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TESTIS IN CÆLO FIDELIS

The Crime and Witness

CATHOLIC CHRONICLE

VOL. XXXIII.—NO. 34.

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 4, 1883.

PRICE FIVE CENTS

IRISH AFFAIRS

CHEMICALS AND EXPLOSIVES.

EVICCTIONS!

EMIGRATION!

LONDON, March 27.—Thomas Power O'Connor, M. P., delivered an address at Leeds last night. He had been challenged by a newspaper to say whether he received any funds of the Land League, and whether he was willing to have the League accounts audited. 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 Society. Counsel for the defence mainly tried to impeach the evidence of the informer Duffy. He argued that the Crown doubted its own case, because it failed to secure the indictment of the men who, according to the evidence offered by the Crown, were strongly implicated in the crimes charged against the prisoners. The Crown counsel strongly asserted the complicity of the League in the projected murder of the landlord Brooke, through Boyle, then treasurer of the local League.

The Official Gazette contains orders for the seizure 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 Armagh Assassination Society, convicted of conspiracy to murder, to terms of penal servitude varying from 5 to 10 years.

Police are searching the papers of Michael Boyton, arrested in Kildare yesterday. It is believed the arrest is connected with the murder conspiracy.

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

LIVERPOOL, March 29.—A man who carried a box containing explosives and internal machines has been arrested here. He had just arrived from Cork. An Irish railway porter, supposed to be an accomplice, has also been arrested. The explosive in the box carried by the man arrested here was nitro-glycerine. The internal machines were most cunningly devised. The police are certain the prisoners are confederates, although the porter was arrested at St. Helen's. Passengers by Cork boats have been carefully scrutinized for some days.

LONDON, March 29.—In the House of Commons to-day Sir Vernon Harcourt said the inquiry of the police into the alleged attack upon Lady Dixie has been futile. A gentleman from Eton, of high position has deposed that he saw Lady Florence Dixie the whole time she was standing on the spot where the alleged outrage was committed and saw her walk away without anybody accompanying her.

The News says Parnell has arranged to go to America in the second week of April, but has not yet decided to accept the invitation to the Philadelphia convention.

LIVERPOOL, March 29.—Even persons have been arrested at Oostieconnell charged with intimidation.

New York, March 29.—Washington special says 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 that, in the existing situation of affairs, this Government would not be justified in interfering with the Irish sympathizers now in this country. It is stated that one of the papers submitted by a member of the Cabinet reviews the policy of the British Government in reference to political refugees from other countries, and cites the invariable refusal of Great Britain to surrender or interfere with them in any way in the absence of the commission of any overt acts. It is said the British Minister has been assured that our Government will use the utmost endeavors to observe all national and international obligations.

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

LIVERPOOL, March 30.—An analysis of the chemicals and explosives seized here yesterday develops that they are composed of nitro-glycerine mixed with sawdust, chlorate potash and mixed. It is almost a miracle that the composition did not explode during the transmission through the streets.

CORK, March 30.—Featherstone, O'Herlihy and Carmody were arraigned this morning on a charge of being members of a secret society having its headquarters at Cork. The authorities claim that the object of the society was to commit murders whenever 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. There is evidence that Featherstone has been living in Cork since last June without apparent business or visible means of support. Three hundred and fifty emigrants left

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

LONDON, March 31.—Mr. Parnell, 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 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 detention. Rather than enter them people prefer to die, and they do die.

DUBLIN, March 31.—Dwyer, one of the "Invincibles," was discharged to-night from Kilmalham jail, it is believed because of ill-health. Eight of the prisoners will be obliged with complicity in the Phoenix Park murders.

LIVERPOOL, March 31.—At the examination it was shown that a letter was found upon Dessy commending him to the other conspirator, Flanagan, as a person to be entrusted to any post of duty. As Flanagan's lodging, besides a revolver, a false beard and other equipments. Experts testified that the explosive material was lignite 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 railways 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 unlawful and disloyal designs.

New York, March 31.—The differences between the Ancient Order of Hibernians and the other Irish societies have been amicably adjusted, and all will unite in the reception to Parnell. The Academy of Music has been engaged for the occasion.

HAVRE, April 1.—Welsh, recently arrested at the request of the British Government on suspicion of being concerned in the Phoenix Park murders, but afterwards released, has sailed for New York.

CORK, April 1.—The police believe that an infernal machine factory has been established in this locality.

LONDON, March 31.—It is announced that Mr. Parnell will visit Dublin before going to the United States and Canada. He wishes to confer with the organizers of the Irish National League regarding the interests of the organization and respecting his movements in America.

DUBLIN, March 31.—150 persons have left the Island of Achill, on the west coast of Ireland, for America. They are driven from their homes by famine.

LONDON, April 2.—In the House of Commons this afternoon, Mr. Parnell stated that the interview with O'Kelly and himself printed in the French papers recently, was substantially accurate. The interview quotes the gentleman as saying that the British Government took the initiative in regard to that they first made overtures to Parnell while he was in jail. They are also reported as saying that the statement of Lord Carlingford that Parnell made the first overtures is untrue. Mr. Gladstone rose and endorsed Carlingford's statement, and reiterated his refusal to appoint a committee to investigate the matter.

BALLA, Ireland, April 2.—Three constables have gone to America in quest of Hydes and Vahey, suspected of murdering Feroch 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 murder.

CORK, April 2.—Morgan, a laborer, was arrested here to-day on a charge of conspiracy. An important document and a quantity of compound used in making dynamite were found on him. He is an employee of a steamship company and is accused of using his position to facilitate the carrying of arms and explosives between England and Cork. He is also caretaker of the temperance club of which O'Herlihy was president.

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

The steamer "Indiana" 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 Conamara, Ireland.

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

LONDON, April 2.—On account of the steady stream of letters containing threats of death and destruction of buildings received by prominent persons and the Government functionaries, additional precautions are being devised against the execution of the threats, particularly in London. The gas works are carefully guarded against surprises, and only known and trusted hands are allowed on the premises.

LONDON, April 2.—Mr. Parnell has received a letter from William Redmond, who went to Australia to organize land leagues, that Mr. Redmond reports he has been successful beyond all expectation, and the prospects are brighter for Ireland on account of his visit.

The War Office, among other measures taken for the purpose of thwarting the dynamite workers, has ordered experiments with the view of preparing an analysis of all substances capable of being employed as explo-

sives. The result of their work will be given to the police.

During yesterday's debate in the House of Commons Mr. Parnell urged further executions 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 yesterday.

"THEY DIE LIKE DOGS."

A DESCRIPTION OF HORRIBLE CRIME AND LIFE IN ENGLAND BY THE NUN OF KENMARE.

Sister Mary Frances Clarke has addressed a letter, on the present state of Ireland, to the Right Rev. Casper H. Burgess, 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 counties. I have seen the English poor die. For the most part they die like dogs—at best they die like what they are, unchristianized heathens. I have seen men die cursing God and man, because 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 crime and English social life, in the poorer as well as in the higher grades of society; and I declare to-day 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 hour."

TROUBLES IN THE TRANSVAAL.

DURBAN, March 30.—Affairs in the Transvaal are in a deplorable condition. At present the natives are not united among themselves. In Zoutpanburg, Matlitz and Motlala 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 Secocoeni 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 Wales to use his influence with the Russian Government, in view of securing favorable action upon the grievances of the Danes living in Schleswig, and the Prince answered that he preferred not to interfere.

THE DIAMOND MINE DISASTER.

