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VOL. XXXI.-NO. 33.

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 30, 1881.

NTHER BURKE IN LIVERPOOL SERMOY, AT ST. ANTHONY'S. AND EDUCATION. CHURCH the Mystery of the Kingdom of God. HE GREAT AIM OF CHRISTIANITY.

UNS, BISHOPS AND PRIESTS

The Liverpool Catholic Times of February s gives a full report of the sermon preached the previous Sunday by Father Burke on talf of the schools of St. Anthony's Church. At the conclusion of the sermon an address, ized by a number of clergymen and lay-, was presented to him, to which he made long and suitable reply.

OPENING OF THE DISCOURSE.

The following text, taken from the Gospel the day, formed the groundwork of the rmon : "To whom He said, 'To you it is five word of God." The preacher said he he word of God." The preacher said he he word of God." made amongst them was inlended for the rochial schools, in other words for the work education. The very purpose for which hey had assembled, in addition to the ordimy purpose of their worship of Almighty od, suggested certain thoughts arising out the Gospel of the day. Our Lord spoke the multitude. They understood him not. wen his own apostles and disciples did not aderstand what he had said to them. But ey, the faithful ones, came to him and ted him what was the measing of the able which he had spoken, and then our ivine Redeemer made use of those weighty d pregnant words. He said to his apost-"To you it is given to know the firstery of the kingdom of God." In other ds, he took these men into his confidence. le opened his inner mind to them ; he poured light that was in him, essentially and emaily, into their souls, that they also night have the light of knowledge, and he d them concerning the mystery of the ingdom of God.

he said to them: "Amen, I say unto you, the kingdom of God is in you, and you, Peter, you are the rock upon which I will lay the notall these grand intellectual acts? Surely

THE FALSEST ASSERTION HE EVER READ.

He (the preacher) had, in the course of his life, read and studied many things ; hoi read liked to keep her people in ignorance, that the Catholic Church knew that it was only whilst her children were in ignorance they would be faithful to her, and that therefore she hated knowledge, which would promote inconstancy and rebellion in their hearts.

CATHOLICISM AN INTELLEC FUAL RELIGION .

There never was an assertion so essentially or necessarily false as that, for the Catholic religion was essentially an intellectual religion. First, it was essentially intellectual in the subject-matter of its doctrines ; secondly, it was essentially intellectual, while spiritual, in the duties and obligations and practices which it imposed upon its children. Let them reflect briefly upon these two considera-tions. Let them take only two or three of her fundamental doctrines and consider them, and they would see how eminently intellectual they were-what an effort the mind must make to realize them, what an effort the intelligence must make even faintly to understand them.

FUNDAMENTAL DOCTRINES.

First of all there was the existence of God. Now, in order to master this simple truth the mind must abstract from all idea of time, bccause God was cternity; must put away all notion of beginning or of end, for God never had a beginning and he would never have an end: must put away all idea of space or limit. for God was infinite; must abstract entirely from every idea of anything material or substantial, because God was a pure spirit. Every operation of this kind which was necessary in order to make an act of faith in the existence of God demanded an exercise of the intellect so great that the greatest philosopher of ancient times was unable to accomplish it, for the greatest minds that God ever created were unable, until Christ came with the light of God, to conceive of what was a pure spirit. Again, the preacher took the mystery of the Trinity, and the Incarnation and Birth of Our Saviour, and asked if a religion founded on such mysteries as these, and appealing to man by its very doctrines to raise himself up to the gence, the benefit of education—and they are to the contemplation of these high and increasing

toundation"-because that religion, that only the religion the, told a man that amonget form of Christianity which preserved the truth nomized with the slightest error, was essentially, necessarily, emphatically an in-tellectual religion. that he wast lay his hands upon his own transgreitions of it; that he must, as it were, urn himself inside out, behold himself as God saw him, tear from his eyes the veil of self-love, and go, penetrated with a sorrow that in its highest forms must come from God, and, with tears, rour forth his self-accu-sation 2t the foot of the priest-surely such a religion as that was intellectual. Therefore it was that when our Lord selected the twelve apostles to go forth and propagate his religion, the very first thing that he did was to thoad their souls with light. "I am the light of the world," he said, " and you are the light of the world"-- vos estis lize mundi.

MEETING MAN'S NATURAL SM. UIREMENTS.

And in this Almighty God condes conded to meet the wants and natural requirem. "hts of man. If Christianity was to reform society, must begin by knowledge and education, for him. the source of all moral power, the source of all action for good or evil in man, lay in his free will. He was freely a sinner, freely re-dressed a large number of tonant farmers at jecting the graces of God; he was freely a Parsonstown. ust man and a saint, freely accepting the grace of God and allowing it to operate in his life and action. "Before man," says the Holy Ghost, "is life or death; whichever he shot a man in self-defence during a riot at a chooses he may take."

THE GREAT AIM OF CHRISTIANITY.

Now, to get at that will, to lay hold of that moral power, to strengthen it so that it may choose life and not death, to purify it, to make it love and choose that which was right, and good, and holy-this was the great [fundamental principle of Christianity. Now, unless the will of man was influenced, guided and directed by divine grace, it tell under the control of the passions, and, therefore, it was necessary not only that the mind should receive knowledge by education, that it might have its legitimate influence over the will, but also that that very knowledge that was infused into the mind and intelligence by education, should in itself be sanctlified by the grace of God, in order that the heart as well as the intelligence might be wrought upon, and the whole power of man's nature brought to bear upon the soul, so as to make it act purely for that which is good.

HOW CRIMINALS ARE CREATED.

to the contemplation of these high and holy created a criminal. The preacher wont on to its productiveness. It is understood that things, was not pre-eminently an intellectual draw a picture of the utterly uneducated measures for prescrically carrying out the plan man. overcome by his passions, recognizing no law-for what knowledge has be of law? -turning upon the society that neglected him and repaying it by his criminal acts for its culpable negligence. What wonder, then, be continued, that our Divine Lord commanded his apostles to go and teach the world, to give men knowledge, and also to take care that in every element of knowledge which ment, and predict from it the defeat of the they imparted there should be the superior measure. light of divine faith?



DUBLIN, March 22 .- A meeting of the Land Losgue was held to-night. All who addressed the meeting explained or apologised if it was to take man from under the dc- | fo, Dillon's speech about Judge Fitzgerald in minion of sin and make him, as a child of which the Judge was warned he had better light, avoid the works of darkness, then it take care the Longue did not do away with

Dillon, whose alse ce from the Land League

LONDON, March 22 .- A Leitrim despansays the Fenian Council of Ballinamore refarm from which the tenant had been evicted. It is stated that two men have been selected by ballot to execute the assassination.

The police are in possession of the facts. DUBLIN, March 22 .- Policemen are going the rounds of the merchants of Enniskillon, trying to get the names of men who purchased arass lately. Some thousands are intimated to have been sold.

There are about ten thousand stand of arms in Ireland, it is reported, which have been bought with Fenian money. Most of these arms are old-fashioned, and more likely to wound their owners than anyone else.

London, March 22 .- It is reported that the British Government will make a compulsory purchase of 1,000,000 acres of the most reclaimable portion of the waste lands of Ireland. This will be reclaimed, and it is pro-posed to expend in doing it £1,500,000. The lands will be atterwards apportioned among tenants in thirty-acre farms. The project is an important one, and meets with general approval as a step in the right direction

(Liberal), and four Home Rulers voted with the Conservatives. It is said that the Government has come to an understanding with the Parnellito party, who have given up all further intention of assisting the Conservatives in contested elections. It is stated that the overtures of peace were made from the Treasury benches, During the Easter recoss Parnell and other Irish members will address a series of meetings in the English towns and in Leland on the necessity of modifying the existing Parliamentary relations between England and Ireland. It is rumoured on good authority that the Government Land Bill will not offer Irish tenants fixity of tenure, though it will afford increased stability of tenure and contain clauses increasing the fine payable by land-lords adjudged guilty of arbitrary eviction. Courts of Arbitration will be established with power to decide on a fair rent when disputes arise. The right of free sale will be given to the tenants, subject to reasonable objection by landlords to incoming tenants. Landlords, however, will be obliged to prove to the satis-faction of the Court their objections to an incoming tenant. Reasonable facilities will be given to tenants to become purchasers of their holdings, and provisions made for the compulsory arle of large tracts of waste land, which will be divided into small farms and sold on favourable terms to tenants.

The Standard says there is every reason ' . 10 Two outpotted persons have been in,"". trace, wross the Channel, and detectives

have go to atter them. have go to atter them. Lownon, March 28.—The information in the hands of the police strongly tends to con-firm the complicity of the there American Irishmen, Mooney, Or Toncell, and Containing the recent attempt to blow up the Mannin the recent attempt to blow up the Mansion House. Although extradition treaties do not cover the matter the detectives who have been sent to the continent to seek Mooney and O'Donnell will rely upon the good offices of the authorities there not to place any fegal difficulties in the way of their arrest,

DUBLIN, March 28 .- A land meeting was held in Tipperary to-day. The parish priest boast d that the Coercion Act had left boycotting untouched. Mr. Dillon in his speech affirmed his attack on the Judges, and advised tenants not to pay unjust rent, except at the payonet's point.

Bons, March 28 .- Dr. McCabe, Primate of all Ireland, will be created Papal legate of Ireland, an office that has been vacant since

Cardinal Cullen's death. Loxnon, March 28.—Tugs sent to the Lizard to board the Anchor Line steamer Austria to arrest John, otherwise known as Patrick, Coleman, for complicity in the effort to blow up the Mansion House with compressed powder, failed to sight the steamer on account

PRICE FIVE CENTS

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT THE AFGHAN OUESTION.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

LONDON, March 22 .- Mr. Gladstone stated that the conditions of peace with the Boers are the Suzerainty of the Queen, British control of foreign relations and the establishment. of a British resident in future at the capital. The Boers, however, are promised complete self-government. A Royal Commission, consisting of Governor-General Robinson, Gone-ral Wood and Sir John DeVilliers, will be appointed to consider the position of the natives, the regulation of frontier affairs, and the ques ion whether any and what portion of the territory eastward, which a certain limit shall be several from the Transvaal. The conditions also provide for the dispersal of the Bor also provide los the dispersal of the Bor or forthwith and a temporary mainten, and of forthwith and a which are, he are of British garrisons, which are, he were, not to interfere with adv as. General Wood promises not to -uce or send warlike stores into the Prom-

vaal. The Honer

ment of the terms with prolonged cheers. Mr. Forster stated that he had refused to be Kitmainhum gad furnish the prisoners in Kilmainham gao! with a statement of the words and acts constituting the grounds of suspicion under which they are detained, or to receive a writthe statement from each in reply. Ho pointed out that the House had deemed such disclosures to be inexpedient.

Mr Chaplin moved that the House is of month afhat the iscent outbroak of foot and to the importation cattle is entirely owing abroad, and the landing iffensed animals from dom of foreign live animals fromited Kingknown to be infected should be prohibiteries

Mr. Mundella, Vice-President of the Bourd of Trade, said the Government intended to meet the motion with a direct negative. The motion would destroy the principle of the Act. of 1878, which makes the slaughter of cattle at the port of landing compulsory. Mundella quoted statistics showing the large quartity of cattle imported, especially from America, and pointed out that the diminution of the supply would enormonsly increase the price of mont.

After some debate the motion was rejected

by 205 to 147. In the Commons, this afternoon, Mr. Forster said that Mr. Dillon's late speech had received the serious attention of the Government, but it was not in the public interest to state whether any steps would be taken.

THE SYSTERY OF THE KINGDOM OF GOD.

This mystery, as he told them immediately, "The seed is the word of God." The pole mystery was there-the mystery hidte of the Holy Ghost and the Virgin Mary, was made man amongst his fellowmen. en, indeed, the Word Eternal came down m heaven, flung upon this earth out of the eds of the Eternal Father, and falling into a nature of ours, which He assumed into His dof God." "I am the word of God," he "co-eternal of the Father, and I am re nto this earth to be the seed of salvaunto all generations of men." But the stery of the kingdom of God went further an this. "As the Father sent me," He said, o do I send you. And I, the Word, put word upon your lips, and it shall not det from them, but you shall go forth, the of the earth, the light of the world, unto end of time, scattering the seed of the rd of God, spreading the light, for all that Father commanded me, the same I have üght unto you."

THE APOSTLES' COMMISSION.

"Go, therefore," he said, "and preach to nations: lo! I. the Word, am with you days, even to the consummation of the d, that you may sow the seed and bring with fruit, and that the fruit may remain." he warned them that the seed of the rd of God, which they went forth to scat. would fail upon various kinds of soil." would fall upon the roadside. The word uld be heard by the light-minded who ould be heard by the light-linking God, id the devil would speedily come, like the when the air, and pick that's ed of divine the out of their hearts. The seed would fall you rocky soil, where there was no depth and no moisture—that is, the word would be ressed to those who had no depth of chaer and no seriousness in them. Again, word might fall upon the heart of the aptuary who was resolved to drink the of sinful joy whilst it was near his hand. there were some, thank God | who reed the word with a good and very good planted it deeply there, and prized it than anything else in this world--their of persecution, and became the wonder and consolation of the afflicted heart of Church.

WY DID CHRIST BEGIN WITH KNOWLEDGE,

why did the Saviour, when he was preng the apostles to be the preachers of his begin with light? Why did he begin knowledgo? Why did he say to them : you it is given to know the mystery of ingdom of God, to know it clearly and Wits fullness, that you may spread it and it forth with your word throughout the ple world?" Why did he not begin with or some other virtue? He filled their ds with knowledge as the very first necesfor the effice to which he called them. se the religion which they were to teach,

faith.

CATHOLIC PRACTICES AND OBLIGATIONS.

And if, said the preacher, they passed from the doctrines to the practices and obligations u from ages with Christ in God, and re- of the Catholic Church, they found here again aled unto man when He, the great Son of | emphatically the necessity of intellectual came down from heaven and was incar- cultivation. He would take three of the ordinary duties that belonged to Oatholics all the world over, and marked clearly the distinction betweem them and all other sects calling themselves religious-the duty of daily prayer, the duty of hearing Mass on Sunday, and the duty of periodical confession n divine person, so that He was God and and communion. Prayer was an exercise of a in one person, and that one divine. [the very highest intelligence, an intellectual one was the first mystery —"The seed is the lact of the very highest sublimity, for in order to pray a man must realize his own obligations to God, must know that In God there is justice to be propitiated and mercy to be appealed to, must know what are his own wants, what are the requirements of his nature, and what are his individual failings, that he may beseech AlmightyGod for the grace necessary to remedy them. In one word, prayer was a succession of intellectual acts, so grand, so sublime, that, if the Catholic Church had no other claim to intellectuality but that she enforced prayer, it ought in itself to be sufficient to convince all men that she was essentially an intellectual religion. Again, what did the hearing of Mass mean ? You went into the church, you knelt down, and you joined with the priest in the act of a sacrifice, for the priosthood that was in him by ancieting was in you by participation. In order to do that you must realize the tran-substantial change which was effected by the words of consecra-

tior. A TREMENDOUS DEMAND ON THE INTELLECT.

Where in all the requirements of philosophy, where in all the teachings of any pretended religion, where in all the calls that every society made upon man was there a demand for so tremendous an intellectual act as the realizing of one substance under the appearance and species of another ? And this you must realize when you assist at Mass. You must join not only with the priest sacrificing, but the greater Priest who was there, the true High Priest and Sacrifice. Let them pass from this to the next ordinary duty of Catuolics, a duty with which they were all most familiar-unmely, preparation for confession and communion. To this they had all been trained, and they regarded it as one faith, their religion-who stood by it in of the great consolations of their lives. If you want to see Catholics together, without te world, the admiration of men, and the distinction of rank or class, you would find them around the confessional. Well, what did this mean? A man, in order to go to confession, must know the whole cycle of God's holy law, because he must examine himself in everything in which he might transgress against that law; and how could a man thus examine himself unless he knew the law i

KNOWLEDGE OF THE DIGHEST KIND.

Again, in order to go to confession, a man must know himself, and this the philosophers of old declared to be the greatest end of agaiu. knowledge. He must sound bimself; he must know his own weakness and depravity ; must know his misery; must bring himso!t face to face with a soiled conscience; must Church which they were to found, which drag his faults and vices from their dark reuself called his kingdom, and of which cosses into the light, and, with lips no matter of the people.

NUNE, BROTHERS, AND FRIESTS.

Therefore it was that in the schools of the nuns and Christian Brothers, wherein every branch of knowledge was taught as efficiently as in purely secular schools, the great truth was recognized that no amount of knowledge that ever came into the mind of man could save him, or exalt him, or putify his heart, unless that knowledge was permeated by the agency of God's love and his holy grace; and therefore it was to that Catholic priests and pastore were constantly raising up their voices in the cause of Christian education. In conclusion, Father Burke made a vigorous appeal to his hearers for the contribution to the school fund. He appealed to them with the greater confidence because he believed they were the children of a race that had been persecuted, and had gone throughout the world scattering the seed of God's word.

LABOUCHERE AND LAWSON.

THE JURY DISAGREE --- THE CASE TO BE TRIED AGAIN,

LONDON, March 28 .- In the Court of Queen's Bench to-day, the Lawson-Labouchere libel | Irish land question, but any preposals tendcase was continued. Sir Hardinge Stanly Gifford, Q. C., Solicitor-General under Lord Beaconstield's Administration, and counsel for the prosecution in the case, in his speech referred to the incident of Mr. Gladstone's alleged correspondence with Negropont, and maintained that it would not allow the construction which the defendants attempted to put upon it. He further said he was willing Britain, with Justin McCarthy as President. to admit that one of the articles complained of and published in the Telegraph was somewhat coarse, but the tone of it probably grew out of the exciting character of the times when it was written.

Chief Justice Coleridge, in summing up the case, said the circumstances of the assault they were not in harmony with the notions prevailing in the Beefsteak Club on such cultivate English public opinion. The question was whether Mr. Lawmatters. son, who gave provocation, was entitled to complain severely of libel. The summing on Coleman, suspected of being concerned up of the Lord Chief Justice occupied nearly four hours. The case then went to the jury, spector of Police and a Constable left Falwho retired, and remained closeted nearly an hour and a half, and then sent word out that | stralia " off the Lizard, where she was there was no possibility of agreeing upon a verdict. The jury was consequently discharged. The foreman subsequently said that they were nearly equally divided, and that neither side was disposed to yield. It's understood that the case will probably be tried

Owing to the large influx of Jesuits to the Island of Jersey, and their well-known in- of Candahar, Parnell and some of his follow. fluences, a " Protostant Defensive Union" has been formed and approved at a large meeting the Irish party supported the Government.

will be taken at as early a date as possible. This proposition, which is understood to be one of the features of Mr. Gladstone's Land Bill, will doubtless be opposed by the Conservatives on the ground that the Government will not be likely to evict its tenants whether they pay rents or not, and the Opposition joint out this as the weak spot in the arrange-

Lospon, March 25 .- Parnell has convened meeting, to be held in this city, of Home Rulers in England, to organize for the conver sion of the confederation into an English Land League.

The Times asserts that Parnell will not visit Ireland for some time, but will address meetings at Manchester, Liverpool, and other large towns in England, after the introduction of the Land bill.

Accompanying the offer of reward for the discovery of the perpetrators of the Mansion House outrage is the intimation that three Irishmen are suspected, and giving a description of them.

London, March 25 .- At a meeting here, tonight, Parnell said it was greatly desirable to form an organization in England and Scotland for the purpose of forwarding the objects of the Land League. It was not intended, he said, to compete with the flome Rule Confederation, which would still remain in existence. The English land question, he thought, was at present not ripe for settlemont, but anything achieved in Ireland would favorably affect the laborers of England and Scotland. It was impossible for the Government to finally settle the ing to ameliorate the condition of Irishmen would be accepted. By the means proposed -organization-they could, as in America, educate public opinion in Eugland and Scotland. Money, he said, is flowing from America to Ireland at the rate of £4,000 weekly. A resolution was adopted to con-titute a National Land League of Great A committee was nominated for the p.rpose of framing a plan for organization. A resolution was also adopted that the objects of the organization be to

assist the Irish Land League, reduce rackrents and enable Irish tenant farmers to become owners of their holdings on reasonwere singular, but he was not able to say that | able terms ; that the best way to atlain these objects is by taking practical steps to

The steamer "Australia," which sailed on in the Mansion House outrage. The Inmouth to-night, in a tug to await the " Auexpected at midnight.

DUBLIN, March 27 .- Lish prisoners in Kilmainham Jail have resolved to accept prison dist, owing to its liberal nature, instead of the meals furnished by the Land League. London, March 28.-The Arms Act is ex-

pacted to come into operation on Tuesday. In the division in the House of Commons

last right, on the question of the evacuation ers abstained from voting, but the bulk of Cowen (Budical), Sir Edward. Watkin Poland

of the darkness of the night. The Globe says another effort will be made to hoard the steamer before her arrival in American waters.

Lospon, March 19 .- A Dublin correspondent says it is remarkable that despite the advices of the Land League to tenant farmers not to leave the country, emigration returns show that 90,857 persons emigrated last year, being an increase of 48,493 over the previous vear.

The Catholic Bishop of Raphoe claims the Government could easily provide for the reclamation of waste lands of Iroland and thus scatter people abroad from overcrowded districts and obviate the necessity of emigration for less than the extensive scheme of the Government for emigration would cost.

THE POPE THREATENED WITH ASSAS-SINATION.

London, March 28 --- A Rome despatch says a lady has warned the Pope that the day and hour have been fixed for the murder of himself and Cardinal Pecci.

Roms, March 28 .- A woman with a peculiar manner managed to see the Pope to-day. She said she had a matter of great importance to lay immediately before him. She told Pope Leo she had knowledge that a plot to murder both himself and Cardinal Pecci was on the very verge of being put into execution. The Pope believing her to be of unsound mind sent her away.

SACRELIGIOUS TRAFFIC.

LONDON, March 26 .- A Rome despatch says that the Pope recently ordered Cardinal Vicar to institute a strict enquiry into the sacrellgious traffic of spurious relics. Cardinal Vicar has addressed a circular to the Catholic Administrators throughout the world intimating that no bodies had been taken from the catacombs for thirty years, and warning them against imposters. The entire Osteological specimens purport to be the remains of early Conistian martyrs freshly dug from the cutacombs of Rome, and have been shipped to America.

FROM BROCKVILLE.

EXCITEMENT IN BROCKVILLE-A DEFICIT IN THE TREASURER'S ACCOUNTS.

BROCKVILLE, March 28 .- Considerable exitement prevails in town over the resignation of the County Treasurer, F. Schofield, Esq. It appears a special audit was made by George Taylor, ex Reeve, of Ganazeque, and G. Fairbairn, Spencerville; they reported to W. Stafford, Warden of the Counties, of a deficiency in the Treasurer's books of about S7,000. The Warden at once took charge of the effice, and has called a special meeting of the County Council for Wednesday, Mr. Schofield in the meantime having resigned. His surelles are W. H. Fredenberg, Westport, \$3,000; John McMullen, Brockville, \$4,000; James Henderson, Brockville, \$2,000. Mr. Schofield, it is asserted, will make good his deficiency. He had endorsed a number of notes for some of his friends, and was compelled to ray said notes.

till the establishment of religious peace in selection, it would be settled by Russian

Hon. E. Stanhops (Conservative) will move, in the Commons to-night, that the evacuation of Candahar will not be conducve to the permanent interest of India.

Mr. Arnold (Liberal) will move an amendment approving the evacuation.

Mr. Folkstone (Conservative) has placed a question on the Notice-Paper of the Commons relative to Mr. Dillon's speech, in which he threatened Judge Fitzgerald.

Mr. Forster said the incent statement of Mr. Dillow, that 5 000 families in Ireland are liable to be hurled out on the roadside, was exaggerated. At the last session, in the district referred to, he said there were only 73 ejectments issued, compared with 788 in the samo timo last year.

Mr. Stanhopu moved the resolution in relation to the evacuation of Candahar. He protested in the name of the internal peace and external security of India against the surrender of Candahar.

