves enveloped in somber darkness, without even a compass to tell the course in which she is drifting. We would be left without mercy to contend with the starkest fiends of human happiness, discouragement and doubt, in-difference and desp ir, since the point at issue is our eternal salvation which we cannot secure without faith; for God declares in formal terms that it is impossible to please Him without faith, and that faith we cannot exercise unless that we know what we must believe; He must therefore have left us the means whereby we can know what He has revealed, for He would not and could not deliver us up to a cruel uncertainty in a matter of such vital importance, after baving bestowed upon us the signal favor of immediate and positive revelation.

But why deal with abstractions in this matter, where we can advance the living evidence of facts? We need only read the history, and examine the annals of Christanity of all ages and countries, in order to see that the dogmas of Christian belief have been the subject of contradictory opinion, as to what ought and what ought not to be belived. We behold in Europe, in Asia and in America a countless number of religious sects, professing their belief in doctrines opposed to each other. Suppose now that in the midst of all this doctrinal confusion, God has left us no infallible meats whereby we can know the true doctrine, we should thence conclude that | conclusion Mr. Lemieux sang the following : Christanity is only a grand and interesting forms voyols au milieu di ma course, problem which, without becoming the dupes.

Dans ta vigueur de l'age le plus beau, Et je me meurs, mon mal est sans ressource. Et je me meurs, mon mal est sans ressource de l'age au trer dans la nuit du Tombeau. Christanity is only a grand and interesting

Shall we thence conclude that God is unable to save His Church from being swallowed up in this chaotic confusion, that religion, which is the masterpiece of Ris wisdom and goodness, established by the eternal Word the Son of God, who came down from heaven for that purpose? Shall we thence conclude that He preached and established a religion which is merely problematic in its object, and whose adherents could never know with certainty; most assuredly not, for such a procedure is incompatible with the idea of God of divine revelation and of divine faith, which is clearly shown by a dilemma proposed by St. Augustine. Either God governs by His Providence the things of this earth or He does not; if not, the beautiful order that reigns therein is but the work of chance, which would be blasphemous to assert or absurd to believe. Hence, we must accept for absolute certainty that all things here below, are governed by Divine Provi- into the leading calcons of the city. It has dence, and by that made to attain the end for become quite a favorite, and has almost enwhich they were created. And if such be the tirely displaced whiskey. At the Carnival case with which the natural order is governed, His Excellency was amongst those who parwhich is but the imperfect reflection of the took of the beverage, and expressed himself the tranquility of order is peace. The last order that reigns in the supernatural world, highly pleased with it. It continues to be lecture ended by saluting conscience as king; to which man belongs, it would be absurd the chief beverage at the House of Commons this may be fittingly brought to a close by a

means as certain as it must be efficient for him to attain his end, namely to secure his eternal salvation.

The prophicies of the inspired writers are unanimous in asserting not only the existence, but also the infallible certainty of such path and a way shall be there, and it shall be called the holy way; the unclean shall not pass over it, and this shall be unto you a straight way, so that fools shall not err therein. (Isalas xxxv. 8.) Our Blessed Bedeemer has is the Way, the Truth, the Life, the Light. I am the Light of the world, he that followeth Me walketh not in darkness, but shall have the light of life; John viil, 12. Those words evidently declare that there is a sure way to discover the truth, a way which this doctrine is false and its contrary is true is luminous, easy and accessible to all. This way is direct, straight and infallible, he that walks in it must necessarily obtain with certainty a knowledge of the revealed truths of God which he is bound to firmly believe.

This way which leads the Christian to the knowledge of those truths which he is bound to believe under pain of being condemned. (He that believeth not shall be condemned says Christ,) is called by theologians and controversatists, "Rule of Faith," Christian antiquity understood this rule of faith to constitute the Symbol, which contains all the articles of faith proposed to the explicit belief of the faithful; such was the way in which it was understood and expressed by St. Ireneus, by Tertullian and many other fathers of the first centuries. In the course of time, however, it was employed to signify the point where begins our knowledge of revealed truths, or the criterion by which we are enabled to discern what is, from what is not, the object of divine faith; considered from another point of view, the rule of faith is a supreme tribunal beyond which there can be

no appeal. All Christians, Protestants as well as Oatholles, admit the existence of a rule of of that dream time of life when sweet anticlfaith, which is a supreme tribunal to decide | pation garnished with the brightest hues the on what we are bound to believe; yet all fature as it stretched out before us. Only the Christians do not agree regarding the principal on which this rule of faith is founded, and consequently they disagree in what they are required to believe. All are unanimous in admitting that God has revealed truths which we are bound to know and believe, and in like manner they admit the necessity, and Putnam's Corn Extractor, the "sure, safe, and at the same time the existence, of a rule of faith to discover those truths, since it is according to this rule of faith that they propose to regulate the symbols of faith which they protess. I say all Christians, to the exclusion of Athlests, Materialists, etc., of those we

have nothing to say here. Hence the great difficulty now is to know what is the genuine rule of faith, and where we shall find it. There is no longer question as to its existence. When, therefore, we find it, all must admit that we are bound, under pain of being eternally excluded from heaven, to abandon all other formulas and embrace it. Hesitation or delay on our part, after having obtained this knowledge, would be evidently abusing God's grace, bartering heaven for earth, preferring our prejudices and comforts of life to our eternal salvation, and exposing ourselves to evident and certain damnation.

PHILALETES. (To be Continued.)

IF YOU ARE BUINED in health from any cause, especially from the use of any of the thousand nostrums that promise so largely, with long fictitious testimonials, have no fear. Recort to Hop Bitters at once, and in a short time you will have the most robust and blooming health.

THE LATE MRS. ANDREWS. A Requiem High Mass was offered up on Saturday morning, March 17th, at the Boman Catholic Church St. Bernard, Fournierville, Co. Prescort, Ont., for the eternal repose of and good neighbors, and strengthened in her last agony by the spiritual assistance of her pastor, Father Lecours, who had attended her during her short and painful illness, administering to her the Sacrament of Extreme Unction, from whence she received all consolation when earthly remedies proved of no avail. The deceased, who was the wife of Alfred Andrews, was born in the county of Glengarry, 25th July, 1848. She was married in the French Cathedral, Montreal, on the 16th September 1868, and left for England two days afterwards. After a stay of a few years, they returned to Canada in the spring of 1873 and began business in Montreal. In the month of May, 1878, Mr. Andrews retired to private life and settled in Fournierville, where Mrs. Andrews spent her last days in supplementing Father on Sheridan.

Drumgoole's efforts in behalf of the homeless Father Rya children. She was respected and beloved by all who knew her. Her memory will long remain fresh and green in the hearts of everyone who had the happiness of enjoying her society. The Mass was sang by Rev. H. Lecours. The choir, under the management of Mr. J. Lemieux, rendered the Mass in a most solemn and efficient manner. Many were moved to tears during the singing of the Libera and the versicle, "Eleman done et Domini et

lux perpetus luceat el," a profound impression was produced upon the whole attendance, which is is impossible for me to describe, and I thought what a strong argument again this furnishes for the moral effect of the chant, not only upon those who heard it, but upon the singers themselves who were more profoundly impressed with the truth and comfort of the Catholic doctrine of plety towards the soul departed, then if they had listened to the most elequent and learned sermon on the subject that could be preached. Near the

A comment, mon ame est interdite;
Elle se trouble, elle fremit d'honeur,
Trop counts vie I ah! faut il que jequette,
Tes faux plaisirs, avec tant de doleur.

After the Absolution had been pronounced. the cortege proceeded to the cemetery, where all that wes mortal of one who had been snatched away after a short life of usefulness, was committed to the sllence of the tomb. Among the chief mourners was her brother, Dugald Macdonald, of the Inland Revenue, Montreal, Mr. A. B. Macdonald of Glengarry, and Mr. and Mrs. Fletcher of Caughnawaga. We tender our most heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved ones who are left behind to mourn her loss. May her soul rest in peace.

E. B. A. F.

A GOOD MOVE.—The advocates of temperance should congratulate themselves on the introduction of "Johnston's Fluid Baei" to which man belongs, it would be absurd the onici beverage at the mouse or commons this may be needed, but and Mr. O'Sullivan of Toronto. 4th. In the tholic Mirror, of Baltimore, March, 17th, 1883. has not yet been put into formal shape, and unjust to suppose that he is left without a refreshment room.—Ottawa Citizen. 33-tf paschal greeting to this king who has entered and Mr. O'Sullivan of Toronto.

LOCAL NEWS.

-The largest wholesale druggists in Montreal have determined that henceforth their terms of credit will be payment within thirty days with three per cent. discount; sixty days, two per cent.; after sixty days interest at ten per cent., and a similar rate on all

IBISH RELIEF FUND.

The Treasurer of the Irish Relief Fund acknowledges having received the following amounts through the hands of THE POST. viz :- From Frampton, Que., through J. E. Maguire, \$33.38; Mrs. Jacob Rosa, Effingham, Ont., \$2.00; E. Lynch, L'Epiphanie,

P.Q., \$2.00. The Treasurer of the Irish Relief Fund acknowledges having received the following amounts through the hands of THE POST :-Mr. and Mrs. Jessie Ke ly, Port Hope, Ont., \$2; Annie Lourey, Martintown, Ont, \$1; M: Scanlan and family, \$5; P. Keiley, Bathurst, N.B., \$1; A. Morrison, do, \$1; E. Daly, do, \$1; Jas. Giddens, Cobourg, Ont., \$1.

CATABRH. CATARBH .-- A new treatment whereby a permanent cure is effected in from one to three applications. Particulars and Treatise free on

King street west, Toronto, Canada. 13-tf. MECHANICS' LACROSSE CLUB.

receipt of price. A. H. DIXON & SON, 305

At a meeting of the above club held last evening the following were elected officers for the ensuing term ;--President, Mr. J. Mullaly 1st Vice-President, Mr. M. Fitzpatrick; 2nd Vice-President, Mr. H. Rhames; Secretary, Mr. C. Brown; Treasurer, Mr. J. Morley; Cor. Secretary, Mr. E. Sullivan; Collect Treasurer, Mr. F. Beardsal.

CHILDHOOD'S MEMORIES Come back laden with the joys and pleasures pleasures stored up for us entered the heart then. But as we grow older, to one and another comes the awakening. If you should be troubled, not in heart, but in feet, with corns, and they make life miserable, go to the nearest drug store and buy a bottle of painless com cure," and you will be quickly relieved, and happiness will ever atter brighten your path. N. C. Polson & Co. Kingston, prop's.

SHAMROOK LACROSSE OLUB. The annual meeting of the Shamrock Lacrosse Club was held last evening in the rooms of the Young lrishmen's Literary and Benefit Association, Dupre Lane. Dr. Guerin, the First Vice-President, occupied the chair and the attendance was large and enthusiastic. After some routine business the reports of self honored by being able to contribute in language and acquire the ownership of their the Secretary and Treasurer were submitted any way toward furthering so deserving a lands, and they shall rule the land, no matter and read, and proved very highly satisfactory. On motion the reports were unanimously adopted, and the election of officers for the ensuing year was next proceeded with and resulted as follows :- President, Ald. James McShane, M P P; 1st Vice-President, Doctor will agree with me in saying he has fully of enslaving them, and of using them as in-Guerin; 2d Vice-President, Mr M Arrabill; realized our expectations. The book is a struments to further their designs six where Treasurer, Mr P J McElroy; Secretary, Mr T | credit to the publishers and cannot fail to | The language of the conqueror in the mouth E McKenna; Assistant Secretary, MrT Daly. please the talented lady to whose gitted pen Committee: Mesers P McKeown, W Snow, J Morton, E Thouret, J Hoctor, T Meehan, J Walker, J P Clarke, M F Nolan, James literary work it is an acquisition to every O'Brien, Jr, and T Wall. Auditors-Messrs library. Such letters coming from the pen Sommerville, Ryan and Clarke. Delegates to of a Protestant lady, acting as a corresponthe National Association meeting on the 13th inst .- Dr J J Guerin, M J Polan and Emil

HAVE YOU TRIED IT?-If so, you can testify to its marvellous powers of healing, and recommend it to your friends. We reter to Briggs'
Magic Belief, the grand specific for all summer complaints, diarrhæs, cholera morbus, dyssentery, cramps, coltc, sickness of the of the book can have one by sending the stomach, and bowel complaints.

Many sink into an early grave by not or to me. Those who have not paid in the giving immediate attention to a slight cough, which could be stopped in time by the use of a twenty-five cent bottle of Dr. Wistar's Pulmonic Syrup.

A RUN FOR LIFE.-Sixteen miles were covered in two hours and ten minutes by a lad sent for a bottle of Briggs' Electric Oil. Good time, but poor policy to be so far from a drug store without it.

THE CATHOLIC CLUB.

At the usual weekly meeting of this Club. Wednesday evening, Father Ryan continued his instructive lectures on Philosophy, and Professor McKay read an interesting paper

Father Ryan said he had concluded his last lecture by saluting conscience as king of the mind and the heart of man. He would now show this king at work and at war. He is at work and at war. He is at work in the head, and at war in the heart. The work that conscience has to do in the he head is to see and know general principles, universal laws, and the final end of action. The warfare conscience has to wage in the heart is to conquer, control and direct the passions. In the head conscience says, serva ordinem et respice finum; and in the heart conscience being by the first of the Marquis of Lorne. says to the passions, suctine et abstine. In its work and its war conscience calls to its aid the four cardinal virtues. Prudence and justice help it in its work; fortitude and temperance must be with it in its warfare. The mental and moral faculties acquire by exercise a facility of action. The facility of acting according to reason and right is called virtue. The fatal facility of acting against right reason is called vice. If man were all and only soul, he could perhaps more easily acquire the habit or permanent facility of always acting rightly, and would be less exposed to acquire the facility of acting wrongly. But man is a component of body and soul. The body acts by its senses, and the senses are naturally liable to be led beyond or against reason. This natural tendency of sensitive perception and sensitive action goes to constitute what is commonly called passion. There are, however, three kinds of passions—animal passions, intellectual passions and what are called mixed passions, partaking a little of each other kind. The intellectual passions must be made subjects; the animal passions must be made servants; the mixed may be made soldiers. The intellectual passions are made faithful subjects by co-ordination; the animal passions are made obedient servants by sutordination, and the mixed may be made to do the work of warfare by the policy and practice of a judicious opposition, or what Christians call mortification. Prudence and justice help to co-ordinate; fortitude is needed to subordinate, and temperance will give the palm of victory, the soldier's crown. Pru-dence and justice enable conscience to effect harmony in its kingdom of the heart. Fortitude and temperance will insure it tranquility in the kingdom of the heart. This tranquility of the heart is the tranquility of order, and

the work and the warfare, peace of mind and heart shall be our paschal blessing.