BRADFORD, 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 engine. The excitement on top was intense. Wives and relatives of the men in the mine were wild with grief over the prospective death of their friends. A party was at once sent in search for them and discovered that a large pile of 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 say they will not go down again. It is thought no further search will be made, as no man can be found willing to go down. The bodies were taken out at 4 o'clock and identified by their clothing.

CLAIMING TO BE GRANDDAUGHTER OF THE QUEEN OF GUINEA.

CAMBER, N. J., March 30.—Mrs. Rebecca Banna, colored, claims to be granddaughter of the Queen of Guinea, stolen by slave traders 80 years ago, and heiress to the title. The Queen's descendants are entitled to a large amount of valuable land with a firm of constant traders in Africa. The State Department has been consulted in the matter.

THE U. S. SHIP "ASHUELOT."

WASHINGTON, April 2.—Admiral Olitz reports from Hong Kong that the lost U. S. ship "Ashuelot" left Amoy on the 17th of February. The weather became foggy, and the engines were blown. At four o'clock next morning the navigating officer came on 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 starboard bow, and the helm was put hard a starboard and the engines stopped, but too late to clear an outlying rock. The ship struck abreast of the foremast under the water. Soundings showed 17 fathoms. The ship struck off East Lamooks. 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 the bilge pump was no use. She sunk twelve 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 unimportant articles, the officers and men lost all their effects. A court of enquiry was in session when the admiral wrote. The wreck lies with nothing showing but the topmast. The work cannot well be commenced on or before April or May. Men have been detailed to protect the wreck from pillage.

MANDEMENT OF HIS LORDSHIP THE BISHOP OF MONTREAL.

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

EDOUARD CHARLES FABRE, by the Grace of God and the Holy See, Bishop of Montreal, etc.

To the Secular and Regular Clergy: to the Communities, and all the faithful of our Dioceses, Greeting and Benediction:

Dear Beloved Brethren:—We come to-day to accomplish a duty of the highest importance, and we could not exhort you too earnestly to give your attention to what we are about to communicate to you. In virtue 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 See on a vital question which has agitated for a length of time, and which still preoccupies the minds to the highest degree, we mean the question of the establishment of the *Succursale* Laval at Montreal. Since the year 1877 especially all our efforts have tended to this end. Strongly the support of the Apostolic See and of the approbation 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 set on solid basis this institution which the Holy See imposed on us as mission the planting of it in Montreal.

Unfortunately difficulties of all kinds have been fomented in the different classes of society against our endeavor, which were, moreover, in conformity to the wishes of the Apostolic See. The newspapers have but related a part of those beloved brethren, how 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 Propaganda, organ of our Holy Father the Pope, has transmitted to us on this question. The 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 remembrance of the contentions of the past, have not submitted and have not made act of adhesion to the wishes of the Holy See. To-day, dear beloved brethren, the circumstances are more solemn than ever, and Catholic obligations find themselves in presence of an obligation before which they cannot 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 future, by themselves or by others, by acts or in writings, especially if they are made public, set on foot, whatever it may be, against the said university (Laval) and its succursale, or attack it in a manner whatsoever.

It is not all; our Holy Father the Pope wishes more 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 order of the Holy See for settling the above question.

We have, therefore, two duties to accomplish; to cease contending against this institution, and to lend it help and protection. It is not alliance 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 all 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, dear beloved brethren, and on your profound attachment to the Vicar of Jesus Christ, and that he comes to set a weight on you above your strength? No, dear beloved brethren; your religious spirit is great enough to accept the sacrifices which some will have to impose on themselves, perhaps, to submit themselves entirely, 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 witness with us, out of doubt which comes to us from Rome; it is the witness of our society, because it is the guarantee of a solid and Christian education, and we all know education is the base of society.

To convince ourselves we have but to throw our eyes on other countries where they read the youth outside of God and the Church, and our sight will be terrified at the spectacle which they present. With the Pope, with the Church, under the direction of the Pope and the Church, we need not fear that a similar state of things happen to us. Happiness, peace and concord in all classes of our so-

ciety will come to us with submission to our common Father.

It is with the firm hope that you will contribute 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 churches and others where services are 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 seal, 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 three.

EDOUARD CHARLES FABRE,
Bishop of Montreal.
By order of His Lordship
T. HARREL, Priest,
Chancellor.

DECREES.

As, for a long period, the Laval University and the Branch thereof, established in Montreal, by apostolic authority, has been harassed by very great difficulties, because of the discussions which have arisen and the entanglements which have 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 affair, 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 scrupulously observe the ordinances contained as well in the resolution or decree of the S. O. 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 ordered, by virtue of his holy obedience, to all the faithful 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 decrees 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 respective dioceses, as an absolute command of the Holy See, definitively to settle the aforesaid questions.

Given at Rome, from the S. O. of the Propaganda, the 27th February, 1883.

L. S.
(Signed), JOHN GARD, SIMON, Prefect.
(Signed), J. D. ARCH, O. P. S., Secretary.

QUEBEC 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 Ottawa House on the proposed board of railway 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 Montreal, to have the Dominion canal 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 regulations are suggested to prevent the recurrence of last year's experience of a large number of fever patients being landed in our midst from Halifax. The harbor by laws on the question of ballast 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 supervision of a gentleman thoroughly qualified for the position. Several 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. Langway, seconded by R. Brodie, that the Council be requested to again address the Dominion Government, regarding their prayer that the inspection of Newfoundland fish arriving in Canada be compulsory.—Carried.

The following gentlemen were elected to offices for the ensuing twelve months:—Jos. Vichay, M. P. E., president; Thos. Beckwith, vice-president; Peter McNaughton, treasurer.

OBITUARY.

The Archbishop of Turin is dead.

Rev. Derwent Coleridge, son of the poet, is dead.

Cardinal Pier Francesco Megia is dead, in Rome.

Daniel Lanigan, an old resident of Ottawa, died on March 27th.

Alfred Olitz, the celebrated landscape and marine painter, is dead.

Mr. B. Basine, of Levis, died suddenly of Levis disease of the heart.

Jerome Ireland, the well known hotel proprietor of Newbury, 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.

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

Frank Miller, shoe blacking inventor, died at Ararat, N.Y., March 28th, aged 79.

Mr. Galt, a son of Mr. Justice Galt, of Toronto, died at Kingston on March 27th.

Edouard Martel, aged over 101 years, died at St. Croix, County of Lotbiniere, on Monday, March 28th.

Lewis L. DeLafield, one of the most prominent members of the bar in New York died March 28th, aged 48.

Rabbi Schreiber, a member of the Reichsrath and an Orthodox Jew, who published a manifesto against the reform of the Jews, is dead.

Mrs. Mackay, wife of T. T. Mackay, Secretary to Sir Hector Langevin, died suddenly on Saturday, March 31st, in the Russell House, Ottawa.

Mr. Denis Hurley, one of the pioneer settlers and Father of Mr. Jeremiah Hurley, Deputy Reeve of Thurlow, Ont., is dead, aged 89.

Paul Picard, better known as Paul Sabournoche, chief of the Huron Indians of June Lorette, died on April 1st at Lorette, aged about 76.

Charles Fowle, a well known patron of baseball, who with Wm. Hurlbut 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, died 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 Saturday, March 31st. He was born in Brockville, in 1811. He was an Inland Revenue officer.