Sir Charles Dilke stated that the bulk of native opinion in India favored the evacuation. Sir Donald Stewart and General Wolseley, he said, thought there would be a stragetical advantage in the retention of Candahar. The cost of its permanent occupation would be .£1,500,000 a year, which, in the present state of India's finances, it would be most unwise to add to the burdens of the people. In addition to this sum the expenditure would produce enormous discontent in India, and that meant the creation of a field for foreign intrigues. The Government intended to meet the motion with a direct negative.

Sir Charles Dilke stated that the first act of the new Czar was to recall Skobeleff and stop the advance upon Merv.

LONDON, March 25 --- The Candahar debate was resumed.

Lord Hamilton, (Conservative.) stated that no intimation had been received that Skobeleft's policy was disapproved. He regarded the announcement of Skobeleff's recall as a mere Parliamentary blind.

Mr. Fawcett, (Postmaster-General,) dealt principally with the financial aspect of the question. He strongly vindicated the policy of the Government.

Marquis of Hartington stated that the intimation of Skobeleff's recall had not been received through the Russian Government. It was possible that he would follow the British departure from Candahar, but when was there a transfer of the throne in Afghanistan unattended with disturbance, and was it any business of England to prevent it?

Hon. E. Stanhope's motion was rejected. 336 to 216. The announcement of the result was greeted with lond cheers from the Liberals.

Marquis of Hurtington said the retention of Candahar would expose us to perpetual quartels and collisions with Russia, and, if she interfered by military operations or diplomatically, it would mean a rupture of her diplomatic relations with Eogland, and we should be free to take such measures as we thought necessary to protect our frontier and assist the Aighans to hold their Indepondence.

Sir S. Northcote warned the Government that, if they left the difficulty arising from The coronation of the Czar will be deferred | the evacution to be settled by natural l selcclion.

A SUMMER DAY.

Adown the lano I walked with May, The summer sun was sinking— There came the echo thro' the hay Of the merry cow-bells clinking.

And far o'erhead, the blushing sky, Seemed bathed in golden glory-While standing there with beaming eye, I told "The old, old story."

Heart ireat to heart, eye gazed in eye-The magic word was spoken-Ah me! I knew not then the lie, Ustil those vows were broken.

For summer days come to an end, And love grows tired and weary-There's many a foe was once a friend, With smiles so bright and cheery.

As old and gray adown the lane, I walk with step once lighter-The old sweet dreams come back again, When life and hope smiled brighter CEAUSE,

REDMOND O'DONNELL

LE GHASSEUR d'AFRIQUE.

PART II.

CHAPTER XVI.-CONTINUED.

"Au! you know the story. Yes, in that humble cottage, with only her old servent by her side, poor, passionate, erring Lady Ruysland died. She was insancly jealous-who is to tell whether with or without cause?---of one who had been her rival years before, younger, fairer than herself, as highly born, but poor. His lordship was, in Italy-rumor said, to be near her. Very likely rumor erred, as it usually does; at least her ladyship believed it, and on the night of the earl's return a violent scene ensued. He left her in high anger; bitter words had passed; and in the frenzy of her rage and jealousy, she fled. Next morning she was nowhere to be found. All day they looked for her in vain. At nightfall a messenger came to Clive Court from Mrs. Harman, summoning his lordship. A daughter had been born, a wife was dead." Once more the embroidery dropped in Miss

Herncastle's lap. Her eyes dilated, fixed on his face; her lips were breathless and apart in the intensity of her interest. "They brought the poor dead lady home,

the child they left with Mrs. Harman to nurse. Whether or no Lord Ruysland really had or had not wronged his wife, no one will ever know now. Her death was a terrible blow to him—for a time." The speaker pausthe same as over, and we with it, and we eat, Court was shut up, Mrs. Hayy, Lady Cecil, called Mr. Evorteigh a brute and herself a somely pensioned, and the drink, and are merry, and forgets hand-

left with her. ... Lord Ruysland was absent; For tatter from Mrs. Harman recalled him. 3h6 was of French extraction, and had taken a sudden fancy to visit her relations in Paris more fastidious ladies of the neighborhood, -would his lordship come and take his little Lady Cecil among them, fought shy of the daughter and let her go. He returned to England, received Lady Cecil from her hands. field and she became bosom friends at once. placed her with some relatives in a remote And this week Mrs. Everleigh's masquerade part of England to grow up, and returned to came off-the only thing of its kind that had his wandering life.

"Mrs. Harman left England with her daughter, and I fancy the oarl never heard of her Lara," gloomy and splendid, and misanthrofrom that day to this, until he chanced to see his brother-in-law's picture a few moments ago. Miss Herncastle, Ludy Cocil has left the piano ; after all this talking will you not re- Kaled. By the merest chance, for my lady ward me by a little of your matchless never annoyed her nervous husband with music?"

at once and went with him to the ball, the costume, everything that he would She arose

sufficiently recovered to enliven the drawingroom with the brightness of his presence. All at once the solitude of his study had become unbearable to him; his bugs and beetles, his bees and buttenflies afforded him no consolation. Lights, life, human faces, human volces, he craved them day and night. And so it came about in the first time of Lady Dangerfield's experience of him, her husband had nothing else to do but watch her and grow jealous. Horribly and feroclously jealous. He didn't care a pin's point in the way of love for his wife, but she was his wife, and as long as a lady is that, the gentleman whose name she honors has legal right certainly to most of her tender looks, whispered sentences twilight walks, etc., etc. And Sir Peter got none of those, and Major Frankland got a great many. In reality, in her heart of hearts, if my lady possessed such an inmost sanctuary she really cared as much for the one as the other. A fine fortuno, a fine establishment, fine dresses, superfine dinners-these were the things my lady loved, above husband, child, or lover. But all these things she had, and Major Frankland was very good looking, could flatter ceaselessiy, knew the art of love a la mode to perfection, and was very willing to pay in tender glances, dreamy tete-a-tetes, whispered nothings, for the excellent Scarswood dinners, wines, horses, billiards, and the rest of it. And to do him justice, he did not know Sir Peter was jealous; he meant no harm, only " this sort of thing " helped to make the long summer days pages; and if my lady liked to flirt, and Sir Peter did not object, why should he not show his gratitude and become flirtee as well as any other man? In a round dance my lady's step suited him, their intellects were on an average, they knew the same people, liked to talk of the same things, both

were well looking, unexceptionable of dress and stole—that is what it came to, and where was the sum total of his and my lady's platonic friendship.

long been a chronic victim to a mild form of the green-eyed monster. All at once in plumage smoothed again. these two days the mild, harmless symptoms became furiously aggravated, and the little baronet turned rampantly jealous. He I must run up and see it." had nothing else to do but watch his wife, and A faint, derisivo smile her attendant cavalier, and he did watch them. He lost his fear of ghosts, his interest in Miss | let my lady pass her. Herncastle almost, in this new phase of things He sat in a corner with a big book, and glowered vengefully over the top of it at the placid face of the major and the vivacious face of his wife.

Mrs. Everleigh's fancy dross party brought matters to a climax.

Mrs. Everleigh was an exceedingly charming lady of whom Castleford knew very little indeed, except that she was excessively rich, blow to him—for a time." The speaker paus-ed a second, glanced across at his lordstip's serenely high-bred, placid countenance, and smiled. \neg For a time. We lose our nearest Mr. Everleigh were, and why he had put away and dearest, and the world goes round much the wife scales bosom, a great many asked and the course of the series of the series of the series of the series bosom, a great many asked and the series of put her perfumed mouchoir to her blue eyes and uncomfortable state of doubt. But she dressed elegantly, lived luxuriously, gave the most brilliant receptions far or near. The been dreamed of-and my lady and the major were going. The major as the "Chief of pical, in black velvet and plumes, like a mute at a funeral, and my lady was going as Kaled, Lara's page-the devoted, the addring

Everleigh's as page to that man's kright, then-remain with Mrs. Everleig'a-don't come back here. I have endured a good deal; will not endure this. Go if you will; I shall not lift a finger to prevent you; butdon't come back. Scarswood is mine; the would think you had done nothing else all mistresses of Scarswood have been honorable your life." women always; you shall not be the first to dwell beneath its roof and disgrace it-I swear !"

For once in his life he was eloquent, for ouce in his life he was dignified. He rose with the occasion; in that moment you would almost have respected him. He turned and left the room. His wife stood petri-fied? Was she awake-was she asleep? Was this Sir Peter Dangerfield? Could she believe her senses? There was a second auditor to this marital

outbreak-an auditor who stood almost as surprised as my lady herself. It was Miss Herncastle, who had entered in the full tide of the discussion, and had stood, not seeming to know exactly whether to go back or go on. My lady turned and saw her now. "Miss Herncastle!" she cried, in haughty

anger. "You-and listening?" "Not listening, my lady," Miss Herncastle

answered, meeting her angry eyes steadily. 'You told me this morning when the doublet was completed to tell you, and let you try it on. It is finished, and, obeying your orders, I came in search of you at once."

For Miss Herncastle had been ordered to desert the schoolroom latterly, and turn scamstress in general to my lady. And it was there for Miss Herncastle, rose up and warned Miss Herncastle who, with boundless taste her to take care. What was at the bottom of and good nature had suggested the two costumes, and produced a little painting of Lara She know she disliked Miss Herncastle, and and Kaled. The major and Lady Danger- she felt that Miss Herncastle disliked her. field had both been charmed with the idea. The major was now np in London selecting his costume, and Miss Herncastle had ridden was the harm ? Major Frankland did not into town with my lady, silk and velvet, lace that threat: "You shall not be the first to think of this-Major Frankland never thought and feathers had been purchased, the goverat all if he could help himself. But that was the sum total of his and my lady's maid had since sewed, sewed, sewed night and day. Miss Herncastle had such taste, such clover fingers, and In a vague hazy sort of way, Sir Peter had was altogether a miracle of dexterity and castle betrayed her? and what if he kept his cheerfulness. Lady Dangerfield's ruffled

> "So I did. And is it ready? But Sir Peter objects so strongly-is so disagreeable-still

A faint, derisive smile dawned upon the face of the governess, as she stepped back to

"And when you do see it_teast me to per-suade you to wear it. It will be an easy task, despite the counsels of a nundred husbands." " I'll go, and trust Miss Herncastle, and dc-That was what chat slight chill smile said ceive the jealous, tyrannical little monster, if plainly, wough, as she followed my lady to I can. What motive has she for betraying plainly strongs,

z'he dress lay spread upon a bed-a shinng vision of carmine silk; white ostrich plumes, gold braid and black velvet. My lady's eyes lit up like black diamonds, as she lifted the separate articles that composed the years old indeed! Odious little dwarf! I'll costume, and held them up to glisten in the sunlight. Millinery was the one thing of all things earthly, that most closely appealed to this woman's soul.

"Oh !---" a long inspiration. " Miss Herncastle, your taste is perfect-perfect; I nover was striking six, and as she walked up the saw anything so lovely. And to think that avenue, came face to face with Sir Peter and preposterous little baronet says I shall not wear it. Delphine, take your sewing into your own room-I am going to try this on." Exit Delphine with a curtsey. My lady sinke into a chair. "Do my hair, Miss Herncastle," she says, impatiently; "I shall try it on at least."

Miss Herncastle's deft fingers go to work. Embroidery, costume making, hair dressing -nothing seems to come amiss to these deft white fingers.

glass vet, please. Let me dress you; when in the whole affair. O'Donnell had taken it everything is on, then you shall look and see the effect."

And then Miss Herncastle set to work in again. earnest, my lady aiding and abetting. She Both gentlemen bowed to the pale, tired-had locked the door; profound silence, befit-looking governess. The baronet turned round, these foolish trifles, he had discovered the ting the importance of the moment, reigned. and looked darkly and suspiciously after her. Silken hose, buckled shoes, little baggy silken unmentionables, a doublet of carmine silk, all aglimmer with gold cord and lace and sparkling buttons; a little black velvet likeness, O'Donnell, to the picture of Kathecloak lined with deep rose red, seeming but a rine Dangerfield? You must be blind if brighter shade of the carmine, clasped jaur.t- you do not." ily a little to one side, and the one end flung back over the shoulder ; a little black velvet beret or cap, set one side the black crepe hair, terrifying. By the eye, I was examining a long ostrich plume sweeping over the shoulder and fastened at the side by a diamond aigrette; a tiny rapier set in a jeweled scabbard-that was the radiant, ple. Now had Katherine Dangerfield a sparkling vision my lady's glass showed In all her life, she had never looked so nearly beautiful as in this boyish travesty in this glowing carmine silk, and lofty plume, and black velvet.

disturbed by conscientious qualms of any kind. "A famous idea, Miss Herncastle," she said,

as the governess ceased. "What a head yon have for plotting and taking people in. One Miss Herncastle received this involuntary

compliment with becoming modesty, that faint, derisive smile creeping for a second or two around her handsome mouth. But she was busy removing the page's attire, and my

lady did not see it. "If you write to Major Frankland at once, my lady," she said, " I will take your letter to the post-office myself, and he will get it in time to-morrow. It will simply be doing a kindness to Sir Peter to keep him in the dark about the ball ; his imaginary troubles about ghosts are quite enough for him at present."

She placed writing materials before my lady, and my lady, in her spidery Italian tracery, dashed off a page or two to the major, apprising him of the facts, of Sir Peter's unexpected disapproval and Miss Herncastle's clever plan. Before it was signed and sealed, Miss Herncastle, in hat, jacket, and parasol. stood ready to take it into town. It would be a long, hot, dusty walk, but what sacrifices will not friendship make? She took the letter, put it in her pocket, and left the room and the house.

My ludy watched her from the window out of sight, and somehow a feeling of distrust all this willingness to serve and please her? What if she should betray her to Sir Peter, after all? And Sir Peter had looked so uncomfortably in earnest when he had made dwell beneath the roof of Scarswood and disgrace it-that I swear !" A cold chill came over her for an instant in the sultry summer air. What if she went? What if Miss Heraword?

"It would be wiser to give it up," she thought ; " he might keep his word, and then -great Heaven! what would become of me? I will give it up." She turned, and her eyes fell on the dress-the carmine silk, the diamond aigrette, the doublet, the beret, the rapier-all her good resolutions faltered and failed at the sight. "I won't give it up," she exclaimed, setting her little white teeth. " I'll go, and trust Miss Herncastle, and dcme? and later, if he does find it out from any and having Jasper see how young and pretty I look in it, for a kingdom. Thirty-five serted—a suitable place to thirty go as surely as I stand here."

Miss Herncastle walked into town over the dusty highroad, under the boiling July sun, and posted my lady's letter. She returned weary, dusty, foot-sore, as the stable clock Captain O'Donnell.

The little cowardly baronet had been seized with a sudden and great fancy for the tall, soldierly, fearless Irishman. A confidant of some kind he must have. Frankland was out of the question-Sir Arthur he stood, like most people, in awe of-the earl would have listened suavely and sneered secretly; O'Donnell therefore only remained. And O'Donnell suited him exactly; he had not a grain of fear in his nature; he had a cool head'a "Now, my lady. No, don't look in the stendy nerve, and he was intensely interested up, had promised to investigate, did not believe it was a ghost, and Sir Poter breathed

> Both gentlemen bowed to the pale, tired-"Where has she been now?" he asked,

voice dropped to a whisper and glanced half | "in other words, trying if my will, my mesfearfully around. "Who in Castleford does meric power, could master you. I found you

Bracken Hollow is a haunted house." "Indeed," the chasseur said, his hands in his pockets, his face immovable; "it looks like it, I confess. And what manner of ghost haunts it, and who has ever seen him? that is, supposing it be a him. As far as is no small triumph for me."

my experience goes, ghosts are generally of the feminine gender." "For Heaven's sake don't talk in that way. O'Donnell," Sir Peter said nervously, taking his arm. "You don't know what may hear you. Bracken Hollow is haunted; most unearthly sounds have been heard there-heard by more than me, and not superstitious people either. A murder was committed there

once many years ago, and they say" "Oh, of course they say. That's not evidence. I want to hear what actually has been

seen.' "Well-nothing then," Sir Peter responded reluctantly; "but I repeat it-horrible and

unearthly cries have been heard coming from that house often, and by many people." "And none of those people investigated, suppose ?"

"It was none of their business; they were only too glad to give it a wide berth, and go near it no more." "Who lives at Bracken Hollow?"

"An old woman named Hannah Gowan. She was Katherine Dangerfield's nurse in her and dislike, that had always lain dormant | youth, and Sir John pensioned her off, and gave her Bracken Hollow."

"Whew-w-w-w!" O'Donnell's low, shill whistle pierced the quiet air. Katherine Dangerfield's nurse! By George! that

accounts—" he stopped. Sir Peter looked at him, all his never-ending suspicions and fears aroused.

"Accounts for what ?" O'Donnell halted in his slow walk, and laid his hand confidentially on the shoulder of the

baronet, and looked calmly down into the baronet's little wizen face. "Sir Peter," he said gravely, "a light is

beginning to dawn upon me; the mysteries are lifting slowly, but, I think, surely. I can't tell you what I think, what I suspect; 1 hardly can tell myselt yet. All is confused —all is stranger than I can say; but as in a glass, darkly! I begin to understand—to see the end. Wait-give me time. As surely as we both live, this strange mystery shall be sifted to the bottom, and the ghost of Scarswood, the ghost of Bracken Hollow exorcised.

Now I am going away by myself to think." He turned and strolled away, leaving the patrified little baronet standing under the lime-trees, the picture of dazed and helpless astonishment.

flung himself into a chuir, his hands still deep in his pockets, his brow still knit in that reflective frown.

The room had seemed very dark, coming in from the glare of the sunset. As, after five minutes he litted his eyes from the carpet, he found that it was not dark. More, he found that he was not alone-the library had another occupant-that occupant Miss Herncas-

tle-Miss Herncastle asleep). Miss Herncastle asleep! After the first instant's surprise, he sat still and looked at her. It was easy enough to understand how she came to be here. She had passed the windows as he had done-the dark seclusion of the library looked inviting; she, wearied and warm, had entered, and finding it entirely deserted, had lain down, and all unconsciously fallen asleep. She had removed her hat; one hand pillowed her head; her face, with the light full upon it, was turned toward him. Pitilessly, searchingly, he sat and read that face. The straight, finely shaped nose, the square-cut, resolute lips the curved, determined chin, the broad, rather low, intellectual looking forehead. It was perfectly colorless, that face, even in sleep. And in her

not? Dismal and lonely! I should think so. asleep-sound asleep-after your walk, and I stood and looked at you and willed you to awake. You obeyed. A liberty on my part, perhaps, but the temptation was irresistible. You possess a very powerful will of your own. Miss Herncastle; that mine can command it.

March 30, '81.

Something very like a flush passed over the perfect pallor of Miss Herncastle's face. Her great gray eyes fashed upon him with something more nearly akin to anger than anything he had ever seen in them before. But thorough self-command had long ago become second nature to her. Her sweet voice had all its wonted soft music when she spoke :

"I rearet Captain O'Donnell has no better use for his time than watching me, and no better subject for his meameric experiments. The Lady Cecil Clive, for instance-did he ever try his mesmoric powers on her, 1 won. der ?"

"No," Captain O'Donnell returned, lying indolently back in his chair, and looking the very embodiment of handsome sang froid "I don't believe the Lady Cecil is a good subject; if if she is, I leave her to her rightful owner, Sir Arthur Tregenna, when she can get him, which isn't often of late. And speaking of watching you, Miss Herncastle, I must tell you I have done that once before lately, on an occasion when I don't think you saw me. Not intentionally, as now, at least at first ; afterward, I fear, I must plead guilty to the somewhat dishonorable charge. But then again, the temptation was very strong. And upon my word, Miss Herncastle, you are so very mysterious, so very interesting a lady -if you will pardon my saying so-that watching you more than repays one for his trouble."

"Mysterious! interesting! I don't know what you mean, Captain O'Donnell!" "Oh, yes, I think you do. You must be

aware you are an object of mystery and interest to all in this house ; if for nothing else. your startling resemblance to that dead girl, Katherine Dangerfield. And then there are the nocturnal walks to Bracken Hollow, a haunted house, whose ghost at least you don't seem to fear. And then there are your singular assignations held in such very singular places. Who, for instance, but mysterious Miss Herncartle would think of giving a gentlemen an interview in a-churchyard, at nightfall ?"

She set her lips in the line he well knew. and looked at him, hard, fuil, defiant.

"You understand me, I think. Was it the night before last? Yes, it was. I left Sir Peter Dangerfie d's bedside-you remember I relieved you, and let you and Sir Arthur go. We had been talking, Sir Peter and myself, of the ghost-very strange affair that, by the way-of Katherine Daugerfield, dead and gone, also of the young man Otis, who fell in love with her, and in whose house she died. With my mind full of Katherine Dangerfield, her sad story and misfortunes, I went to Katherine Dangerfield's grave. I thought I had the place all to myself-certainly I never dreamed of its being made a place for lovers' tryst-but I was mistaken On my way out, between me and the gate two figures stood. Had I not recognized them-one of them, rather-I should have passed on, surprised a little at their charnel-house taste, but no more. But I recognized them. If you will excuse me again, Miss Herncastle-there is no mistaking that graceful walk of yours, or that stately poise of the head and shoulders. I knew you; I also, after a moment, knew the man.

Her lips set themselves closer, in that thin, unpleasant line; her gray eyes still showen with that silent, threatening glitter.

"Sir Peter had described him, and I heard you speak his name—Henry. Tall, sallow, thin, stooping, living in London, and named Henry. There was no mistaking-the man was Mr. Henry Otis, surgeon, late of Castleford-The man from whose house Katherine

Dangerfield was buried." For the first time in his knowledge of her her face changed. It turned gray-a ghastly stant-thou she arose herself again, and defied him.

piano. For nearly an hour she sat playing bravely and brilliantly, he seated himself near, his face in shadow, his ears drinking in those sweetest strains. Then she got up, and the seated himself in the seated himself in the seated himself those sweetest strains. Then she got up, and the seated himself is brinning cup flowed over! those sweetest strains. Then she got up, and turned purple with rage; he absolutely for the first time in his experience of her, held swore; he stamped his small foot, and out her hand as she said good-night.

" You have done me a great favor to-night, Sir Arthur," she said ; "greater than you know. Let me thank you, and-goodnight."

He looked up at her in surprise. 4 A * great favor," he repeated, her firm, cold hand in his clasp; "I don't understand, Miss Herucastle.

smile-looking not at him, but across the yes, I know where you were the night you saw room, at the figures of the Earl of Ruysland and Lady Cecil Clive. Long after he had reason to know what the strange and triumphant smile meant.

"You may understand some day, Sir Arthur, and sooner than you think. Once more, good-night."

With the words she was gone. He watched the tall, commanding figure as it swept across the room and disappeared. Other eyes had witnessed that farewell; the Earl of Ruysland set his lips, the delicate waxen cheek of Ludy Cecil flushed.

"There shall be an end of this," his lordship thought sternly. "You have goue the length of your tether, Sir Arthur Tregenna; it is high time to pull you up."

Miss Herncastle went up to her room, but not to bed. She sat down by the open window, a starry light in her eyes, almost a flush of color on her marble face. "At last! at last! at last!" her lips said.

She was smiling-a smile not good to see. Her eyes were fixed on the night prospect, but she saw nothing. So, for upward of an hour, she sat. She could hear the sounds from below, the music, the soft hum of voices, the low laughter. She could hear, but she hardiy seemed to listen. She was wrapped in herself; that glowing, exulting face, you would not have known it again.

"At last ! at last !" she kept softly repeating, " my hour has come."

She arose after a time. Even through her absorption the falling dew struck chill. She arose, closed the window and the curtains, lit the lamp, and fung the ivory miniature contemptuously across into an open trunk.

"Lie there," she said; "you have done your work. I want you no more. I have waited six years-a long time; but even Troy fell at last. I have heard all I wanted to hear. I see my way clear to the end now !"

CHAPTER XVI.

THE SCAR ON THE TEMPLE.

"I Tell you madam, you shall not go!" "And I tell you, sir, I shall !"

"Lady Dangerfield, I repeat it, you shall never go to that disreputable woman's house in that disgusting dress."

"Sir Peter Dangerfield, I repeat it, as sure as the night after to-morrow night comes, I will go to Mrs. Everleigh's masquerade in the costume of a page."