SPRING COME AGAIN.

The weather here is now at last Springlike, but away down South the Crescent City journalists are complaining of excessive heat and the buzz of the mosquito compels them to admit that Summer is at hand. The leading affair discussed there is who was the winner in the last; and who will be the fortunate man in the next Monthly (the 155th) Grand Drawing of the Louisiana State Lottery at New Orleans, on April 10th, when \$265,500 will be scattered among the holders of the 100,000 tickets, costing Five Dollars each, of which all information may be had on applicition to M. A. Dauphin, New Orleans, La The sole supervision is under Gen'is G. T. Beauregard, of La., and Jubal A. Early, of Va. In June the first capital prize will be \$150,000, which should satisfy the avarice of any moderate person.

CORRESPONDENCE.

MADAME ALBANI. HER APPRECIATION OF THE WELCOME EXTENDED

TO HER. To the Editor of THE TRUE WITNESS:

Sig.—I must ask you kindly to allow me to express through your columns my deep gratitude to the people of Canada, and especially those of Montreal, for the splendid and hearty welcome they have extended to me on my return to my native land. All classes have been unanimous in showing me how glad they are to see me again, and I cannot say how much touched I feel by their kind. ness: but what has been the greatest source of gratification to me is that they have not only welcomed me as the artiste who has made a certain name by her talent, but as a friend, in fact, as a Canadienne. It is impossible to tell you how happy and proud I am to be back once more in the country where the first years of my life were spent, and it is a source of very great regret to me that my stay can of of shame or regret, that he cannot necessity be only such a short one. However, speak Irish, is not a true Irishman, although short, it has been the very happlest but a more English provincialist. Irish and most memorable of all my life and one patriots do not appeal to the public opinion which I can never and shall never forget. Belive me,

Yours very truly, M. ALBANI-GYE. Montreal, March 29th, 1883.

'NORAH'S" LETTERS.

To the Easter of THE TRUE WITEESS work. and the publishing of the WAB placed in the hands lettere of Mr. Flint, of the Daily Wilness office. The work is now ready and all who have seen it we are indebted for a book which ought to be dear to every lover of justice and truth. As a dent for a Protestant paper, are all the more valuable and should be appreci ciated by every Boman Catholic, many of whom can, from experience, endorse every pitiful incident which she to beautifully describes. I beg to thank the subscribers for the great patience which they have shown in regard to a delay which was unavoidable. Subscribers who have not yet received a copy

ed author can do so by sending the amount W. WILSON, Tressurer. 322 St. Antoine street.

March 23rd, 1883.

amount subscribed will kindly do so as soon

as possible. The whole cost of the publica-tion has not been raised by public subscrip-

tion, and any of our friends who wish to assist

in making the book a free gift to the talent-

THE IRISH. To the Editor of THE TRUE WITNESS:

Sir. I see by the papers that the junior Mosaic narrative. member for Ottawa (Mr. Joseph Tasse) has a bill before Parliament incorporating the encroachment on the rights and jurisdiction of Local Legislatures, another stab at Provincial autonomy, of late so comHo established a great university on the
mon; and if persisted in destined to plains of Senair (Irish Sean ur) or the old stripped of ussiulness. My special object is direct your attention to the claims of this society to national recognition. Its history is brief. It has been called recently into baving held its first meeting last spring. It is hard to believe that the organization, been guage reaches no farther back, and they have the spontaneous growth of national development, its authors would have chosen so in. congruous a title to woo the favor of a highly

democratic community. As at present constituted, it consists of 90 members. Of this number, 25 belong to the French nationality, while not one Irish. Is this omission the result of design or accident? I regret that the force of circumstances comnel me to the conclusion that it is design, nor | Put his finger too near the buzz-saw; n my opinion can Lord Lorne be held blameless, for it is quite in keeping with the Irish ostracism which has prevailed at Rideau Hall during his incumbency, although, as your Ottawa corsespondent well remarks, frequented by "contract scalpers," et hoc genus omne. A few of its members hold a well marked place in scientific and literary circles; but the greater number are rather below than above, mediocrity. Indeed if the Irish could not farnish as good material out of which to manufacture members, then their exclusion would be just and proper. Insult is added to injury by hinting that the exclusion was owing to dearth of material. This is nothing new, though a vile slander. Names could readily be selected from out every district of the Dominion, which would adorn this and similar societies. The following names recur to memory, and every other learned professions: 1st. In the Teaching Dapartment there are Professor McCabe, Principal of the Ottawa Normal School; Mr. O'Hagan, of Belleville, and Dr. Doyle, of

into the peaceful possession of his twofold | Engineering department, Mr. Guerin of Montkingdom. We may, perhaps, reflect, with real, and Mr. O'Hanly of Oltawa; and in the profit to ourselves, that, if we are not afraid of Senate there are Hons. Messrs. Power and Miller. ' Each of these gentlemen are known not only to occupy foremost positions in their respective professions but also in literary and ecientific inquiries.

ls, it not singular that the only English speaking priest obosen a member of this society should be a Scotchman? No doubt Father Dawson is well deserving of the honor, but there are scores of Irieh priests in Canada equally qualified and just as deserving, not to mention such eminent scholars as the Archbishop of Toronto and the Bishop of Kingston. Mr. Tasse. I doubt not, would be one of the first to exclaim against the indignity, to protest against the ostracism, if it happened that it was his own race who were excluded. It makes all the difference whose ox is :gored.

Mri Tasse in some degree owes his position to Irish votes. Whenever a point has to be made for Ontario tolerance his name is trotted out as one of the pawns, and presumably as one of the guardians of our interests in the legislature.

If the object of this organization is to enable its members to air their titles and display their royal plumages, more importance is being attached to it than it is worth, its fate a matter of supreme indifference. If, on the contrary, its real, no less than its estensible object is to promote the growth of education and the advancement of science and development of literature, then the Irish race of Canada have a deep interest in its beginning and in its maturity; and their exclusion from the benefits which it is expected to shed on its members is a great wrong and an unpardonable indignity-an injury against which they should one and all protest.

Yours, &c, &c., HIBERNIOUS.

To the Editor of THE TRUE WITNESS:

Sin,-I often hear the question asked,

What is the use of the Irish language? It ought not to be difficult to answer this question, to the satisfaction of Irishmen at least. The Irishman who admits, without a feeling of the world for sympathy, nor to England for justice, on behalf of West Britain or a mere anglish province. They know Ireland has no right to Home Rule or any other exceptional legislation on such grounds. Ireland is a nation, though delapidated, and no earthly power can deprive her of her rank, as long as her sons do not voluntarily relinquish their nationality. But language is one of the Six,—In January, 1882, 1 was requested to chief marks that seperate nations from one act as treasurer to the fund started for the another. Remove the language entirely purpose of publishing the letters of Mrs. Mc-purpose of publishing the letters of Mrs. Mc-and this distinct national mark Dougall, now better known as "Norah." I gladly accepted the position, considering my- weakened. Let Itishmen preserve their The subscriptions were then who they be that rule the empire. Why do conquering nations make such efforts to abolish the language of the conquered, and substitute their own in its stead? Because they know it is the most efficacious method

of the conquered is the language of the

slave.

The Irish language is of the greatest use to the philologist, the historian and the antiquarian. The great philologists of Europe admit there cannot be any real progress made in philogical science at present without a knowledge of the Celtic, and they are all learning Irish because it is the best preserved branch of that language. By the affinity of languages, and the names of places and countries, many obscure historical facts are elucidated and difficult polats settled. By means of the records and monuments of nutions we learn the opinions and doings of former times. name and address either to Daily Witness office | his origin. Ireland was inhabited about the time Abraham was born, or comparatively a short time after the Deluge. The Irish is probably, the oldest living language in the world, and its literature casts a light on history back to the days of Noah. We learn from Holy Scripture that the earth was divided among the sons of Noab, and to the family of Japhet was alloted Asia Minor and Europe. The first begotten of Heber, was called Phaleg, because he was born at the time the earth was divided. We gather from other sources, that Heber opposed the build-THE ROYAL SOCIETY OF CANADA AND ing of the tower of Bable, and, therefore, his immediate family were not subject to the punishment inflicted for that sin. The Irlsh annals coincide with, and corroborate the

Fenius, King of Sythea sent emissaries abroad to collect the principal dialects of his Royal Society of Canada," without stop-ping to enquire whether this is another guage of his forefathers, which must have guage of his forefathers, which must have been that in use before the "confusion" of tongues, when all men were of one speech plains of Sensir (Irish Sean ur) or the old see that institution shorn of power and land, on which Adam dwelt when in a state of innocence. Gaodhal, or Gael, who was ap pointed head professor, arranged the language in grammatical form, bence Geelic or the language of Gael, which is the Irisb.

Many modern writers place the era of history at the foundation of Rome. Their lanonly uncertainty and speculation beyond. It is not wonderful that some learned men among them, in seeking a way out of this labyrinth, have stumbled on the luminous idea that mankind are evolved from apes.

Yours, etc., EIREANACH.

A big handed sawyer, named Shaw, He saw his mistake. But each pain and ache St. Jacobs Oll cured in his paw.

A rheumatic old man, named Meeker, Was sick a whole year in Topseker: He there would have died, But St. Jacobs Oll he tried; It sent him back cured to Osweeger.

BEAUTIFY YOUR APARTMENTS. It is always pleasant to have the rooms of your dwelling supplied with tasty and pleasing ornaments, and we know of nothing that gives more satisfaction in this respect than the luminous religious articles manufactured by Mesars. J. B. Maxwell & Co, of Philadelphia. They are especially suited for chambers of Catholic families and for cells in the religious communities. Their luminous proreader could supply his quots. Taking the perty emits a subdued light which produces a soothing effect on the senses of the spectator, and presents a pleasing object for the eyes to rest on before closing in slumber, while at the same time it excites in one sen-Buckingham. 2nd. In the Medical Depart. timents of devotion. We speak from experment, Dr. Bergin, of Cornwall; Dr. Sulli- lence. Messrs, Maxwell have sent us samvan, of Kingston, and Dr. McMahon, of ples, and we feel sure that no one who orders Dundss. 3rd. In the Legal Depart them will regret doing so. The low price at van, or Aingston, and Dr. momanon, or pies, and we less sure that no one who orders train, cremany and Austra, against France, Dundas. 3rd. In the Legal Departishem will regret doing so. The low price at is officially denied, nevertheless a certain ment, Mr. O'Farrell, of Quebec; Mr. which they are supplied places them within agreement exists the forms of which are Curran of Montreal, Mr. O'Gara of Ottawa, means of almost every one.—The Ca-

[The Emporia (Kan.) Weekly News.] ESTABLISHED THE PROOF.

The time has long since passed when men accepted every statement as fact. Away back in the early days of the world, before men had acquired the art of lying, it may be that no one questioned the statement of another. That happy condition, if it ever existed, does not now exist. When an assertion is made in these days, men require the proof to be laid before their eyes before accepting it. Hence, any proposition susceptible of proof is easily sustained. This is the reason that the world so readily accepts the Great German Bemedy, St. Jacobs Oll, as the greatest remedy for pain in use. Whenever a proposition is laid down to this effect, the writer has always at his command evidence to sustain it, and he, therefore, experiences no difficulty in cor-vincing. The St. Jacobs Oil is a very popular remedy in Emporia and all through the adjacent country. The druggists here with one voice unite in saying that no one remedy sells as well or gives such general satisfaction.

Mr. Jacob Stotler, one of the proprietors of the News, has used the Great German Remedy for rheumatism, and does not hesitate to pronounce it a genuinely good temedy. It gave him relief.

The reporter also had an interview with Mr. W. F. Hetherington, editor of the Sentinel. Mr. Hetherington said he tried St. Jacobs Oil for rhaumatism, and found it all that could be asked. He nad violent pain in the shoulders and breast, and could not obtain relief until he resorted to the St. Jacobs Oll. The remedy very soon gave him relief and finally caused the pain to entirely disappear. Mr. Hetherington said he was greatly pleased with the action of the Oll, and believes it a very powerful relievant.

Mr. C. J. Felst, agent of the Adams Express Company at Emporia, told the writer, while in conversation upon the efficacy of the German remedy, that it was the only thing which would give his wife relief from muscular pain during a very severe and painful illness. It seemed to soothe where all other ramodics failed.

Mr. R. C. Dean, a very intelligent printer in the office of the Wichita Beacon, says that St. Jacobs' Oll served him a very good turn one night in Washington. Mr. Dean awoke one night with a violent pain in his side. The pain was so sharp that he breathed with difficulty. Ho could not possibly sleep, and soon became alarmed. Getting up he went to the door of a neighboring lodger and asked if he could do anything to relieve him. The gentleman said he had nothing but a bottle of St. Jacobs Oil, which was highly recommended. Mr. Dean said he was ready to try anything that was suggested. He, therefore, applied the great pain killer and experienced almost instant relief. The second application restored him to a happy condition both physically and mentally, and he went to sleep, and felt none the worse for the painful episode upon arising the next morning.

Mr. T. W. Dill, printer in the Times office, at Council Grove, was cured of rheumatism by St. Jacobs Oil. Mr. Dill deposes that he suffered with rheumatism in his right arm. He took medical advice and swallowed the prescriptions of his physician. Receiving no relief he resolved to seek the good offices of St. Jacobs Oil. He used one bottle of the Great German Remedy, and had the satisfaction of realizing a cure. He spoke highly of the merits of the Oil, and expressed great confidence in it.

What is writ is writ. These be facts which no man can gainsay. They evidence the presence of a most valuable curative in Kansus, which is within the reach of all. Hor 50 cents one may be speedily relieved of an ordinary attack of rheumatism.

AN INSTANTANEOUS LIGHT.

Such in a word is the unique apparatus on xhibition at the rooms of the Portable Electric Light Co., 22 Water street, Boston. It occupies the space of only five square inches and weighs but five pounds, and can be carried with ease. The light, or more properly lighter, requires no extra power, wires or connections, and is so constructed that any part can be replaced at small cost. The chemicals are placed in a glass retort; a carbon and zinc apparatus, with a spiral platinum attachment, is then adjusted so as to form a battery, and the light is ready. The pressure on a litte knob produces an electric current by which the spiral of platinum is heated to incandescence. The Portable Electric Light Company was recently incorporated, with a capital of \$100,000, under the laws of Massachusetts. The usefulness of the apparatus and the low price (\$5) will no doubt result in its general adoption. Some of the promiuent business men of the State are identified with this enterprise. In addition to its use as a lighter, the apparatus can also be used in connection with a burglar alarm and galvanic battery .- Boston Transcript, Dec. 30.

A OELEBRATED CASE.