Rev. Edwin T. Green, pastor of the North Street M. E. Church, Rochester, 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 Bishop's Palace, April 2nd, 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 laudanum taken to relieve pain. The General suffered from the effects of wounds received in the rebellion at Cedar Creek, 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 St. 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. Catharines 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 Rev. Father Augustus Regnier, S. J., the first Canadian Jesuit. He was born on the 22nd September, 1820, and after a course of studies at St. Hyacinthe, entered the Order in 1842. He was employed for over twenty years in missions and works of charity. The Rev. Father encountered under his arduous task at the age of sixty-three.

The rumor that the death of John Brown, the personal attendant of Queen Victoria was caused by Fenian poison 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 in years, extremely trifling. 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 M'GEE MURDER.

OTTAWA, April 2.—It is stated that some time ago 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 McGee 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 clergymen of the Roman Catholic and Established Churches, at present debarred, to hold seats in the English House of Commons. There are at present two members to whose names Rev. is prefixed, the Rev. Isaac Nelson, M. P., for Mayo, and the Rev. Dr. Kinneir, M. P., for Donegal, but they are not considered in notice orders in a strict ecclesiastical sense.

EDITH YORKE.

CHAPTER I.—Continued.

He leaned back against the house, with his hands in his pockets, and stared at the sky...

"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. Rowan had stopped, gasping for breath, and with this patched sleeve, wiped off the perspiration that was streaming down his face.

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

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 supper.

Their meals had always been comfortable and silent; but now Edith tried to talk, at first with Mrs. Rowan; but when she saw that the woman's tremulous replies, as if she did not dare to speak in her husband's presence, were bringing an uglier frown to his face, and that he was changing from sullen to savage, she addressed her remarks and questions to him.

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.

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.

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.

The lamp was lighted, the checker-board placed on the table beside it, and the two were talking over the slackening game.

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 pitch 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 wide open, and looked straight into the dark."

"The day was faintly 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 opium," he muttered, and pulled his hat on as he went out the door.

"I should guess it might be this," he said. "Though the place appears at first to be dark, there are really some particles of light there. And since there are too few of them to keep up a connection in their perfect state, they divide into their colors, and make the clouds 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 with. Alas, alas!"

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

Mr. Rowan gave a short, silent laugh. He knew that the child was only questioning in order to keep him "So reason why not?" he said.

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.

"Don't you want to play solitaire?" Edith struck in desperately.

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.

"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 over."

Edith started back, and, without another word, climbed the narrow stair to her attic.

By closing the trapdoor, she looked down once, and saw Mr. Rowan leaning and twisting his body as he had been playing with the dice. He played the whole night, fighting desperately with such weapons as he had—a will broken at the hills, and the memory of his wife and the thought of his own life.

"I'll ask for nothing but coffee or opium," he protested to himself, as he shut the door softly after him.

Alas! alas!

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.

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CHAPTER II.

WIPING OUT AND BEGINNING A NEW.

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(To be continued.)

"GOLDEN MEDICAL DISCOVERY." for all scrofulous and virulent blood-poisons, is specific.

FRANK BYRNE, THE EXILE.

Remarkable story of the man who was arrested by the police...

New York, March 30.—Irish revolutionary circles were agitated last evening over the sudden and totally unexpected arrival in this city of Frank Byrne...

What has been the progress of Irish Constitutional agitation in Great Britain? Very good, considering all the difficulties in the way...

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...

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 belligerent rights at the Philadelphia Convention? I am not very well prepared to speak on that. It would be a very fine idea if there were sufficient force to back it up...

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...

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...

Mr. Byrne, speaking of his troubles, brought about by O'Casey, the informer, told the reporter that he was arrested in Paris at the instigation of the British Government...

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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 Hayes. Mr. Byrne is a fine-looking man of 5 feet 10 inches in height, well and proportionately built, with fair hair, mustache and thin 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 ease, attitude and self-possession of the cultured Englishman. He is well versed in English politics, upon which he talks fluently and dispassionately, presenting the case in a vivid light from the Irish point of view, but without any acerbity of tone or apparent bitterness of feeling. Mrs. Byrne is an intellectual brunette, a few years younger than her husband, and is, thorough and intelligent sympathy with him on the political questions of the day. Mrs. Byrne proposes to remain in this country for some time.

A FAMILY FRIEND.—No family should be without Perry Davis' Pain-Killer. It can be given to the infant for the Colic, and to the adult for Rheumatism. There is scarcely a disease to which it may not be beneficially applied. It contains no deleterious drug, but may be used for the various ailments of mankind. 17ms

THE NEW ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY.—CAMBRIDGE, March 29.—The enthronement of Benson, Archbishop of Canterbury, took place to-day with appropriate ceremonies.

The man who heads not the warning of pain or suffering, which always precedes maladies, often becomes, through indolence, the victim of incurable disease. Lumbago, Weariness, Sadness, Aching of the Limb indicate nervous disarrangement, the forerunner of many organic and functional diseases. The early employment of Follows' Hypophosphites will effectually ward off such maladies. 74 ws

KIDNEY-WORT HAS BEEN PROVED THE SUREST CURE FOR KIDNEY DISEASES. Ladies. If you are suffering from kidney troubles, this is the best remedy...

A well-known clergyman, Rev. N. Cook, of Templeton, 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 LIVER. It has specific action on this most important organ, enabling it to throw off torpidity and infection...

KIDNEY-WORT FOR THE PERMANENT CURE OF GRAVEL AND CONSTIPATION. No other disease is so common in this country as Gravel, and its remedy is equally well known. Kidney-Wort is a sure cure...

KIDNEY-WORT FOR RHEUMATISM. As it is for the principal disease of the KIDNEYS, LIVER AND BOWELS. It cleanses the system of the acid poison that causes the dreadful suffering which only the virtuous action of this medicine can relieve...

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ARNICA & OIL LINIMENT. The Best External Remedy for Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Cramps, Sprains, Flesh Wounds, Burns and Scalds, Frosted Feet and Ears, and all other Pains and Aches. As a Liniment for Horses it has no equal. One trial will prove its merits. Its effects are in most cases instantaneous. Every bottle warranted to give satisfaction. Price 25 cts. & 50 cts. per Bottle. SOLD EVERYWHERE.

THE TARIFF.

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

Agates—Add rubies, pearls, sapphires, emeralds, garnets, opals, not polished, &c. Antifine dyes—Add in bulk or packages of five pounds or over. Celluloid—In sheets—Add lumps or blocks. Colors—Dry metallic oxides, cobalt—nick and tin. Diamond drills for prospecting for minerals. Dye—Jet black. Hatters' plush of silk or cotton. Kaitite, or German potash. Salts for fertilizers. Lumber or timber—Add greenwood and sawdust, and hickory sawn to shape for spokes and wheels, not further manufactured. Mineral water, natural. Settlers' effects—Add musical instruments, sewing machines, live stock, carts and other vehicles one year in use. Add asphaltum. Books bound, printed over seven years, or printed by any government or scientific association not for trade; manuscript. Chronometers and compasses for ships. Copper in sheets, iron and steel, old and scrap iron. Beams, sheets or plates and knees for iron or composite ships. Iodine, crude. Marble in blocks, 15 cubic feet and over. Otto of roses. Platinum wire. Seeds—Anise, coriander, fennel and fennugreek. Spurs and stilt 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 gauge and smaller. Steel railway bars or rails, fish-plates and tin sheets for manufacture of screws.