And then husband and wife stood still, and paused for breath, and glared at each other, as much more devoted husbands and wives will do at times in the marital relation I am told.

It was three days after Sir Peter's attack,

screeched forth in passionate falsetto, that my lady should not go.

"And I tell you I shall !" my lady retorted, also flying into a towering passion, and using none too ladylike language in her sudden fit of rage. "Don't make a greater fool of your-solf, Sir Peter Dangerfield, than nature has al-

ready made you. It's no aflair of yours. Attend to your bugs and horrist crawling She smiled-a strange exultant sort of things, your ghosts and your gambling. Oh,

the ghost under the King's Oak. I don't interfere with your amusements—be good enough not to interfere with mine."

She had trodden on her worm so long that she had forgotten even worms sometimes turn. She had gone just a step too far. The purple hue of rage left his face; it turn-ed a ghastly yellow. He folded his small arms across his small chest, he planted his small feet resolutely on the carpet, and he stood and looked at her. "You mean to go, then, Lady Dangerfield?"

"I mean to go, as surely as you stand there,

Sir Peter Dangerfield." " In this disgusting dress?"

"You called it disgusting once before. I don't perceive the disgusting. It's a beauti-ful little dress, and I expect to look lovely in it.'

"You mean to go to this disreputable woman's house ? "

" You said that before also, Sir Peter; don't let Mrs. Everleigh hear you, or she may bring action against you for defamation of character. Her husband was a brute, and she had to leave him-nothing very uncomon in that-most husbands are. She has her own fortune, and she enjoys herself in her own way. I suppose it is infamous for a woman who has ever had the misfortune to marry to presume to enjoy herself after."

"You mean to go to Mrs, Everleigh's masquerade ! You mean to go in male attire !-you, the mother of two children '-a woman thirty-five years of age1"

That was too much. Lady Dangerfield might have endured a great deal, but this last insult-this cold-blood d mention of her -no, she could not stand that. What right-feeling woman, indeed, could ?

" You little wretch !" cried Sir Peter's wife ; and for a moment the words, and the tone, and the look, brought Katherine Dangerfield, and the conservatory, and six years, back vividly vefore him. "How dare you use such language as that to me? If I never meant to go I should go now. Five-and-thirty, indeed ! I deny it; it is a base falsehood ! I shall not be thirty-one until next birthday. And I shall go to Mrs. Everleigh's, and I shall go as a page just as sure as Thursday night comes !

"And with Major Frankland, Genevra ?" "With Major Frankland-a gentleman at least who does not insult ladies to their faces by odious falsehoods about their age. Thirty-

five indeed! I have no more to say to you Sir Peter Dangerfield, only this-I shall go ! " " Very well Lady Dangerfield,"-he was yellower than ever-he was trembling with Sir Peter be none the wiser."

and for two days the little baronet had been | passion ; " then hear me. If you go to Mrs. | My lady listened in calm approbation, un-

"Oh !" she said no more—only that one long-drawn breath. She stood and contemplated the picture in silent ecstasy.

"It is perfect-it is beautiful," Miss Herncastle murmured ; " I never saw your ladyship look half so well in any thing before, It will be the costume of the ball."

" It is lovely-lovely," my lady responded, still staring in an ecstasy ; " but Miss Herncastle, I have already told you Sir Peter has taken it into his imbecile head to object-to absolutely forbid. He calles the dress disgraceful-nonsense-and Mrs. Everleigh disreputable. And you have no idea how disagreeable and how obstinate Sir Peter Dangerfield can be when he likes."

Miss Herncastle smiled again-that slight, chill, unpleasant smile.

"Have I not? But I think I have. Men have peculiar notions on these subjects, and with a man like Sir Peter, it is much easier to let him have his way than to combat. They never yield an inch."

"Give way. That means to give up the idea of the ball-to submit to be tyrannized over-not to wear this exquisite dress. Miss Herncastle, do I hear you aright ?"

"You hear, but you do not understand. Of course you go to the ball-only-let Sir Peter think you don't. It will be easy enough to deceive him. It may involve a few falsehoods, but your ladyship will not stickle at that. You go to the ball in peace -and he goes to bed in peace, and what he never knows will never grieve him."

"But how is it to be done?"

Miss Herncastle paused a moment in deep thought, her brows knit.

"In this way," she said. "Write to Major Frankland in London, and tell him when he returns to Castleford, on Thursday evening to remain in Castleford, at one of the inns, instead of coming to Scarswood. It is as much on his account as on account of the page's dress that Sir Peter objects. You can tell Sir Peter, if you choose, that you have given up the idea-that Major Frankland has been detained in town. He will not believe it, of course, but when the night arrives and he does not return, and he sees you retire for the night he will. Once in your room, you dress, of course; bribe the coachman to drive you quietly to Mrs. Everleigh's, and wait the breaking up of the ball. At Mrs. Everleigh's you must the Major; he can keep quiet in the town all the following day, and in the evening come here as though direct from the You will have enjoyed the ball, and station.

"Oh I see a certain likeness," O'Donnell, repeated, "but nothing so marked as to be

the photograph with a magnifying glass and I discovered a mark or scar of some kind on the left side of the face, right above the tembirth-mark there, or anywhere else-the pro-

verbial strawberry mark on the arm, or mole on the neck, or anything of that sort ?"

"The line you saw was a scar-the scar of wound that came pretty near ending her life. On the voyage out to India her nurse blunt end of a spike, and gave herself a horscar a hundred times ; it wasn't very disfiguring, and she never tried to conceal it. white, triangular scar, that used to turn livid

red when she got angry." O'Donnell listened thoughtfully.

had she lived to be eighty." "Quite impossible; bnt why?"

"Oh, only idle curiosity, of course. I no-

ticed the mark, and it set me wondering what it might be." Ue paused a moment, his eyes on the ground, his brows knit in a thoughtful frown; then he looked up and spoke again. quite abruptly ; "You told me, Sir Peter, she lied in the house of a man named Otis. I lives ?'

"I know nothing about him, but there is no reason to suppose he does not."

" Was his Christian name Henry ?"

Sir Peter paused a moment, and thought. "It was Henry," he answered. "I remem-ber now. Henry Otis, that was his name."

"Was he tall, spare, very light-haired, very allow complexion and a stoop?" "Yes, he was. O'Donnell, have you seen him?" You describe him exactly."

"I think I have. And she died in his don ?

"I don't remember exactly-some months, I think. There were people who said he had fallon in love with Katherine, and was miserable here after her death. She was buried from his house, and he erected that stone to her memory. Then he took his mother and

went up to London." "He and his mother lived alone?" "They did."

They kept a servant, I suppose ?"

Sir Peter looked at him wonderingly. "I suppose they did; it was not his mother who opened the door for me when I went O'Donnell, what are you driving thére. nt?

"I'll tell you presently. If the servant who lived with them at the time of Katherine Dangerfield's death be still alive, it strikes me I should like to see that servant. One question more, Sir Peter, on another subject. Do you know a place some three miles from here -a dismal, lonely sort of house called Brac- | could be too subtle and ico deceiving, ken Hollow?"

sleep she dreamed, for her brows were contracted, her lips moved. She looked fairer creeping gray, from brow to chin. For an in-in her slumber than he had ever thought her stant the fearless eyes flinched. For an inawake.

Who was she? A strange woman, surely -a wonderful woman, if the dim, mysterious suspicions adrift in his mind were right. Who was she? Helen Herncastle of London, as she said, or-

An inspiration came to him-an inspiration that lifted him from his chair to his feet, that caught his breath for one breathless moment.

The scar on Katherine Dangerfield's temple!

He hardly knew what he suspected as yet, wild, improbable, impossible things; and yet he did suspect. Now, if ever, was the time to let her fall out of her aims; she struck the end all suspicions, and test the truth. Miss Herncastle wore her black hair nearly down rible cash just above the temple. I saw the to her evebrows; what easier than now to lift one of these shining waves, and look at the A left temple-it was the side of the face uppermost.

He advanced-he hesitated. Something in her helplessness-in the sacredness of "Humph!" he said, "a scar like that it sleep, appealed to his strength and his manwould be impossible ever to obliterate, even | hood, and held him back. It seemed a dastardly deed to do while she slept what he dared not when awake. And yet it was his only chance.

"I may be judging her cruelly, shamefully," he thought ; " if the scar is not there, 1 am. For her own sake I will look."

He drew near-he stooped over the sleeping form; very gently he lifted the black waves of hair that covered her forehead and think-a doctor, who afterward removed to temple. A full and noble brow he saw it was Loudon. Do you know if this man still those bands of dead dark hair hid. Litted off, it altered her wonderfully, it made her ten times more like the portrait of the dead girl.

He glanced at the temple. Good God! yes! there was the livid triangular scar Sir Peter Dangerfield had de-

scribed, just above the temple. He let the hair drop-he absolutely reeled

for a second, and grasped a chair. He stood there thunderstruck, spell-bound, looking down at her, helpless to do anything else. Something in the magnetism of that

strange, fascinated gaze must have pierced house, and was buried from it, you say? How even the mists of slumber. Without sound long after did he leave Castleford for Lon- of any kind to disturb her, the evelids quivered, lifted, and Miss Herncastle, wide awake in a second, looked up from the sofa unto Redmond O'Donnell's face.

CHAPTER XVIII.

R(SE O'DONNELL'S SECRET.

For a moment-for an hour, it seemed to him-not a word was spoken. His dazed eyes never left her; he stood almost like a man stunned.

She rose up on her elbow, returning his gaze. What did his face, its sudden pallor, showing white even under the golden bronze of his skin, tell her? Something in his eyes least is certain-there is not one page in her cowed her strangely-fascinated her also. She rose slowly up to a sitting posture and

spoke, answering that fixed look; "What is it?" she asked.

The sound of her voice broke the spell. He drew a long broath and was himself again. In dealing with this woman, who

"Certainly I know Bracken Hollow." His magnetism, Miss Herncastle," he said coolly ; Ler I have been ever an acquaintance-a

"Well," she said, " what next ? "

"I stood, as they say in novels, rooted to the spot, and yet with a sensation of relief. For one moment-only one, Miss Herncastle -I fancied your companion to be Sir Arthur Tregenna. I might have known better. It possible for a man like that to swerve a little from the straight path of duty : to stoop to deliberate dishonor-never."

She smiled-a smile not pleasant to see.

"Dishonor! an ugly word. For Sir Arthur Tregenna to meet me in private thus-would be for him-dishonor ?

"Most certainly, if he met you as a lover. And he is fast becoming that, though I doubt if he knows it himself yet. For Sir Arthur Tregenna, the blighted husband of Lady Cecil Clive, to meet you, or any woman, in that way would be dishonor ."

"The blighted husband of Lady Cecil Clive she echoed softly still, with that gleaming smile. "I beg your pardon, Captain O'Donnell, he is not, he never has been for one second that. And," her eyes flashed up now, in a sudden fire of triumph, "I have but to say it—and benever will!"

He sat still looking at her, pale, and grave and surprised.

"Never has been? Do you mean to say, Miss Herncastle, that Sir Arthur has not been for years the pledged husband of Lord Ruys land's daughter?"

"No; not for years, not for days, not for He is no more her blighted hustband hours. than-than you are. Ha! you feel that!" She laughed bitterly as she saw him wince. You have been, in the best years of her life, what he never was-Lady Cecil's lover. Oh, I know more than you think, Captain Redmond O'Donnell, of that little Irish episode six years ago You saved her life at the risk of your own, and fell in love with her afterwards. Very pretty, very romantic-a very old story indeed, I know, but Sir Arthur does not. He is not in love with Lady Cecil now; do you think it will help love on to hear that story of her youth-that story she will never tell him?"

'Redmond O'Donnell's face had grown cold and set as stone, he was deaf and blind. If he had been told Miss Herncastle was rightful heiress to the crown of England, it would have astonished him less-he would have believed it more easily-than that, all unwill-ingly, she had learned to love him.

"You do Lady Cecil great injustice, Miss Herncastle," he answered, with chill stornness in bringing her name into this discussion at all. You wrong her more by your confounded suspicions. Whether she is, or is not, the betrothed of Sir Arthur Tregenna, this at past life that he and all the world are not free to read more, perhaps," looking her straight in the eyes, "than all can say." I did her the service you speak of in Ireland, six years ago; is there anything in that to conceal? And there the 'story,' as you phrase it, begins and ends. Your suspicions are all unfounded all unjust. Whatever my folly may have been, "I have been experimenting in animal in that past time of a most foolish youth, to

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THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

friend, perhaps-no more. Gratitude she gave me-never more."

"Never more!," She turned her scornful face away, and looked out at the open evening sky. "Ab, well, hunility is a virtue but few posess; let us cherish it when we find it in an Irishman, of all men. Repeat that version of the story-believe it if you will. And of the story — ornered it in you will. And she gave you — gratitude. What is it she gives you Sir Arthur? What is it he gives gives you on arthur when is it he gives her? Love, do you think? But she is an her : daughter, and brought up in the codes and the creeds of her order. She will marry and the distancient name, and his long rentniman askes her. If! You talk of tempta-1011, La Captain O'Donnell-is there no temptation, think you, here for me?" it tempta-tion, think you, here for me?" it to the tempta-"To what?" His cold eyes, his cold tones,

ent her like knives. "To blind and fascinate him, to make his life miserable, to put him from her, to make him a wanderer over the earth, to spoil the happiness of two lives? earth, to spon the happiness of two fives? That, perhaps, it is in your power to do-no more. If you think helwill ever marry you -a woman of whom he knows nothing-a woman who I am very certain, has her own good reason for hiding her past-you mistake him entirely. Sir Arthur is a very proud man; he comes of a very proud race. The baronets of Tregenua may have married governesses before now-never adventuresses.

She turned upon him with eyes of fire : "Captain O'Donnell!"

"1 have said it, Miss Herncastle-you force it from me. Do you think his infatuation will lead him into asking you to be his wife, before inquiring into your past? Will that past bear inquiring into ? Sooner than see it, I, myself, would show you to him as you are.

He was still lying back in the easy-chair, his tone quiet, but his mouth, his oyes, relentless as doom. No grim old judge, with the black cap on, pronouncing sentence of death on the wretch in the dock, could have looked more sternly relentless than be.

Her whole mood changed ; the swift dark anger died out of her eyes, she sank slowly back in her seat, her hands folded before her, and looked at him.

"Captain O'Donnell," she said and there was a strange, weary, wistful pathos in her voice, "I asked you be'ore-I ask you again -what have I ever doue to you that you should be the one to hunt me down ?"

Something in her tone-something in her look-dreary, forlorn-touched him in spite of himself.

"And I answer again-nothing, Miss Herpcastle. I have no wish to turn amateur detective, believe me. But Sir Arthur Tregenna is my friend-I cannot see him duped without raising my voice to warn. You have brought discord and wratchedness erough to house slready; go and leave i, satistied with what you have done. All that I suspect I shall keep to myself; and I suspect a great deal. But go : leave Sir Arthur to his duty-leave Sir Peter free from ghosts, and if it is in my power to aid or help you in any way, command me. But all this plotting, this working in the dark, must end, or

else_" He paused. "Or else it is war between you and me-is that 1t, Captain O'Donnell ? You will devote your man's strength and your man's intellect to hunting down and driving from Scarswood, one poor woman who has never harmed you -who earns the bread she eats, and who only takes the goods her gods provide. Very well, sir, war let it be. Do your worst-I will do mine. You have called me an adventuress-prove it, if you can. For your other insinuations. I pess them over in silence. The day may come when you will and I have been more sinned against than sinning: when even your spotless, peerless, perfect Lady Cecil may descend from her pedestal, and be known as she is. As she is. I repeat it. Captain O'Donnell. No need you to do battle in her behalf. By your own showing, she is nothing to you. Do your worst, I repeat—spy upon me when and how you choose, overhear all I say, suspect every word and action, and repeat everything to Sir Arthur Tregenna. I tell you it will be labor lost-he loves me. You hear, most gallant of Irishmen, most courtly of gentlemen-loves me, and as surely as I will it, will one day make me his wife. Tell him this also, if you choose-it will be in keeping with the rest. And I thought you a soldier and a gentleman ! Let me pass, Captain O'Donnell-I have no more to say to you.

CORRESPONDENCE. THE CIVIL SERVICE.

To the Editor of THE POST and TRUE WITNESS : Sig,-In moving that some substantial recognition for his long and valuable services, be given to Mr. Alfred Patrick, late Clerk of the House of Commons, Ottawa, Sir R. Cartwright alluded to him as having served the tonded divine service in the Wesleyan Methocountry in the Civil Service for a longer period than any other gentleman in such employ. As a matter of historical interest, permit me to state that the gallant knight was in error, because the late Mr. Joseph Bouchette, Deputy Surveyor-General, who died a few weeks ago in this city, was ap-pointed by Sir T. C. Sherbrooke, on the 18th March, 1818, and was therefore, on the date | from the body of the church to the front, and of his superannuation, in 1878, an officer in the public service of exactly sixty years standing, or ten years more than the late respected Clerk, Mr. Patrick.

Yours, &c., CROWN LANDS' EMPLOYEE, Quebec, 24th March, 1881.

A Voice From Quebec to the Catholic Electors of the County of Prescott.

To the Editor of the TRUE WITNESS. DEAR SIR,-Knowing that I write in the

spirit of your excellent journal, and that it circulates largely in the above named county, as well as throughout the Western Province of which it is no inconsiderable one, I claim the favour of insertion of this letter in your next issue.

A few days ago, I read in one of our city apers, under the heading " Despatches from foronto." that a society had been formed there, whose object was to prevent the election of Catholic candidates seeking parliamentary honours in the Province of Ontario.

Although the statement seemed feasible enough coming as it did from such a quarter, I dismissed it from my belief at the time, as unworthy of the public spirit of that great enlightened and progressive province.

Now, however, I find my decision was too hastily made, for I see in this week's issue of the Irish Canadian, that the Liberal (Mowat) Government, and the Conservative opposition party have both put forward candidates for election to the vacant seat of Prescott-of a denomination which strongly confirms the truth of the despatch referred to under ordinary circumstances. A bye-election in Upper Canada would create little interest in or around this city, but the county in question lies close by our provincial boundary, and its electorate is mainly composed of the same elements as this city and district are, viz... of French Canadians and Irish Catholics.

Being well aware of the great difficulty of securing even the nomination of a Catholic candidate in any Riding in Ontario, we are the more surprised at this attempt to place the same embargo upon a division which is so well known to be Catholic by an overwhelming majority. But this is not the only occasion in recent years on which our French Canadian friends have had their attention called to political affairs in the County of Prescott. They took a deep and lively interest in the contest at the Dominion General Elections in 1878, when one of their compatriots Mr. Routhier, M. P., gained the victory. Again, their interest was testified when they joined their hopes and wishes with those of our people at the Local General Elections in 1879, when the late lamented Dr. Harkin had to do battle in the strife of a quadralateral contest, and from which he came forth in splendid victory. That his death recently should have deprived the constituency in which he was so popular and esteemed of his valuable representative services, must be, and is deeply regretted. As an instance of the interest taken here on those nor-General Blanco telegraphs that the occasions, a French Canadian gentleman, and a leader amongst his people in this city, said and Colonial circles, as more revelations are to the writer on news reaching here of the expected in the course of the judicial enquiry latter success and spoke in accents of iov "The Irish and French have carried the day in Prescolt, which will now forever remain an impregnable fortress of French Canadian and Irish Catholic Conservatism." Catholic electors of the County of Prescott, as the voice of the people here, I earnestly request your attention, and an answer in prompt and determined action by putting forward the best man in your midst. Are those strong and beautiful words spoken in good English by one whose language is French, to be, or not to be on this occasion? If they are to be, and in their entireity, perhaps, just as well so. Lorenzo Bay, and England can no lon-But should any difficulty arise that could be removed by sacrificing a word, cast away the and exercise julisdiction in Portuguese last one, it means nothing in provincial politics or indeed in any other further than another way of saying in or out of power. If Liberalism or Conservatism in Canada have hastened the fall of the Cabinet. The King no meaning or prestige of their own, they have none whatever to gain from the existence and history of these terms as known in the old country particularly, alse ! yes, particularly in their application to the Government of Catholic Ireland. Eager eyes are looking on to see how you will assert your rights and principles under themenance and monstrous insult offered to you in hate. Meet them by joining in love, and let your rallying cry be the word that names the creed they hate you for.

THE "CONVERTED" MONK IN TROUBLE.

KINCARDINE, Ont., March 22 .- On Sunday morning last Mr. F. G. Widdows, who has for some time been advertised to deliver a lecture here on Monday evening, 21st inst., under the auspices of the M. E. Church, atdist Church. During the course of the service the Pastor, Mr. Macdonagh, requested his congregation not to attend the Town Hall to hear that man. Mr. Widdows rose up to show the reverend gentleman that he that he is trailing the garment of Ireland in was present, and was at once told to sit down. After the sermon had begun Mr. Widdows changed his sent at some remark of Mr. Macdonagh's he vainly said, "Blessed be God that it is so," and was at once replied to from the pulpit. After service closed, Widdows went to the vestry and requested an explanation from Mr. Macdenagh for his remarks, but was met with the reply, "Go away, 1 don't want to have any conversation with you." In the meantime, some members of the church had followed Mr. Widdows, and appearing on the scene, pushed him out of the vestry, when he said, "Let me go and I will go out, but will not be driven out like a thief," and put his hand into his pocket with some papers. Some person shouted "he is going to shoot," whereupon he was seized and dragged down the aisle to the door, where he became exhausted and asked for water, which being given him he looked round, and,

SEEING THE TRUSTEE

who first laid hands on him, he exclaimed: "You unbaptized heathen, take that," and the like mission. If the words of Bismarck he dashed the water in his face. One young gentleman interfered to prevent any injury being done to Widdows, and was roughly handled. Yesterday afternoon a charge was brought against Widdows by the Trustees of the Church for disturbing Divine service, and after occupying the whole afternoon, evidence was adjudged to show that no such disturbance had taken place. A charge of assault was brought by the gentleman who was " baptized," but after finishing the first charge he withdrew. The latter shook hands with Mr. Widdows.

CABINET.

PARIS, March 23 .--- A Madrid correspondent telegraphs to-day as follows :- Last night

the banquet of 76 persons, given by the Abolitionist Society to commemorate the Stb anniversary of the emancipation of 32,060 slaves in Porto Rico, was attended by many Liberal statesmen, and Senators, and Deputies from Cuba. The best speeches were made by Senore Portuondo and Sablo. In several toasts the kindest allusions to America, and to the memory of Lincoln and John Brown grand tiers had mostly not arrived. The against conspiracy. "If Itussia," he says, were expressed. The law voted by the Cortes majority of the victims belong to the working "could seal up the territory against plots were expressed. The law voted by the Cortes in 1870 was proved to be slavery in disguise until 1880. The correspondent was asked to exploded and the house was plunged she could soon settle accounts with the address the meeting. He made a short ad- in dress in Spanish. He assured the Secretary of terror and dismay. A detachment Genova where Russian insurgents mature that all civilized countries, especially the

The Abolitionist Society will hold a great meeting next Sunday in the Alhambra o'clock. Strakosch, the Impressurio, was Theatre, in Madrid. Two thousand tickets slightly hurt. Signora Bianco Donadi, one are assured of sale already.

Among the persons arrested in Havana in of Romero Robiedo, the late Minister of the Interior, Ferrera, formerly Chief of the cele-Volunteers in Havana, and a judge. brated Several high civil officers and one naval official of rank are also under arrest. Govergreatest excitement is prevailing in the press

the proceeds which will be devoted to the bazaar fund of the separate school, equalled expectations.

C. O. M.

MR. PARNELL AND THE FRENCH RE-VOLUTIONISTS.