VIENNA, Merch 31 .- The Court of Appeals has confirmed the sentence of the Oriminal Court at lanspruck against Baron Alexander Von Pawel Rammingen, convicted of swindling. The sentence was seven years' impriconment, with deprivation of title to nobility. The Baron is a cousin of the husband of the Princess Frederica, of Hanover, and was in 1879 appointed Chamberlain to the Pope. General Reighardt, who in the eighteenth century served in the army of the Grand Mogul of Delhi against the English, founded the principality of Sirdhana in Northwest India. He married Cruel Begum of Somru, and died enormously rich. He left his property to his wife, who embraced Catholiclem and adopted the General's grandson, David Dyce. The East India Company sequested the legacy, and a long litigation ensued. A compromise was then effected. Dyce disagreeded with his wife and willed his property to the East India Company. After his death his wife contested the will. Oertain parties in the Tyrol then claimed to be Reichardt's heirs. Their case miscarried, and Baron Rammingen undertook to promote their claims. He induced several notable personages to interest themselves in the matter and borrowed large sums from capitalists, whom he promised to pay threefold.

A by-law granting a bonus of \$6,000 to aid J. O. Hutton & Co. to establish a knitting manufactory at Brampton, Ont., was carried, only 26 votes being cast against it.

Judgment was rendered yesterday at Berthier en haut, in the case of Evans vs. Cuthbert, before the Superior Court, in favor of the defendant, the action being dismissed with costs.

THE DEFENSIVE ALLIANCE.

Rous, April 3. - The statement that a deensive alliance has been entered into by Italy, Germany and Austria, against France,

TRUSTWORTHY TESTIMONY.

Prominent English Opinions Upon an Important subject of Great Value to Every Reader.

The day, for pretenders has passed. Men are judged by what they can do not by what they say they can do. The reading public of to-day is too discriminating to be long declared by the spurious. If an article have merit it will become popular; if it is unworthy it will sink into oblivion. For years the people of England and America have put to. the severest tests a compound regarding which most ambitious claims have been made. Under such ordeals as it has been subjected to nearly every known preparation would have failed, but this, one did not. "In England and the United States today it is the most widely known and popular of all public preparations. In verification of which

utterly broken down and debarred from furphysicians pronounced incurable kidney disorders and dropsy. He was comparatively a credit on the good Sisters who had charge in young man, and felt depressed over the situation. Incidentally learning, however, of Precisely at eight o'clock the sisters of the the power of Warner's Safe Cure, which has Community were summoned to proceed to the attracted so much attention of late, he began its use. Within three months he was thoroughly restored to health, passed medical examination as a sound man, and is to-day discharging his duties as well as ever in the

Tyling climate of India
J. D. Henry, Esq., a near neighbor of the
late Thomas Carlyle, Chelses, S. W., London,
Eng., became very much emaciated from long continued kidney and liver disorders, the treatment he had sought from the vast medical authorities working only temporary results. He then began the use of Warner's Safe Cure, and in May 15th last, declared "I am now feeling physically a new creature. A friend of mine to whom I recommended the Safe Cure for kidney, liver and various diseases, also speaks of it in the highest erms.

B. C. Soweroy, Helensburg, N. B., was oblised to relinquish his professional duties because of a severe kidney and liver complaint. After using a dozen pottles of Warner's Safe Oure he says : " 1 am to-day better than I have been for twenty years and I cheer-Jully recommend the Safe Cure to all who are suffering from these diseases."

Mr. William Jones, 16 Wellington street, Camborne, Eng., says that he was thoroughly treated in St. Bartholomew's hospital, London, Eng., for urinary disorders and weakness. He used Warner's Sate Cure and he cays: "I am like a new man." It cured him of indigestion, troubles of the bowels, excessive urination and nervous prostration. He adds: "I was taking various medicines for over two years from the best doctors, and all in vain, but after taking Warner's Safe Cure for only four weeks, I was brought from death to

Mrs. E. Game, 125 Broad street, London, W. Eng., suffered for years from female weakness, skin cruption and impure blood, but after using Warner's Safo Cure, she says: My health is better now than it has been for years."

H. F. West, Esq , 16 Burton Crescent, W. C., London, from his own experience, "strongly recommends Warner's Safe Cure to all persons suffering from kidney and liver complaints, as the best remedy known." Mr. Henry Maxted, 1 Pennebury Private

Boad, Wadsworth Road, London, Eng., was cured by Warner's Base Cure of enlarged liver which produced numbress in his left leg, with dead heavy feeling and dizzinees on the right side of his head. "I have recommended it," he says, "to several of my friends most of whom have derived great benefit from it."

Mr. W. Olarkson, Hartington, Villas, Spital, Chesterfield, Eng., used Warner's Safe Cure for liver complaint, dyspepsia, flatulence, vomiting of bile, mental depression. January 15, 1883, he writes: " After using the eighth bottle I feel better than for many years. It is an invaluable medicine."

Mr. J. Hiscock, station master, Taft Vale Bailway Navigation station, was cured of abscess of the kidney, calculus or stone, discharge of pus, etc., by thirteen botties of Euphrosne. Warner's Safe Cure. "I had long and faith. Miss Lau fully tried some of the ablest medical men in South Wales, in vain, one of them remarking that medical science has failed to find a remedy for confirmed kidney disease. The Safe Cure disslived and brought away about two ounces of stone. I can never praise the

Safe Cure too highly." Mr. Robert Patten, New Delavel, Eng., was much overcome by severe inflammation of the bladder. "I had to urinate about every five or Bimiul. ten minutes with great pain and suffering. My water was full of matter and blood. Both Gedion. kidneys and liver were affected, and in addltion I had a bad cough and heart trouble, (all presumably the secondary effect of the kidney and bladder disorder.) He says that after curing his bladder, kidney and liver trouble by Warner's Safe Cure, his "cough and palpi-

tation are quite gone."

William Simpson, Esq., Daughty Mill, Kirkcaldy, N.B., suffered for years from Bright's disease of the kidneys and consequent dropsy. His body was dreadfully swollen. His appetite was fickle, he was full of rheumatic pains, his urine burned in passing and was full of mucous and brick dust sediment; his pulse was weak, his heart was irregular in its action, his breathing was very much impaired, in short he had all the painful symptoms of that dreadful discrder. He spent 17 weeks in the Royal Infirmary, of Edinburgh, under the skill of the best physicians, who, having exhausted all agencies at their command, discharged him "as incurable." He says: "I passed water every hour, day and night, having great pain while doing so. It was nearly white as milk, with albumen, and when it stood for an hour, the deposit was a quarter of an inch thick in the bottom of the vessel." When in this desperate condition, he began to use Warner's Safe Cure—the only known specific for Bright's disease of the kidneys-"I have used twelve bottles," he says, and his health is so restored that he adds: "I bless the day when I read that Bright's disease was curable and for so little cost."

The following persons of quality in London and other parts of England, are a few of the thousands who have used and have commended Warner's Safe Cure, the great specific for kidney, liver, urinary, female and Bright's

diseases: Hon. Freeman H. Morse, 8 Park Villas East, Richmond.

Captain F. L. Norton, Glingali Villa, Lee Road, Blackheath, Kent. Hon. S. B. packard, 14 Alexandra Drive.

Liverpool. Hon A. D. Shaw, United States Consul,

Manchester. The Bev. C. G. Squirrel, Stretton-under

Fosse, Bugby. Such testimoniels from such unquestionable sources prove the value of this remedy, which of a doubt. They prove that it is the greatest of all modern medicines for these terrible tive patients, or for Throat and Lung kidney and liver diseases. What it has done affections."

for one it will unquestionably do for others and as such it commends itself most warmly

TWENTY YOUNG LADIES RECEIVED.

AN IMPOSING CEREMONY.

On Wednesday last the Community of the Sisters of the Congregation of Notre Dame, note the following:

In Sertember, last one of the English for—was the spone of an impressive ceremony in resters of In its returned to London, Eng., connection with the religious reception and situated close to the Villa Maria Convent professions of a large number of young ladies. ther service by reason of what the examining The chapel where the consecrations took place was tastefully decorated, and reflected great this special direction.

reception Mass. After they had entered the chapel and taken their seats, they were followed by the postulants, and then by the novices who were to take their vows. The postulants numbered twenty and were dressed in virginal white, and as they entered they took seats prepared for them in front of the sanctuary railing. His Lordship Bishop Fabre then entered the sanctury and kneeling at the altar he intoned the Veni Creator, which was taken up by the Sisters' choir and sung in a very impressive manner. At the conclusion of the hymn the posulants entered the sanctuary, where, on bended knees, they each received a lighted taper from His Lordship, after which they re-turned to their former places. Mass was then celebrated, at the end of which the Rev. Father Brissette, of the Church of Notre Dame de Grace, addressed himself to the young ladies, who seemed wrapt in holy thought and happy at bidding adicu to the festivities of this world. He dwelt seriously on the step they were about to take, separation from home, friends and the world was an act which would be difficult to prolong without a special vocation, and the grace of the Most High to ensure perseverance. He also spoke of the happiness they would have in consecrating themselves to God, and choosing Him as their Father. He also dwelt at some length on the consolation and happiness which are to be found in a continual devotion to the interest, glory and honor of the Heavenly Father, and they would be blessed and rewarded in the next world for their persever-

ance in this. After the Rev. Father had concluded, the Bishop received the act of consecration of each of the twenty young ladies, also the yows of the five novices professed.

The ceremonies throughout were most impressive and interesting. After the postu-lants had performed their acts of consecration, they retired to the vestry, where they cast aside their festive robes, and again returned, wearing the religious garb of the order when they received the solemn benediction of the Bishop. The singing of the Ave Maria by the choir

brought the impressive ceremony to a close The novices and the newly-professed Sisters afterwards received the visits of their friends and relatives in the parlors, also their warm congratulations.

The following is a list of the young ladies, with their names in religion :-

NOTICES.

Works, in religion Sister St. William. Miss Jean, in religion Bister Bt. Jerome.

Miss Forest, in religion Sister Ste. Miss Methot, in religion Sister St. Francois

Xavior. Miss Gauvreau, in religion Sister Ste. Marie Miss Lauzon, in religion Sister Ste. Marie

de la Purification. Miss Gaul, in religion Sister St. Marie. Miss Higgins, in religion Bister St. Joseph

des Cherubins. Miss Thispolm, in religion Sister St. Jean Colombono.

Miss Garneau, in religion Sister Ste. Marie Pelletier, in religion Sister St.

Miss Roy, in religion Slater St. Turllee. Miss Chapdelsine, in teligion Sister Ste.

Marie Victor. Miss Lemay, in religion Sister Ste. Marie Miss Plante, in religion Sister Sts. Marie

Cyrille Miss Gaze, in religion Sister Ste. Azalie. Miss Berard, in religion Sister St. Cyr. Mies Guindon, in religion Sister Ste.

Therese du Sacre Cour. Mies Beleau, in religion Sister St. Pierre

de Rome. PROFESSIONS.

Miss Desaulniers, in religion Sister St. Stanislaus des Anges. Miss Gauthier, in religion Sieier Ste. Marie Gustavo.

Miss Moreau, in religion, Sister Ste. Marie Hvo viite. Miss Bellimare, in religion Sister Ste. Anne

des Anges. Miss Lavalee, in religion Sister Ste. Sof-

AT THE GREY NUNNERY.

A grand reception and profession also took place at the church of the Grey Nunnery, corner Guy and Dorohester streets, this morning at 7.30. His Lordship Mgr. Fabre officiated, and at the conclusion of the ceremony delivered a pleasing instruction to the young ladies who participated. A large assembly of friends were present on the occasion. There were ten postulants for the Holy Habit, and seven novices for profession. The following is a list of the young ladies who were re-

ceived :-FOR PROFESSION. Sisters Laviolette, Lagarde, Sedillot, Donlon, Jennotte, Boudreau, Guertin.

The following postulants received the ROLY HABIT. Sisters Sauve, Bivard, Gannon, Mongrain, St. Audre, Gagnon, Chagnon, Lyons, St.

Philomens, Barbeau.

Dr. W. Armstrong, Toronto, writes: " have been using Northrop & Lyman's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oll and Hypophosphites of Lime and Sods for Ohronic Bronchitis with the best results. I believe it is the best Emulsion in the market. Having tested the is sold in every drug store, beyond the shadow different kinds, I unhesitatingly give it the preference when prescribing for my consump-

IRISHMEN AS ATRICTES.

Beferring to the classification of the carsmen a gentleman remarks in the Turf, Field and Farm on the number of Irish names among them. He says :- "Among the distinctively Celtic names in the first class are Hanlan, Conley, Kennedy and Courtney. Hanian, Conley, Rennedy and Courtney, Do. Adams, Ill.; Star Publishing, Co., Atlanta, Ross is a Scotch cognomen. Gaudau a Pulaski, Ill.; Star Publishing, Co., Atlanta, French, and Michael Rush; of Australia is Ill.; Agents Guids, Lincoln, Ill., and Guids French, and Michael Rush, of Australia, is evidently a human shamrock, for Ireland is a Publishing Co., Lincoln, Ill. All these firms

great place for rushes of all kinds. In the second class we find such Irish appellations. as Moinerney, Riley, Driscoll, Largan and Gibson; the English rowers Power, Kirby, Sullivan, Lynch, Quinn, Day, Murray, Hearn the Australian, and perhaps one or two others are also Celtic.

langh, Moore, Griffin, Dearman, McCarthy, Dempsey and Fleming. The names spelt McDonald would seem to be of Scotch origin, but it seems doubtful to me if these are spelt properly, for, although the Scotch ought to make fine oarsmen on account of their broad, deep chests and great brachial strength, yet comparatively few of them take to row-

"Two recent champions of England, Boyd and Elliot, would seem by their names to have emigrated directly or indirectly from the land o' cakes, as Kelly, Higgins and Sadler

did from the land of the shamrock.

"McDonald is a distinctly Scottish way of spelling the name known in Ireland as Mc-Donnell, and as some of the latter were always famous in Irish history for their strength, I'am inclined to think that one of the published list ought to have his name written in that manner. This is merely a supposition, however, and is not mentioned as a fact."

"How is it that the Irish are so prominent in the rowing world, and in other athletic exercises?" "It is an easy matter to account for that

In the first place the Irish are the biggest men in Europe, by including height, breadth and depth of chest, and size of limbs under the word 'big.' " "How de you prove that?"