On the following articles the duty has been decreased, and the rate is as follows:— Buckram, 10 per cent. Hatton 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 cubic 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 opals, polished, 10 per cent. Spices (except nutmeg and mace) and nutmeg, 10 per cent. Tobacco and snuff, a specific duty of 20c per lb. 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 woolen, made uniform, 30 per cent. Ether, sulphuric and nitric, 30 per cent. India rubber clothing, made waterproof, 35 per cent. Jellies and jams, 6 cents per pound specific. Magic lanterns and optical instruments of all kinds, 25 per cent. Nickel spoons, 10 per cent. Pocket books and purses added to trunks, valises, etc. Vaseline and similar preparations of petroleum, in bulk, 5 cents; in bottle, 6 cents per pound. Woolen 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.

On the following articles the duty has been increased: Acids, acetic, 15 cents per gallon; other acids, 25 per cent. Antifine, \$2 per gallon. Antifine, in less than 5-pound packages, 10 per cent. Agricultural implements and machines to pay a specific and ad valorem duty equal to 35 per cent. Portable machines, spades, axes, forks, &c., the same. Bed-comforters and quilts, 27 1/2 per cent. Boot and shoe laces, 30 per cent. Braces and suspenders, 30 per cent. Cards, playing, 6 cents per pack. Carriages to pay specific and ad valorem duty equal to 35 per cent. Carriages, children's, same as above. Cordage of all kinds, 20 per cent. Cotton, printed or dyed, 27 1/2 per cent, on 1st January 1884. Cases—Jewel, watch and similar cases, 30 per cent. Cases or rattan, split, 25 per cent. Drain and sewer pipes, galvanized, 25 per cent. Fruit in air-tight cans, 3 cents per 1-pound can and less, and so in proportion for larger cans. 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. Hats crepeing, mattress or mats, 25 per cent ad valorem. Lamp wicks, 30 per cent. Music, printed, 10 cents per pound. Paper—Walls and fancy papers, 30 per cent. Pumps 50 cents each specific to be added to present 25 per cent ad valorem. Steel in ingots, bare sheets and coils to pay \$5 per ton on and after the 1st of July next. Tiles—Specific, under 9 inches in length, 5c; 9 inches and over, 3 cents per pound. Tin—Crystal, 20 per cent. Vinegar—15 cents imperial gallon. Vegetables—Tomatoes and others, including corn, in cans, 2 cents per can of one pound or less, and so in proportion for larger cans. Prohibition 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.

THE CHURCH—THE MOTHER OF SCIENCE.

Lecture by Bishop O'Farrell. (From the Catholic Union.) The following is a synopsis of the very able lecture delivered by the Bishop of Toronto, N. B., Rev. M. J. O'Farrell, Bishop of Toronto, N. B., I have come, said the Rev. Father, to the kind invitation of your good Bishop, to address you on a subject that may seem a strange one. The Mother of Science, the Church, to the direction of so many, that there is little to be learned from you. But to speak of the Church as the Mother of Science, is to speak of the Church as the Mother of the sciences, and to involve a paradox. History has been strangely written in English, at least, that it has passed almost into an axiom that the Church is the Mother of Science. The Catholic Bishop, he was prepared to say that knowledge had never flourished better than in the Church. The Church, he said, was the Mother of Science, because of the authority of the Church, and which he would refute by the facts of history. He considered the first part of his subject the more important, and would therefore dwell upon it at greater length.

There was reason to be proud of the grand old Church of Christ, that was the mother of all the modern sciences of the world. The subject was so vast that it was difficult to give a synopsis of a lecture to give even an adequate sketch of what had been done for humanity in this world of ours. The Church, he said, was the Mother of Science, because of the authority of the Church, and which he would refute by the facts of history. He considered the first part of his subject the more important, and would therefore dwell upon it at greater length.

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master, Fabricius an Italian Catholic physician. Catholics made the greatest discoveries in astronomy. A Catholic priest, Copernicus, established the system of the world, and that the sun is the centre of the universe, the earth, and the other planets moving around it. The system of modern time-keeping and notation was made by one of the popes himself, Gregory XII, who in 1582 laid down the law which governs the world to-day in its reckoning. Copernicus' system was not only inconvenient, but it was a system laid down by the Pope, but finally, in the eighteenth century, adopted by an act of Parliament the Gregorian calendar. Russia is now the only nation that reckons according to the Old Style, and she is thirteen days out of right reckoning. The principles of casual and locks we owe to that Italian, Leonardo da Vinci.

After these and other citations, the Bishop asked if he had not shown that the Church had encouraged human knowledge in all branches. She had never told her children to abstain from knowledge, but had only told them not to cry out against the God who is the author of all knowledge. If she protected against some pretended scientist it was because they sought to drive out God. The Church had no reason to fear human knowledge, and it is clear that she made it the highest qualification among her saints when scholarship could be added to sanctity.

NOTES FROM FRAMPTON. CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE IRISH RELIEF FUND.—COLLEBRATION OF THE NATIONAL FESTIVAL.—PREFERRATION OF AN ADDRESS TO REV. FATHER MAGUIRE.

The Irish inhabitants of St. Edward, Frampton, Que., most of whom are the sons and daughters of the gallant Wexford men of '98, send the enclosed \$33.38 (thirty-three dollars and thirty-eight cents) to help to increase the Irish Charitable Fund, to which every Christian and patriotic Irish Canadian should subscribe.

Since the first Irish settlers came to Frampton about half a century ago, St. Patrick's Day has always been honored here as well as circumstances would permit, and this last St. Patrick's Day was celebrated with due religious observance, coupled with patriotic demonstration.

A procession composed of National Land Leaguers and members of St. Patrick's Society, accompanied by their respective Presidents, Messrs. Martin Miller, Patrick Donohoe, and James Fitzgerald, Vice-President, marched to the residence of the parish priest, Rev. John Maguire, and the subject address was presented to him by Mr. John Duff.

In the evening the Public Hall was thronged and a few very pleasant hours were spent in listening to fine old Irish songs and a very able discourse delivered by our highly esteemed friend, Mr. Thomas Fitzgerald.

So terminated with us St. Patrick's Day of 1883. ADDRESS TO THE FAITHFUL FATHER.—Once more we, your Irish parishioners, have the pleasure of meeting you upon this our National festival to offer you our best wishes and prayers for your happiness, and that you may long remain in our midst, as you will ever be our hearts, to comfort us in the way of religion and love of fatherland, as you have hitherto done.

We must, in the first place, thank you from our hearts for your thoughtful zeal in giving us the benefit of the Mission, although at such great expense and inconvenience to yourself, but we know it was only an exemplification of that zeal and ardor which characterized the Irish priesthood, who were the fathers of their people, even when hunted through bog and mountain. They risked life and liberty to bring consolation, both spiritual and temporal, to their flock, and we hope that the bond of love that existed between the Irish priest and people may never be lessened.

And now, in celebrating our National festival, we cannot forget poor, suffering Ireland, bowed down by famine and unjust laws, but we know that God will bless His own, and we must hope and pray for her deliverance, and that as she has had her Calvary she will have her Easter.

And to the reverend gentleman who has honored us with his presence, we tender our sincere thanks, and we hope that the friendship that has existed between France and Ireland will be long continued between their descendants in this country.

WARNE'S SAFE FOR THE KIDNEYS, LIVER & URINARY ORGANS. 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.