Well, Mr. Parnell having sought out M. Bochefort when canvassing for friends to the Irish cause, and having dined at the table of Victor Hugo, the cry is raised by men who are lukewarm in their patriotism, and whose precipitate judgments betray their prejudice, say, with a sorrowful indignation, non tuli auxilio, nec defenseribus istis. Ireland needs no such aid nor auxiliaries.

little influence in France as his trimming tist, Orleanist, Republican and Radical-and promise to help to make the true case of Ireland known to their readers. If there be some organs of objectionable violence amongst the number, he may well plead that any stick is good enough to bang the Coer-cionists with. We should be grateful of Alexander 11, forever." if Mr. Parnell were to visit Berlin and Sala sends a ghastly des

Madrid, Amsterdam, and St. Petersburg, on and Castelar could be added to those of Victor Hugo in reprobating oppressive acts, we would be thankful : if the opinion of the men

the emancipation of Irish serfs, the cause a dire wound on the cheek, the marks would be rendered solid and valuable service. Above all, let our people remember with pillow Mr. A. M. Sullivan-a gentleman whose is clothed in the green uniform tunic of the orthodoxy will not be suspected-that we are Preobrajinski Guard, with massive epaulettes now in the face of the fee and in the very grip of battle. The watchword must be thorough unity; let there be no idle quarrels

or miserable secessions .- London Universe.

-----BURNING OF THE NICE OPEBA HOUSE -FIFTY-NINE BODIES RECOVERED.

NICE, March 24, 3 a. m .- Fifty-nine bodies have been recovered from the ruins of the Italian Opera House. It is feared that many more are lost. The fire commenced soon after the curtain had risen for the performance of "Lucia di Lammermoor." The sub- well-known writer on international law, scribers fer the orchestra stalls and boxes and strongly urging international co-operation majority of the victims belong to the working class. Shortly after the fire began the gas emanating from Paris, Geneva and London, United States, sympathized with the emanci-pation of Cubau slaves. the flames, which were subdued towards ten their extradition." The Conservative Russian slightly hurt. Signora Bianco Donadi, one of the leading artistes, made her way from the tions, the general expulsion of Swiss from stage to the street in safety. One whole Russia, a prohibitory tariff against Swiss merconsequence of the frauds recently detected family of five persons and another of three chandise, and encouragement to Germany to there is a brother in-law of Zulutea, a relation perished. Relief subscriptions have been

> relief of the distressed. FURTHER PARTICULARS OF THE GREAT FIRE. Lonnon, March 24.

Later despatches from Nice concerning the fire more than confirm the worst fears indulg-Romanotis-a scene which only the capital e d in at the hour of disaster. It is now known that the explosion in which the disaster originated was that of the gas retort or reservoir located behind the stage. Whether this was the result of carelessness or accident cannot yet be ascertained. The survivors say immediately after the explosion the gas lights in the entire house were simultaneously extinguished, leaving the crowded audience in perfect darkness amid the odor of escaping gas, which began to fill the point. building and rendered breathing difficult. The panic which ensued was of the most terrible character. Men and women were crushed over the seats, and the house became a vast den of struggling wild persons. At this juncture the fire broke out, the light and inflammable scenery catching first, and the flames, leaping from point to point and rapidly extending toward the body of the house over the heads of the screaming, shouting, teriorstricken people, many of whom were trampled to death in the panic, which became uncontrollable when the peril of death by fire was added. Mademoiselle Donadio, the prima donna, escaped with several actors, but it is believed the chorus were all burned to death. As soon as the flames were under control search began for the dead. Up to the time of the transmission of the last despatch one hundred and fitty bodies had been dug out. Intense excitement prevails, as the audience was composed of representatives of the fashionable world from Paris, London, and all parts of Europe. The season is now in progress, and the popular watering place of Nice was never crowded with a greater number. Yesterday was also the first of the yacht races, and crowds were present from all parts

THE DEAD CZAR. HIS APPEARANCE WHILE LYING IN STATE-RUSSIAN ENMITY TO SWITZERLAND

LONDON, March 23. A correspondent after describing the magni-

icence of the chamber in which the remains of the murdered Czar lay in state, says :--- "In the midst of all this splendor lay the murdered Sovereign, with ghastly upturned face and folded hands.

"The lower part of the body was completely bidden under a heap of fresh flowers, deposited by loving hands. When the serthe mire and mud-soil. Now, if Mr. Parnell vice was concluded Alexander III., kneeling had singled out those men particularly in his on one knee, kissed the hand of his dead quest for recruits, we would be the first to father. The Empress followed his example. express our surprise and chagrin. We would Then, bowing slightly to persons in the immediate vicinity, the Imperial couple left the cathedral. The Duchess of Edinbergh and Grand Duchesses present were successively The foul-mouthed Rochefort is as abhorrent | conducted to the coffin to pay the last tribute to our minds as the atheistic Bradlaugh : and of love and reverence to the mutdered he, political scarecrow that he is, has just as sovereign. Then followed all the Imperial royal mourners, foreign princes and members congoner in England. But Mr. Parnell did noi seek Rochefort beyond others. He went at the features, which, although altered, were round to at least twenty French editors of yet easily recognizable. Then storying, journals of all shades-Legitimist, Bonapar- they kissed with reverence the hand that had signed the liberation of tonr millions of serfs. secured their adhesion to his views and their There the corpse will lie in State until Satarday, in the shadow of the clustered columns that stand about the plain topped tombs of white murble. Beside the tomb of the late Empress is a vacant space, where, according to his expressed wish, will repose the remains

Sala sends a ghastly description of the late Czar's appearance after the embalming, ne shown by the photographs, of which thousands are offered for sale in St. Petersburg. He-58Y8 :---

"The features are seen in profile, the left who sympathize with ill-treated Boers and side of the face exposed, the sparse hair carerejoice over the emancipation of the serfs fully brushed from the temples the grizzled could be added to the volume of those in mustache and whiskers carefully trinned England and America who sympathize with and kempt; but the eyes are mere sunken ill-treated Irishmen and would rejoice over wrecks, and there seems to have been of which have been partially con-cealed by art. The head reposes on a pillow of white satin. The body of gold bullion. The right hand partly bent, rests peacefully on the breast, close to a medallion of some image sacred to the Russo-Greek communion: but with this head and torso ends, they say, all that remains of the mortal coil' of Alexander 11., there being nothing more of the chattered form of the craftsmen of the old Egyptian mystery to work their gloomy skill upon. From the trunk downward the destruction caused by the explosion had been thorough.

ST. PETERSDERG, March 23.-The Golos prints an article from Professor Martens, the complete darkness, causing a scene Nihilists, Everybody knows the spot in their devilish schemes of murder, yet the press urge as measures of reprisal against Switzerland the rubture of diplomatic relaannex Switzerland.

Lospos, March 22 .- All accounts from openci throughout Nice. The regatta here Loxpos, March 22.-All accounts from has been countermanded and the value of St. Petersburg agree in describing the granthe prizes will be contributed towards the deur and solemnity of the ceremony of the removal of the Czar's remains from the active intervention which Greeco requested Imperial Chapel, in the Winter Palace, to the Cathedral of St. Peter and Paul, in the sombre fortress, so called, on the left bank and, finally, the Republique Franciss declares of the Neva, the last resting-place of the the Czar's dominions could fu rnish Then is but one Neva, with its magnificent quays -but one city in which people of so many nationalities, so many costumes, varied and picturesque, live side by side. The sun shone with extraordinary brilliancy; the streets were a sea of melting snow: the houses were draped in mourning ; the mournful pageant took two hours to pass a given

IRLANDE ET FRANCE.

[Correspondent Dublen Lichman]

PARIS, March 7, 1881 - This is the month. of March, and the first stem I have to chronicle, as being probably t. e most welcome to your readers, has no reference either to the Land League or French politics, on to Irish Nationalists resident in Paris, who are about to anite in spirit with their brothren the world over in honoring the National testival. A committee has been formed under the able presidency of Mr. Patrick Casey, of the Moniteur Universel, and on the ifth, in addition to the usual bauquet of Les Anciens Irlandais, another will be held this year at the Palais Royal, bearing the name and title of the "Irish National Banquet."

Mr. Parnell has again forsaken the banks of the Seine for those of the Thames, but it is stated he will be absent only for a short time, stated he will be absent only let a busit time, and that soon we will find him here once more in our midst. This is not much to be wondered at; and if his duties at home and the cause he has at heart would allow him, it is not very hard to imagine how he should wish to settle down in Paris altogether. He never comes here but he is treated with distinction, and if any proofs were needed of this, it would only be necessary to refer to the warm manner that he has been received by the Cardinal Archbishop of Paris, Monseigneur Guivert, by Marshal MacMahon, and above all, to the way in which his name was associated in the recent She of Victor Hugo. Nor is he undmindful of these honors; he always takes care to make known his appreciation to those by whom he has been favorably noticed. I have received information which authorises me to state that in a recent private letter to Baron Platel (Ignotus) Mr. Parnell thanks him warmsly for the biographical sketch in the Figure ; and well may he have done so, for it was, "taken all in all," a splendid article. Victor Hugo has described it as the best he has ever seen in a French journal on Ireland. It is affirmed that on Hugo himself on enormous amount of pressure is being brought to bear in order to deter him from issuing his manifesto. The Elysee and the British Embassy have united in this direction, but their efforts will all prove in vain. The veteran who braved the might of an absolute Imperial regime, is not now going to be put down or diverted from his purpose by a few frowns from high places. Nor is Hugo just at this moment in a very yielding mood. He was greatly incensed atthe attempt made by the President of the Republic, and those of the two Chambers, to suppress Parnell's name from among those of his Committee on the day of his fite. Andwith regard to this it would appear from the London papers that the Committee of organization did so far give way to the wishes. of the powers that he as to erase Mr. Parnoll's name from the Committee of Honor. The contrary, however, has been the case; the wishes of the Government were not acceded to, and although some placards of the size did certainly appear without bearing the name of our countryman, it is well known that this. was the work of the police alone.

Thereanent, the Gaulais makes some important revelations, "It is known," it says, that the famous affair of the rifles is at length arranged between the Ministry and M. Heilbranner, but what is not generally known is the compact which has been entered into between the English Government and M. Gambetta. The former binds itself to publish no despatch that would compromise the occupant of the Palais Bourbon, the latter promising to prevent the propagation of the Irish agitation in France. This explains why, on the one hand, the Cabinet at St. James refused, in a categorical fashion, the of it; while, on the other hand, Mr. Parnell transferred his financial affairs to Frankfort; that it has no sympathy for the Irish."

All this tends but to one end-namely, to rouse the spirit of France; and nothing so exasperates Frenchmen as to be checked in the expression of their sympathies. Add to this the miserable display which the Britishers are making in South Africa, the gallant stand made by the Boors, and the deepset antipathy for England, which-polished over though it sometimes be-never fails to be latent in the French bosom, and you will, while rejoicing at it, he in no way surprised at the many hard things which the press of this country say to-day of their neighbors who inhabit the other side of the channel.

Once again it flashed out, the passion he had awakened within her, the jealousy he had aroused, and he never saw it. He saw only an angry and utterly base woman at bay, and his heart hardened toward her. "In one moment," he said. "Believe me,

I have little wish to prolong this interview. I have given you your one chance, and you have refosed it. It shall be no fault of mine if Sir Arihar Tregenna works his own lifelong misery. I warn you fairly-for his sake, for Lady Cecil's, for Sir Peter's. I shall shall show you to them as you are. One moment more, Miss Herncastle, if you please. In overhearing your remark, in passing out of the churchyard, I also heard you say, Mario DeLansac is here.' Now, what has Marie DeLansac-Rose O'Donnellto do with that man or you?"

To be Continued.

QUEBEC CATHOLIC YOUNG MEN'S LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

We would draw attention to the following which is terse and to the point :---

which is terse and to the point:—
iii We would recommend all to take advantage if of the orportunity offered by the Catholic Young Men's Library Association and derive benefit from it. "Heaven helps those who help them." If several the object of the Association is contained in that highest principle of patriotism and philanthropy which consists in helping and stimulating men to elevate and humrove themselves by their own free individual action. Books on every practical and useful branch of business, science, arts and tradecan be obtained in the library for selt improvement at home, at \$1.00 per annut. Books must be refurred punchally every two weeks; notice must be given if wanted ionger. The books must be kept for the full value of the book. Slick persous can obtain books free by note from altending priest or some reliable party. All are requested to join the Library and thelp the good work. Any domation either in money or books greatfully received. All those are requested to join the Association who wish to be free and independent not those, however, who reject useful books and spend their time in reading novels and sensational stories, having no higher anotion theres. Those who have a sincere desire of mental improvement are cordially livited to como, and they are advised not to allow themsives to be held back by those who would oppose them. Those who have a sincere desire of mental improvement are cordially livited to como, and they are advised not to allow themsives to be held back by those who would oppose them. Those who have a sincere desire of mental improvement are cordially livited to como, and they are advised not to allow themsives to be held back by those who would oppose them. Therefore, in everything. Return the books, every two weeks, as prescribed. To all those who desire is profit by the reading of good and useful books, we say, come without delay. We would recommend all to take advantage

Abdurrahman Khan is negotiating with to imprisonment for periods of one year and the British Government for possession of Candahar.

Lady Blanche Murphy, who died yesterday at North Conway, N. H., was the first daughter of the English Earl of Gainesboro, and in 1870 eloped with her father's organist, Thomas T. Murphy. She was disowned, and supported herself by literary work for New fore. No change will, however, be made in York magazines.

"For forms of Government let fo is contest Whatever is best administered is best."

Thus you will score such a victory as will be a lasting answer to the bigotry and intelcircular issued by the above association, erence of the leaders of both parties. This is the course open to you ; your honour as an intelligent.self-respecting Catholic electorate demands it. The tribute you owe to the memory of your late representative, who died in the active service of his constituency requires it of you, and do not overlook the fact that he was a descendant of men who in byegone days awoke the echoes of their native hills in the song of "O'Donnell Aboo," which meant anything but a submission to an invasion of rights, or insult of any kind-when sung out at the command of "Baldeary," their chief,-the dauntless "Red Hugh."

In conclusion I must in candour say, that I have no fear for the result, knowing something and hearing a great deal of the patriotism and genuine qualities of the mon of Prescott. But my object is to let them see that their election matter is a theme with both French and Irish in this city, and so as it involves a sacred right.

Apologising for trespassing at such length on your valuable space, and most sincerely thanki

ing	you	l ar		fr. Edi ery tru	tor, ly yours.	
			•••		RATHDONNE	:LL.

Quebec, March 20, 1881.

Four men of the Royal Engineers have been sentenced by Court-Martial at Chatham upwards, with hard labor, for absenting themselces when their company left for the Transvaa).

It is said the Quebec Government intends to grant the request of the lumbermen in reference to the measurement of timber by the standard instead of the ploce as heretol the dues.

now proceeding.

A Lisbon correspondent telegraphs to-day as follows :- The principal Lisbon journals express much satisfaction at the fall of the Cabinet, which was most unpopular for its taxes, especially an income tax. It was detested by the commercial and landed interests. Public opinion in Portugal hopes that the new Government will abandon or at least modify the Lorenzo-Marquez Treaty with England. Now that the Boers are to be independent they can make their ger invoke this pretext to pass troops territory on the east coast of Africa. This unpopular locality has caused meetings and riots and an agitation in the press, which has sent for Senor Foutes, Count Valbom and the Duc d'Avila to form a Cabinet on a Conservative line of policy, and to dissolve Parliament. The Portugese Radical and Republican meetings will now be stopped, and more toleration will be shown for the religious orders which were prohibited by the last Cabinet. These changes are regarded as a defeat of the British influence at Lisbon.

ENTERTAINMENT AT PRESCOTT.

The entertaiument given by the young geullemen of St. Mark's congregation in the Town Hell on St. Patrick's night was complete in all its appointments. The drama of William Tell," breathing as it does that spirit of patriotism which is the proud characteristic of an Irishman, was most appropriate to the occasion. The manner in which the several parts were sustained reflects great credit on all concerned, especially when we consider that eminent professionals have presented this play in all the leading theatres of England and America. The character of the Immortal Patriot" was ably taken by Mr. A. Redmond. This young gentleman has talents of no mean order. Mr. J. Clark as Gessler equitted himself creditably, and Miss Minnie O'Connell, who took the part of Emma, won high opinions for herself; though quite young, she possesses a round, clear voice and a taking appearance on the stage. Master Willie White was a real living Albert. notice of all the parts would trespass too much on your space, but I may remark that the Savoyards song, by Misses K. Kavanagh and Nellie Murphy, was most pleasing, both young ladies being favorites on the stage. After the first act, Miss O'Riley of Ogdensburg gave a song which elicited a hearty encore, to which she responded with the beautiful song "Killarney." Miss O'Riley is deservedly popular as a vocalist. Mr. O'Brien, after the second act favored the audience with a song, "Where is Heaven" which it is needless to say was well received; being loudly encored he gave The Dear Little Shamrock." The Prescot band, under the leadership of Mr. McCarthy, discoursed some appropriate music during the ovening. The thanks of all are due to the Rev. Father Murphy, who, amidst the onerous

duties to be discharged in a parish like this was unwilling to have St. Patrick's day pass by without some mark of distinction. To his exertions its success is mainly due. Notwith standing the disagreable weather, a large and repectable audience greeted the players, and | papers and private affairs.

of France and Italy. Anxiety is felt for all the missing members of families or travelling parties. The burned building is comparatively new, and the most famous opera singers of the world have appeared upon its stage. The performances were chiefly maintained by foreign colonies. PARIS, March 25 .- There were no American

or English citizens lost in the burning of the Opera House at Nice. London, March 25 .- The latest despatch

from Nice says 69 dead bodies have been recovered from the ruins of the Opera House.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A woollen factory is to be established in London, Ont.

The bound Hansard is expected to be ready in a few days.

The Christians of Crete demand that the Governor of the Island shall be changed.

A firm in Hamilton, Ont., are contemplatng the starting a glass factory in Picton, N.S. Monsignor J. B. Proulx, of the Episcopal Palace, Toronto, died at his brother's residence, Terrebonne, yesterday, aged 73.

The French Government intend asking the Bey of Tunis to satisfy the claims of the Socicle Marseillaise and the Bone and Guelma Railway Company, with a threat to support the demand by a military demonstration if requisite.

Mr. Brennan, the Secretary of the Land League, states that Mr. Dillon, M. P., has received information that he will be arrested, and spent yesterday at his residence, North

George Augustus Sala telegraphs as tol. lows :- "I have just been a spectator of one of the most magnificent, most impressive, most pathetic pageants on which, in the course of a longthened career, accustomed to the pomps and vanities of regalty, from royal bridals and feasts to royal funerals, I have ever been privileged to set eyes on.'

HOW IRISH PEASANTS LIVE.

The dens, misnamed cots, in which the peasantry of Galway and Mayo counties live are merely stone shelters; owing to the intense ignorance of the people they are not provided with any facilities for drainage, and are often incomparably filthy. The floors are of hard mud; it is rare to find more than one room in a hut, and one storey. Beds and bedding are luxuries which the poorer tenante do not possess; old heaps of hay and straw are the conches on which the lovely brown-eyed, large-browed maidens of Connaught repose. The smoke from a peat fire in a common peasant's cabin spreads through the room, and you narrowly escape strangulation on your first visit. I have had this experience in Herzgovins, and consequently minded the smoke but little. How family decency is maintained in these dens is a mystery, and how the people manage to keep clean-for they look clean-is a puzzle. The pige run in and out of the doors-and such wretched pigs. A North Carolina wild hog would be an aristocrat boside them! In dozeus of these cabins sick people are to be found-sick people dependent either on the charity of their neighbors or on friends in America who send them small sums. A geutleman in Galway told me that the agents of landlords treated the poor tenantry as if they were animals. He instanced the case of one agent who, on rent day, when any tenant was short a half crown in his payment, would knock the money off the table on the floor, so as to humiliate the tenant before his fellows. Up to a recent date even the better class of tenants would not dare to resent such behavior; they were ready to fawn before the man who had insulted them. Now the tables are turned, and the agent sneaks in and out among the people taking twentytive per cent. less than the usual rental, if indeed be gets anything at all, and is glad to get away again out of the farm without injury and insult.

The Department of State issues for the information of American cattle dealers the order of the Canadian Government, published from this port to be cleared out if having landed cattle in Great Britain from American ports within three months from time of ship-St. George's street, Dublin, in arranging his ping cuttle here. This order of the Govern-namers and private affairs.

L'Intransiaeant declares that England never engaged in any war but for the sake of greed and that the war she is now waging in Basu toland is a base commercial speculation, and only equalled in atrocity by Judas, when, t his thirst for lucre, he sold our Lord for thirty pieces of silver. The Triboulet, by the month of its correspondent, who is at this momentia Ireland, describes English liberty as -"monstrous joke." But it would be super fluous to multiply quotations of this nature and suffice it to say that they are increasin. almost daily.

In the absence of the leader of his party th treasurer of the Land League, Mr. Egan con tinues the work of organizing and excitin. interest in his cause. A few nights ago him self and Mr. O'Kelly, M.P., dined at Viscour. O'Neil's, where they had the pleasure." seeing many souvenirs, and hearing from the lips of the lineal descendant of O'Neill of Tyrone a few traditionary accounts of the fate and fortunes of his illustrious family on the soil of France.

In my last communication I had occasion to refer to Mr. Bellingham's attacks on Mr. Parnell, I may now add by way of appendix that news has reached me whereby I am informed that this "Cawtholic" M.P., was a puppet in the hands of his English co-religiouists.

----· BLESSED NUPTIALS.

The beautiful little chapel of the Sisters of Charity, Dorchester street, was last Wednesday morning the scene of a most solemn and affecting ceremony, the occasion being the profession of several young ladies, among whom were Sister Agnes Tracey, Montreal, and Sister Shannon, Lawrence. Mass was commenced at 7.30 a.m., when the novices, who were about to pronounce their final vows, entered the chapel followed immediately by their sister novices, who but a few moments before had exchanged their postulant habits for the blessed garbs of the novice of charity. His Lordship Mgr. Fabre officiated throughout the whole ceremony, assisted by Fathers Bonissant and Charpentier. The altar was tastefully decorated, and the exquisite rendering of the choir tended not a little to make the ceremony an impressive one. The chapel was completely filled with the relatives and friends of the nuns elect, who had assembled to hear them pronounce the vows which would make them for at Halifax as follows :-- " Steamboat agents time and eternity the inseparable spouses of are notified by the Collector of Customs that our Blessed Redeemer. The names of the he will not permit sleamers carrying cattle young ladies who received the holy habit are as follows :- Sister Hogan, Ireland ; Sister Murray, Ireland; Miss Maggie Connolly, Montreal,-in religion, Sister Donnelly; Miss Maggle Cleary, Montreal, -in religion, Sister Mary of the Cross,

March 30, 1881,

Mr. D. R. McLeod's Speech at the St. Patrick Dinner.

QUEBEC, 24th March, 1881

J. J. FOOTE, Esq., Quebec.

DEAR SIR :--- I have this moment received your note in which you say that you have communicated with the writer of the letter referred to by me, and that he declines to allow you to give his name-you add that you shall be very happy to publish my speech ful),

Perhaps it is only fair to myself that should accept your offer to publish it, which please do along with this letter. I am, yours respectfully,

D. R. McLECD.

Copy of speech enclosed.