"Easily enough. Each army in Europe has a certain standard of height and width of chest for recruits, and if they do not come up to this they are refused. The birth-place and full particulars of the physical condition of every recruit is carefully preserved, and by averaging the dimensions of a large number, the physical status of the males in Kirkcaldy Town Council has resolved not each province, district or country is readily proved. The statistics are published General Assembly. Jedburgh Council on from time to time, and from them the other hand, has agreed to do so. we learn that Pat is the biggest man in Europe. The statistics of the Union army during the last war also prove that he was the tallest and most muscular of the foreigners who rallied round the flag, and that he was only excelled in attitude by the Americans, who are the taliest race in the world, especially those who come from the limestone regions of Tennessee, Kentucky, Georgia and other States possessing the same peculiarity of soil."

"Why are those people larger than others?" "Because limestone formations produce much bone, and bony people are generally tall, heavy and angular, for it is the bone that weighs. But let us return to the Irish. Having deep chests, with plenty of breathing space, muscular limbs, which are the product of a race of toilers who have spent their lives in the open air, a keen spirit of emulation, the pugnacity to struggle until the last moment, fortitude and the faculty of recevering quickly from the effects of defeat, they are well fitted for all athletic competitions, especially rowing, boxing, wrestling, riding and other pastimes in which strength combativeness, daring and mental quickness are required. That, in my opinion, accounts for the prominent position they occupy in the aquatic world, both here and in England. They are, besides, natural sportsmen, and no peo-Miss Rose Mary F. Costello, daughter of ple that I know are more enthusiastic about Miss Rose Mary F. Costello, dauguter of all physical contests than they are, not ex-Mr. John Costello, of the Board of Public cepting even the north country Britons, some Works, in religion Sister St. William. of whom are said to be so fond of fighting that they send their wives into the ring and bet on them as much as they would on a dog or a cock-fight."

> Horseford's Acid Phosphate removes the uncomfortable feeling sometimes experienced after excessive smoking or chewing.

BETURN OF AN AMERICAN EXPEDI-TION.

LIVERPOOL, March 29.-Lieutenant Very and other members of the American expedi-Miss Desilets, in religion Sister St. Melition, sent to Patagonia, to take observations of the transit of Venus, arrived here on their way bome.

A BOOM OF WONDERS!

And well the visitors may say so, for the room was dark, so dark you could not see a hand before your face. Yet plain and distinct, shedding a beautiful soft radiant light, emitting neither heat, electricity, phosphorous nor odor, were a number of crucifixes, statues of the Blessed Virgin, our Saviour, St. Joseph the Apostles, and numerous other religious objects, prepared by Messre. J. R. Maxwell whose advertisement on page three is worth reading. į28 tf

ROYAL NUPTIALS.

MadRid, March 29 .- The marriage of Prince Louis Ferdinand of Bavarla to the In'anta Maria Della Paz will take place on April 2ad.

· Women that have been bedridden for years have been completely cured by the use of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. CHARGES AGAINST TURKISH OFFI-

CIALS. VARNA, Merch 29 .- It is said a secret report has been presented to the Sultan charging that several Turkish Ministers and high officials of the Government had entered into an arrangement to receive bribes in connection with the collection of the tobacco tax. The Ministers scoused have tendered their resignations, which the Sultain refused to accept. There is much unessiness in regard to the matter.

DR. R. V. PIBROB, Buffalo, N.Y: Dear Sir-My jamily has used your "Favorite Prescription," and it has done all that is claimed for It is the best of all preparations for female complaint. I recommend it to all my customers.

"BEST OF ALL!"

G. S. WATERMAN, Druggist, T F

HEAVY FAILURE. London, March 29 .- Antonio Line Schutte & Co., general merchants and cigar importers have failed with liabilities at £82,000.

Jos. Beaudin, M. D., Hull, P. Q., writes :-"Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil commands a large and increasing sale, which it richly merits. I have always found it exceedingly helpful; I use it in all cases of rheumatism, as well as dislocation of the foot, and in two days I was entirely relieved of the pain."

AMERICAN FRAUDS EXPOSED.

The United States Postoffice Department has placed the following on the list of parties conducting fraudulent schemes :- W. M. Clinton & Co., Bloomington, Ill.; Comet Pubishing Co., Bloomington, Ill.; Western Card Oo, Normal, Ill.; Union Nevelty Co., Mount and companies are fictitious and are successors to a fraudulent combination which transacted business under the name of O. C. Willisms & Co., Springfield, Ill., until it was blacklisted. The fraud they were practising consisted in the advertisement and sale of a "New American Watch," which was in reality only a worthless tin sundial.

Holloway's Pills,-Sleeplessness, flatulency acidity, nausea, and all dyspeptic indications may be speedily relieved by these famous Pills, of which large quantities are shipped to all parts of the world. The constantly incressing demands for Holloway's medicine proves its power over disease, and its estimation by the public. In weakness of the stomach, in diseases of the liver, and in disorders of the system caused by cold or a sluggish circulation, no medicine is so efficaclous, no remedy so rapid, as these Pills, which are altogether incapable of doing mischief. By quickening digestion, they give refreshing sleep, sharpen the appetite, impart tone to the digestive organs, purify and enrich the blood, regulate the secretions, and strengthen the whole physical frame.

Derangement of the liver, with constipation, injure the complexion, induce pimples, sallow skin, etc. Remove the cause by using Carter's Little Liver Pills. One a dose. 74 6

THE CASE OF BOYTON. LONDON, March 29 .- The statement that Minister Lowell will not intercede in the case of Michael Boyton is the inference from the fact it has been proved Boyton is not an

American citizan.

SCOTCH NEWS.

Heavy snowstorms prevail throughout the North of Scotland, and railway traffic is entirely suspended.

At Inverness J. P. Court, John Macdonald and Augus Macdonald were each fined £5 for having been engaged in the illicit distillation of whiskey at Beauly in August last. Sir Tatton Sykes has decided to make a

reduction of 10 per cent. on the rent due at Lady-Day next, on the tenant producing by the first of July receipts showing that the amount has been consumed in cake on his farm since November, 1872. A small bottle has been picked up on the

beach at Littleferry, near Golspie, containing a scrap of paper, evidently a piece torn from a letter, having on one side, written in pencil, "Wrecked off Madagascar, 27 long., 53 lat.;" and on the reverse side the number of the crew, "108, all perished. Good. bye." No name of vessel or date is given. At the quarterly court of the Governors of

the Royal Infirmary it was stated that the following bandsoms donations in behalf of the infirmary, including the proposed children's ward, had been received: Miss Baxter, £1,000; Mr. John Sharp, £1,000; Mr. Armit stead, M.P., £500; and Mr. and Mrs. Gershom Geurley, £200-in all, £2,700. It has already been intimated that on the

occasion of Mr. Bright's visit to Glasgow this mouth the degree of L.L D. will be conferred on Mr. Dunckley, the editor of the Manchester Examiner. The same bonor is, we believe, to be conferred on Lord McLaren, an intimation which will give general satis faction in Glasgow as well as to England.

On arrival of the mail train from Aberdeen at Stirling it was discovered that a young woman named Margaret Oralg, belonging to Inverurle, was found to be dead in the carriage. It is stated that she took ill between Perth and Stirling. Her husband, who is named Arthur Walker, constable, county police. Preston, was with her at the time, and is in great distress.

A meeting of the tenantry on the Civth estate in Caithness has been held, at which resolutions were agreed to suggesting the appointment of Mr. Mactarlane, MP and Mr. Miller of Scrabster, on the proposed Boyal Commission to inquire into the land laws in Scotland, and petitioning Parliament to instruct Dr. Skene, Historiographer-Reyal for Bootland, to draw up a report showing how the land had been raken from the people and given to the laudiords.

James Nicoll Fleming, who was sentenced to eight mouths' imprisonment in connection with the City of clasgow Bank frauds, was liberated from the General Prison, Perth, on Saturday, at the expiry of his sentence.

The shipments of sunpowder from the Clyde during the month of February were small, being 36,800lbs. below the figures for the corresponding period last year. The aggregate for the month amounted to 43,220lbs. of which 40,000lbs. went to Valparaiso and 3200lbs. to Surinam.

DEATH OF A CENTENABIAN IN GOWAN -Maria Carr or McCreeley, a widow, has just died at Linthouse Buildings, Govan, in her 191st year, It is stated that she came from Ireland, where she was born in 1783. Mer husband was engaged in Govan as a shipyard laborer, and died several

years ago.

LEITH.—THE WFEKLY HEALTH REPORT.—
The return issued by the sanitary inspector for the past week shows that there were 23 deaths in the burgh, giving an annual mortality of 19 per 1003. Three of the deaths were attributed to zymotic causes. There were 40 births during the week, note or which were illegitimate.

FATAL ACCIDENT AT BLOCHAIRN WORKS .-FATAL ACCIDENT AT HLOCHAIRN WORKS.—
David Brown, a laborer, 40 y-ars of age and unmarried, who resided at 25 Garngad Hill, had his skull fatally fracture: by being struck on
wonday afternoon by the top of No 2 steam
hemmer of the Ricchairn Iron-Works. The
casting, which wighs about eight tons, fell on
an iron bar lying across the anvil, and lebounded and hit Brown on the head. The injuced
man was taken to the Royal Infirmary, where
be died at a quarter to civit on Wednesday. he died at a quarter to eight on Wednesday morning.

morning.

Enocking Treatment of Children at a Glasgow.—John McMillan, living at 235 argyl street, was before Baille Wilson at the Central Police Court on Saturday on a charge of ill-treating his four children, whose ages range from 14 months to nine years. The accused was in the habit of leaving the children in the house all day with neither food nor fire, and had only given 0.55d for the family's maintenanceduring the last three weeks it was stated in evidence that his wife died about three weeks ago, and since then he had been misbebaving. The children were in a filthy condition, and the smell was almost unocarable. The Magistrate found the charge proven, and passed a sentence of 60 deys, while the children were ordered to be removed to the poorhouse.

LA BELLE FRANCE.

March 30 .- There is an uneasy feeling in Loraine amongst the population who still avow fealty to France. An address just issued by Deputy Autoine acknowledges the receipt of money collected by the patriotic leggue for the benefit of the sufferers by the recent inundations along the Bhine, and apfractures and dislocations. I made use of it | peals to the French Government not to forget myself to calm the pains of a broken leg, with those unhappy children of France, who, although parted from her temporarily by force of arms, are awaiting the day of revenge.

A Commence of the second

Twenty-four beautiful colors of the Dlamond Dyes, for Silk, Wool, Cotton, &c., 10 ots each. A child can use with perfect RUDGERRAL SET THE USE OF AN ARTHUR AND ARTHUR SET WILLIAM

MISERY AND DESTITUTION IN ALEX. ANDRIA.

New York, March 29 .- A Calro (Egypt) letter says: Thousands burned out in Alex andria are now reduced to the last stages of destitution and are only kept alive by public charity. The misery in the city of ruins is appalling, and all business is at a standstill.

MEN AND WOMEN are equally benefited by the use of that great brain and nerve rejuvenator, Mack's Magnetic Medicine, an advertisement of which appears in another column. Sold in Montreal by Laviolette & Nelson.

CAREY'S STORIES DISBELIEVED THE LATEST GOSSIP ABOUT THE CASE CAREY BELIEVED TO BE THE HEAD AND FRONT OF THE

CONSPIRACY: London, March 28 .- Notwithstanding the fact that hundreds of witnesses have been examined in the private inquiry still pro-

ceeding at Dublin Castle, and every effort has been made to secure some evidence confirmatory of Carey's statements, it is a fact that up to the present time nothing whatever in corroboration of the story told by Carey has been obtained. The exhaustive nature of this scoret inquiry may be understood from the fact that some of the members of the staff of one of the Dublin daily papers have been examined relative to the receipt of the slip of paper with the words : "Executed by order of the Irish Invincibles" which Carey said Curley told him he left at each of the Dublin daily newspaper offices, although none of them acknowledge having received such a paper. This proceeding indicates the anxiety of the Castle authorities to substantiate Carey's testimony, if only in part, in order to give more plausible grounds for the conviction of the prisoners shortly to be brought to trial than would appeal from

his unsupported evidence. The belief is becoming widespread that the Dublin author ties made a grave mistake in accepting Carey as an informer, and the opinion is now generally expressed that James Carey himself was in reality the head and front of the conspiracy.

QUINSY, SWELLINGS, SPBAINS, Soreness, Cuts, Bruises,

THE GREAT GERMAN REMEDY

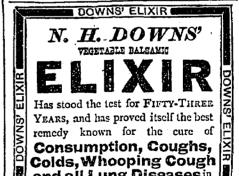
RHEUMATISM. Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago, BACKACHE, READACHE, TOOTHACHE, SORE THROAT,

FROSTRITES. BURNS, SCALDS, And all other bodily aches and pains. FIFTY CENTS A BOTTLE. Sold by all Druggists and Dealers. Directions in 11

The Charles A. Vogeler Co. (Sheessars to A. VOGELER & CO.) Baltimore, Md., U.S.A.

The Bad and Worthless

are never imitated or counterfeited. This is especially true of a family medicine, and it is positive proof that the remedy imitated is of the highest value. As soon as it had been tested and proved by the whole world that Hop Bitters was the purest, best and most raiuable 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 nestrums 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 counterfeits. 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 else Druggists and dealers are warned against dealing in



imitations or counterfeits.

A CURE GUARANTEED TRADE MARK. TRADE MARK. MARK

and all Lung Diseases in

Price 25c. and \$1.00 per Bottle.

DOWNS' ELIXIR PORT

young or old. SOLD EVERYWHERE.

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, Wight Sweats, Spermatorrhoa, Leucorrhoa, Barrenness, Seminal Weakness, and General Loss of Power. It repairs Nervour Waste, Rejovenates the "aded Intellect, Strengthens the Enfeebled Brain and Restores Surprising Tone and Vigor to the Exhausted Generative Organs in Either Sex. ASS With each order for TWEVE packages, accompanied with five dollars we will send our Written Guarantee to refund the money if the freatment does not effect a cure. It is the Theavest and Best Medicine in the Market. Famphlet sent free by mail to any address.

Mack's Magnetic Medicine is sold by Druggists at 50 cents per box, or 6 box-s for SR.50, or will be mailed free of postage, on receipt of money, by addressing

MACH'S MAGNETIC PLEDICINE CO..

Windsor, Ont., Canada. NOTRE DAME STREET.

| Said Francols Xavier Morin, Defendant. An action in separation as to property has been instituted in this cause.
| Montreal, 18th Merch, 1883. | MERCIER, HEAUSOLEIL & MARTINEAU. | SS 4 | SS 5 | Attorneys for Plaintiff.

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DEALERS IN HIGH CLASS **Pianos and Organs**

All our Planos and Organs are Fully Guaranteed.

Those requiring really good instruments for their own use are specially invited to examine our stock now on sale at our rooms, 226 St. Tames atreet, the largest Piano House in the Dominion. These consist of

PIANOSI

WEBER, (N.Y.) Decker & Son, (N.Y.) N. Y. PIANO CO.