HEALTH IS WEALTH! DR. E. O. WEST'S NERVE AND BRAIN TREATMENT, a guaranteed specific for Hysteria, Dizziness, Convulsions, Fits, Nervous Neuralgia, Headache, Nervous Prostration caused by the use of alcohol or tobacco, Epilepsy, Mental Depression, Softening of the Brain resulting in Insanity and leading to misery, decay and death. Premature Old Age, Nervous Weakness, Loss of Power in either sex, Involutionary Loss of Memory, Torment caused by over-exertion of the brain, self-abuse or over-indulgence. Each box contains a full and complete course of treatment. Mailed in either six or twelve boxes for five dollars; sent by mail post paid on receipt of price. With each order received by us six boxes, accompanied with the receipt of the doctor, and a written guarantee to refund the money if the treatment does not effect a cure. Guarantees issued only by B. E. MCGALE, Chemist, 301 ST. JOSEPH STREET, MONTREAL.

HOW TO CURE HUMOR. FOWLER'S PILE AND HUMOR CURE has been before the public thirty years and has effected many wonderful cures. ONE BOTTLE will cure the worst case of PILES. Mailed in either four or six boxes for five dollars; sent by mail post paid on receipt of price. With each order received by us six boxes, accompanied with the receipt of the doctor, and a written guarantee to refund the money if the treatment does not effect a cure. Guarantees issued only by HENRY D. FOWLER, Boston, Mass.

THE CALAIS (N.E.) HOMIODE. ILLIPIX, N.S., March 29.—Eaton, the Odette homioid, shot himself yesterday on the Quebec train bound for Halifax when between Amherst and Truro. He was taken off at Truro and conveyed to an hotel where he was attended by two doctors. He had shot himself in the head five times. All the bullets have been extracted except one which lodged in the head back of the left ear. This was a very serious wound, but the other wounds are not bad. He was treated last night, and as soon as sufficiently recovered to stand, 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 she understood the domestic pest which she is so often told to shun, and she does her own. She suspects everything. Lepidopterous of being "the moth" and every insect of that kind is a pest. The proper matter what its size or kind, and the best way to "eat the clothing." It will surprise these watchful persons to be told that the moth which is the most common and the most dangerous, 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.

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THE TRUE WITNESS

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The Post Printing & Publishing Company, MONTREAL, CANADA.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 4, 1883.

CATHOLIC CALENDAR

THURSDAY, 5th - St. Vincent Ferrer, Confessor. FRIDAY, 6th - St. Gabriel, Archangel (March 18).

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.

THE BUDGET SPEECH

The Budget Speech was delivered yesterday afternoon in the House of Commons by Sir Leonard Tilley. It is another encouraging and brilliant chapter in the history of the 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 Dominion.

PROTECTION NEEDED

Among the proposed changes in the Tariff there is one which will not fail to give satisfaction to those interested in the manufacture of agricultural implements. The change consists in raising the present duty on these articles from 25 per cent. to a specific and ad valorem duty of 35 per cent.

It is reality they had no more than 20 per cent. to pay. The only remedy to check this fraud and to place our Canadian manufacturers on a level for fair competition is to establish a specific duty, equal at least to that imposed by the United States. This Sir Leonard proposes to do.

THE AMERICAN GOVERNMENT DECLINES 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.

THE PINCH OF EXTERMINATION

The scheme of wholesale emigration which England proposes as a panacea for Ireland's ills has been disapproved and opposed by the Bishops of Ireland, the popular representatives and the friends of the people.

MR. WURTELE'S RESOLUTIONS FOR BETTER TERMS

When Hon. Mr. Mercier initiated the movement for "better terms" from the Federal Government and supported the claims of the Province, he was laughed at, his ideas were scouted and his pretensions were characterized as chimerical.

STARVATION AND EXTERMINATION

The Brockville Times does not agree with the views of the Poor in regard to the wholesale emigration from Ireland. But if our contemporary cannot or will not hold an opinion similar to ours on the policy of the British Government in "exterminating the Irish race," it should at least have the decency not to wittingly misinterpret our articles on the subject.

DOMINION EXPENDITURE

The Dominion of Canada is doing remarkably 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 \$13,458,092. Since that time the expenditure has more than doubled, and according to the estimates of Sir Leonard Tilley for 1878-79, it will reach the respectable sum of \$29,961,989, exclusive of the supplementary estimates which generally amount to \$2,000,000.

ALBANI

The concert held last evening in the Queen's Hall will be a memorable event in the musical annals of the Dominion. It is the proudest and sweetest memories in the career of the Canadian Queen of song.

THE TRIUMPH OF THE CANADIAN CANTABRIGE

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could earn more than six times that amount in another country. The laborers should not be made to suffer under these circumstances, and whatever may be the scarcity of labor here, they should not be prevented from doing good for themselves.

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oustrip our alleged logic, by saying that the Irish will be forced to emigrate after they have been made to feel the pinch of starvation. What THE POST is strongly opposed to is the "forced" emigration, or, as the Irish Episcopate recently pronounced, "the extermination of the native race."

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Mr. Gladstone, at whose orders Mr. West's representations must have been made, was a justly celebrated agitator against the United States. He went out of his way to denigrate that Jefferson Davis had made a nation.

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paper report, does not render a man incompetent as a juror. This was the ruling of the courts in times past, and although we have lately been loosed on the matter, we will now go back to first principles.

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PAPERS ON REASON AND FAITH.

(Contributed to THE TRUE WITNESS.)

We justly admire the beautiful order that reigns in the physical world, wherein the movement of the heavenly bodies, the change of seasons, the reproduction of plants, the propagation and preservation of the species, are regulated by wise and invariable laws, which reveal the wisdom and goodness of the Divine Architect.

The supernatural truths are incomprehensible to our reason, is not subject of surprise to us, since there are many truths belonging to the natural sphere that reason cannot comprehend.

That supernatural truths are incomprehensible to our reason, is not subject of surprise to us, since there are many truths belonging to the natural sphere that reason cannot comprehend.

How then, I ask, in this chaotic blending of truth and error, where 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?

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 Christianity 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 believed.

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

The prophets of the inspired writers are unanimous in asserting not only the existence, but also the infallible certainty of such a means for all men. The prophet describes this means in the following terms: And a path and a way shall be there, and it shall be called the holy way; the unclean shall not pass over it; and they shall be unto you a straight way, so that fools shall not err therein.

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 as Christ,) is called by theologians and controversialists, "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. Irenaeus, by Tertullian and many other fathers of the first centuries.

All Christians, Protestants as well as Catholics, admit the existence of a rule of faith, which is a supreme tribunal to decide on what we are bound to believe; yet all Christians do not agree regarding the principles 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 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 profess.

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.

IF YOU ARE RUINED 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. Resort 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 Roman Catholic Church, St. Bernard, Fourmills, Co. Prescott, Ont., for the eternal repose of the soul of Mrs. Alfred Andrews, who departed this life on Thursday morning, the 15th instant, surrounded by her husband, children and aged 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, administered to her the Sacrament of Extreme Unction, from whence she received all consolation when earthly remedies proved of no avail.

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 on Sheridan.

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A GOOD MOVE.—The advocates of temperance, should congratulate themselves on the introduction of "Johnston's Fluid Beer" into the leading saloons of the city. It has become quite a favorite, and has almost entirely displaced whiskey. At the Carnival, His Excellency was amongst those who partook of the beverage, and expressed himself highly pleased with it. It continues to be the chief beverage at the House of Commons refreshment room.—Ottawa Citizen. 33-4f

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 overdue paper.

IRISH 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 Ross, 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. Jesse Keily, Port Hope, Ont., \$2; Annie Lourey, Martintown, Ont., \$1; M. Scanlin and family, \$5; P. Kolley, Bathurst, N. B., \$1; A. Morrison, do, \$1; E. Daly, do, \$1; Jas. Giddens, Cobourg, Ont., \$1.