Mr. President, Mr. Vice-President and Gentle, men,-I regret that the St. Andrew's Society is not represented by one more able than myself to return thanks for the handsome manner in which you have honored the toast of the sister societies. I believe that it has been the custom of the representatives of the St. Andrew's Society at this annual din. ner on St. Patrick's day, to claim kindred with the lrish as belonging like them to the great Celtic race. But, sir, I feel some hesitation in doing so on this occasion, as there are a number of regiments of my countrymen quartered in Ireland at this moment who are unfortunately looked upon by a large portion of the Irish people as foreign soldiere. Sir, when I find that there are many Catholic priests and Protestant clerermen, admitting that Ireland has wrongs that ought to be righted, when spectable Irishmen in Quebec whom I know very well, admitting that Ireland has wrongs that ought to be righted, nay! when I find Her Majesty's Government admitting that Ireland has wrongs that ought to be righted. feel that it would not be out of place or behalf of the St. Andrew's Society and for Scotchmen at large to tender to you. sir, to the Irishmen of Quebec, and to Irishmen all over the world, their sympathy and mine for the present unfortunate condition of lieland. I wish to say this, sir, that at least nine. tenths of the people of Scotland, and I believe of England as well, are desirons that Ireland should have her wrongs righted. Sir. speaking for myself, my children are half Irish, yet if Ireland could only be kept in the union by chains of iron, I would rather let her go out of it if she wanted to, but, sir, I would do all in my power to keep Ireland in the union, not bound to it br chains of iron, but by the silken cords of love. by doing full justice to Ireland, not only fall wrongs that Ireland has suffered in centuries of the past. Sir, we have to thank Irishmen for directing the attention of the people of England and Scotland to the land laws of the United Kingdom. There is a law on the statute book that is eating like a cancer into the vitals of the British constitution, that had it been expunged therefrom two hundred years ago, I believe that freland would not now be in its present troubles-I allude to the law of Primogeniture and Entail. Sir, we have a grievance in Scotland that would make any Irishman's mouth water. In Ireland when a landlord turns a tenant out because he will not pay a higher rent, or because he will not pay no rent at all, he puts another tenant in his place, but in Scotland, in whole districts, the tenants have been swept out of the country not to make room for other tenants, but to turn their homes into game preserves. Where once was smiling villages, where once the children were heard playing on easy to recognize some French elements, burn, all is gone, their houses even razed to are for the most part Dutch in race and in the ground, and their once happy homes are what? the haunts of the deep of the partridge and of the grouse. Sir, yetr rank and file is altogether made of such good material as it was years ago. History tells men. Under the burning sun of Africa, us that the armies of the great nations that tricts. The Connaught Rangers and the 78th Highlanders were not recruited from the lanes of Dublin nor from the closes of Edinburgh, nor were the Enniskillen Dragoons not of Belfast nor in the Wynds of Glasgow, and any law that tends to depopulate the rural districts is not the country a good. Sir, there is no class of men on the face of the earth the superior of the British aristocracy-they did not make round, it will find Ireland in a much happier condition than it is to-day. I again thask you on behalt of the St. Andrew's Society for the manner in which you have honored that [Yes, when it comes round again! Let us hope that then public sentiment will not be treated with scorn by bigoted men. The Irish of Quebec are under a deep debt of gratitude bec Telegraph.]

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MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 30

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CATHOLIC CALENDAR For April, 1881.

FRIDAY, 1. - Most Precious Blood of our Lord. SATURDAY, 2 .- St. Francis of Paula, Confessor. SUNDAY, 3 .- Passion Sunday. Epist. Heb. ix. 14-15; Gosp. John viii. 46 59. MONDAY, 4 .- St. Isidore, Bishop, Confessor, and Doctor of the Church. TORSDAY, 5 .- St. Vincent Ferrer, Coniessor. WEDNESDAY, 6.-Feria.

The following gentlemen have kindly consented to act as Agents in their respective localities for THE POST and TRUE WITNESS. and are empowered to collect subscriptions and enroll subscribers :--J. C. Ryan, Coomer, Niagara Co., N.Y.; Jno. Doyle, Frampton, P.Q.; H. McPharlin, Luttrell, Ont.

THE Gazette of this morning says that Mr. Rennedy, the defeated candidate for East Northumberland, " is a most respectable lrish "Catholic." This is very flattering to the rest of the Irish Catholics.

THE Coercion Bill in Ireland is a miserable failure, a fizzle, a fiasco and so forth, and so forth. Not a man has left the country but

Boers had gained their fourth and crowning victory. We may feel perfectly satisfied that if the sturdy Dutchmen had been vanquished their country would now be overrun by the British, their leaders shot or in prison, and a British General would abolish the last vestige of their liberties with the tap of the drum. Before the Boers resorted to arms they tried diplomacy and prayers, and when those were scoffed at by a Tory Government first, and a Liberal Government next, they took to the field resolved to regain their independence or perish. They have gained their independence, and it is the British who have perished. The action of the Boers teaches the lesson that people who deserve liberty, even in this last quarter of the nineteenth bravely. It is good for people who do not

possess the means of wresting their rights by force to try and gain an instalment of them by peaceful means, but even then the threat hird, else even the best of Governments will and they have emerged from the struggle, the applause of the world sounding in their ears and the praise of even the greatest sticklers for moral suasion not withheld. And so may it be forever; may right and justice prosper, and the doers of evil be put

to shame and confusion.

THE fund being raised in Ireland and America for Michael Davitt will meet the approval of the admirers of that staunch Irishman all over the world. Heretofore many an Irish patriot, who sacrificed all for his country, has been allowed to sink into a pauper's grave, leaving a family in poverty behind him. This was not encouraging to others. It is nothing but right that men who have devoted their genius to Ireland should at least be exempt from want, for if they had selfishly dedicated the talents given them by God to the building of a fortune instead of to the regeneration of their country, poverty would not overtake them at the close. Regular Governments pension those who have rendered their country service, and even spies and informers are salaried by the State. But Ireland has no Government of her own, and hence her self-sacrificing sons must depend upon the voluntary generosity of the people for whom they have striven. British dungeons have broken Davitt's heatth, and when he emerges once more, if ever he does emerge, it will be a consolation to him to find that the thoughtfulness of his countrymen has placed himself and those dependent upon him above want. It will also encourage others to enter the gap, in the consciousness that their services will not have been unrecognized when the time comes when their harness grows too heavy for them to bear.

THE despatches received announcing the terms the Boers were prepared to submit to in order to establish peace with their vanquished enemy, were of so strange a nature as to astonish everybody at all acquainted with the character of the "Africanders." One would suppose from those terms that it was the Boers who had been so badly beaten, and the British so victorious in the struggle. The British were to exercise a suzerainty over the Transvaal; to conduct its foreign affairs; to keep a resident in the Transvaal, in fact to act as if they had made themselves complete masters of the situation. People rubbed their eyes with amazoment, and we can well believe the honest face of dear old John Bull beamed with pleasure at coming out of a contest so easily. It was thought, in fact that no matter how bravely the Boers could fight they were but diplomatic babes in the hands of General Wood. Why, the Boers could hardly have more exacting conditions imposed upon them if they had been complately conquered. The latest despatches. however, change the complexion of affairs somewhat. Peace is not yet concluded : it is only an armistice which has been granted. and now we have ominous rumors of a South African Republic and the total expulsion of British power from the Cape. The first despatches were sent to London colored in a way that satisfied the amour propre of John Bull, but later news takes the sugar-coating off the bitter pill. We must wait before we conclude the war is over in South Africa. The people of the United States are now fully alive to the peril they incur if they allow the creation of monopolies to continue. When rumors first began to spread that Vanderbilt, Gould and others were completing ay proposition tendered by those men, | their arrangements for purchasing the roads a few advanced watchers in the Western States sounded the alarm, and were at once hounded down as Communists and Socialists by the newspapers owned by the monopolists. Communist is in fact a name applied to every man who denounces what is wrong, or stands up for the rights of the people. The monopolists are now practically the owners of the railroads, telegraphs and newspapers, but that does not satisfy them, for Jay Gould has just placed a fleet of barges on the Mississippi river, while himself and Vanderbilt have also placed a large number of steamers on the lakes, which will give them control of both land and water transport. It is noticeable that the members now being elected to Congress, and the State Legislatures are either creatures of the great monopolists or connected in one way or another with these entercrises, and we shall soon see that they will control the country through its legislatures and construct a system of white slavery from which it will take a civil war to extribate the people. Vander- Isabella, and fly across the Pyrenees for bilt has also been operating in Canada, and though he has ceased it is only for the present. When his business on the other side is properly consolidated he will once more turn his attention to Canada, knowing his

THE SCARE IN ENGLAND. These are a good many clever, industrious people in England and Ireland who do not of ject to draw salaries from the Secret Service fund, in lieu of the means of earning an honest living. It is pleasent to them when conspiracies are afoot, for it gives them remunerative employment, and they cannot be blamed overmuch if they take advantage of public excitement and the spasmodical thrills of Jobn Bull to think it their united. duty to create sensations with a view to cause the stream of gold to flow faster from the aforesaid Secret Service Fund. John

Bull is gullible, and John Bull is, therefore, easily imposed upon by detectives and informers. Who does not remember Titus century, have to fight for it and to fight Oates, and how he drove honest John actually crazy with stories of Jesuits and Papist armies marching under ground to overturn the Protestant religion and cut the throats of all honest men? John is rather a conservaof a resort to physical force should lie be- tive animal, and has not changed to any great extent since the days of Titus Oates. He grant nothing. This is what the Boers did is still willing to swallow any mortal thing if told that it will assist his constitution. A month ago a few score of English laborers and mechanics entered Sheffield looking for employment, and John was told they were Fenians, and believed it. Since then the detectives and informers have kept up the scare, never for one moment allowing it to

drop, and John is in a continuous state of perspiration. Never a day passes that some place is not reported about to be blown up, and though the rumor is reported to be a canard almost immediately after so sharply do the operators on his nerves find him another sensation, that John is not allowed to subside for one instant. When it is not the Mansion house which is to be blown up it is Salford Barracks, and when it is not Gladstonewho has received a threatening letter it is the genial Sir William Harcourt who has received a pistol which is to blow his brains out when the little box containing it is opened. Singular enough the Fenians or Nihilists attempt nothing that the victim is not warred beforehand of. Now, we at this distance from the scene of the terrible catastrophs contemplated are, because of our own nerves not being acted upon, in a position to take a calmer view of what we may term the latest raid upon the generous Secret Service money of the Imperial Government, and this is what we candidly think. We think that Sir William Harcourt, the Home Secretary, knows more than he is willing to acknowledge about those plots. We do not say he is the chief manufacturer of them, but it is not impossible that he winks at the clever detectives who are. A man who tampers with the letters of members of Parliament, who are not conspirators. is capable of any little trick of State to serve his party and make honest John Bull think him indispensible. His p-pularity will increase fifty per cent after this terrible pistol discovery. We would not entertain such a pitiful opinion of English statesmen did history not inform us that they deem no act too low when it is conducive to the proper subjection and degradation of Ireland. It is a well known fact, admitt d by Froude and other Jingo historians, that the

of the Peninsula may be effected under a Federal Republic. There are a good many much about? Is it right after a hundred men in Portugal who favor the idea. The overthrow of the late Ministry and the quietus given to British influence may have the effect of teaching the Portuguese populace their strength and lead to yet greater changes. Spain was once a great nation and it has yet the materials and the situation to recover some of its former power and prestige if the Government be only honest and the people

EAST NORTHUMBERLAND. The election for a member of Parliament to the Federal House came off vesterday in Conservative defeat of yesterday. The Hera'd prudently holds its tongue about the religion of the candidates, but almost implies that the election of Mr. Crouter means a reaction, while for similar reasons its political opponent brings religion to the front, lest any one should for a moment suppose people were tiring of the too many benefits derived from the national policy. Such things have been; men have grown weary of FROM a letter written by a Dutch gentleman too much prosperity. The Gazette to Le Temps, of Paris, we learn some interestmay be right in ascribing the defeat of Mr. Kennedy to his religion, especially if it is true that Mr. Crouter balanced himself almost on the fence in order to conciliate the

ing particulars about the Boers and the Transvaal. It appears, if this writer is correct, that the Boers had over 3000 men massed at Laing's Nek, exclusive of a contingent of 500 men furnished by the Orange Free State, led by one Villiers, protected by numerous earthworks, and the force would be strengthened by a similar number to meet General Wood's reinforcements if the armistice had not been agreed upon. Laing's Nek is a defile which could be easily defended by such men as the Boers against the largest army England could hurl igainst it. It may be also mentioned that justice, but liberal justice! on account of the the position is in Natal, and not in the Transvaal, as erroneously supposed, so that the Boers were acting on the offensive, in a measure, in their late battles. Taking the strength of the Boers into account, their unparalled bravery, the outbreak of the Basutos, and the dislike of British rule by the great majority of the Africanders, who in a crisis would join their conntrymen, the British did not offer terms a day too soon. The correspondent says : The term Boers, in Dutch Boeren, by which the white population beyond the River Vasl, and who occupy the Orange Free State, are designated, signifies peasant. The Boeren, or peasants, number about 50.000, scattered, 5,000 in various villages, and 45,000 in the country, isolated in vast farms, the carbine constantly on their back, the pibroch was heard on the mountain; and to repel the attacks of the tiger and the the church bell in the valley, and Caffre. The Transvaal is as large as where once the merry voices of France. The Boeren, amongst whom it is the hillside or paddling in the neighboring

East Northumberland, and resulted in the defeat of the Conservative candidate and the election of the Liberal by a majority of from 170 to 200. This is the first victory that has perched on the Liberal banners of late, and it is, therefore, welcomed by the party with all the more gratitude. It appears that the Conservative candidate-Mr. Kennedy-is a Catholic, and the Liberal-Mr. Crouter-a Methodist preacher and an Orangeman, and to this fact it is that the Gazette ascribes tho

Orangemen of the Conservative party. But

when all is said and done, what does Mr.

Crouter's victory prove but that there are

Conservatives whose prejudices against

Catholics are stronger than their allegiance

to party. Indeed the same may be said

with equal force against their opponents.

It would be wrong, however, for Catho-

lics to be disgusted with such bigotry

bigotry can be conquered as well as other

vile passions, and the way to conquer it is

increased liberality on our side, though

Heaven knows we have already given suffi-

cient proofs that we, at least, do not gaze upon

political issues through sectarian spectacles.

Let us, however, in order not to be as un-

just as the Gazette, enquire into the facts

connected with the East Northumberland

election. When Mr. Keeler, the late mem-

ber was returned for that constituency at the

general election of 1878 his majority was

only 47, and it must be remembered that al-

most any man who then presented himself as

a protectionist would have been returned.

From this we would not have it inferred that

Protection is a bad thing, on the contrary we

believe Canada has derived great benefit from

it. What we want to show, is, that taking

everything into consideration, the amount of

b'gotry displayed-if any-caunot be so

great, when in a constituency more than three-

fourths Protestant, the Catholic candidate was

defeated by such a comparatively small

the chorus? Why should not blood be thicker than water? The truth is that, notwithstanding all the gush about the great Anglo-Saxon race, nine out of every ten Americans do not belong to it, and they know they don't. There can scarcely exist more people more dissimilar than the Americans and English, in appearance, manners and customs. They have a language in common and consequently a litera-

Lord Dufferin and a thousand others gush so

years have rolled over that one branch of the

great Anglo-Saxon race should crow over

another branch and call in the Celt to swell

ture, and that is all, but that is a great deal. It is surprising how much alike is a stream of pedestrians in Broadway to a stream on the Rue de Rivoli-the same brunette complexion as a general rule, the same military appearance, and the same dress. There is no getting over the fact that both peoples-or at least the great majority of them, belong to the great Celtic race. It is wonderful what a love the Americans have for Paris, and how eager they are to learn the French language. The dime novel writers and half crazy poets may gush and "enthuse," over the two great branches of the Anglo-Saxon race, but common sense people know it is all nonsense : there is no love lost between them, and if they keep their eyes open and see for themselves on the coming anniversary of the fall of Yorktown they will measure the amount of find that there are a number of the most refrieudship that exists both between England and America, and France and America.

Mr. Egan, the Treasurer, and Mr. Nally who has gone to the Cape of Good Hope, perhaps to assist the Boers. Boycotting is in full vigor, the tenants refuse to pay unjust rents, and those who are evicted are supported by the Land League. This much we learn from the English and Irish papers come to hand by the mail.

MR. J. M. HURLEY, of Belleville, Ont., one of our most zealous agents and assistants in that district has, owing to stress of business of his own, been obliged to give up our agency, for which we are heartily sorry, as the gentleman has done us a great deal of good without profit to himself but purely con amore. His place, we are happy to state, is taken by another gentleman, equally zealous and intelligent, in the person of Mr. C. P. Lynch, who is authorized to act for the TRUE WIT-NEFS in Belleville.

FROM a New York despatch received today we learn that a few thousand Germans. mants in that city mostly, held a meeting t st night, at which a reduction of rents was la tated and co-operation with the Land ag guers advocated. Do those good souls Let that there is a slight difference be-kne n Irish and American landlords and the twee tions surrounding them and the tencondi We trust the Land Leaguers will deants? cline a ve imagine to be Socialists. whom w

that a large number of our lrish WE see have a story to the effect that exchanges O'Donovan Rosa was lecturing in when Mrs. ome badly-disposed person fired Montreal s at her with ' intent, we presume, to kill. This is a slight mistake on the part of our exchanges, why wich we request of them to correct for the E. ske of Montreal. The fact is that a youth of mischievous propensities threw a bullet through a window of the lecturing hall w. bich burt no one, and went within less than a mile of the fair lecturer.

The peace made with the Boers in the Transvaal will not r. sdound to the prestige of the British Empire bowever much it may add to its credit as a dispenser of justice. Disguise the matter as we may, the Boers have conquered the independ ence taken from them by an arbitrary act, at the muzzle of their rifies, and this faut the world will recognize and not the plea of humanity put forward by the vanquished. If the Biltish Government had opened negotiat. ons for peace after the first defeat of their trc. sp*, or even after the second, they might claim, with some show of reason, that they were not forced into terms by a victorious enemy, but the'r advances lost grand scheme will not be complete if he canall gracefulness when they delayed until the not control our lakes and railroads.

rebellion of '98 was forced upon the Irish people by a conspiracy of Pitt, Castlerengh, Cooke and Chancellor Fitzgibbon, and we take it that few will disagree with us when we say that Sir William Harcourt is in every way inferior to those great conspirators except in meanness. Let us then receive this blowing up business with large grains of salt.

AFFAIRS IN THE IBERIAN PENINSULA.

The Iberian Peninsula, which has been so quiet since the accession of Alfonso, is once more in a disturbed state, and we may hear any day of a military Pronunciamento. The ada of ours. leaders of the so-called Republican party are not happy out in the cold; they only form one of the wings of the Opposition, but they think they can help themselves better by the bursting of petards in the streets and the circulation of incendiary appeals among the soldiers in the barracks. Sagasta and Marshal Serrano are the leaders of the party. but the sincerity of their Republican opinions is questionable. The gigantic frauds perpetrated in Cuba by some of the highest men in Spain do not add to the strength of the Monarchy, and it may be that Sagasta and his friends are inclined to take advantage of the clamor raised, in furtherance of their own views. Successful Pronunciamentos in Spain are only half revolutions, and generally mean about the same thing as change of Ministry in England, except that there is promotion all round for the officers of the army, each receiving a step in rank and an increase of pay, while the machine of State travels along in the same old groove, until another party becomes hungry and desperate enough for a pronunciamento. Espartero, O'Donnell and Prim were the most successful hands at that kind of thing, but as Serrano has also been pretty successful we may hear of him again before he leaves the stage. The stability, or seeming stability of the French Republic, may effect the minds of the progressive party in Spain, and incline them to once more aim at the subversion of the Mouarchy, for French ideas have a potent influence on the Spaniards, allied as both nations are in race, religion, and partially in literature. At all events, the beginuing of a storm is easily discernable; the dust is rising round Alfoneo, and he may yet have to follow the example of his mother, shelter. Portugal, the quietest of small kingdoms, perhaps because it is a small the States might have done something generkingdom, is also passing through a crisis. ous only for the treachery of Napoleon the There is a Republican party in Portugal Third during the civil war, and his subsequent also-as where is there not-and if Spain descent upon Mexico. goes in for a revolution this time the Union

majority. At all events the charge of bigotry cannot be charged against the Conservative leaders who brought Mr Kennedy out, when it is remembered that the probabilities of a Conservative victory, if a Protestant were the nomince, were excellent and that by supporting a Catholic they lessened those chances. We firmly believe that sectarianism is dying out in Ontario—in all Canada in fact-and we are not at all discouraged by the defeats in West Toronto and East Northumberland. The number of Catholics returned is yearly increasing, and we have no doubt it will increase until our coreligionists find the level of their intelligence, their numbers and their position in this Can-

THE SURRENDER AT YORKTOWN. The American Republic has invited its sister Republic of Europe to send representatives to America to celebrate the surrender of Yorktown to the allied armies in 1781, and the French Republic has cordially accepted the invitation. There may be differences of opinion as regards the advisability of celebrating victories gained exactly a hundred years ago, especially when the contestants of them are the bosom friends-or pretended bosom friends-ot to-day; but once it has been decided to celebrate the event it is no. thing but right that France should be invited to join in the ceremony. Were it not for France the colonies would certainly have been beaten in their revolutionary struggle, and, at all events, the surrender of Yorkwould not have been achieved had not a French fleet prevented the English from escaping. The army surrendered by Cornwallis at Yorktown was flushed with victory over both Gates and Greene in the Carolinas, but had to succumb to the forces in front and rear, and in succumbing to yield up the best portion of a continent to His Most Christian Majesty and the General of the Covgress. His Christian Majesty is dead and gone and his heirs are exiles, but France remains, and is a powerful Republic, and is perhaps invited to the celebration at Yorktown with all the more cordiality for that reason. To-day

the two Republics are decidedly the two most prosperous nations on this earth of ours, and they entertain a great liking for each other, though, certes, when America saw her ancient ally crushed at Waterloo, and again at Sedan, the amount of material aid she rendered her was infinitesimally small. Perhaps, though,

But what about the great Anglo-Saxon race expulsion.

language, although they speak a patois unintelligible even to the Dutch. In religion Vice President has been kind enough to they are Calvinists and Predestinarians. allude to the British army in very flattering They are accustomed to guerilla warfare, | terms, but I cannot agree with him that the marvellous marksmen and excellent horsebeing very precocious, a child of ten or have been successful in war, have had their eleven years of age is a huntsman; it is rank and file largely filled from the rural disnot rare for him to be a father at eighteen. The young girls are engaged at fourteen. They have very large families. The Boer is kind and hespitable, of unswerving rec- the Scots Greys raised in the alleys titude, but unbends with difficulty."

ST. MICHAEL'S CATHOLIC COLLEGE has been affiliated with the Toronto University. This is a matter for congratulation, as it secures to this law, they have only inherited it. Sir, I Catholic youth a superior University course. hope when next St. Patrick's day comes Students of St. Michael's will, of old, study in the College, but will go up for examination before the Alumni of the University. This happy consumation is due to the exertions of | toast. Archbishop Lynch, and the liberality of the University authorities who met him half way and arranged matters to the satisfaction of all concerned. The Christian Guardian ob- to Mr. McLeod, for his noble sentiments in jects to this affiliation, and says "it looks the cause of reform for Ireland.-Editor Quevery like an attempt to exclude the works " of Protestant authors from being text books ' in the University, and preventing any facts or teachings not favorable to Rome from being included in the course of study." To which the Globe replies :---

"If there is any bitch in the working out of the plon, the difficulty will be of a practical, not a religious character. In History there town, the crowning victory of the war, need be none, and even if the question of affiliation had never been raised the proper way would have been to define the periods for examination and let the student read wherever and whatever he thought right. It may be more difficult to divide the subjects of Mental and Moral Philosophy so as to admit of a certain course of study being prescribed without text books being specified but it has been done in London University and there ought to be no more trouble in doing it here."

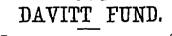
> The following is the basis of agreement. 1. St. Michael's College is to be a College in affidation with the University of l'oronto,

2. In the sub-department of History (Medieval and modern) no authors are to be specified in the University curriculum. The periods of history embraced in the curriculum are to be the subjects of examination without necessary reference to any particular authors, and examiners are to be instructed by the Senate to so conduct examinations as to carry out the spirit of this memorandum,

3. In the department of mental and moral cience and civil policy no authors are to be specified in the University curriculum. The questions will have no necessary roter ence to any author or school of authors. In matters of opinions, answers will be judged according to their accuracy of thought and

THE DAVITT FUND.

We are authorized by Mr. J. J. Gahante state that his services as a lecturer are at the disposal of Irish Societies free, for the purpose of increasing the fund to be presented to Michael Davitt. Mr. Gahan merely stipulates in this connection that his travelling expenses be paid. The offer is a generous one, more especially as Mr. Gahan's well known eloquence will attract large audiences.



•	THE POST	U
2	THE POST 500 A lew friends of the cause, Ottawa	0
•	Henry J. Stafford	0
,	W.C. 1	0
,	John Curran. 5	0
5	W. C	

John Bodkin, a refugee Irish landlord has arrived in Toronto. He is the possessor 2,500 acres of land in Kilcoonev, County Galway, and was compelled to leave for a time. It is his intention to visit Australia by way of Sau Francisco.