VOSE & SONS. DUNHAM, (N.Y.) WILLIAMS & SOR. Jos. P. HALE, (N.Y.) Heintzmann & Co.

ORGANS!

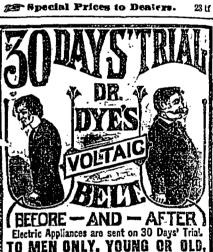
WM. BELL & CO. | GEO. WOOD & CO. STANDARD ORGAN CO. Purchasers will be allowed a large discount on all instruments (except N.Y. Weber), and full value for their old instruments. Having engaged first class workmen, they are now prepared to do all kinds of repairing and tuning in the most satisfactory manner. Planos stored, removed, packed and shipped on ressonable terms. Also Second hand Planos in great variety, in first-rate order, some as good as new

A variety of good Pianos to Hire by the quarter or year. Pianos sold on the installment plan, in monthly payments, extending two years. A large variety of Piano Stools and Covers always on hand. Send all orders for tuning to

N. Y. PIANO CO.,

226 ST. JAMES STREET.

MONTREAL. Send Postal Card for Illustrated Catalogue.



W HO are suffering from Nervous Debility, Lost Vitality, Lack of Nerve Force and Ligor, Wasting Weaknesses, and all those discass of a Personal Nature resulting from Abyses and Onlies Causes. Speedy relief and complete restoration of Health, Violeand Manicood Guaranter. The grandest discovery of the Nincteenth Century. Send at once for Illustrated Pamphletfree. Address Send at once for Illustrated Pamphletfree. VOLTAIO BELT CO., MARSHALL, MICH. "MILL WARNED, OR BY

EXPERIENCE "AUGHT" people will continue to weaken their systems by the use of the ordinary disagroeable 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. 51t1 R. J. L LEPROHON.

237 ST. ANTOINE STREET

DR. KANNON, C.M.W.D., M.C.P.S. Late of Children's Hospital, New York, and St. Peter's Hospital, Albany, &c. 219 Ht. Joseph Street, opposite Colborne Street. 18-G

tů

CATHOLIC COLONIZATION

For Circulars of information, for 1883, on MINNESOTA CATROLIC COL MIES, address CATHOLIC COLONIZATION BUREAU,

MINNESOTA.

ST. PAUL, MINN. | ESTROYER OF HAIR!

ALEX. ROSS' DEPILATORY
Removes hair from the face, neck and arms without injury. Price \$1; sent securely packed from England by tost. Alex Ross' HAIM DYE produces either very light or very dark colors. His Spanish Fly Oil or Oil of Cantharides produces whiskers or hair on the head. Mis Skin Tightener is a liquid for removing furrows and crows' feet 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 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, 481 St. Lawrence Main street, Montreal, or direct from

ALEX. EGGE, 21 Lamb's Conduit street, 18 G High Holborn, London, England PROVINCE OF QUEBEC. DISTRICT OF ST. HYACIATHE. Experior Court. Marie Louise Danis, of the Village of Richelieu, in the Parish of Notre Dame de Bonsecours, in the District of St. Hyscinthe, wire of William Joisele, trader, of the same place, and duly authorized a cater en justice Plaintif, vs. the said William Liselle, Defendant. An action for separation as to property has been instituted in this cause.

LAREAU & LEBEUF,

In this cause.

LAREAU & LEBEUF,
Attorneys for Pleintiff.
St Hyacinthe, March 1st, 1883. 305

St Dyacinthe, March 1st, 18:3.

PROVINGE - R QUESTO, DISTRICT OF MONTH - AL. Superior Court. No. 1833.

Lame Margaret Frances Hreunau, wife of Altred John Whitton, of the City and District of Montreal trader, duly authorized a ester enjustice. Plaintiff, against the said Alfred John Whitton, Defendant. An action en separation de biens has been instituted in this cause.

Montreal, 12th March, 18'3.

OURRAN'& GRENIER.

335

Attorneys for Plaintiff.

PROVINGIA OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL. Superior, Court. No. 1930. Sophronic Levigne. of the City and District of Montreal. wife commune en biens of Gilbert Gascon dit Lalonge, of the same place, trader duly authorized to ester en justice. Plaintiff, value said Glibert Gascon dit Lalonge, Defendant An action in separation as to property has been instituted in this cause.

Montreal, 15th March, 1888.

MERCIER, BEAUSOLEII, & MARTINEAU.

835

PROVINGE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTHEAL. Superior Court. No. 1882. Sophronie Dupont, of the City ard District of Montreal, wife commune on biens of Francois Xavier Morin, of the same place, trader, daily authorized to ester en justice, Plaintin, vs. the said Francois Xavier Morin, Defendant. An internation are open propagate these been in-

B

MARCHAR

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.



LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGFTABLE COMPOUND.

Is a Positive Cure For all those Painful Complaints and Weaknesses so common to our best female population. A Medicine for Woman. Invented by a Woman.

Prepared by a Woman. The Scentest Modical Discovery Since the Dawn of History. EF It revives the prooping spirits, invigorates and harmonizes the organic functions, gives elasticity and firmness to the step, restores the natural lustre to the eye, and plants on the pale cheek of woman the fresh

Physicians Use It and Prescribe It Freely. It removes faintness, flatulency, destroys all craving for stimulant, and relieves weakness of the stomach. That feeling of bearing down, causing pain, weight and be ache, is always permanently cured by its use. For the cure of Kidney Complaints of either sex this Compound is unsurpassed.

I.TDIA E. PINKHAM'S BLOOD PURIFIER ill endicate every vostige of Humors from the lood, and give tone and strength to the system, of an woman or child. Insist on having it.

Both the Compound and Blood Purifier are prepared at . and 235 Western Avenue, Lynn, Mass. Price of citie 7, 31 Six bottles for 35. Sent by mail in the form of piles, or of lozenges, on receipt of price, \$1 per box for oither. Mrs. Pinkham freely answers all letters of Esquiry. Enclose 3ct stamp. Send for pamphlet.

Ko family should be without LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S LIVER PILLS. They cure constitution, biliousness, and torpidity of the liver. 25 cents per box. -Sold by all Bruggists. Ex



PO CAPITAL PAIZE, 875,000 TEX

Tickets only 85. Shares in proportion

Louisiana State Lottery Company.

"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, isliness, and in good faith toward all parties, and we authorize the Company to use this certificate, with factimiles of our signatures attached, in its advertisements."



Incorporated in 1868 for 25 years by the Legislature for Educations) and Charliable purposes—with a capital of \$1,000,000—to which a reserve find 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. FOURTH GRAND DRAWING, CLASS D. AT NEW ORLEANS TUESDAY, April 10th. 1843-155th Monthly Drawing.

CAPITAL PRIZE, \$75.000.

100,000 Tickets at Five Dollars Each.

Fractions, in Fifths in proportion. LIST OF PRIZES.

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full	address.	mand o	rders by	Expre	a, Res	cister-
full address. send orders by Express, Register-						

ed Letter or Money Order, addressed only to M. A. DAUPSIN, New Uzleans, La.,

or M. A. DAUPHIN, 27 4 607 Seventh St., Washington, D.C. N.B-In the Extraordinary Semi-Annual Drawing of next June the Capital Prize will be

HEALTH FOR ALL HOLLOWAY'S PILLS

This Great Household Medicine Rank. Amongst the Leading Necessaries 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 LIFF They are comb adoutly recommended as a never-failur, variety is a firm a talled like that it is, filling fitter, cause, has been a limitated of described they are wonderfully efficacious in all allments incidental to Females of all ages, and, as a JEN ERAL 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!

Sores and Ulcers!

It is an infallible remedy. If effectually rubbed on the Neck and Chest, as sait into meat, it Ource SORE THROAT, Bronchitis, Cougha Coids, and even ASTHMA. For Glandina Swellings, Abscesses, Piles, Fishilas, Gont, Shenn matism, and every kind of Skin Disease, it has never been known to iail.

Both Pills and Chimment are sold at Professor Rolloway's Establishment, 538 Oxford street. London, in boxes and pots, at is 11d, 2s, 4s, 6d, lis., 22s, and 23s each, and by all medicine vendors throughout the civilized world.

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

IBISH NATIONAL LAND LEAGUE OF AMERICA

CENTRAL OFFICE, 19 ABOADE BUILDING, BUFFALO, N. Y., March 24, 1883.

In accordance with our annual custom, and complying with the provisions of our Conatitution, we hereby issue a call to the several Branches composing the Irish National Land League of America, for a general convention of that body, to be held in Horticultural Hall, in the City of Philadelphia. The convention will open on Wednesday, April 25th, at 11

Referring to our Constitution, it will be seen that it provides that: "The Convention shall consist of delegates from the several Branches of the organization in good standing at the time of the report next preceding the call for such Convention. Each Branch numbering fifty or more members in good standing at the time of such report shall be entitled to one delegate; and each Branch having three hundred or more members at the time of such report shall be entitled to an additional delegate for each two hundred members. Each delegate shall be provided with credentials, signed by the President and Secretary of the Branch which he represents, on blanks to be furnished from

the Central Office." It is now decided that the distinguished Irish leader, Charles Stewart Parnell, with one or more of his colleagues, and Patrick Egan, the ex-Treasurer of the Land Lesgue will honor us by their presence. To give them such a welcome and reception as they deserve will alone suffice to call out the fullest strength of the Land League organiza-

tion, and ensure its best efforts. Important business will come before this Convention, on which the future usefulness of the League will depend, and its closer union with the broader and more definite aims of the new National League in Ireland.

If anything more were needed—the mani-

fold woes and miseries of the times in Iraland, the famine visitation, the cruel mockery of law, the heartless emigration schemes, the persistent effort to break the spirit of the unbappy people, to thwest, by means which outrage civilization and humanity alike, everything that promises any hope for their uplifting-furnish such incentives, for a grand raily of the friends of Ireland, that it is need, less for us to urge all members of the Land League to be active and enraest, to be ready with their ablest representatives, to make the coming Convention the most memorable and imposing in the history of the organization.

James Mooney, Rev Lawrence Walsh, JOHN J. HYNES. Central Council Land League of America.

WITH DOLLARS

POU CAN BUY A WHOLE

HUNGARIEN GOVERNMENT BOND Which Bonds are issued and secured by the Government, and are redeemed in drawings

Three Times Annually,

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

lare	er Prizes (drawn a	t these	draw	mgs are	
1	Premiu	ım of	150.	000	Florins.	
1	66	46	120.	000	66	
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And bonds not drawing one of the above 140 Florins.

The next drawing takes place on the 16th of APRIL, 1883. And every Bond bought of us on or before the 18th of April 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 Orawing.
For bonds, circulars, and any other information address:

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CO., No. 150 Broadway, New York City.

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

ABO The above Government Bonds are not to be compared with any Lottery whatsoever, and do not c nflict with any of the laws of the

Devils Lake, Turtle Mountain, And Mouse River Country,

NORTH DAKOTA.

Tributary to the United States Land Office at

GRAND FORKS, DAKOTA.

SECTIONAL MAP and FULL particulars mailed FREE to any address by

H. F. McNALLY. General Travelling Agent St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba R.R.,

28 E. Front St., Toronto Ont. A Leading London Physician establishes and Office in New York for the Cure of EPILEPTIC FITS.

From Am. Journal of Heddeins.

Dr. Ab. Meserolo (late of London), who makes a specialty of Epilopsy, has without doubt troated and cured nore case than any other living physician. His success has simply been astonishing; we have heard of cases of over 20 years' standing successfully cured by him. He has published a work on this disease, which he sends with a large bottle of his wear durful cure free to any sufferor who may send their near durful cure free to any sufferor who may send their near and the property who was been their near and the property who was been their near and the property who was been their near and the property who have been the property who was been their near the property who was been their near the property who was been their near the property who was the property who was been their near the property who was the property when the property was the property was the property when the property was the property was the property when the property was the property was the property when the property was the property

durful cure free to any sufferer who may send the and P. O. Address. We advise any one wishing a dress Dr. AB. MESEROLE, No. 96 John St., Nor

Bells, &c.



for Churches, etc. Price List and circular sent free, Address: HENRY Mc-SHANE & CO. BALTIMORE, Md., U.S. BUCKEYE BELL FOUNDRY. Bells of Pure Copperul Tin for Churches, Schools, Fire Alarms, I'arms, etc. FULLY WARRANTED. Catalogue sent Free. VANDUZEN & TIFT, Cincinnati, O. 80 G

THE TROY MENEELY BELL FOUNDRY. Clinton H. Menceley Bell Company,

TROY, N.Y., Manufacture a superior quality of Bells. Oldest Work nen: Greatest Experience. Largest Trade. Special attention given to Church Bells. Iliustrated Catalogue mailed free.

MENCELY BELL FOUNDRY. Favorably known to the public cince 1826, Church, Chapel, School, Fire Alarm and other bells; also Chimes and Fuals MENERLY & Ch. WEST TRAY N Y MENEELY & CO., WEST TROY, N. Y.

Medical.



Sick Headache and relieve all the troubles inci-dent to a billous state of the system, such as Diz-giness, Nausca, Drowsiness, Distress after calleg. Pain in the Side, &c., While their most remark

SICK

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 value.

others do not. Carter's Little Liver Pills are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not gripe or ourge, but by their gentle action please all who use them. In vials at 25 cents; five for \$1 Sold by druggists everywhere, or sent by mail.

CARTER MEDICINE CO.,



Ayers

FOR RESTORING GRAY HAIR TO ITS NATURAL VITALITY AND COLOR.

It is a most agreeable dressing, which is at once harmless and effectual, for preserving the hair. It restores, with the gloss and freshness of youth, faded or gray, light, and red hair, to a rich brown, or deep block, or noping duited. This can this hair is thickened, and baldness often though not always cured. It checks falling of the hair immediately, and causes a new growth in all cases where the glands are not decayed; while to brashy, weak, or otherwise diseased hair, it imparts vitality and strength, and renders it pliable.

The Vigor cleanses the scalp, cures and prevents the formation of dandruff; and, by its cooling, atimulating, and soothing properties, it heals most if not all of the humors and diseases peculiar to the scalp, keeping it cool, clean, and soft, ander which conditions diseases of the scalp and hair are impossible.

As a Dressing for Ladies' Hair

The Vigor is incomparable. It is colorless, contains neither oil nor dye, and will not soil white cambric. It imparts an agreeable and lasting perfume, and as an article for the toilet it is economical and unsurpassed in its excellence.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Practical and Analytical Chemists.

Lowell, Mass.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGASTS EYERYWHERE. NOTICE—The Canada Advertising Agency No. 29 King Bt. West, Toronto, W. W Butcher, Manager, 1 authorized to receive Ad-vertisements for this Paper.