CATARRH.

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

MECHANIC'S LACROSSE CLUB.

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. Snillivan; Collect Treasurer, Mr. F. Beardsall.

CHILDHOOD'S MEMORIES.

Come back laden with the joys and pleasures of that dream time of life when sweet anticipation glistened with the brightest hues the future stretched out before us. Only the pleasures stored up for us entered the heart. 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 Putnam's Corn Extract, the "sure, safe, and painless corn cure," and you will be quickly relieved, and happiness will ever after brighten your path. N. C. Polson & Co., Kingston, prop's.

SHAMROCK LACROSSE CLUB.

The annual meeting of the Shamrock Lacrosse Club was held last evening in the rooms of the Young Irishmen'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 the Secretary and Treasurer were submitted 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. E.; 1st Vice-President, Doctor Guerin; 2d Vice-President, Mr. M. Arrahill; Treasurer, Mr. P. J. McElroy; Secretary, Mr. T. E. McKenna; Assistant Secretary, Mr. T. Daly; Committee, Messrs P. McKeown, W. Snow, J. Morton, E. Thoutat, J. Hector, T. Meahan, J. Walker, J. P. Clarke, M. F. Nolan, James O'Brien, J. and T. Wall. Auditors—Messrs Sommerville, Ryan and Clarke. Delegates to the National Association meeting on the 12th inst.—Dr. J. Guerin, M. J. Polson and Emil Thoutat.

HAVE YOU TRIED IT?—If so, you can testify to its marvellous power of healing, and recommend it to your friends. We refer to Briggs' Magic Balm, the grand specific for all summer complaints, diarrhoea, cholera morbus, dysentery, cramps, colic, sickness of the stomach, and bowel complaints.

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. 45 ts

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 on Sheridan.

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 in the head, and at war in the heart. The work that conscience has to do in the 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, *sermo sapiens et respicit finem*; and in the heart conscience says to the passions, *sermo et obstat*. In its work and its warfare, 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 moral 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 compound 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 servants; the animal passions must be made soldiers. The intellectual passions are made faithful subjects by co-ordination; the animal passions are made obedient servants by subordination, 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. Prudence and justice enable conscience to effect harmony in its kingdom of the heart. Fortitude and temperance will insure its tranquillity in the kingdom of the heart. This tranquillity of the heart is the tranquillity of order, and the tranquillity of order is peace. The last lecture ended by saluting conscience as king; this may be fittingly brought to a close by a paucal greeting to this king who has entered

into the peaceful possession of his twofold kingdom. We may, perhaps, reflect, with profit to ourselves, that, if we are not afraid of 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 Spring-like, 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 15th) 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 application to M. A. Dauphin, New Orleans, La. The sole supervision is under Gen's 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: Sir,—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 kindness; but what has been the greatest source of gratification to me is that they have not only welcomed me as the artist 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 necessity be only such a short one. However, although short, it has been the very happiest and most memorable of all my life and one which I can never and shall never forget.

Believe me, Yours very truly, M. ALBANI-GYR. Montreal, March 29th, 1883.

'NOBARS' LETTERS.

To the Editor of THE TRUE WITNESS: Sir,—In January, 1882, I was requested to act as treasurer to the fund started for the purpose of publishing the letters of Mrs. McDonnell, now better known as "Nobars." I gladly accepted the position, considering myself honored by being able to contribute in any way toward furthering so deserving a work. The subscriptions were then raised, and the publishing of the letters was placed in the hands of Mr. Flint, of the *Daily Witness* office. The work is now ready and all who have seen it will agree with me in saying he has fully realized our expectations. The book is a credit to the publishers and cannot fail to please the talented lady to whose gifted pen we are indebted for a book which ought to be dear to every lover of justice and truth. As a literary work it is an acquisition to every library. Such letters coming from the pen of a Protestant lady, acting as a correspondent for a Protestant paper, are all the more valuable and should be appreciated by every Roman Catholic, many of whom can, from experience, endorse every pitiful incident which she so 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 of the book can have one by sending their name and address either to *Daily Witness* office or to me. Those who have not paid in the amount subscribed will kindly do so as soon as possible. The whole cost of the publication has not been raised by public subscription, and any of our friends who wish to assist in making the book a free gift to the talented author can do so by sending the amount to me.

W. WILSON, Treasurer, 322 St. Antoine street. March 23rd, 1883.

THE ROYAL SOCIETY OF CANADA AND THE IRISH.

To the Editor of THE TRUE WITNESS: Sir,—I see by the papers that the Junior member for Ottawa (Mr. Joseph Tasse) has a bill before Parliament incorporating the "Royal Society of Canada," without stopping to enquire whether this is another encroachment on the rights and jurisdiction of Local Legislatures, another stab at Provincial autonomy, or, late so common, and if persisted in, destined to strip of usefulness. My special object is to direct your attention to the claims of this society to national recognition. Its history is brief. It has been called recently into being by the fiat of the Marquis of Lorne, having held its first meeting last spring. It is hard to believe that the organization, born of the spontaneous growth of national development, its authors would have chosen so incongruous 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 compel me to the conclusion that it is *design*, not in 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 correspondent well remarks, frequented by "contract scalpers," *à 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 furnish 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 death 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 reader could supply his quota. Taking the learned professions: 1st. In the Teaching Department there are Professor McCabe, Principal of the Ottawa Normal School; Mr. O'Hagan, of Belleville, and Dr. Doyle, of Buckingham. 2nd. In the Medical Department, Dr. Bergin, of Cornwall; Dr. Scallivan, of Kingston, and Dr. McManis, of Dundas. 3rd. In the Legal Department, Mr. O'Farrell, of Quebec; Mr. Curran, of Montreal, Mr. O'Gara of Ottawa, and Mr. O'Sullivan of Toronto. 4th. In the

Engineering department, Mr. Guerin of Montreal, and Mr. O'Hanly of Ottawa; and in the 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 scientific inquiries.

Is it not singular that the only English-speaking priest chosen a member of this society should be a Scotchman? No doubt Father Dawson is well deserving of the honor, but there are scores of Irish 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. Mr. 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, and its fate a matter of supreme indifference. If, on the contrary, its real, no less than its ostensible, 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., HIBERNICUS.

To the Editor of THE TRUE WITNESS:

Sir,—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 shame or regret, that he cannot speak Irish, is not a true Irishman, but a mere English provincialist. Irish patriots do not appeal to the public opinion of the world for sympathy, nor to England for justice, on behalf of West Britain or a mere English 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 chief marks that separate nations from one another. Remove the language entirely and this distinct national mark is obliterated and the national cause weakened. Let Irishmen preserve their language and acquire the ownership of their lands, and they shall rule the land, no matter 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 enslaving them, and of using them as instruments to further their designs elsewhere. The language of the conqueror in the mouth 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 philological 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 points settled. By means of the records and monuments of nations we learn the opinions and doings of former times, and we trace man to 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 Noah, and to the family of Japhet was allotted Asia Minor and Europe. The first begotten of Habor, was called Phaleg, because he was born at the time the earth was divided. We gather from other sources, that Habor opposed the building of the tower of Babel, and, therefore, his immediate family were not subject to the punishment inflicted for that sin. The Irish annals corroborate, and corroborate the Mosaic narrative.