Josh Billings remarks that "Those who are too proud to enquire what a thing kosts when they buy it, are the fust ones to find

fault when they come to pay for it." Too true, too true, Josh ; our neighbor is troubled with some derangement of the stomach; it may be billiousness or dyspepsis; he calls in the aid of a docto'. Our neighbor is too proud to ask the probable cost of getting cured, and is treated for days, after which a large bill is sent in, and great growling and grumbling is the result. The doctor's bill need not be paid if Baxter's Mandrake Bitters are used. The result will be great joy and satisfaction.

March 30, 1881.

A. M.

ARCHBISHOP M'CABE

Denounces the Ladies' Land

League.

sequences, and who, by that recklessness have

brought misery on many families. God grant

they may not have brought defeat on the cause which they appear to advocate. Very

Reverend dear Fathers, set your faces against

in your sodalities the woman who so far dis-

avows her birthright of modesty as to parade

herself before the public gaze in a character

so unworthy a child of Mary. This attempt at degrading the women of Ireland comes

very appropriately from men who have drawn the country into the present terribly deplor-

able condition, where, deprived of the safe-guards of the Constitution, her people may

become the prey of perjured informers ; men

who have sent their agents to fawn on

notorious infidels and revolutionists; and to

escape the odium of their act, abuse the

Christian politeness of a most venerable pre-

late and an illustrious soldier of France.

These agents, to forward their own views, were

Lot ashamed to calumniate a diocese whose

prelates in former times were the glory of the

Irish Church-prelates who were prepared to

Encrifice their lives for God and His people,

but yet were not afraid to warn the same

people when misled by false friends and dan-

gerous advisers. These, Very Rev. Fathers,

are sources whence come great dangers to the

faith of our country. Let us pray to the

most High that He may arise and scatter the

the councils of our rulers ; that the charity

of the Holy Ghost may bind together forever

the priest and the people of Ireland, and that,

TO THE EDITOR OF THE FREEMAN.

House of Commons Library, 4th March.

glorious Head

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

SCOTCH NEWS.

At a meeting of the Fife Commissioners of

was held recently, for conference regarding

that the donor of the sum-£30,000-was ex-

Bailie Harris. He also stated that it was

proposed to be made for the encouragement

of higher education in the town. After some

conversation the School Board agreed to

take the proposal into consideration, and we

understand that they are to meet again

in Duudee in March. Mr. O'Counor, M. P.,

and Mr. Healy, M.P., who promised to be

present, telegraphed regretting their inability

to fulfill their engagement in consequence of

the introduction of the Arms Bill in Parlia-

ment. The Coercion Bill was condemned in

the strongest terms, and described as a

tyrannical, cruel, barbarous measure, and be-

lief was expressed that its enactment would

tend to develop agrarian crime and resuscitate

the Home Rule movement on a gigantic scale.

Resolutions were enthusiastically carried de-

was outraged and hon, members insulted.

nouncing the Government, declaring the

A petition was presented to Sheriff Lees on

Jackson, accountant, as factor for property at

dict W. L. Crighton from carrying on in the

using them "for the purpose of the show or

exhibition presently carried on therein by

him, being an exhibition for money of two

persons alleged by the defender to belong to

a race or species called the Azters." Parties were heard for and against the petition, Mr.

J. T. T. Brown appearing for the pursuer

and Mr. Angus Campbell for the defender

For the defence it was stated that Mr.

Crighton was not, as averred, exhibiting the "Az'ecs." His Lordship granted interdict

interim interdict against the carrying on of

The registrar of the parish of North Yell

without a marriage, while during the past

year not one took place. This is entirely a

landward parish, and the absence of marriage

is a clear proof of the farmers' sufferings

On the 2nd of March the Arbroath & Mont-

tose R. R., was opened successfully for goods

traffic, under the superintendence of Mr.

Deuchars, district goods manager of the

North British Railway Company, The first

train from the south arrived a few minutes

late of the advertised time, 8.35 A. M., and the

8.5 A. M. During the day, four through trains

to Aberdeen, and a similar number to the

south, passed through the station, in addition

sales by apetion.

An Anti-Coercion demonstration was held

shortly for the purpose.

5

ROUND THE WORLD.

Oscar de Lafayette, Senator of France and grandson of the celebrated Lafayette, is dead.

The Moncton, Ont., Sugar refinery hands The got it.

> The date of the trial of those accused of complicity in the murder of the Czar has been fixed for April 4th.

The production of coal in France increased the offer of £30,000 for the endowment of the last year to the extent of 2,301,133 tons, as compared with 1879.

A Ballinarobe despatch says the two Nallys, charged with shooting Hearne, have been discharged for want of evidence.

In 1878 Italy supplied France with 195,000 callons of rough wine; in 1880 the figures bad advanced to 1,500,00 gallons.

Lord Napier of Magdala is to be offered the rauk of Field Marshal, in which case he will vacate the Governorship of Gibraltar.

It is likely that the English Government, at the request of France, will prosecute the Freiheit, the organ of the Socialists in London.

Several cases of country Postmasters using cancelled stamps have been reported in the Ottawa district, and their resignations demanded.

Sir Willliam Howland has consented to preside at the banquet to be given the Hon. Edward Blake in Toronto on the evening of the 21st April.

Mr. Thos. M. Halpin, formerly associated with the late Hon. D'Arcy McGee in the publication of the New York Nation, died in Chicago yesterday.

A thousand tons of steel rails have arrived at Boston for the St. Lawrence and Ottawa 158 Trongate, asking his Lordship to inter-Railway, which road is to be greatly improved this season.

Mr. DeCosmos expects to leave for England u a short time to present a memorial to the Imperial Government on behalf of the Island Railway for British Columbia.

New tonders for Mounted Police and Judian supplies have been called for. Each tender this time must be accompained by an accepted Cauadian bank cheque for \$2,000.

Much anxiety is felt in Begota, Central America, over a report that the United States had taken stops to establish coaling stations against the defender so doing, but refused at Chirqui, Lagoon and Golfo Dulco.

King Alfonso XII. of Spain and Queen Maria Christina have sent to Leo XIII. an enamelled chalice enriched with precious stones. Its value is £8,000 sterling.

The new British Book of Peerages contains a new entry, that of a Canadian lord. Baron de Longnenil, of Longueuil, in the Province of Quebec, holds a patent signed by Leuis XIV.

The work of deepening the channel of the Galops rapids, St. Lawrence River, will be resumed the latter part of the present week under the superintendence of Mr. S. Haycock.

The Home Rulers are considering the expediency of calling the attention of the House of Commons to the recent utlerances of several Irish Judges, and asking their dismissal.

St. John, N. B., papers report large numbers of persons from Nova Scotia and the country districts of New Brunswick passing through that city en route to the United States.

In Chicago on Sunday night, Charles Young, while demented by jealousy, attempted to kill bis wife, a young Canadian girl. He was arrested, but she refuses to first train from Montrose to Arbroath left at prosecute him.

The Russian Councillors, Mossoloff and Boutennieff, now in Vienna, start shortly for Rome to continue direct with the Vatican the Degotistions relative to the " Oburch 11 Russis.

Nevertheless, was anyone so unmanly as to tell her she had "laid aside the veil of SULLIVAN'S REPLY. modesty," or that she had "merely assumed the pretext of charity?" All honour to that noble lady, all praise and gratitude to the good and gentle Lady O'Hagan. But I want his Grace to tell me why my wife is to ab-In a pastoral published last Sunday, his stain from a work of charity any more than the wife of our estimable Catholic Lord dour of the purity of St. Brigid won for her

Chancellor? the sublime title of the Mary of Ireland. Her In plain truth, his Grace the Archbishop spiritual children were worthy of their mother's fame, and Ireland shone out more does not like the Land League or Mr. Parnell, and that is the whole story. No one, cer-tainly no Catholic, will dety him the right brightly by the chastity of her daughters than brightly by the learning or labours of her most even by the learning or labours of her most distinguished sons. Like Mary, their place the best, but Catholics like myself have a was the seclusion of home. If charity drew right to complain when he allows his politithem out of doors, their work was done with cal prejudices to go so far as to cruelly wound speed and their voices were not heard in the and utterly misrepresent our sisters and world's thoroughtare. This sacred retirement wives.

was so dear to St. Paul, that he commands It is a fair opinion to hold that women arc. the holy women of this day, even in the unless under very exceptional circumstances, church, to cover their heads with the veil of indeed, out of place on what we call modesty, out of reverence for the angels. But "the public platform." That has ever been my opinion. But I will tell his Grace all this is now to be laid aside and the daughters of our Catholic people, be they matrons or virgins, are called forth, under the what some of us, as Catholic parents, have learned to regard as even more trying fimsy pretext of charity, to take their stand than the committee rooms of the Ladies' in the noisy arena of public life. The pre-Land League tor our daughers, and that is the text of charity is merely assumed; for already public parade of them in crowded bazaars, holy associations of men and women, who, day and evening, obliged to accost and attract with the full blessing of religion, do the the faucy fair patronage of utter strangers. works of mercy, corporal and spiritual, for the This is an ordeal our wives and daughters poor and afflicted. And even the harsh laws cheerfully undergo in the cause of charity. now coming into form have mercifully pro-Those who look sourly on the objects of those. vided for the families of those who fall under bazaars-who dislike our churches, our their power. No, Reverend Fathers, not at orphanages, our schools-may see, or fancy the call of charity are the women of Ireland they may see, dreadful lack of modesty, sad invited to come before the world. They are want of sacred retirement, in all this. Yet asked to forget the modesty of their sex and how far from justice would such a judgment the high dignity of their womanhood by be? leaders who seem utterly rockless of con-

I can especially speak, and am in fact bound and called upon to speak, for at least one of those ladies touched by the monstrous imputations of Dr. McCabe, I can truly say that to her the ideas his Grace would attribute to her are odious and repulthis dishonouring attempt, and do not tolerate cases from even the slightest publicity, she has, purely and exclusively, in the spirit of Christian charity, allied with love of country, given her humble aid to the work

of the Ladies' Land League; that is to say, folely to relieving the wives and children of evicted or imprisoned Irish peasants. Knowing, as I do, her every thought and motive in this matter, I know how utterly unfounded and indefensible are the imputations contained in the Archbishop's letter, and I feel I should be unworthy of my position if I failed to repel them with all the force and indignation I may use, dealing with an viterance of his Grace the Most Rev. Dr. McCabe-Yours very truly,

A. M. SULLIVAN.

THE ARCHBISHOP OF CASHEL ON DR. MCCABE'S PASTORAL.

The Freeman of 17th Match has the following-

We have received for publication the following letter, which has been addressed to enemies of His holy cause. Let us pray that the wisdom of the Divine Spirit may direct Mr. A. M. Sullivan, M.P., by his Grace the Archbishop of Cashel :---

TO A. M. SULLIVAN, ESQ., M P.

Dublin, March 16.

MY DEAR MR. SULLIVAN-I congratulate you united in faith and charity, they may form very heartily on the timely, and, under the one grand body, with Christ our Lord for its peculiarly provoking circumstances of the case, very temperate, and, withal, touching letter that appears over your name in this day's Freeman.

dly the sentiments adont unre

Did she had been deprived during centuries; it reporters, and made speeches. Did his Grace think of St Brigid all this time, or had brought back union, and her people now tell the Catholic ladies of that League that stand firmly united, both in feeling and in action. It should, therefore, be the duty and "their place was the seclusion of home?" the pleasure of our Irish citizens to encourage There were not wanting those who discerned in the good Duchess's lesgue, in her public this happy state of affairs, and the way to do meetings and speeches, and her opposition so effectively is to give their support and

sympathy to the National Land League. Mr. M. C. MULLIN said that Mr. Parnell telegrams to England, America, and Australia, a political as well as a charitable motive.

was a man and a leader of vast ability, but there were also required men of minor abilities, men who would each put their shoulder to the wheel and help to force a solution of the problem. It was only a question of time whether Eugland would continue to maintain her present position and pursue a false and illiberal line of policy. He instituted a comparison between the dealings of the Czar with the Russian peasants and those of the English Government with the people of Ireland, and he was of opinion that there were more justice and fairness in the acts of the Autocrat than in the acts of an English Liberal Cabinet. The time, however, would come when in the face of its liberal pretensions and in face of public opinion, Eugland would have to give to Ireland that mead of justice and liberty which belong to a nation.

The question of establishing a branch of the League in the East End, for the convenienco of the residents of that section of the city, was discussed, but definite action was postponed to a future meeting.

A pleasant feature of the meeting was the presentation of a large sized and beautifully executed oil painting of C. S. Parnell to the Montreal branch of the Lund League. The portrait is the work of a rising artist, Daniel Lehey, on whom it reflects much credit. The gentlemen who made the presentation are Mesers. T. Hegan, J. Mahony and J. Carraway; the gift was duly appreciated by the meeting, and a unanimous vote of thanks was accorded to them.

At this stage of the proceedings a represenative from St. Gabriel's branch, the Secretary, Mr. Ennis, stepped forward and handed the President an official communication.

The chairman intimated to the meeting that he could not divulge its nature, until it had been laid before a joint meeting of the executives of the two branches.

It was then announced that the semiannual meeting of the Montreal branch would be held on next Sunday, when the election of officers for the ensuing term would would be expected ; every member was requested to qualify for the occasion. The meeting then adjourned.

THE SITUATION IN RUSSIA.

REGENT APPOINTED-TKE FUNERAL OF THE LATE CZAR-RUSSAROFP'S FATHER COMMITS SUICIDE.

Sr. PETERSBURG, March 27 .- An Imperial manifesto has been issued which appoints necessity. It is reported that the presence of the Crown Prince of Prussia here will bring about a friendly alliance between Bussia and Germany.

The funeral of the late Czar, Alexander II. Peter and St. Paul, and was one of impressive splendour. Among those pre-sent were the Czar Alexander III, the Empress and all the Imperial fanily, to the vault in the Cathedral by the Emperor, Grand Dukes, mombers present of foreign reigning families and chief court dignitaries, and the coffin was lowered into the grave amid salvos of artillery. The Prince of Wales will, to-morrow, confer upon the Czar the order of the Garter.

Sr. PETERSBURG, March 27 .- The father of Russakoff, the alleged assassin of the Czar,

has shot himself. There are continued rumors of Melikoffs CATHOLIC NEWS.

His Grace Archbishop Bourget collected \$2,654 for his fund at St. Bridget's Church, Montreal, on Sunday. Dr. McCabe, Primate of all Ireland, will be

has been vacant since Cardinal Cullen's of Trade see their way to sanction. death. A meeting of the directors of the High

administrator of Kingston diocese, left by the train Monday evening for New York, to meet Bishop Cleary.

At St. Joseph's Convent, London, on March 19 (F. of St. Joseph), three young ladies "received the habit of religion," and one was solemnly professed."

KINGSTON, March 25 .- The new Roman Catholic Bishop of the diocese, Dr. Cleary, sailed from Ireland to-day. He is expected here about April 7th. The numerous friends of Rev. Father

O'Mahoney, of this city, will be glad to hear he has almost entirely recovered from his recent severe illness.-London Free Press.

The Dake of Norfolk has commissioned Mr G. Gilbert Scott. the architect, to prepare plans for a large church in the early English style, which he is about to errect in Norwich, in fulfilment of a vow.

Mr. D. A. O'Sullivan, barrister, of this city, has gone to New Brunswick to attend to the interests of the Christian Brothers in roference to a bill now before the Local Legislature of Fredericton .- Toronto World. The clergy of the different Roman Catholic

Coercion Bill vanceessary, and protesting against the action of the Spoaker during re-cent discussions whereby liberty of sporch churches at Quebec instructed their congregations to assist the census enumerators by giving them all the information sought, in order to make the returns as complete as pos-28th February, at the instance of Mr. James sible.

A correspondent of the Toronto Mail writes :-- I had always associated the carnival in some way with Catholic Church ceremonies. This is not true in any sense On premises there any sales by auction, or from the contrary, the Church of the present day is opposed to it as leading to excesses, and uses every effort to modify its extravagance by increased religious observances and eloquent appeals to the people.

The anniversary require Mass for the repose of the soul of the late Lieut. Governor Caron was held at the Church of St. Columba de Sillery Sunday morning. The sacred edifice was appropriately draped in black, and a handcome catafalque was erected for the occasion. Brilliantly lighted, the church was crowded with an immense congregation, including several leading citizens of Quebec.

The College of Cardinals in Rome is about Shetland, in his report for the last quarter of to erect a magnificent while marble monu-1880, makes the following doleful entry :- No ment to the memory of Pope Pius IX. Its marriage has been celebrated during the past model has been finished by the sculptor 11 months, and for the year births are under Jaconnitte, representing the Pope clad in his the average. Should this state of matters stole, kneeling at a low pric Dieu. Pope Leo continue unchecked, School Board and the Grand Duke Vladimir regent in case of and the principal members of his Court have teachers may shut up, and the poorly regiven the work their hearty approval. When munerated registrar, who must be always at completed it is to be placed in the basilica of his post, although only fingering blank books, the Church of Santa Maria Maggiore. will have sufficient time to sigh over an

The fourth Sunday of Lent falling this year empty puse. The registrar of the parish of Beriphinio says:-The registrar has been on March 27, is what is known as the "Sunday took place to day in the Catnedra' of St. of the Golden Rose," from a custom observed session-clerk and registrar for the last 57 at Rome of blessing a rose made of pure gold years, but until now never saw a year pass mixed with musk and balsam. The ceremosy is performed by the Pope himself, and the Rose thus blessed is carried in solemn prothe Prince and Princess of Wales, Crown | cession in the hands of the Pontiff te and I om Prince of Prausia, Duke and Duchess of 2d- his chapel on this Sunday. The rose, sym-inburgh and delegates from all parts of Russa, balle of the eternal bloom and freshness of during some bygone years At the close of the service the Czarkisset | Paradise, is afterwards bestowed as a mark of his dead father. The coffit was then carried precial favour on some illustrious person who "done service to the Holy See. Pope Pius IX. sant a golden Rose to Marie Theresa, Queen of Naples, for the kindness extended him by her and her husband when he was obliged to flee to Gacation 1948 He sent one also to the Empress Eugenit, wife of Napoleon III. ; another to Elizabeth, Express of Austria; and a third to Mrs. W. T. Serman,

wife of General Sherman, U.S.A.

Supply, Admiral Maitland Dougall moved that they petition in favor of the reconstruc-

tion of the Tay Bridge at an elevation of 40 created Papal legate of Ireland, an office that feet, or at the lowest elevation that the Board struck for an advance of 25 cents per day and motion was unanimously agreed to.

The Very Rev. Farrelly, of Belleville, the School and the members of the School Board High School. Ex-Provost Robertson stated

events hoping, that on calm reflection and on lighted to find that someone of mark has at fuller and more accurate information, his last stepped forward from the ranks of the Grace the Most Rev. Dr. McCabe will frankly | laity to vindicate the character of the good own and sincerely regret the cruel wrong he | Irish ladies who have become Land Leaguers ins, in a moment of error, done pure and devoted Catholic ladies who belong to the "Ladies' Land League." They have brothers, fathers, husbands, or children who cannot without dereliction of duty, allow such imputations as his to pass unnoticed. Most heartily I for one share the hope that even in works of charity and patriotism the woman of Ireland will show, as they have always shown, that they know what is womanly; that is to say, what is gentle, modest, pure, and holy; and sorry should I be to see imported into our country the pagan theories preached elsewhere that would put an ignoble, masculine character on women. There is, however, another extreme on this question; and the suggestion that the ladies of the organisation above referred to have " put aside the veil of modesty ' and put on the mask of hypocrisy is a very serious matter. It is a terribly dangerous thing for any may, especially an exalted Prelate of the Church, to impute motives-to assume to read the inner heart of others ; where the possibility of mietake means the possibility of that which, thank God, no prelate or priest would wilfully commit-the bearing of false witness against one's neighbor. When, therefore, Dr. Mc-Cabe declares, in any sense or in any degree, of members of my family-or, for that matter, of my countrywomen in general who have so nobly responded to the call of Christian charity and Christian patriotismthat they are dishonest and untruthful-that is to 'say, using ifalse or flimsy pretexes as to their motives and actions-I put it to him as a matter of conscience whether he is justified in thus publicly insulting and wronging some of the most exemplary and devoted children of the Church, known to their pastors as models of every virtue that exalts and adorns the Christian woman?

His Grace says-" The pretext of charity is merely assumed, for already we have holy associations of men and women who, with the full blessing of religion, do the works of mercy, corporal and spiritual, for the poor and and afflicted." I cannot see the sequitur here. Why charity must be only a pretext because we have also those holy associations of men and women is surely not clear. Why should there not be room for a special organisation to meet a special call of necessity? If everything should be left to the ordinary "holy associations of men and women," what about the Ladies' League started sixteen months ago by the Duchess of Marlborough? Why were not the works of mercy, corporal and spiritual, left to those holy ussociations by the Duchess and the ladies whom she assembled at the Castle? Mady of those estimable ladies were Catholics, known to enjoy his Grace's high friendship should extend it to the Rev. George P. pper. and favour. Did he denounce them in a pastoral? Did he dive into their secret hearts motives? There was another organization-"the Mansion House Committee"-well able ladies accordingly? Their lady-leader held

DEAR SIR, - I cannot help thinking, at all have so admirably expressed; and am deand to challenge publicly the "monstious imputations" cast on them by the Archbishop of Dublin.

His Grace will not be allowed in future, I apprehend, to use his lance so fre ly as he has hitherto done, or to yentilate unquestioned the peculiar political theories which he is known to hold in opposition to the cherished convictions of the great and, indeed, overwhelming majority of the Irish priests and people.

It is a satisfaction, however, to feel that his Grace's political likings or dislikings, though possibly of some consequence elsewhere, carry with them very little weight or signifi cance, except with a select few in Ireland. I remain, my dear Mr. Sullivan, your very faithful servant.

† T. W. CROKS, Archbishop of Cashel

CITY NEWS.

AN Exopus. -- During the past month 166 families have left Montreal for the New England States by the different lines.

A SEAT MADE VACANT .- Mr. Hurteau, M.P. for L'Assomption, has been appointed Warden of St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary. Ald. Jeannotte is already in the field us a candidate for the seat made vacant.

A DEATH CHILL,-Two days ago Arthur Primeau, a young man of Point St. Charles was taking a hot water bath, in Redpath's Sugar Befinery, where he was employed, preparatory to leaving off work when a companion threw a buckful of cold water on him. Primeau said nothing at the time, but when he got home he complained of a sufficiating sensation. He took to his bed and died last night of congestion of the lungs, caused it is supposed by the thoughtless action of his fellow workman.

LAND LEAGUE MEETING.

The usual weekly meeting of the Montreal branch of the Land League was held on Sunday in St. Patrick's Hall. P. Carroll, Esq, President, was in the chair. After the reading of the minutes by the Secretary, the question of having another lecture under the auspices of the Montreal Branch and for the Nutional Movement, was again brought up and discussed. The general feeling was in favor of bringing on the mother and sister of the Irish Leader, and a resolution to that effect was adopted instructing the Secretary to communicate with Mrs. Parnell and her daughter, and ascertain if they could enter into an engagement for that purpose. A proviso was also added that if Mrs. Parnell found it impossible to accept the invitation, the Secretary

Another resolution was also passed, calling upon the members of the League to renew and undertake to pronounce on their interior | their exertious in inducing their friends to join the movement; the names on the roll were numerous, but not in proportion to the to do the work without an opposition or rival numbers of the many true and patriotic Irishbody. Did his Grace say a word to those men which go to make up our Irish populapublic meetings, assembled the brought back to Ireland a blessing of which Highlanders in 1812.

resignation. It is believed the Emperor has ordered a ukssa to be prepared convoking a Commission to discuss the question of represention of the people on State questions.

PERSONAL.

Mr. Ruskin is recovering his health. Queen Victoria will visit Germany in June.

Joubert is to receive a sword of honor from New York.

Kossuth is now living in retirement at Turin, Italy.

Prince George, of Hess, has died at the advanced age of 88.

Lord Derby is to join Gladstone's Cabinet as Secretary for India.