ADVERTISING Contracts made for the paper, which is kept on file at office of

LORD & TROMAS, McCormick Block, Chicago, III.

DIAMOND DYES.

Bast Dyes Ever Made.

FOR SILK, WOOL, OR COTTON. CA DRESSES, COATS, SCARFS, HOODS, YARN, STOCKINGS, CARPET RAGS, RIBBONS, FEATHERS, or any fabric or fancy article essily and perfectly colored to any shade. Hisek, Brown, Green, Blue, Searlet, Cardinal Red, Navy Blue, Seal Brown, Olive Green, Terra Cotta and 20 other best colors. Warranted Fast and Durable. Each package will color one to four 1bs. of goods. If you have mover used Dyes try these once. You will be delighted. 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 zot of fancy cards sent for a 3c. stamp.
WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., Burlington, Vt.

GOLD and SILVER PAINT. Bronze Paint. Artists' Black.
For gilding Fancy Baskets, Frames, Lamps,
Chandeliers, and for all kinds of ornamental work. Equal to any of the high priced kinds and only 10cts, a package, at the druggists, or post-paid from WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., Burlington, Vt. | SERCE,

ST. PATRICK'S DAY IN BELLEVILLE. The 17th of March has come and gone. Despite the Wiggins bolsterous prediction, it was bright and beautiful ; and here indeed it seemed a "pet" day midst the dark and frowning clouds and storms of its kindred surroundings. May God grant that the nightness of that memorable day were in-

tended as a providential indication of the

near approach of poor Ireland's redemption, All day the city, was crowded with people looking cheerful and happy, but no public demonstration or procession. That part, however, I find no fault with, Low Mass was celebrated in St. Michael's in the morning at half past seven; and that was all, alas! The young. Irish Canadians - Sons of St. Patrick Nociety-gave a dinner at Mr. O'Brien's Hotel in the evening. It was a very good entertainment, and on the whole passed off quite pleasently. The essembly was chiefly composed of the sons of Irishmen, very few, if any, of the old time-honored born stock were present on that occasion. Can't say why, with a view I suppose of adding to the respectability of the entertainment there were also present eight or ten invited guests—outsiders—rome of whose Irish symesthies were indeed evidently doubtful. The "speeches"—well. A Mr. Carroll spoke and waxed eloquent in severe terms on the "Irish outrages," but the idea of placing Irish and English outrages in the balance he seemed entirely to ignore. For an Irishman, his expressed sympathies were decidedly more English than Irish. Mr. S. O'Brien delivered a very neat and appropriate speech, and for a young man did splendid. Mr. J. J. B. Flint, one of the invited guests, a talented and fluent speaker and always sincere and earnest in his remarks, also made a gentlemanly and very appropriate speech. Messrs. S. Burdet and T. Holden, P. M., invited "dead-heads," who would not have been present on that occasion if they had to pay seventy-five cents for a ticket, when called upon were not even prepared with a decent response, but, on the contrary, smused themselves, as they supposed, by cracking supply and insulting jokes at the expense of their Irish friends. Sam and Tom, both batled from Tyendinaga—the Indian woods. Trendluaga being an Irish settlement the former took occasion to couple a connection between the Mohawk and the Irishman. Further, that Irishmen never got freedom or instice except at point of the bayonet etc. The latter then disparsgingly remarked that in his Police Court Irishmen frequently got their liberty by paying two dollars and costs. And yet, strange to say, this brace of most unpopular Parliamentary impossibilities seem ambitious even to a fault. But why pursue them farther? they are birds of the corvine species, not edible, and therefore not worth depluming.

So much for St. Patrick's Day in Belleville. SHAMROGUE. Belleville, March 20th, 1883.

LETTER FROM MEMBER OF CONGRESS

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, Washington, D. C., Feb. 19th, 1882. Gentlemen-Enclosed find one dollar, and will you send me some of N. H. Downs' Vogetable Balsamic Elixir, by express. 1 have a bad cold, as has almost everyone else here, but cannot find the Elixir, which I use fre-quently at home, and consider a most valu-able medicine; in fact, the very best remedy for a cough that I ever used.

Very truly yours, William W. Grout.
To Henry, Johnsons & Lord, Burlington, Vt. Downs' Elixir is sold by all Druggists throughout Canada.

M. Sheehan, of Osocda, Mich., writes: I have used Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil on horses for different diseases, and found it to be just as you recommended. It has done justice to me every time, and it is the best on for horses I ever

"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 inhalations are used through the Spirometer, an instrument or inhaler invented by Dr. M. Souvielle of Paris, ex-aide surgeon of the French army, with proper dietetic, hygienic and constitutional treatment suitable to each case. Thousands of cases of Catarrh, Laryn gitis; Bronchitis, Asthma, 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 Church street, Toronto, Ont; 13 Phillips Square, Montreal, P. Q.

A single book in the Karl of Ashburnham's library, known as the "Albani Missal," an il-luminated ancient MS., has been valued at

The most reliable preparation yet introduced to the public, for the immediate reliet 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 dore 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 cents each.

WORSE THAN THE FIFTEEN PUZZLE. WORSE THAN THE FIFTEEN PUZZLE.

Take a strip of paper or cardboard 13 inches long and 5 wide thus giving a surface of 65 inches. Now out this strip diagonally, as true as possible, making two pieces in the shape of a triangle. Now measure exactly 5 inches from the larger end of each strip and cut in two pieces. Take these slips and put them into the shape of an exact square and it will appear to be just 3 inches each way, or 61 square inches, a loss of one square inch of superficial measurement, with no diminution of surface. The question is, what becomes of the inch!

EPP'S COCOA-GRATEFUL AND COMPORTING. _"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and yet by a careful application of the fine properties of well selected Occoa 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 dist 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 attack 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 trame."-Civil Service Ga. zette. Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in packets and tins (1 lb and 1 lb) by grocers, labelled... JAMES EPPE & Co., Homospathic Chemists, London, England." Also makers of EFF's OnocoLATE Es-

And will completely change the blood in the entire system in three months. Any person who will take 1 Pill each night from 1 to 12 weeks, may be restored to sound health, 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 cure since the case of the case of the cure information that will save the case of the cure.

JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT (For Internal and External Case). Cure is better than cure.

JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT (For Internal and External Case). Cure is the case of the spine and Lame Back. Sold everywhere. Send for pampillet to 1. S. Johnson & Co., Boston, Mass.

An English Veterinary Surgeon and Chemist, now traveling in this country, says that most of the Horse and Cattle Powders sold here are worthless trash. He says that Sheridan's Condition Powders are absolutely more and immensely valuable. Nothing on earth will make hens lay like Shoridan's Condition Powders. Pose, I teap intit to I plut flood. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail for S letter-stamps. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., hogrow, Mass.

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

THE ONLY J. Take VEGETABLE FES CURE

Dyspepsia, Loss of Appetito, Indigestion, Sour Stomach, Habitual Costiveness, Sick Headache and Billiousness. Price, 25. per bottle. Sold by all Druggists.

A PERFECTLY RELIABLE ARTICLE

HOUSEHOLD USE —is the—

COOK'S FRIEND BAKING POWDER.

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

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

None genuine without the trade mark ${f R}$



NIGHT CRUCIFIXES!

NIGHT CROSSES!

NIGHT STATUES! are visible ----

Darkest Room

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

HIS CRACE ARCHBISHOP WOOD, OF PHILADELPHIA,

Apprehensic n of danger caused a special natrol to be ordered one night last month at Ballincolling barracks, near Cork, Goold, a Engeant of the Scors Greys, was on watch when Lieut. Torrens went his rounds, pistol in hand. The night was pitch dark; Goold—accidentally, apparently—ran against him; Torrens struck at him with a little revolver in his hand. It went off, and Torrens had sain Goold.

It is a Great Incentive to Devotion."

READ!

TESTIMONIALS FROM THOSE WHO HAVE

CROSSES and CRUCIFIXES

M. CERQUI. Rue Rivole, At. MONSIEUR-As the Star of the East led and guided the magi to our Redeemer's feet, so does 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 emblems shines and overshadows my sleeping moments.

Yours in X,

BRO. JOACHIM.

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

Through the courtesy of Mr. J. R. Maxwell & Co., proprietors of M. Cerqui's Chemical 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 on 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.

\$1.00 EACH!

If you possessed a Cross or any religious object treated with this compound, you will readily ee how much satisfaction and with what a reverential feeling such an object would be viewed at night, when darkness and silence reign supreme, then like protecting figures, insignias of our faith, beautifully bright, uninfluenced by the surrounding gloom, they are an inspiration for the

last thought or word before sleep overcomes us. We are now mannfacturing such Crosses, and a number of different Statuettes, Crucifixes, and the usual Church Ornaments, and treating them with this wonderful compound. We also desire to inform you that we are prepared to treat, at a nominal cost, any articles of a like nature you may wish to have rendered as distinct at night as they are during the day. • For \$1.00 we will send you a Cross, including pedestal, possessing this desirable quality, confident that after once witnessing the feeling it inspires, looming up like a torch of faith in the blackness of night, you will order more, and urge upon your friends the satisfaction the possession

of one gives in the silent hours of the night. \$1.00 each for Crosses. 82.00 for Crucifixes, 9-inch figure.

Orosses \$9.00 per dozen, or \$5.00 per half dozen. Send money by Registered Letter and we send Crosses free of charge.

J.R. MAXWELL & CO.

[No. 719 Sansom Street, Philadelphia.

SOMETHING FOR EVERYBODY. Read, Mark and Inwardly Digest.

ASHBURNHAM, Mass., Jan. 14, 1880. I have been very sick over two years, and was given up as past cure. I tried the most skilful physicians, but they did not reach the worst part. My lungs and heart would fill up every night and distress me very bad.

I told my children 1 never should distinguesce until I had tried Hop Bitters. I took two bottles. They helped very much indeed. I took two more; and am well. There was a lot of sick folks here who saw how they cured me, and they used them and are cured, and feel as thankful as I do.

MRS. JULIA G. CUPHING. BATTLE CREEK, Mich., Jan 31, 1880. I have used seven bottles of Hop Bitters, \$6,949,734, on which \$1,733,000 duty was which have cured me of a severe chronic the value of free goods was \$1,686,481. difficulty of the kidneys, called Bright's disease by the doctors.

RODNEY PRAESON.

WALHEND, Kansas, Dec. 8, 1881. I write to inform you what great relief I got from taking your Hop Bitters. I was suffering with neuralgia, dyspepsia, nervous debility and woman's troubles. A few bottles have entirely cured me, and I am truly thankful for so good a medicine. MRS. MATTIE COOPER.

CEDAR BAYOU, TEXAS, Oct. 28, 1882. I have been bitterly opposed to any medicine not prescribed by a physician of my choice. My wife, fifty-six years old, had come by degrees of disease to a slow sundown, and doctors failed to benefit her. I got a bottle of Hop Bitters for her, which soon relieved her in many ways. My kidneys were badly affected, and I took twenty doses, and found much relief. I sent to Galveston for more, but word came back, none in the market, so great is the demand; but I got some elsewhere. It has restored both of us to good health, and we are duly grateful. J. P. MAGET. Yours,

NEW BLOOMFIELD, Miss., Jan. 2, 1880. Gents-I have been suffering for the last five years with a severe itching all over. I. have used up four bottles of your Hop Bitters, and it has done me more good than all the doctors and medicines that they could use on or with me. I am old and poor but feel to bless you for such a relief from your medicine and torment of the doctors. I have had fifteen doctors at me. One gave me seven ounces of solution of arsenic; another took four quarts of blood from me. All they could tell was that it was skin sickness. Now, after these four bottles of your medicine, I am well, and my skin is well, clean HENRY KROCHE. and smooth as ever. MILTON, DEL., Feb. 10, 1880.

Being induced by a neighbor to try Hop Bitters, I am well pleased with it as a tonic medicine, it having so much improved my feelings, and benefited my system, which was very much out of tone, causing great feebleness for years. Mrs. James Betts.

KALAMAROO, MICH, Feb. 2, 1880. I know Hop Bitters will bear recommendation honestly. All who use them confer upon them the highest encomiums, and give them credit for making cures-all the proprietors claim for them. I have kept them since they were first offered to the public. They took high rank from the first, and maintained it, and are more called for than all others combined. So long as they keep up their high reputation for purity and use. fulness I shall continue to recommend them -something I have never before done with any other patent medicine.

J. J. BABCOCK, M.D., and Druggist. Канока, Mo., Feb. 9, 1880. I purchased five bottles of your Hop Bitters of Bishop & Co. last fail, for my daughter who had been sick for eight years, and am well pleased with the Bitters. They did her more good than all the doctors or medicine she has taken, and have made her perfectly well and strong.

WM. T. MCCLUBE GREENWICH, Feb. 11, 1880. Hop Bitter Co.: Sirs-I was given up by the doctors to die of scrofula consumption.

saved my life, and I am grateful. LEROY BREWER. GREEKWICH, N.Y., Feb. 12, 1881. Hop Bitters are the most valuable medi-

Two bottles of your Bitters cared me. They

cine I ever knew. I should not have any mother now but for them. HENRY KNAPP. LONE JACK, Mo., Sept. 14, 1879.

I have been using Hop Bitters, and have received great benefit from them for liver and kidney complaint and malarial fever. They are superior to all other medicines. P. M. BARNES.

CLEVELAND, O., Oct. 28, 1879.

My better-half is firmly impressed with the ides that your Hop Bitters is the exsential thing to make life happy. B. Pope,

Secretary Plain Dealer Jo. Springfield, Ill., Sept. 3, 1880. Genta-I have been taking your Hop Bitters and received great help from them. I

will give you my name as one of the cured sufferers. Yours, MRS. MARY F. STARR. GRENADA, Miss., Nov. 3, 1879. My daughter, now a young mother, is using

your Hop Bitters, and is greatly pleased with the beneficial effects on herself and child. D. D. MOOBE, Proprietor New South. BANDERTON, Pa., Nov. 6, 1879.

Dear Sir-I have used four bottles of your Hop Bitters, and they have cured me. I had diarrhos, dyspepsia and chronic inflammation of the bowels, and was giddy in the head FRED. THUNSBERGER. and nervous. PAULDING, Ohio, Feb. 2, 1880.

Gents-Have used two bottles of Hop Bitters in my family, and think them the best medicine ever made. GEO. W. POTTER, Banker. BATTLE CREEK, Mich., Jan. 31, 1879.

Gentlemen-Having been afflicted for a number of years with indigestion and general debility, by the advice of my doctor I used Hop Bitters, and they afforded me almost instant relief. I am glad to be able to testify in their behalf. THOS. G. KNOX.