Penins, King of Sythen sent emissaries abroad to collect the principal dialects of his time. He went in person to learn the language of his forefathers, which must have been that in use before the "confusion" of tongues, when all men were of one speech. He established a great university on the plains of Senair (Irish *Sean air*) or the old land, on which Adam dwelt when in a state of innocence. Gnaobhal, or Gael, who was appointed head professor, arranged the language in grammatical form, hence Gaelic or the language of Gael, which is the Irish.

Many modern writers place the era of history at the foundation of Rome. Their language reaches no farther back, and they have only uncertainty and speculation beyond. It is not wonderful that some learned men, in seeking a way out of this labyrinth, have stumbled on the luminous idea that mankind are evolved from apes. Yours, etc., EIRENACH.

A big handed sawyer, named Shaw, Pat his finger too near the buzz-saw; He saw his mistake, But each pain and ache St. Jacobs Oil 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 Oil 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 Messrs. J. B. Maxwell & Co., of Philadelphia. They are especially suited for chambers of Catholic families and for cells in the religious communities. Their luminous property emits a subdued light, which produces a soothing effect on the sense 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 sentiments of devotion. We speak from experience. Messrs. Maxwell have sent us samples, and we feel sure that no one who orders them will regret doing so. The low price at which they are supplied places them within means of almost every one.—The *Catholic Mirror*, of Baltimore, March, 17th, 1883.

[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 unexceptable of proof is easily sustained. This is the reason that the world so readily accepts the Great German Remedy, St. Jacobs Oil, 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 convincing. 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 Stodler, 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 remedy. 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 rheumatism, and found it all that could be asked. He had violent pain in the shoulders and breast, and could not obtain relief until he resorted to the St. Jacobs Oil. The remedy very soon gave him relief and finally cured the pain to entirely disappear. Mr. Hetherington said he was greatly pleased with the action of the Oil, and believes it a very powerful reliefant.

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 remedies failed.

Mr. R. C. Dean, a very intelligent printer in the office of the *Wichita Beacon*, says that St. Jacobs Oil 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. He 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 facts which no man can gainsay. They evidence the presence of a most valuable curative in Kansas, which is within the reach of all. For 50 cents one may be speedily relieved of an ordinary attack of rheumatism.

AN INSTANTANEOUS LIGHT.

Such is a word is the unique apparatus on exhibition 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, wire 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 little 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 prominent business men of the State are identified with this enterprise. In addition to its use as a light, the apparatus can also be used in connection with a burglar alarm and galvanic battery.—Boston Transcript, Dec. 30.

A CELEBRATED CASE.

VIENNA, March 31.—The Court of Appeals has confirmed the sentence of the Criminal Court at Innsbruck against Baron Alexander von Pawel Baumgarten, convicted of swindling. The sentence was seven years' imprisonment, 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 Reichardt, who in the eighteenth century served in the army of the Grand Mogul of Delhi against the English, founded the principality of Sidhwan in North-west India. He married Orzel Begum of Somru, and died enormously rich. He left his property to his wife, who embraced Catholicism and adopted the General's grandson, David Dyce. The East India Company sequestered the legacy, and a long litigation ensued. A compromise was then effected. Dyce disagreed with his wife and willed his property to the East India Company. After his death his wife contested the will. Certain parties in the Tyrol then claimed to be Reichardt's heirs. Their case miscarried, and Baron Baumgarten 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. Outhbert, before the Superior Court, in favor of the defendant, the action being dismissed with costs.

THE DEFENSIVE ALLIANCE.

ROME, April 3.—The statement that a defensive alliance has been entered into by Italy, Germany and Austria, against France, is officially denied, nevertheless a certain agreement exists, the terms of which are about the same as already outlined, but it has not yet been put into formal shape.

SOMETHING FOR EVERYBODY.

Read, Mark and Inwardly Digest.

ABERDEEN, Mass., Jan. 14, 1880. I have been very sick over two years, and was given up as past cure. I tried the most skillful 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 I never should die in peace 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. COOPER.

BATTLE CREEK, Mich., Jan. 31, 1880. I have used seven bottles of Hop Bitters, which have cured me of a severe chronic difficulty of the kidneys, called Bright's disease by the doctors. BONYAY FRASER.

WALDEN, 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 BAY, 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. MAHER.

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 and smooth as ever.

HENRY KROEGER.

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 BERRY.

KALAMAZOO, 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 usefulness I shall continue to recommend them—something I have never before done with any other patent medicine.

J. J. BABCOCK, M.D., and Druggist.

KAHOA, Mo., Feb. 9, 1880. I purchased five bottles of your Hop Bitters of Bishop & Co. last fall, 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. McCLEURE.

GREENWICH, Feb. 11, 1880. Hop Bitter Co.: Sirs—I was given up by the doctors to die of scrofula consumption. Two bottles of your Bitters cured me. They saved my life, and I am grateful.

LEROY BREWER.

GREENWICH, N.Y., Feb. 12, 1881. Hop Bitters are the most valuable medicine I ever knew. I should not have any other 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 idea that your Hop Bitters is the essential thing to make life happy.

B. POPE.

Secretary Plain Dealer Co. SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Sept. 3, 1880. Gents—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.

GREENADA, 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. MOORE, Proprietor New South.

SANDSTONE, Pa., Nov. 6, 1879. Dear Sir—I have used four bottles of your Hop Bitters, and they have cured me. I had diarrhoea, dyspepsia and chronic inflammation of the bowels, and was giddy in the head and nervous.

FRED. THUNBERGER.

PALMING, 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:—E. 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; E. B. Carman, Junior Judge of the County Court of the united counties of Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry, 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 Guysborough, Nova Scotia; 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 Ontario; 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 Government for the Northwest Territories in place of Battleford.

THE TRUCK OF 2nd Lieut. Campbell Lane, A.C., Montreal Brigade Garrison Artillery, is confirmed from the list of March, 1883; he is also granted a second class certificate. Third class certificates have been granted to Battery Sergeant Major J. Benton, Montreal Brigade Garrison Artillery; Sgt. 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. McGinness.

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 consumption in February was of dutiable goods, \$6,949,734, on which \$1,733,000 duty was paid; the value of free goods was \$1,886,481.

Unrevised statement of inland revenue accrued during the month of February, 1883.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Amount. Includes Spirits, Tobacco, Petroleum inspection, Manufactures in bond, etc.

Total to \$418,170 78. Statement of goods exported from Canada (exclusive British Columbia) for February.

Table with 3 columns: Produce of the Province, Produce of other countries, Total. Includes Wheat, Flour, etc.

INLAND REVENUE RETURNS. OTTAWA, April 2.—The Inland Revenue returns show a collection for the month of March of \$15,231, being an increase of \$308 over last year.

TORONTO, April 2.—The Inland Revenue receipts for March, 1883, were \$66,861; for March, 1882, \$72,412. The returns for the three months of this year were \$237,875; for the three months of 1882, \$229,918.

HALIFAX, April 2.—Receipts at the Inland Revenue office at Halifax during the last month were \$14,234, a decrease compared with the receipts of March last year of \$4,369.

BEVERLY, April 2.—The Inland Revenue receipts for March were \$3,363.14, and for the same month last year \$2,264.71. The customs collections for March were \$13,768.66, 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, \$218,000; reserve increase, \$1,357,625.

The central body of the Ladies' Land League has resolved to hold a mass meeting in April in New York, to raise a fund to be presented to Parnell on his arrival.

MOBBING A VICAR. A disgraceful scene has been witnessed in England at the Church of Holy Trinity, Boreley, some days ago. The vicar, the Rev. Mr. Enright 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 Monday morning.

BRIGHS DISEASE, DIABETES, KIDNEY, LIVER OR 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 pretentious cure.