Mrs. Parnell is as great a woman as the mother of the Gracchi.

Ex-Marshal Bazaine occupies a good position in Madrid society.

Dr. Cumming, the once well-known preacher, is now out of his mind.

James Gordon Bennett has not yet succeeded in marrying a Royal Princess.

Vanderbilt's latest dodge is to obtain possession of the Canada Southern Railroad.

A great number of papers pretend to have "the largest circulation in the United States.

The chances of Mr. M. P. Ryan obtaining the Collectorship of Montreal are thought to be good.

Aylward, the Irish leader of the Boers, thinks Ireland will have to fight for autonomy.

The Princess Louise is expected in this country in May. Canadian winters do not agree with her.

Mr. Gladstone's beautiful tenor voice is leaving him. It is too Radical for a man who places himself under a Tory minority.

The funeral of the late Thomas McGoev, of Ottawa County, was over a mile long. He was a distant relative of Mr. Alonz, Wright, M.P.

Sir Garnet Woiseley would have obtained the appointment of Commander at the Cape but for the opposition of the Duke of Cambridge:

One of the speakers at a Toronto missionary meeting said :-- " If Sir John were Premier of Eugland the Irish question would be settled in a month.'

In the last issue of London Punch Ireland is represented as a pig, and a very ugly one at that. It is no wonder the English and Irish love each other so excessively.

The New York police are looking for Jonathan Simpson, of 22 Forfar street, Montreal. who is affected with insanity, and supposed to be in the first mentioned city.

Colonel Fred. Hecker, a prominent German politician, died near Summerfield, Missouri vesterday. He was one of the leaders of the German revolution of 1848 and was exiled.

Wm, desttie, a Waterloo veteran, died very suddenly at Dolhi, Out., yesterday, at the ad-vauced age of 84 years He was born in GlasLAND LEAGUE FUND.

TRUE WITNESS DODALIOD A Wexford Quebeccr. E. L. Mr. McFilligent A Hater of Despotic Tyrauny (Merrick- { $\begin{smallmatrix}2&00\\1&09\end{smallmatrix}$

30 00

Sheeh, Oli, por Zelandy, Number, Street, State, S Francis Hrennal. Peter D'Sle... Daniel O'Mahoney, Renton, Ont.... E. Gibbons, North Onelow... T. McDough, do do M. Bennett. do do From St. sylvester, per Falter Neville... John Fenton, Stanfold, Que... [From Hemmingford.] Daniel Gettens, Sr...

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Daniel Gettens, Er. James Gettons. Patrick Smith, Sr. Patrick Smith, Jr. James Dunnigan. Thomas Burns. James Hurley. Terrence bowd. Join Ryan. Etward Ryan. John Murgane..... Edwart Kennedy..... Nicholas Brazell. Thomas McAleer. Arthur McAleer. PCiancy. Samuel Slavin. Miss Eliza Kelly

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 New York, March 29.—Weston and Rowell

England in June.

to two local trains each way. The 4.4 P. M. train left for London with about 26 tons of dead moat, in addition to a number of waggons to other places in the south, filled with general merchandiso. On Monday, the office furniture of the North British was renicies! 50 to the new station here, and the whole traffic 5 00 | will hereafter to under the management of Mr. Wood, who acted as the representative of the company at that Caledonian station.

hately an action was raised in the Hamilton Sheriff Court at the instance of Mrs. McLaughlin, widow of Michael McLaughlin, furnace filler, Quarter, against Messra. Colin Dunlop & Co., itonmasters, Quarter, and Mr. Galt, their manager, concluding for \pounds 500 damages for the loss of her husband, who was killed at defenders' works on 22nd January. 1800. It appeared that on the evening in question McLaughlin started on the night shift as a filler, and while with his barrow being raised to the top of the hoist, the clasp attached to the end of the wire-rope broke, and he was precipitated with the cage and barrow from neur the top to the bottom, and killed instantaneously. The ground of action was that the accident was caused through the culpable neglect of the defenders to supply sufficient good machinery. The evidence showed that prior to the accident there had been a crack in the clasp, which was not noticed; and defenders called a number of skilled and other witnesses to prove that this crack could not have been detected before hand, and that its existence in no way affected the stability of the clasp. Sheriff Birnie, after proof and debate, has given judgment assoilzing the defenders. In his note he observes, as far as appeared from the evidence, this case would not have deen affected by the Employers' Liability Act, 1880 .- (llasgone Herald.

Messra, Thomas Meik & Son, civil engineers, York Place, Edinburgh, have prepared plans for the reconstruction of the Tay Bridge which more boldly face the difficulties of the work, and meet them more practically, then any design yet made public. Being well ac-quainted with the site of the Bridge and the old structure, they were in an advantageous position to make use of all the resourceopen to them, and this has been done. The features of the scheme are the employment of the present foundations, the height of the railway above high-water to be 40 feet, tho river traffic being accommodated by swing spans over a deep water channel, and the piers to be built of brick. The recom-mendations brought by the Board of Trade before the Parliamentary Committee have been carefully kept in view, and appear to be efficiently acted upon throughout. The estimated cost of a sinle line of rails upon the present foundations, with swinking spans for a double line, is £330,000, and for completing the bridge for a double line additional £280,000 is required, making the total estimated cost £610,000. The single line would be ready for opening within two years, and it is stated that traffic might be run across it with safety while the foundations for the other line were being laid, five years being necessary for this work - Dundee Advertiser.

The headquarters of the Yorktown Centennial Association were opened in Richmond, Va., on Saturday night amid great applause. signed articles to walk for the Astley belt in The "Star Spangled Banner" was sung by the populace for the first time since the war. | asylum.

A statement furnished the Canadian Government shows that 332,994 emigrants left Great Britain during the past year, as against 217,168 in 1879, being an increase of 115,131. From Ireland there were 93,641.

Another isznale Nihilist triend of Roussakoff has been arrested. Owing to her relations, the indictment against the prisoners connected with the assassination of the Czar must be recast and the trial further postponed for a few days.

A despatch from Sydner, N.S.W., says that Marquis Roy's attempt to establish a settlement of New Ireland has collapsed. The colonists reached Noumes, New Caledonia, in a deplorable condition, having been soveral days without food or water.

Sir Richard Temple recently addressed a menting in the Manchester Chamber of Commerce upon the relations existing between England and india. He said India was de-ficient in neither wealth nor food, and finances showed a small but steady surplus.

The shippers in Buffalo are anticipating the most lively senson in navigation in years. Navigation is not expected to open before the last of April. There will be about 200 000, 000 feet of lumber shipped this year and about 300,000 tons more of ceal. The iron ore shipments will exceed last year by 500,-000 tons

Fridolina Vagetin, aged 17, and Theresa Hansen, aged 20, lunatics, who arrived in New York by the Hamburg line yesterday, were taken in charge by the Commissioner of Emigration, a cable despatch stating that they had been sent to the United States by the authorities of the Village of Ballestern, Switzerland, where they resided, to get rid of their care.

The Pope recently ordered the Cardinal Vicar to institute strict inquiry into the sacriligious traffic in spurious relics. The Cardinal Vicar has accordingly addressed a circular to Catholic Administrators throughout the world intimating that no bodies have been taken from the Catacomba for more than thirty years, and warning them against imposters. The entire osteological specimens purporting to be bodies of early Christian martyrs freshly dug from the Catacombs in Rome, have been shipped to America.

A curious incident occurred recently at the Vatican. An unknown Cardinal ap-peared in the Loggia of R-phael among the many persons gathered there on the occasion of the anniversary of Leo XIII's coronation. For a few moments he was supposed to be a foreign Oardinal whose appearance was unknown to the officials. It was, however, soon noticed that he wore a moustache, and that some of the accessories in his dress were incomplete, and on his being then questioned it was found that the supposed Cardinal was a poor madman who on several occasions presented himself at the Vatican asking to be presented to the Pope. Having managed to pass the Swiss Guards he had made his way to the spartment of Cardinal Jacobini, where he changed his clothes for a suit of his Eminence's robes, and was proceeding tranquilly to take his place among the members of the Sacred College in the Sistine Chapel when he was discovered. He was removed quietly by the guards and taken to the

A SCOTCH LAND LEAGUE SONG.

There is Hope for the Highlands Yet, BT "LODA."

Ho! my lads, we'll live in hope, For there's land upon the slope, And within the sheltered gleb, For faithful Highlandmen.

6

Let us be bold and brave, And our banner yet shall wave, Crowning every Highland hill, Changeless in the Highlands still.

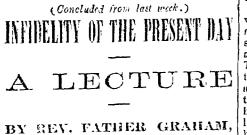
Trials have unmanned the strong, For the Gaels have suffered long, But the goal is within sight, When our wrongs shall be put right.

When the ills which wrought decay Shall be banished far away, Men of mark espouse her cause To abolish selfish laws.

Where the useless rushes grow, And the gentle streamlets flow, Fields of corn shall, in a while, Neath the summer sunlight smile.

The old land marks too shall be Yet restored, sons of the free! And instead of silly sheep Ver shall live, and sow and reap.

Ho! my lads, be of good cheer For the dawn is drawing near: Highlanders, without delay Rise and hail the better day ! Inghlander.



PARISH OF ALEXANDRIA, ONT.

A GLANCE AT THE CAUSES OF MODERN INFIDELITY.

I have referred, in the foregoing portion of my subject, my friends, to a few common sophisms with which atheism seeks to bolster up a bad cause, I have pariphrased some things which admit of closer reasoning, became I believe the technical forms of the that she cannot rebuke an Atheist without Scholastic method unsuited to a popular and ence. If one false notion be removed from the mind of a single listener, or, if, one true principlo be more clearly understood by a single ingenious soul, I shall be amply repaid for my little labor.

I told you half an hour back that I should have comething to say, before I concluded, concerning the causes which have resulted in such a deplorable outbreak against the Most High God, as this last half of the nineteenth century has witnessed; an outbreak whose bitter and blasphemous malignancy is only surpassed by the ignorance which inspires it. I shall now attempt to fulfill that promise. Before I do so, however, I have a few remarks to make.

The genius of European civilization is Catholic, because only a great ecclesiastical power, with positive doctrines and organization, could have united the various tribes, interests and aspirations that sprang up from the ruins of the old imperial order of things. So, even now, a man is born into that Catholic civilization as a fish is born into the water. The sects are negations as sects: whatever positive belief they possess is

dred and sixty-four years' existence than in anything else. What has she done for mankind? She robbed millions of the true faith.

She robbed dogma of its divine sanction by accepting some and rejecting others, consequently making obedience to divine revela-tion a mere matter of opinion.

She offered the secret oracles of God to the free interpretation of the wildest fanaticism, and placed the Bible and human reason upon the throne of the Living God, substituting a book for the authority of the Holy Ghost, speaking through the Catholic Church. As worms are generated from a dead body, so sects and blasphemous errors have ever gone forth from lifeless Protestantism. She is lifeless, for how can a lopped off branch

partake of the sap of the tree? She has changed kings to tyrants by allowing their wicked pretension of "divine

right," which the Catholic Church ever sternly refused to tolerate. She has taught the people to rebel against legitimate civil authority by rebelling herself against authority that is divine.

She has given, as far as she could, the deposit of faith into the hands of State keepers, and has basely accepted whatever State inter-

pretation governments put upon the ordinances and precepts of God. She has loosened the foundations of society by introducing modern divorce. She may attempt to deny this, but the legislatures which pass easy divorce measures are the children of her own training, for what is divorce radically but a rejection of God's

authority? She cast cfl the centre of gravity, which is authority, so that it is no wonder Protestantism is a fallen, chaotic mass of contradictory opinions.

She taught man that his own judgment was a sufficient authority in all things, human and divine. Is it any wonder that the pupils should go a little further than their teacher, and deny the existence of God Himself? The Atheist is a had man, but a logical Protestant. The only difference between him and his Bible quoting neighbor consists in the fact that the Atheist's protest has a wider horizon, actually at least, than his orthodor buother's. To hear Protestantism condemning Atheism is as laughable a farce as "Box and Cox." She cannot say one word against Agnosticism and the rest that cannot be retorted upon power.

herself with overwhelming force. She told man to do what he liked with his reason and yet pretends to be dreadfully shocked when

the monkey cuts his throat with the razor she has given him ! A lie is alway inconsistent. So Protestantism puts the three ecclesiastical tailors of Tooley street, Revs. Dale, Tooth and Machouachie into jail for defying her-authority !!! And the world knows turning her back upon her own record and stultifying the dall tomes of Hooker, Chilling-worth, Stillingfleet & Co. ! not to speak of the confounding metaphysics of the Tentonic divines.

There is no use in Protestantism retorting that there were Atheists in Christendom before She began to exist. Show me that that or any other Atheism was a natural product of Catholic teaching and I will abandon the whole position. Now modern Atheirm is a natural product of Protestantism,-ber own prejudices and calumnies against the Catholic Church. Here are the proofs :--

The great objective point of Atheistic attack is the Catholic church. The matter is infidel, but the form of this attack is Protestant. Hence you will find in almost every Atheistic or slaught, much enlarging upon Gallico, the Inquisition, Massacre of St. Bartholemew, &c., and this choice of Protestant weapons, proves conclusively, the Protestant origin of modern Skepticiem. The tattered rags of Protestant slander still hang about the ricketty limbs of naked Atheism ;

disputed reading of a Pagan poet or moralist? What a momentous business it was to throw light on an epigram of Martial or discover the true version of a sarcasm of Juvenal! And what a vast advantage was it not to mankind to know that the crumbling capital of a column was of the Ionic not the Doric order of architecture, or that " Cave canem," on the threshold of a Roman residence, meant "'ware the dog !"

If the mischief had stopped at this it would have been bad enough, but it did not. By degrees it came to pass that the Pagan was set up as a rival of the Christian moral and the world was told by the skepticism of the times that Christianity was by romeans so necessary to mankind as its champions claimed. Socrates or Seneca they held was as good a moralist as Christianity could show, and the morality of Cicero's "Offices" was essentially as high as that of the Bihlo. Those who spoke thus were, like their more modern disciples, totally ignorant of the whole question, and they were so on account of two grave errors, which exist in the minds of thousands at this day. The first error is, that, man gradually progressed from utter barbarism and ignorance to a clearer knowledge of his dignity, and so attained civilization. The second error is, that the moral of the Pagars was of Pagan origin.

without a sufficient knowledge of his creator, his own being, his obligation to his creator in the order of nature, and the reciprocal duties which existed between man and man. But beside this, God gave man a revelation suitable to the primitive condition of things, essentially, of course, the same as the law of Sinai. An altar and a sacrifice marked man's dependence and the Lord's universal sovereignty, and a careful performance of the domestic and patriarchal duties of that simple era lent a moral dignity and a social significance to the head of the family. A few first principles of natural law held wisdom are His, and He employs them all in aggregation of families together in our behalf. peace and tracquility. The belief in the existence of one God was universal; Atheis- that covers us, the water that assuages our tic motives were unknown, because the degrading vices which prepare the human heart for such evil were unheard of. It was the happy youth of the human race, simple, the generosity of self-sacrifice, the forbearguileless and without ambition for riches and

It is to this epoch that the pagan poets refer when they sing of the Golden Age. They clothe it with the forms of heathen thought, but are unable to wholly deface the general features of that time.

Man, as we well know, did not long pre-serve intact the primitive revelation. The increase of population scattered the race far and wide; men became corrupt; faith was lost, and imagination devised vain things, gave them form and substance in stocks and stones; fell down and worshipped them. Then, as the ages advanced, the poets stepped in with a whole machinery of polytheism, inspired by the credulity of the times and the vanity of popular applause. Nevertheless, the general traits of abandoned truth were apparent during the worst phases of heathenism. There was an altar, a sacrifice, a priest ; there was Jupiter, or Zeus god of the gods rewards and punishments in another world. All these things were perversions of primiproper offspring-and lugging on its back, tive revelation, which man, in spite light before which we stand, reverently and not only sheer unbelief, but also the old stock of the most profound prevarication could himbly, if Christians, prond and blind, if not get 1id of. Moreover, the moral of the inbelievers. better time, though terribly defaced by human wickedness, remained in the hearts and in-absolute pertectibility is in the power of our telligence of men. Conscience was ever true, race,-that man himself is the solution to the primitive revelation, so that those men of man,-that progress will raise us to actors acquitted themselves in a most creditwho were strong enough intellectually to an elevation which will make us sufficient to withstand the blinding iniuence of the town ourselves. Such a future is a dream, a chimera, depravity, gravitated, in poetry and prose, toward the true ideag that informed the be-ginnings of our race. It was *ster* the primi-tive revelation was lost sight of, as far as possible, that men sack to a comparative state of barbarism. Even the apparent civi-limit of farbarism.

wedded to the ominous creatures of their.own error. Let them go their way; Death tests | universe.

all, and to the judgment of Heaven we leave them.

There is a God ; our hearts tell us so. The night, with its starry hosts, speakes His glory, and the blaze of the noon-day sun, His splendor. He whispers to us in the solitude of deep woods; He thunders in the midst of the storm ; He moves with the resistless hurricane that rages among Alpine heights; He stirs our affections with the beauty of flowers. The moving spheres make harmony before His throne; light and darkness come and go in His presence; the great seas throw up their supplicating waters toward Him; the Universe hears and obeys His voice; He wreathed the tropics with the loveliest creations ; He cast about the poles their icy desolation; He spread the sand wastes of boundless sterility; He piled up the rocky ranges, where terror dwells and dread silence unbroken since His Word went forth prolific, through gloomy chaos, at the birth of 'Time. Creation is ever being born in preservation, 1st. Man has not arisen from barbarism as from an original condition, for man was not called into existence and placed in this world catching their harmonious reply. He wraps Himself in Light inaccessible, yet doth He watch the sparrow's fall and hear the throbbing tenderness of a babe's first prayer. He is surrounded by harmonies of His Own Eeing and the melodious praise of celestial myriads, yet He contemplates with complacency the tear on the cheek of penitence and consoles the dying mother with a promise that He will care for her little child that she is leaving behind. He holds the destructive forces of the Universe in check, and compassionately provides for the widow and the orphan. Majesty and power and beauty and

> thirst, the various fruits, pleasant to the ance and patience of affection for us, are from His hands. Health of body, perfection of senses, symmetry of form, elasticity of spirits, are His gifts.

> All His laws lead man to happiness if they be obeyed. They are simply and easily undertood, when we approach them in the light of the illuminating Word, but inexplicable to him who boasts that reason requires no aids. Behind the simplest law, He stands and makes it a mystery; we read its working, but its meaning is not for us while wayfarers on earth; we imagine we grasp it, when behold ! some principle unseen before baffies our intel-ligence. Let His light shine, and all is revealed; the complex becomes the simple, and we marvel at the amount of thought we expended in vain to understand a principle which an infant may grasp. All eclences lead to Him; no matter how far we may carry principles of knowledge, we must stop short at las, we have not exhausted the science; we haveonly exhausted our own mental powers ; beyind us, lies a vast, boundless eternity of light before which we stand, reverently and

> The error of the age is the false idea that a phantom of human pride.

It should not surprise us, however, that those who would reject God from His own creation should imagine that man shall suc-

hate the sane philosophy that detects the serted its origin and confessed its Creator ruinous flaws in their senseless jargon. Their Ab! Thomas Telfer, Thomas Telfer! your case is almost hopeless, because they are so atheism was a poor reed in that dread moment when God's hour had come! And, as you imagination, that they scornfully reject the find it, so shall the solution be for all who common sense that would save them from the | dare blaspheme Him who holds in the hollow temporal and eternal consequences of their | of His hand the meaning and destiny of the THE END.

CELEBRATION OF ST. PATRICE'S DAY AT ST. LAURENT COLLEGE.

Among the many celebrations which take place at this well-known Institution of learning 'during the scholastic year that of St. Patrick's Day holds a most prominent position. Its annual recurrence is always hailed with much enthusiasm and genuine good-

fellowship. On last Thursday, then, at about a quarter to seven o'clock, a Low Mass was celebrated by the Rev. Superior, Father Geoffrion, C. S. C. at which the members of the St. Patrick's Society received Holy Communion in a body. It was truly an imposing sight. The beautiful little chapel was superbly decorated. The high altar, as also the oratory of St. Patrick, was richly decked with both natural and artificial flowers, costly vases, and a multitude of candles.

At half-past eight o'clock a solemn High Mass was celebrated by Rev. Father Meahan, C.S.C., assisted by Rev. Father Carrier, C.S.C., as deacon, and Rev. Mr. White, C.S.C., as sub-deacon. After Communion Rev. Father McGarry, C.S.C., delivered a fine pausgyric of St. Patrick. Mass being ended, the members of the St. Patrick's Society enjoyed themselves in a becoming and praiseworthy manner in their spacious hall.

In the evening a public entertainment was given in the grand hall attached to the College by the members of the St. Patrick's Society, and indeed, it was an entertainment in the truest signification of the term, good, very good, from beginning to ond. The programme of the evening was varied and of an interesting and pleasing nature.

At eight o'clock the beautiful strains of the band burst forth as the Faculty entered the that covers us, the water that assuages our hall, and immediately the evening's entertain ment began.

After the music, Mr. George P. Lyons, President of the Society, stepped forward and delivered a very eloquent and telling oration on "The Day we Celebrate." Mr. Lyons has a fine voice, and his gestures, delivery, etc., show at once that he has already advanced far in the art of oratory. During its delivery he was frequently interrupted by vociferous manifestations of pleasure and delight. A solo, entitled "Carnival of Venice," was then played with great spirit on the cornet by Mr. Ed. Somers, which called forth enthusiastic applause and an encore, to which he responded by a few select variations. Mr N. Lefebvre, Vice-President of the St. Cecilia's Society,

on "Poetry." The next principal feature of the ontertainment was the acting of a tragedy in five acts, entitled, "Brutus or the Fall of Turquin." All those who took part in it deserve the highest praise. Mr. Ed. Somers acted the part of "Brutus" and his rendering was apprecisted and admired by all. This young gentleman appears to be possessed of all the qualifications necessary to become one of the leading lights of the St. Patrick's Society, in the not far distant inture. Mr. Lenchan took the part of "Titus," Brutus' son. His acting was very good and called for rounds of applause. Mr. Kennedy took his part well; as also did Messrs Brown, Daly, Farrelly, Sheridan and McCarthy; in a word, all the young

able manner. At the close of the first act, a selection. 'La Valleo des Roses," was played by the bund, an organization which, by the way, is progressing rapidly in the art of music.

The exercises of the evening terminated by a farce entitled "The Virginian Mummy," comparative pparent civi-infinite effects from finite causee. Nothing would never is too absurd for him to believe who trusts en-is too absurd for him to believe who trusts en-

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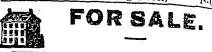
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Cathelic, and it is this belief and the Cathelic still munches the dry husks of exploded lic-formed civilization which surrounds them lics; still sits contented amid its swinish lic-formed civilization which surrounds them that keeps them alive to-day. The sects thoughts; without one desire, alas! dong this, but they might as well argue and go to its Father. Atheism is against the existence of light before the Protestantism with one more denial. powerful rays of the noonday sun. Protestantism never civilized a people because it is beyond her power. She is a disintegrat. [a thing? Does not Protestantiam profess be/ ing uct a cohesive principle, and what the [her in Jesus Christ?" But, let us analyze the has not herself she cannot give to others. To dery is the sole essence of Protestantism, as | will not hear the Church should be looked her very name indicates; when she steps beyond denial she ceases to be Protestant and contradicts herself. The best virtue of Pro-testantism is inconsistency. I speak thus of Protestmatism as a system, and I wish any Protestant who may read these words to fully understand that I do not refer to individuals, at least to those who do not set themselves up as champions of that unhappy rebellion against divine truth. Having premised this much I now proceed with my main argument.

let. I sny, then, that the Protestantism is the mother of modern infidelity. If you inquire, my friends, into the chief constitutive principle of Protestantism, you will find it to be-rejection of divine authority. This is, purely and simply, the raison d'etre of Protestantism. It is founded upon a formal act of disobedience and robellion against the Church which the Divine Founder of Christianity established. Protestantism claims that she is a protest against the errors of the Catholic Church. There can be no error in the Catholic Church, though there may be plenty among mary who call them. selves Catholics. Any man who deliberately says that the Catholic Church can err, formally blasphemes the majesty of the Son of God. It was the Catholic Church which first brought to mankind the message of love, mercy and forgiveness, which Jusus Christ had ratified on the crimson heights of Calvary. We see her in the clear light of authentic history presiding over the cradle of the infant Christianity. We see her, and her alone, in conflict with the Gentile spirit concentrated in the bloody rage of the Roman Cassars. We see her noble figure moving amid the fierce concussions of barbarian invasion, an agent of charity and consolation. We see her bringing the new Europe to her feet by the influence of a divine commission, and gradually lence of Phidias or Proxiteles, it reproduced soul held in the meshes of sensuality and forming upon a Christian basis the young the most reprehensible features of heathen falsehood. The Laccoon writhes in heathen nations that became in time the glory of Christendom. Peter was the first visible like the hideous Mokhanna of the past; was lit was to this truncated of this Church on earth, and to Peter compelled to hide its abare from the past; was Our Lord said : "Thou art Peter and upon this rock I will build My Church, and the gates of hell shall not prevail against it." And Leo XIII. is at this hour the legitimate successor of Peter,-the heir of a spiritual successor of Peter, the heir of a spiritual Christendom. We laugh at the folly shining in the firmament of authoritative of human hats and compele the administration of the Dutch tulip craze, the South Sea truth, the Catholic Church. Nothing is se its worst foes.