THE "CANADA GAZETTE." OTTAWA, April 1.—The Canada Gazette of yesterday contained the following:—R. B. Carman, of Osgoode Hall, barrister-at-law, to be a Junior Judge of the County Court of the united counties of Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry, Ontario; B. B. Carman, Junior Judge of the County Court of the united countles of Stormont, Dundas and Glen-garry, to be a Local Judge of the High Court of Ontario; Duncan Gillies to be Harbor Master for the port of Port Mulgrave, County of Guysboro, Nova Scotis, vice Otis G. White, resigned; John Boyd, Judge of the County Court of the County of York, Ontario, to be a local Judge of the High Court of Justice for On-Government for the Northwest Territories in stallity of getting them is equally felt in the place of Battleford.

A STATE OF STATE OF SALES SALES

The rank of 2nd Lieut. Campbell Lane A.C., Montreal Brigade Garrison Artillery, is confirmed from the 1st of March, 1883; he is also granted a second class certificate. Third class certificates have been granted to Battery Sergeant Mejor J. Benton, Montreal Brigade Garrison Artillery; Sergt. A. Anderson, Garrison Artillery; Gunner W. A. Boyd, Garrison Artillery; Gunner T. Henry, Garrison Artillery; Gunner S. D. Jones, Garrison Artillery; Gunner A. Scott, Garrison Artillery, and fourth class certificates, to Gunner P. Macdonald, Montreal Brigade Garrison Artillery, and Gunner W. A. McGuinness.

The Thames River Navigation Co, the Manitoba Fuel Co., and the Great South-western Coal and Iron Mining Co., have applied for letters patent.

The value of goods entered for consump tion in February was, of dutiable goods, \$6,949,734, on which \$1,733,000 duty was paid;

1	Unrevised statement of inlar accrued juring the month of	id revei Februs	iue
	1883.— Spirits		
I	Malt	37,448	15
1	Tobacco	118 724	03
ı	Petroleum inspection	2 5 5 4	08
ı	Manufactures in bond	3,600	⊅ 0
Į	Other rec ipts	695	00
ł	• •		

Oulling timber..... 31 19 Hydraulic and other rents, &c... 1,629 97 urea..... Inspection of gas..... 300 00 Law stamps..........

Canals, slides and booms.....

ue\$419,187 51 Total Statement of goods exported from Canada (exclusive British Columbia) for Febru-

ary :			
	Produce	Produce of other countries.	Total.
Dundung office	CRITISHES.	COUTTO TOP	Tom.
Produce of the	51,744	\$ 5,518	\$ 57,262
fisheries Produce of the	366,845	4,	371,396
forest	268,248	12,895	281,148
produce	440,137	9,887	450,024
products 1		J5,330 17,969	1,428,644 214,874
Manufactures Miscellan eo u s	196,405	11,000	212,012
articles	21,493	3,528	25,021
Totals \$2 Coin & bullion	,758,186	\$ 69,678	\$2,827,864 448,000
COULS OFFICE	•••••	330,000	220,000
Grand total\$2	.788,186	\$51,678	\$3,275,861

INLAND BEVENUE BETURNS. OTTAWA, April 2 .- The Inland Revenue over last year.

TOBONTO, April 2. - The Inland Revenue receipts for March, 1883, were \$66,861; for tinne in business, and says he will not allow March, 1882, \$72,412. The returns for the his good fortune to spoil him one bit. On three months of this year were \$237,875; for the contrary, he avows his intention never to the first three months of 1882, \$229,918.

month were \$14,234, a decrease compared with the receipts of March last year of \$4,369.

Belleville, April 2 .- The Inland Revenue receipts for March were \$8,363.14, and for the same month last year \$6,264.71. The customs collections for March were \$13,758.66, and for the same month last year \$9,223.09.

NEW YORK, March 31.-Loans decrease, \$2,749,000; specie increase, \$1,089,400; legal tenders decrease, \$223,600; deposits decrease, \$1,967,300; circulation increase, \$218,600; reserve incresse, \$1,357,625.

The central body of the Ladies' Land League has resolved to hold a a mass meeting in | was the reply; "I's fea'ful busy, for I'se bound New York to miss a fond to be tresented to Parnell on his arrival.

MOBBING A VICAR. ECANDALOUS SCENES, FIGHTING AND SHOUTING

IN AN ENGLISH CHURCH.

MOBBING A VICAR.

ECANDALOUS SCENSE, FIGHTING AND SHOUTING
IN AN ENGLISH CHURCH.

A disgraceful cene has been witnessed in England at the Church of Holy Trinity. Sordesley. Some days ago the Bishop of the diocese served Mr. Enraight with a formal inhibition from officiating at Holy Trinity, and the living was offered to and accepted by the Rev. H. Allan Watts, of Sunderland. On Sunday morning the new vicar underwent the introductory process of reading himself in. There was a great crowd in the churchyard, and the adiacent streets were filled with a noisy mob, while the church was crowded. Immediately the vicar made his appearance in the vestry he wasserved with a protest by one of the ritualist church-wardens, objecting to his presence on the ground that he was disposed to degrade the services and upset the regular machinery of the parish. On entering the church he was greeted with a storm of hisses and loud cries of "Traitor"

The members of the old choir took up a position at the end of the church and were loudest in the uprrarious manifestations. When the vicar nacended the pulpit he was pale and agitated, and emid the Babel of sound his voice was scarcely audible. He hegen by saying that he hoped those members of his congregation who had attended the opening service with the object of creating a disturbance would become quiet and pasceable worshippers. Derisiva laughter and unseemly shouts proceeded from various parts of the building, and the supporters of the vicar were so enraged that a collision between the two parties of any his by shouting ont a farming and other concerted interruptione, while some of the most systematic disturbers evoked bursts of aughter by shouting out a familiar piece of "gag" from a local pantomine, while some of the most systematic disturbers evoked bursts of aughter by shouting out a familiar piece of gag." from a local pantomine, while some of the most systematic disturbers evoked bursts of aughter by shouting out a familiar piece of gag." from a local pantomine, while apparent

Recruiting in England has practically ceased, not because recruits are not wanted, but because they will not enlist, though the Judge of the High Court of Justice for On-tario; John Boyd, Judge of the County Court of the County of York, Ont, to be Judge of the Maritime Court of Ontario. The town of Regina is declared the seat of ficiency. The same want of men and impos-

"Thanks for the gill I the lesson deep."
Of mortal life it sweetly teaches,
That we must struggle up the steep
Whose thorny heights to Heaven reaches;
We, too, our Calvary and Oross
Must stern endure 'mid 'passion's scorning,
If glory's light should crown our loss
And we achieve our Easter morning!"

n. II.

"O wondrous life of love Divine!
In lettered light on human pages,
Writ in the soul of Aclam's line,
The heritage of endless ages!
Two thousand years are nearly sped,
And, yet, grey Time, the tale adorning,
Gives to our love the thorn crowned head
Of that first glorious Easter morning!"

III. "The victory of life in death,
Is ours in Him, of passing beauty;—
Be patient 'till the last worn breath
Drops at love's feet the yoke of duty!
So speaks the oracle again
To hearts in mercy's kindest warning,
Bear bravely on thy rugged cross
If thou wouldst have THY Easter morning!"

DREW \$15,000. Ticket No. 8,564 drew the \$15,000 prize in the last monthly drawing of The Louisiana State Lottery, and the Alientown papers say the ticket is held by J. Allen Schaeffer, a bookseller and a well known business man on Seventh street, that city, who invested a cis revenue......\$416,170 78 dollar in the scheme, thinking never to hear 427, 98 from it again. Mr. Schaeffer received his first information through the newspapers, which 83 25 published the numbers winning prizes on Wednesday. .

The Item says: "This is probably the best 1,629 97 investment he ever made. We have heard of 287 00 no one yet who begrudges him the bonanza which he has suddenly acquired, only most people regret that they are not privileged to enjoy a like fortune. Mr. Schaeffer has persevered and struggled in his business, frequently against adverse circumstances, but he kept pushing along and succeeded in building up a prosperous trade, which, with a little more capital, will be placed on a very substantial basis."

it is probable that the good luck of the Allentown man will have the effect of stirring up the interest in The Louisiana State Lottery already felt in this vicinity. We frequently hear of small gains, and these have kept alive the desire on the part of many to invest. Such's prize as that drawn by Mr. Schaeffer will give a new impetus to business. Whatever may be the objectionable principles of a lottery, whatever a man wins on a Louisiana State Lottery ticket he is as sure to get in full as the cash on a good check on a good bank .- Easton (Pa.) Free Press, March 16.

Schaeffer, the book man, who made the big hit in The Louisiana State Lottery the other returns show a collection for the month of March of \$15,231, bein an increase of \$308 press Company. It wasn't much of a press Company. It wasn't much of a package, the amount consisting of three five thousand dollar bills. Mr. Schaeffer will conpurchase another lottery ticket and to put all HALIFAX, April 2.—Becelpts at the Inland
Bevenue office at Halifax during the last ness which, thus far, he has made a great success out of a small beginning through hard work .- Allentown (Pa.) Chronicle and News, March 28.

> PRINCESS LOUISE IRONS THE "OLE MAN'S" SHIRT.

On the day before the reception tendered her at St. George's, Bermuds, the Princess Louise went on a sketching expedition along the shore, all alone, and after a time becoming thirsty, went for a drink to the cottage of a negro fisherman. No one was there but "auntle," and she was busy as could be ironing a shirt for her "ole man" to wear at the reception. The Princess asked for a drink.
"I's no time to bodder geeting water fo' you," to see de Queen's chile to-morrow." "But if you'll get me a drink, I'll iron while you do so," said the thirsty Princess. The offer was accepted, the Princess finished the shirt and got the drink, and then revealed her identity. "Fo' de Lo'd, honey!" exclaimed "auntie, when she recovered from her surprise, "old man no' no one else ever wear dat shirt again,

BRIGHT'S DISEASE, DIAZETES, KID-NEY, LIVER OB URINARY DISEASES.

Have no fear of any of these diseases if you use Hop Bitters, as they will prevent and cure the worst cases, even when you have been made worse by some great puffed up pretended cure.

IMPERIAL POLITICS.

IMPERIAL POLITICS.

London, April 2.—Returns for the financial year ending March show the revenue of Great Britain to have been £59.004.000 and the expenditure £89,086,000. The greater part of the additional funds voted for the war in Egypt are included in the expenditures. The prospects for the coming year appear very satisfactory.

Lord Randolph Churchill publishes a letter making a strong plea in support of Lord Ballsbury's claims to the sole leadership of the Tories. Ageinst him, says Churchill, are directed all the malignant efforts of an envious mediocrity, and he, partly from an exaggerated idea of political loyalty, is in danger of being sacrificed to the internecine jealousises of the most useless of his former colleagues. The present management of neglected chances and has been signalized by cowardice and inopportune combination.

The letter is much commented on in Parliamentary and political circles. Lord Ballisbury has assured Sir Stafford Northoote that he does not eympathize with the sentiments of the letter.

CUSTOMS RECEIPTS.

HAMILTON, Ont., March 31 -The customs duties collected in the quarter ending the 30th of March, 1882, were \$222,579; total collected for quarter ending March the 30th, 1883, \$219,727; decrease, 1883, \$2,851. The inland revenue collected in March, 1882, was \$26,820; in March, 1883, \$22,782; decrease, 1883, \$4,038

TORONTO, March 31 .- The oustoms receipts for this port last month were \$344,744, and for the same month last year \$412,563. Halifax, N. S., March 31 .- The receipts at the Halifax Custom House for the past month

receipts of March, 1882, of \$44,335. THE BILIOUS, dyspeptic or constipated, should address, with two stamps and history of case, for pamphlet, WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION

amounted to \$166,595, an increase over the

Buffalo, N.Y. The President of the Sootmakers' Institute of Vienna has brought to light the fact that the inventor of blacking was one Urban of Budweis. Bohemia Inow associated in the American mind with beer]. He is now to have a monument. Let no inventor despair.

DROVINCE OF QUEBEC

EASTER SOUVENIE. BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

Since Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oll has become celebrated, a number of unprincipled persons have been endeavoring to palm off Electron and Electric Oil for the genuine DR. THOMAS ECLECTRIC 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 Oil is on the front of the wrapper, and the signature of NORTHROP & LYMAN, the proprietors for Canada on the back.

Finance and Commerce.

FINANCIAL.

Tuesday, April 3, 1883.

The money market is without features. Rates for call loads on stocks remain unchanged at 6 to 6; and on commercial paper at 7 to 7;. Sternling exchange was dull and steady at 8; to 8; premium for 60 day bills between banks, 9; premium demand. Drafts on New York are; to f premium.

The stock market to day was stronger. At noon the Board adjourned for the rest of the day, the members having accepted the invitation of Edison, the famous electrician, to see an exhibition of his electric light in the new extension of the Canada Cotton Mills at Cornwall. TRUE WITHESS OFFICE.

wall.
Stock Sales—70 Montreal 2003; 25 Ontario 112;
75 do 1121; 190 Commerce 134; 10 do 134j; 25 do 183j; 50 Toronto 185; 25 Richelieu 71; 60 Loan & Mortgage 104; 75 Passenger 1423; 6 Royal Canadian 56; 100 Gas 170]; 700 do 170]; 500 do 171; 250 do 170]; 225 do 170].

COMMERCIAL.
WEEKLY REVIEW - WHOLESALE MARKETS.

wholesale markets is moderate. Several circumstances tend to make merchants envious and prevent them from wishing to push sales and develop new business for the time being. Stocks in the country are large owing to the bad roads; payments are slow in consequence and many customers have had to ask for reand many customers have and to ask for remembers. The fourth of April is a setlat \$22 to 22.50, and Western at \$21.50 to 22. Lard is quoted at 14c, hams at 14c to forward to with some misglying, and the important failures which is have already occurred and which are likely to occur in the future, all tend to spread the feel
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occur in the future, all tend to spread the feeling of anxiety above Indicate i. Once the farm dairy at 12c; 275 packages butter, 20c month of April is passed the impression is that to 23c. Butter.—Ohoice creameries per the worst will be over. The season is very backward and navigation is not expected to open 200; do fine, 180 to 190; Morrisburg, fine before the end of April. The Allan steamships are under orders not to come up the St. Lawrence before the 12th of May. Many Montreal firms have lost money through the establishment of branch houses in Winnipez, but hope to see their money back, with the rapid development of the Northwest in a few

demand for pig iron for spring delivery. Sales | a moderate trade at within that range. were made by Messrs. Thos, Robertson & Co. of 1,500 tons by early steamers, on private terms. Sales were also made of 700 tons of Siemen's pig at \$24, delivered before May 10th. In bar iron, there were sales of Staffordshire and equal brands at \$2 for round quantities, up to \$2 10 for smaller lots. The sale of 150 tons Siemens bar was reported at \$2 35. Tin plates were quiet and unchanged at \$5 50 for I. C. charcoal and at \$4 50 for coke. In Canada plates a lot of Penn was \$3.55 to 3.65; Untarlo bags (medium), \$2.35 sold yesterday at \$3. Tin remains steady at 24½c, and several lots of copper changed hands at 19½c for Canadian. Cable advices from London quote copper £70 10s for best selected, and tin £97 10s. Spelter here is quoted at 42c, lead at 4c, and antimony at 14c. General hardware is quiet and prices \$1 13 to 1 14; peas, 95c; cats, 40c; barley, are unchanged.