IMPERIAL POLITICS. LONDON, April 2.—The financial year ending March shows the revenue of Great Britain to have been £39,000,000 and the expenditure £38,000,000. The greater part of the additional funds were in the case of the expenditure 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 Salisbury's claims to the leadership of the Tories. He justifies his position, and directed all the malcontents of an avowed minority, and he partly from an exaggerated idea of political loyalty, is in danger of being sacrificed to the intermingled jealousy of the most useless of his former colleagues.

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 customs receipts for this port last month were \$344,744, and for the same month last year \$412,668.

HALIFAX, N. S., March 31.—The receipts at the Halifax Custom House for the past month amounted to \$166,595, an increase over the 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, Buffalo, N. Y.

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

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC—DISTRICT OF MONTREAL. Superior Court. Dame Elizabeth William Webster, of the City of Montreal, wife of Charles Childs, and her heirs, vs. The City of Montreal, authorized to enter in justice, Plaintiff, and Charles Childs, of the City of Montreal, manufacturer, Defendant. An action in separation of biens, and in partition of the same, was commenced on the seventh day of March, eighteen hundred and eighty-three.

WITHERSPOON, LAUREN & HENKNER, 345

EASTER SOUVENIR.

Thanks for the gift! the lesson deep, Of mortal life it sweetly teaches. That we must strive up the steep, Whose thorny heights to Heaven reaches. We, too, our Calvary and Cross Must stem and bear the heavy's scorn; And glory that should crown our loss, And we achieve our Easter morn'ing.

O wondrous life of Jesus Divine! In lettered light on human pages, Write in the soul of Adam'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 morn'ing!

The victory of life in death, Is ours in Him, of passing beauty;— Re-paint 'till the last worn brow, And crown it with the crown of duty! So speaks the oracle again, To hearts in mercy's kindest warning, Fear bravely on thy Easter morn'ing! If thou wouldst have thy Easter morn'ing!

DBEW \$15,000. Ticket No. 8,564 drew the \$15,000 prize in the last monthly drawing of The Louisiana State Lottery, and the Allentown 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 dollar in the scheme, thinking never to hear from it again. Mr. Schaeffer received his first information through the newspapers, which published the numbers winning prizes on Wednesday.

The item says: "This is probably the best investment he ever made. We have heard of no one yet who begrudges him the bonanza which he has suddenly acquired, only most people regret that they are not privileged to enjoy the 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 a 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.

Schaeffer, the book man, who made the big hit in The Louisiana State Lottery the other day, got his money yesterday per Central Express Company. It wasn't much of a package, the amount consisting of three five thousand dollar bills. Mr. Schaeffer will continue in business, and says he will not allow his good fortune to spoil him one bit. On the contrary, he avows his intention never to purchase another lottery ticket and to put all his energies and all his fortune into the business which, thus far, has made a great success out of a small beginning through hard work.

PRINCESS LOUISE IRONS THE "OLE MAN'S" SHIRT. On the day before the reception tendered her at St. George's, Bermuda, 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 "antle," 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 getting water fo' you, was the reply; "I's fe'ntin' busy, fo' I's bound to see de Queen's chile to-morrow. "Le' if you'll let me a drink, I'll iron while you do so," said the thirty fisherman. The offer was accepted, the Princess finished the shirt and got the drink, and then revealed to "antle," "Fo' de love o' honey!" exclaimed "antle," when she recovered from her surprise, "ole man no' no one else ever wear dat shirt again, now!"

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BWARE OF IMITATIONS.

Since Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil has become celebrated, a number of unprincipled persons have been endeavoring to palm off Electron and Electric Oil for the genuine Dr. THOMAS' ELECTRIC OIL. 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 Electric. We therefore ask the public when purchasing to see that the name Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil is on the front of the wrapper, and the signature of NORRIS & LYMAN, the proprietors for Canada on the back.

FINANCIAL. TRUE WITNESS OFFICE. TUESDAY, April 3, 1883. The money market is without features. Rates for call loans on a short remain unchanged at 8 to 9 and on commercial paper at 7 to 8. Sterling exchange was dull and steady at 87 to 88 premium for 90 day bills between banks, 97 premium demand. Drafts on New York are to a 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.

Stock Sales—70 Montreal 200; 25 Ontario 112; 75 do 111; 190 Commerce 193; 10 do 134; 25 do 132; 20 Toronto 18; 25 Rimouski 71; 80 Loan 4; Mortgage 104; 75 Passenger 143; 6 Royal Canadian 65; 100 Gas 170; 700 do 170; 500 do 171; 250 do 170; 225 do 170.

COMMERCIAL. WEEKLY REVIEW—WHOLESALE MARKETS. The amount of business being done in the wholesale markets is moderate. Several circumstances tend to make merchants anxious 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 renewals. The fourth of April is a settling day, which has been looked forward to with some misgiving, and the important failures which have already occurred and which are likely to occur in the future, all tend to spread the feeling of anxiety above indicated. Once the month of April is passed the impression is that the worst will be over. The season is very backward and navigation is not expected to open 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 Winnipeg, but hope to see their money back, with the rapid development of the Northwest in a few years.

IRON AND HARDWARE.—There is a better demand for pig iron for spring delivery. Sales 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 Siemens 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 25. Tin plates were quiet and unchanged at \$5 50 for I. C. charcoal and at \$4 50 for corks. In Canada, a parcel of Penn was sold yesterday at \$3. Tin remains steady at 2 1/2, and several lots of copper changed hands at 19 1/2 for Canadian. Cable advices from London quote copper £70 10s for best selected, and tin £97 10s. Spelter here is quoted at 4 1/2, lead at 4c, and antimony at 14c. General hardware is quiet and prices are unchanged.

GROCERIES.—In the grocery market the volume of trade is not large. Granulated sugar is quoted at 9 1/2 to 9 3/4 on refined, 9c more being added for jobbers' prices. Fruit is dull, the only sale we hear of being a lot of Valencia at 7 1/2. Currants are quiet at 6c to 6 1/2. A cable from Greece quotes the currant market excited and advancing rapidly, nothing being now obtainable under 19s 6d f.o.b. at Patras. The SS. "Avonia" will sail from Mediterranean ports about the end of the month, and the SS. "Barcelona" about two weeks later, direct for Montreal, with fruit and wines. Tea has been very quiet but coffee is steady and in fair demand, further sales of Jamaica being reported at 8 1/2 for common up to 15c for choice. Rio is quoted at 7 1/2 to 9c, Java at 17c to 25c, Mocha at 20c to 23c. Spices are very firm and higher. Black pepper has advanced to 18c, although it cannot be laid down at under 17 1/2. Cable advices quote an advance of 5c per lb. in nutmegs. Cassia is scarce at 18c, and Ceylon ginger at 15c to 16c. Rice is firm at \$3 30 to 3 50. A big advance has just been reported by cable in rough rice, which will have a stiffening 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 4 1/2 was bid, but 50c was asked. Trinidad has sold at 44c.

BOOTS AND SHOES.—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 slack with some, while others report them good. There is still some uneasiness in the trade concerning one or two weak firms. Waxed men's thick boots, waxed \$2 25 to \$2 50; do split boots, \$1 50 to \$2 30; do kip boots, \$3 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 Balmorals, 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 pebbled and buff Balmorals 60c to 90c; do split do 50c to 60c; do prunella do 50c to 75c; infants' caps, per dozen, \$3 75 to \$6 50.

LEATHER.—The requirements of