GROCEBIES .- In the grocery market the volume of trade is not large. Granulated sugar is quoted at 9%c to 9%c from refiners, &c more being added for jobbers' prices. Fruit is dull, the only sale we hear of being a lot Valencias at 7½c. Currants are quiet at 60 to 61c. A cable from Greece quotes the current market excited and advancing rapidly, nothing being now obtainable under 19s 6d f.o.b. at Patras. The SS. "Avlona" will sail from Mediterranean ports about the end of the month, and the SS. "Barcelons" about two weeks later, direct for Montreal, with fruit and wines. Tea has been very quiet but coffee is strady and in fair demand, further sales of Jamaica being reported at 81c for common up to 15c for choice. Rio is quoted at 7ke to 9c. Java at 17c to 25c, Mocha at 30c to 33c. Plantation Ceylon scarce at 200 to 23c. Spices are very firm and higher. Black pepper has advanced to 16c, although it cannot be laid down at under 17 de. Cable advices quote an advance of 5c .per lb. in nutmegs. Cass's is scarce at 18c, and Cochin ginger at 15c to 16c. Bice is firm at \$3 30 to 3.50. A big advance has just been reported by cable in rough rice, which will have a stiffen ug effect upon the manufactured article. A fair jobbing business transpires in spirits and wines at former prices Molasses are quiet. For a lot of 650 puncheons Barbadoes 47 to was bid, but 50c was asked. Trinidad has sold at 44c.

Boots and Shors .- The factories are not so busy as they were some weeks ago, still the volume of business is of fair proportions. Some good sized shipments have been going forward to the Northwest and Maritime Provinces, and the volume of business on the whole compares favorably with that of last year at this time. Remittances have been a little elack with some, while others report them good. There is still some uneasiness in the trade con-cerning one or two weak firms. We quote : Men's thick boots, waxed, \$2 25 to \$3.25; do split boots, \$1.50 to \$2.30; do kip hoots, \$2 50 to \$3 25; do calf boots, pegged, \$3.00 to \$4.50; do kip \$2.00; buff and pebbled Balmorals, \$1.75 to \$2.00; do split do \$1 35 to \$1.75; shoe packs, \$1 00 to \$2.00; women's pebbled and buff Balmorals, \$1.00 to \$1.50; do split do, 90c to \$1 00; do prunella do 50c to \$1.50; do inferior do 45c to 50c; do congress do 50c to \$1.25; buckskins, 75c; misses' pebbled and buff Balmorsis, 85c to \$1.20; do split do 75c to 90c; do prunella do 60c to \$1 00; do congress do 60c to 70c; children's peobled and buff Balmorals 60c to 90c; do split do 50c to 60c; do pranella do 50c to 75c; Infants' cacks, per dozen, \$3.75 to \$6.50.

LEATHER -The requirements of buyers are chiefly for sole leathers, which are in good demand at firm prices. The demand for black leather for local requirements is small, and a few lots of waxed upper have changed hands at 33c to 35c for good medium. Buff and pebbled have been enquired for at about DISTRICT OF MONTREAL. Superior court. Dame Elizabeth William Webster, of the City of Montreal, wite of Charles Childs, manufacturer, of the same place, duly author, ized to ester en justice, Plaintiff, and Charles Childs, of the City of Montreal, manufacturer, Defendant. An action en separation de biens, has been instituted in this case on the twenty-seventh day of March, leghteen hundred and eighty-three.

Montreal, 77th March, 1883.

MONTREAL. Superior and pebbled have been enquired for at about former rates. There is still a foreign outlet for the surplus stock of splits which are going forward to England weekly, both from this market and Quebec. Advices from London by last mail quoted the market there steady with moderate transactions. We quote prices here as follows:—Spanish sole, No 1, B A, 250 to 260; do No 2, B A, 230 to 240; China, No 1, WOTHERSPOON LARLEUR & HENEKER 220 to 230; do No 2, 190 to 210; Buffalo, No WOTHERSPOON, LAFLEUR & HENEKER, 220 to 230; do No 2, 190 to 210; Buttalo, No Nos. 204 and 205 West Baltimore Street, 345
Attorneys for Plaintiff. 1, 210 to 220; do No 2, 190 to 200; slaugh. Baltimore. No. 172 Fifth Avenue, N. V.

The state of the s

ter, No 1, 25c to 28c; rough (light), 25c to 26c: harness, 29c to 32c; waxed upper, light, 36c to 38c; do do medium and heavy, 33c to 35c; grained upper, long, 37c to 38c; Scotch grained upper, 38c to 40c; buff, 14c to 16c; pebbled cow, 1210 to 150; splits, medium 26c to 27c; do, juniors, 19c to 22c; calfakin, light, 60c to .75c; do, heavy, 75c to 85c; French calfakin, \$105 to 135; English kid, 60c, to 70c; patent cow, 15c to 16c.

Hides,-Business both in domestic and Western hides has been dull. Calfskins have been brought in more freely, and have sold at 12c per lb. Sheepskins range from \$1 00 to 110, some extra large bringing higher figures. We quote:—Green butchers' at 7c, 6c and 5c per lb., for Nos. 1, 2 and 3 respectively, tanners paying to to to more for inspected. Western hides, No. 1 buff at 9to per pound, and No. 2 at 80 to 810; second steers at 100 to 101c, and bulls at 8c to 81c. Dry salted Western, 17c for No. 1. Sheepskins \$11to 1.10 each and calfskins 12c per lb.

Wool.—A few lots of foreign wool have

been taken by manufacturers during the week at within range of quotations. There is not much doing in Australian, as the finer qualities are said to be too high for this market. Sales of about 85,000 lbs. Cape at 1810. In Canada pulled, a fair business transpires in supers at about former rates. We quote: Gressy Cape, 18½0 to 200; Australian, 200 to 310, as to quality; Canadian pulled, supers, 30c to 34c.

Ons.—Demand light. Refined petroleum remains very quiet, and prices are easy at 160 to 161c for car lots. We quote: Spirits turpentine, 85c; Linseed, boiled, per imperial gallon, 68c, and raw 64c; olive, \$1 05 to 1 10; cod, 64c to 67c; seal, pale, 80c to 85c; do, refined, 90c to 95c; do, straw, 65c to 67½c; brown, 60c; lard, extra, 95c to \$1; do No. 1, 85c to 95c; palm, per 1b, 9c to 91c; cod liver, \$1 70 to 175; petroleum, refined, 16c to 1610; do do in broken lots, 17c to 1740; do do in

single barrels, 18c to 19c.

Salt—Trade continues of the same quiet The amount of business being done in the nature as reported for some weeks past, coarse salt selling in small lots at 70c to 75c for elevens. Factory filled is quiet and unchanged at \$1 40 to 1 45 and Eureka \$2 40, \$1 20 and 60c.

Canada short cut mess pork continues to lb, 21c to 22; Eastern Townships, finest, to finest, 17c to 20c; Brockville, 17c to 19c; Western, 15c to 16c. Cheese—The market rules quiet and steady, as before quoted. We quote fine to finest fall made 13½c to 14c, and summer goods 8c to 11c. The public cable is steady at 70s Eggs—The market is quiet at 22c to 23c for fresh, and 17c for limed per dozen. Ashes— IBON AND HARDWARE.—There is a better Pots range from \$4 85 to \$5, as to tares, with Flour-Sales of 125 bbls Spring extra at \$480; 125 bbls medium bakers' at \$5, and 250 Ontario bags at \$2.40, with bags. quotations are nominally repeated as follows Superior Extra, per brl, 5.00 to \$0.00; Extra Superfine, \$4.80 to 4 90; Spring Extra, \$4 75 to 4.85 ; Superfine, \$4.55 to 4.60 ; Strong Bakers (Canadian) \$5.15 to 5.25; Strong Bakers'
(American) \$6.25 to 6.75; Fine, \$4.10 to 4.20; Middlings, \$390 to 400; Pollerds, to 2.40; do. (spring extra), \$2.25 to 2.30; do. (superfine), \$2.15 to 2.20; City bags (delivered) \$3.10 to 3.15. Grain-We quote nominally as follows:-Canada red winter wheat, \$1 16 to 1 17 Canada white, \$1 12 to 1 14; Canada spring, 50c to 60c; rye, 70c, and corn 70c to 721c in bond.

MONTREAL HORSE MARKET.

A brisk demand still prevails for most descriptions of horses, which, however, is more than counteracted by largely increased offerings. The supply being so liberal has compelled sellers to accept lower prices than those which formerly were obtained for the same quality. It is estimated thatfully 600 horses are for sale to-day. Mr. James Magnire, of College street market, reports the following sales since Friday:—Two brown mares, 6 and 7 years old, weighing 2.200 lbs, at \$\$25: two grey korses, 5 and 6 years old, weighing 1.200 lbs, at \$\$150; one bay horse, 6 years old, weighing 1.00 lbs, at \$\$150; one bay horse, 6 years old, weighing 1.00 lbs, at \$\$150; one bay horse, 6 years old, weighing 1.00 lbs, at \$\$150; one brown house at \$\$135. Besides the foregoing the City Passenger Railway Co., were the jurchasers of eleven fairly good horses at an average price of \$130 per head. MONTREAL HORSE MARKET.

THE SEAL FISHERIES

Further advices have just been received from St. Jonn's. Newtoundland, stating that the steamers "Proteus" and "Ranger" were reported full, the capacity of the former vessel being 40,000 to 45,000 seels, and the latter 25,000 to 30,000, both belonging to Messrs J. & W. Stewart. hey also bring very favorable reports of other portions of the realing fitet. The steamers "Nimrod" and "Kite" reported clean at Channell, having gone west of the island, and too far south. The "Proteus" sailed from St. John's and the Ranger from a northern port. The complete sealing fleet, we believe, comprises twenty-five steamers and about twelve sailing vessels. An average season's catch of seals is between 450,000 and 503,000.

MONTREAL CATTLE MARKET.

MONTREAL CATTLE MARKET.

The market continues in a weak condition even for choice, a few head of which sold at 5½c per 1b. live weight. Out of the 280 head on the market the best were picked at the above figure. Fair to good cattle realized 4½c @ 5c under a fairly active demand. Commoner grades sold at 8c @ 4c as to quality. Sheep and lambs were in better supply at steady rates. Lambs sold at \$3 @ \$5 each and sheep at \$4 @ \$9 ench. Live hogs are quoted at 7c @ 7½c. There have been some large transactions in 'anadian cattle for future delivery, to which reference has already been made by us, and we understand that most of the distillery cattle have been contract d by shippers for export during the coming season. Messrs. Acer & Kennedy have engaged considerable space on steamers to lenve this port during the coming season. Shipping cattle are quoted at 5½c to 6c per 1b, live weight, as to quality.

DIED.

O'MAHONEY-On Sunday morning, 18th March, at Hawkesbury Mills, Ont., John O'Mahoney, gardener, aged 84 years. Requiescat

MCFARLAND—At St. Chrysostome, P. Q., on Friday, the 16th inst., after a long illness borne with Christian and heroic fortitude, Mrs. M., relict of the late Patrick Murphy McFarland, formerly of Malone, N.Y., aged 83 years.

Boston and Malone papers please copy. 76 1



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For Girls or Boys, (Diessed) at 90c per dozen. For Girls or Boys, (Piain) at 25c, 80c, and 60c.

FIRST COMMUNION MEDALS. In Solid Silver......Per dozen, \$6,00

FIRST COMMUNION ROSARIES In Pearl, White Bone, Red Bone, Cocoa, Plain and Carved, Wood, assorted Colors, at from the

dozen upwards.

THE MONTH OF MARY IN RELIGIOUS COMMUNITIES. After the French of the Abbe L. S. S. Cloth, plain, 50c.

A FLOWER FOR EACH DAY OF THE MONTH OF MAY. The most popular book yet published, containing 36 pages, printed on fine paper, blue border; per 100 copies, \$5.00. THE YOUNG GIRLS MONTH OF MAY, 100

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description, Sacred Vases, Altar Wines, and Cassocks made to order. Be careful in addressing your letter. 22 eow

H. P. K. PECK, 853 B'way, N.Y, sends Treatise and iestimonials free. Best and cheapest restorer for the

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

S. Carsley will show this and following days the remainder of his Ladles' and Children's Colored Ribbed Merino Silk Clocked Stockings, usually sold at from 252 to 40c, at the following prices.

CHILDREN'S STOCKINGS. Brown with Colored Silk Clocks, 19c.

B. CARSLEY.

CHILDREN'S STOCKINGS. Olive Green with Colored Silk Clocks, 19c. S. CARSLEY.

CHILDREN'S STOCKINGS. Navy Blue with Colored Silk Clocks, 19c. S. CARSLEY.

CHILDREN'S STOCKINGS. Black with Colored Silk Clocks, 10c. S. CARSLEY.

CHILDREN'S STOCKINGS. Black with Plain Silk Clocks, 19c. B. CARSLEY.

CHILDREN'S STOCKINGS. Grenat with Colored Silk Clocks, 19c. S. CARSLEY.

CHILDREN'S STOCKINGS. Oxiord Grey with Colored Silk Clocks, 19c. S. CARSLEY.

CHILDREN'S STOCKINGS. Cardinal with Colored Silk Clocks, 19c.

S. CARSLEY. LADIES' STOCKINGS.

Brown, Olive, Navy Blue and Black, with Colored Bilk Clocks, 19c. S. CARSLEY. LADIES' STOCKINGS.

Grenat, Oxford Grey and Cardinal, with Colored Silk Clocks, 18c.

S. CARSLEY.

SPECIAL.

As this lot are marked at an unusually low price, we expect to have a great demand for them and a quick sale, therefore to secure these bargains come early.

S. CARSLEY,

MONTREAL. र इ.स. १ का क्षेत्रक होती है। एक्टर कार्य कर है। स्टब्स्ट्रिया में सिक्क्ष्याच्या स्टब्स्ट्रिया है। इ.स. १९८१ The second state of the second second