Now, if the Catholic Church ever erred, the gates, that is, the power of hell, would should be thought of those who, while Europe have prevailed against her. But Jesus Christ said the gates of hell should not prevail theories, occupied the precious time, and the other. against her. When, therefore, Protestantism not in striving to make head against I shall pause asserts that the Catholic Church has orred the pestilence of error, but in gather-lopment of the

prejudice must admit, that Protestantism as-

. • .

thoughts; without one desire, alas! to arise and go to its Father. Atheism is simply

But, my friends, perhaps some person may belief for a moment. Our Lord says he who upon as a heathen and publican. Now, yhen Protestantism says, "I believe in God' her fundamental principle steps in and adds:-"but I don't believe the Cutholic Ciurch." "He who will not hear-in other words, believo-the Church, let him be to thee as the heathen and publican." A profession of be-lief on Protestaut grounds, is a plas and minus effuir-one part destroys the force of the other. Our Lord further says :- " It is not every one who sayeth Lori! Lord! that shall be saved, but he who doeth the will of my Heavenly Father." And it is the will of God to believe the Catholic church and to subnit to her authority. Protestantism, as such cannot make an act of faith.

TIF SD-CALLED RENAISSANCE.

The much praised Renaissance may or may better. Nay, I place it here as one of the alienations that afflicted Europe.

would seem, from the display to be witnessed | spoke of Zeus or Jupiter without respect, bethere, that Art had but one purpose, viz., to cause the superior divinity attached to bim represent trapeze performers in outlandish barmonized with the fragmentary light attitudes without the tights. And this art of the ancient theism which existed laureate of the bagnio-this ciude, lewd and in their minds and compelled them nucle resuscitation of the Pagan ideal-this by the sternest logic to respect if they degradation of beauty to a mere thing of would not believe. The conscience of Pagan. sense-took the place of the lovely majesty of ism was not always obluse; the highest inthe Christian ideal as soon as Protestantism | telligence in literature, science and art, break lent it a point d'appui in the world. Sculpture out a moaning at intervals, in such desolation was worse, for, without a shadow of the excel- of despairing agony as becomes an immortal compelled to hide its shame from the light but imperfect like a judgment of Phidias, of day.

Bubble, the republicanism of Anacharsis or Froude and kindred absurdities, but what

n of Greece and Rome lizati have existed were it not for the elevating inpaence of the disjecta membra of primitive revelation held by those peoples.

2nd. What I have just said explains the existence of so-called "heathen morality" in be tempted to tay :- "How can you say such great part, Besides this direct though dis-a thing? Does not Protestantism profess bed forted, transmission of primal belief, there torted, transmission of primal belief, there was another factor which entered largely into the formation of the moral code of heathenism, and that factor was the Hebrew nation. However exclusive the Israelites wished to be, they could not avoid coming in contact with the great empires that surrounded them. From Assur to Numa, from Numa to Cvius, from Cyrus to Alexander, Assyrian, Persian, Grecian, Macedonian and Roman empires had, in spite of themselves, been strongly influenced by the theocracy of Palestine, and were clearly cognizant of the special relations of the Hebrew nation with Heaven and the positive and explicit laws of moral government which had been given to that people by Almighty God. And this is the reason why the joritimitire books, like the Zend, Avesta, the old Vedas, the fragments of Numa Pompilius' laws, the rhyme of the Sybils, &c., copy at times the very phraseology of the sacred revolutions of the Jews, and are, without one single exception, not have exercised in a classical and art purely theistic in their teaching. The heath- athelst," he would demand loftily, "neglect-sense, as influence for good on society, but it enism of Greece and Rome, and the other great ing to pay his debts? Did you over hear of certainly did not make the world morally empires of antiquity, did not exist because one of us unbelievers, as you slaves call us, people were invincibly ignorant of the truth, active agents of Atheism in the world, not but because men found themselves part of a exactly in itself, but because of the illusive system, pleasant and sensual, and would not ideas it formed in men's minds respecting the make an effort to lift themselves from the real moral standards of Pagan antiquity, and hed of roses upon which they listlesly lay, the confusion it added to the dogmatic half asleep and half awake. The educated classes of heathenism lau, hed at the theatrical What rainting became after the revival of Olympus and its posing divisities, klowing Paganism, called the Renaissance, one can full well that the whole thing was a creation see for himself by visiting an art gallery. It of the poets, and a farce. But, they never

It was to this truncated moral, beautiful that the Renaissance turned the rebellious The Renaissance was in full career at a time | elements of man's nature. Pride so blinded when the most serious considerations were their intelligence that they took a rushlight demanded concerning the disturbed state of to guide their steps while the sun was

fatal to truth as truth perverted, so we need Clootz, the histories of Sir John Mandeville not wonder that Protestantism became more obstinate in rebellion when the pretence of Pagan moral was assimilated into her system. | the well-known surroundings and laughingly" And Atheism is the natural result of both one

I shall pause here, my friends, for the deveasserts that the outnone outnone of the positiones of one, out in provide a volume. I think I have said enough she says at the same time that Our Divine ing up a temporary collection of require a volume. I think I have said enough Lord spoke a falsehord, painted glass, cameos, mosaics, headless and to show you upon what frail grounds Agnoslimbless trucks of marble, mcdallions, can- ticlem and its kindred theories have built vass patched with faded colors and such their houses of cards. If boisterous assertion Boried a lie and sprang from a lie is found trash? And what more noble was the occu- could blind men to an illogical position the on his faco-dendi more clearly in the results of her three hun- | pation which produced vast tomes about a Atheisis would carry all before them. They I

tirely to reason. We, too, look for a perfect future for man, but not in this world. Obedience to God's laws, submission to the Catholic Church, self-denial and charity, these are the germs of that great transformation that awaits us when the Lord God shall draw the veil of His visible creation aside and per-

mit us to see Him face to face. And, now, in conclusion, let me tell you, my friend a story, which will relieve a rather dry subject for the generality, and prove to all the real worth of atheism at the supreme moment that tests all theories.

There was a man who lived some years ago in a pretty Canadian town. We will call him Mr. Thomas Telfer. He was a professed unbeliever, very stylisb, an excellent horseman, who dodged life's serious obligations in a amateurish, dilletanti way refreshing to witness. His expatiating on the happy conscience of the atheist and the groundless terrors of christian believers, was quite a treat to his friends and a matter of comfort to the "sporting" gentlemen and young "bloods" of the vicinity. He was very indignant, too, whenever anybody questioned the high honor and exquisitely virtuous tone of the unbeliever, "Did you ever hear of an athelst," he would demand loftily, "neglectgetting drunk and shouting "We won't go home till morning," at 3 o'clock a.m? No, sirs, we are your superiors, morally as well as intellectually, and Christianity must be a poor stick when it cannot make men as good as we are !"

Mr. Thomas Telfer disappeared one fine day and, with him, went a young married lady, of respectable connections, who had up to that time, enjoyed an irreproachable reputation among all classes of the community. It was mar, ellous why she left her husband, for he was a proto "sional gentleman, intellectually and physically head and shoulders above the very virtuous athoist, Mr. Thomas Telfer. No doubt, like the rest of his class, he was an adept at s ophism, which may, perkaps, partly account for the anomaly.

One beautin. 'I summer evening, when the One beautif. 'I summer evening, when the sun was sinking in glory behind the blue waters of Ontarlo, in majestically up to the with gay tourists, swe in majestically up to the dock of that Cannadia. 'town. There were dock of that Cannadia. 'd the confusion of greetings, and laughter a. 'ons, while music tongues usual on such occas. us. The pas-lent a charm to the lively sc. beauty of the sengers on deck sucks of tile beauty of the

He A white, furious face breaks through, cries of warning are heard, Mr. Thomas Telfer, horri-fied, sees, but sees too late! He cast himself

the bar door. Bang! a pistol shot! And, Mr. Thomas

Telfershrieks, "O God! I'm shot !" and sinks

quent cheers and applause from the well pleased audience.

The President of the Society having announced that the proceedings of the evening were then ended, the Rev. Provincial of the Congregation of the Holy Cross in Canada rose, and in a few well chosen words highly complimented the young gentlemen on the faliaful rendition of their respective parts; and then, amid a few of the good old national airs of Ireland, the large audience slowly left the hall and betook themselves to their respective homes.

Thus the celebration of St. Patrick's Day at St. Laurent College passed into history, and twelve long months shall meander down the stream of time before the St. Patrick's Scciety shall again come forth to celebrate the feast of their Patron Saint. We hope it shall merit as much praise as was accorded to it last Thursday night.

> SPECTATOR.

A GOOD HOUSEWIFE.

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

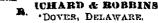
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On the brink of the abyss, that soul as-

sengers on deck spoke of the beauty of the surrounding scenery, but had n.o. " to say of the brilliant humor of one partic'ul. 'r gentle-

man who had kept them in roars of shughter coming down the lake. Mr. Thomas Telfer was that brillia. "t gentleman who had so amused the tourists.

ng an Isan THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. March 30, 1881. THE BATTLE OF LIFE. WORKINGMEN. ITEMS OF INTEREST. Medical. Medical. NEW ADVERTISEMENTS. Before you begin your heavy spring work Go forth to the battle of life, my boy, after a winter of relaxation, your system needs Count Pecci, the Pope's brother, is dead. Go while it is called to-day; cleansing and strengthening to prevent an attack of Ague, Bilious or Spring Fever, or **CARPENTER'S** for the years go out, and the years go in, . A school of cookery has been opened in LUBY'S Regardless of those who may lose or win, Halifax. H. DOWNS' some other Spring sickness that will unfit HOP BITTERS Germany is making important concessions Of those who may work or play. you for a season's work. You will save time, to the Vatican. much sickness and great expense if you will and the troops march steadily on, my boy, VEGETABLE BALSAMIC It is proposed to establish a sugar refinery use one bottle of Hop Bitters in your family A lady, an actress, who took great pride in To the army gone before; To the army gone before; Tou may hear the sound of their falling feet, Is compounded of the best Remedies, proven an experience of years. Purely Vegetable. Wo not harm the most delicate woman or child. this month. Don't wait .- Burlington Hawkin Yorkville, near Toronto. her magnificent chevelure, found it suddenly foing down to the river where two worlds The Canadian Hussars at Quebec have been turning grey. She was disconsolate, but foreye. tunately found out in time the virtues of a cerfurnished with a wooden horse. SIR WILLIAM HARCOURT IN DANGER. tain remedy which made the Grey Hair disap-A mineralogical society has been formed in They go to return no more. pear as if by magic, and beside served as a rich CARPENTER'S HOP BITTERS REPORTED ATTEMPT UPON HIS LIFE. connection with the Ottawa College. Is a sure cure for Coughs, Colds, perfume. The remedy was LUBY'S PARISIAN Cures Liver and Kidney Complaints and all diseases of the Bladder sure and certain. There is a place for you in the ranks, my London, March 23.-The apathy into which Whooping - Couch, and all Lung Diseases, when taken in season. People die of consumption simply because of neglect, when the timely use of this remedy would have cured New York sympathizers with the Boers are HAIR RENEWER. Sold by all druggiets. the course of events has fallen in the House to present Commandant Joubert with a sword Ard duiy, too, assigned; Step into the front, with a cheerful face— Be quick, or mother may take your place, Be quick, or mother he left helping of Commons was disturbed to-day in a way of honor. FOR CARPENTER'S HOP BITTERS which was entirely in harmony with the A seven-year old son of Robt. Willeston, spirit of destruction to dignities prevailing Bay Duven, St. John, N. B., was drowned a Is the greatest Blood Cleanser in the world; if hem at once. Furty-one years of con-And you may be left behind. throughout Europe. A parcel, with the Man-chester express label upon it, and addressed few days ago. literally digs up and carries from the system all llumors, Pimples, Scabs and Blotches, Semiramis, the celebrated Assyrian Queen There is work to be done by the way, my stant use proves the fact that no reaction of the test of Mr. Gladstone proposes to announce in his had hair which was the envy of her subjects: to Sir Willian V. Harcourt, Home Secretary, coming budget a reduction of 1d in the £ of It continued beautiful, flowing and glossy to boy; That you never can tread again ; House of Commons, London, was duly re-CARPENTER'S HOP BITTERS the income tax. the end of her life never as much as a grey hair like ceived and placed in his box. On being Down's' Elixir. Cures Dyspensia, Sick Headache, Costiveness, Biliousness, Regulates the Bowers and Restores the entire system to a healthy condition. Work for the loitiest, lowliest men, daring to peep through it. It is probable she The firm of Oppenheimer Brothers of Yale, Prite 24 cents and \$1.00 per bottle. For sale Everywhere. notified of its receipt, Sir Vernon Harcourt, Work for the plough, spade, spindle and pen, British Columbia, has failed. Its liabilities in was acquainted with some remedy afterwards who had no reason to expect any where lost; but we have LUBY'S PARISIAN HAIR Work for the hands and brain. Victoria are very heavy. else, looked at it, and thinking it had RENEWER. Sold by all chemists. Dr. Baxter's Mandrake a suspicious appearance, declined to handle Favus has spread to all the children in the The corport will follow your steps, my boy, CARPENTER'S HOP BITTERS or open it. Inspector Grant, of the police, Protestant Orphans' Home, London, Ont., and BITTERS To lay for your feet a snare ; Is not a cheap Rum Drink but is the greatest discovery yet made in medicine. THE was then sent for, and requested to ascertain the doctors seem powerless to cure the dis. And pleasure sits in her fairy bowers, its contents, which he proceeded to do with | ease. Will cure Jaundice, Dyspepsia, With garlands of poppy and lotus flowers great caution, having a momentary dread of Liver Complaints, Indigestion, and all diseases arlsing from Billousness. Price 25 cents per boltle. For Sale Everywhere. The Irish Land League this week received On the Montreal Exchange one broker re-Enwreathing her golden hair. CARPENTER'S HOP BITTERS au explosion. On removing the bottom of £3,500, which is the greatest amount obtained marked to another: "Why, look, Blank has the box without having received any harm, Temptations will walk by the way, my boy, in any one week since the League was estab-Is put up in half-pint bottles, and sold for grey hair!" Blank who is a young man and some interim wrappings were found, which, Temptations without and within ; lished. 25c. PER BOTTLE. omewhat of a leau, fell annoyed at the fact of when taken away, revealed a loaded pistol, And spirits of evil with robes as fair A young man named Reid, at Baillieboro, It is sold by Druggists and Storeheepersgeneral'y and if they have not got it and have not energy enough to order it, write us and we will tell you where you can not it. HENRY & JOHNSON'S having his grey hairs discovered, but went imso placed as to go off in case, as was evi-As those which the angels in Heaven might Ont., while handling a gun, accidently shot ARNICA AND OIL mediately and procured a bottle of LUBYS dently expected, the box had been opened in himself through the right lung. He lived 12 PARISIAN HAIR RENEWER for dify cents. the usual manuer. When the character of LINTMENT where you can get it. wear, hours. The result was amazing. It is sold by all Will lure you to deadly sin. the package became known in the House, F. M. CARPENTER, chemists. (229 The new Reman Catholic Bishop of Waterluo, Que. there was great consternation, and the Home Then put on the armor of God, my boy; Kingston diocese, Dr. Cleary sailed from For Man and Beast. Secretary was congratulated by his friends PUBLIC NOTICE In the beautiful days of youth, Ireland on 23rd, and is expected here about The most perfect liniment ever com-pounded. Price 25 cts. and 50 cts. For Sale Everywhere. Pat on the helmet and breastplate and on his escape from a possibly violent death. HAIR! April 7th. There was no clue to the sender. pounded. Price 25 cts. and 50 cts. For Sale Everywhere. shield, A large party of settlers, numbering over And the sword that the fullest arm may 100, left Lucknow, Ont., on 23rd, all going to Dakota. The greater part intend settling How common and at the same time how Consumption Uared. wield, painful it is to see young people prematurely An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East In the cause of right and truth. Sept 8, '80. 4-ly in and around Fargo. bald or prematurely grey. It is a source of And go to the battle of life, my boy, India missionary the formula of a simple humiliation to those deficient of hair and a The Canadian Minister of Agriculture has

With the piece of true faith shod; And before high heaven do the best you can For the great roward and the good of man, For the kingdom and crown of God.

COMMON SENSE IN MEDICINE.

(Montreal Star, January 5, 1881.) Dr. M. Souvielle, the Parisian physician and inventor of the Spirometer for the cientific treatment of diseases of the lungs and air passages, who recently took up his with excellent success. Already the doctor has had upwards of a hundred putients, who have given his system a trial and, so far as we have learned, with both satisfaction and benefit. Doctor Souvielle makes a departure from the usual methods or treating diseases of the air passages. He contends that the proper mode of treating them is by inhalation and absorption, not by pouring courage of his opinions and confidence in his stem, for he gives a standing invitation to bis instruments free of charge. His office is at 12 Phillips Square, Montreal.

It matters not how often your advisers tell you that diseases such as bronchitis, asthma and catarrh are incurable ; read the following

vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure for Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma, and all throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge, to all who desire it, this recipe, in German, French, or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by residence among us, seems to be meeting addressing with stamp, naming this paper, W. W. SHERAR, 149 Powers' Block, Rochester, 11-eow-G N.Y.

NO PERNICIOUS INGREDIENTS!

A Scotch landlady, being told by a customer that he hoped she put no pernicious ingredients into her liquor, retorted : "Ther's usething pernicious put into our barrels but the exciseman's stick." Well would it be for drugs into the stomach, and thus upsetting suffering humanity if all the quack medicines and disarranging one part of the system in and preparations sold now-a-days were as free the hope of benefitting another. This argu- from pernicious ingredients as the Scotch ment certainly has the advantage of being lady's liquor. One thing, however, is certain, conmon sense, which is always the best that N. II. Down's Vegetable Balsanic hind of sense. The doctor certainly has the Elixir, which has stood the test of halt a century, is not in any way mixed with pernicious or injurious ingredients. Thousands sicians and sufferers to visit him and test | testify to its being the most efficacious remedy

HOLLOWAY'S UNIMENT AND PILLS need only a single trial to make known their capbetices and judge for your events and judge for your events and judge for your events and pleasure in making public my experience of the beneficial making public my experience of the beneficial for the cure of Bironater and Fornebitis, which I was afflicted for the cure of claar and bealing intuences exerted by Blackmount Forces, the forest in Scotland, including over 80,000 acres, the reat being will attentively read their accompanying extends over 60,000 acres, the reat being which can be rightly applied by any person cross, in West Ross-shire, is also to let; it the will attentively read their accompanying extends over 60,000 acres, the reat being which can be rightly applied by any person cross, in West Ross-shire, is also to let; it extends over 60,000 acres, the reat being extends over 60,000 acres, the reat be abilities. No outside sore or inward inflamdirections, which are propounded in the plainest language, void of technical terms, and printed in the most legible characters. To the man of business, confined to bis counting-house, and harassed by engagements, these Pills are invaluable; for the man of pleasure, addicted to free living, they are peerless.

addressed a memorandum to the British Government proposing an extensive emigration from Ireland to Manitoba and the Northwest.

A farewell meeting was held on Tuesday night in Surrey Chapel, London, formerly Rowland Hill's church. The building is about to be demolished on the expiration of the lease.

At St. John's, N. F., the railway debate is still occupying the Local Parliament. It is pretty certain that the American proposals will be accepted, and the road constructed by a New York Company.

Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam : a few doses relievos the most distressing cough, and a twenty-five cent bottle has cured many a sufferer from Asthma, Bronchitis, Croup, Iniluenza, Hoarseness and Soreness of the Chest. It is the grand specific for all throat and lung complaints leading to consumption.

I 31-2 It is reported from Berlin that Vice-Chancollor Count Stolberg has received a royal decree to take action in respect to the religious institutions of Prussia, and an early dissolution of many monastic houses is expected. This step has created much excitement, especially in clerical circles.

That marvelious purifyer, Burdock Blood Bitters, will speedily change the sallow face to one of freshness health and beauty. It regulates the Bowels, acts promptly on the Liver and Kidneys and strengthens the system when broken down by Nervous or General Debility. Ask your druggist for a Trial Bottle, the cost is only 10 Cents, Large



-540424

IS hereby given that Henry II. Geddes, F. X. Cochue, Wm. A. Curry, George B. Muir, J. D. Barro and others, Real Estate Agents, of the City of Montreal, will apply to the Provincial Legislature at Ls next Session for an Act of Incorporation under the name of the Montreal Board of Real Estate Agents. Montreal, March 4th, 1831. 30.5

FITS EPILEPSY FALLING SICKNESS

PALINIAG STONATION Perminently Cured-no humbug-by and montify usage of DR. GOULARDS cele-brared Infailible Fit Powders. To convince sufferers that these powders will do all we chrim for them we will send them by mail, post paid, a free Trial box. As Dr. Goulard is the only physician that has ever made this disease a special study, and as to our knowledge tona-sinds have been permanently cured by the use of these Powders, we will guarantee a per-menent time in every case or relund you all money expended. All sufferers should sive these Powders, an early trial, and be convinced of their curative powers. Price, for large box, \$3.0, or 4 boxes for 5 0.06, sent by mail to any part of the United States or Canada on receipt of price, or by express, V.9.3, Address, ASFH & ROBERTNS.

ASH & ROBBINS, 360 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N.Y.

CONSUMPTION

Positively Cured.

All sufferers from this disease that are an yous to be enred should fry DR. KISSNEIR'S Cele-brated Consumptive Powders. These Powders are the only preparation known that will onre Consumption and all diseases of the Throat and Lange-Bidocd, so strong is our faith in them, and also to convince you that they are no humbug, we will Groward to every sufferer, by mall, post paid, a free Trial Box. We don't want your money until you are per-fectly satisfied of their curative powers. If your life is worth saving, don't delay in giving these Powders a trial, as they will surely cure you. Price, for large box, \$33,60, sort to any part of the United States or Canada, by mail or re-rolpt of price. Address, colpt of price. Address,

ASH & ROBBINS.

Your truly, C. HIEL, Dorchester street. Dr. M. Souvielle, 13 Phillips' Square, Montreal.

MONTREAL, January 21st, 1881. If DEAR SH.—I am very pleased to bear timony to your mode of treating throat cases. My little girl, cleven years of age, has 4 various attacks of bronehilts. Last fail bad one of those attacks and was confined the bar or or or other works has one of those attacks and was confined the house for some seven or eight weeks. erosing one of your Spirometers, with the deine accumpanying it, I am very happy ay that within two weeks after commencing so the instrument, she was quite better, and is a very well ever since, now about two attach.

I am, yours truly, R. L. GAULT. To Dr. M. Souvielle, Montreal.

MONTREAL, Jannary, 1881. Dr. M. Souvirile Monireal. DEAM SIR.—I am very pleased to give you this the use of your instrumoni, the Spirometer, and the use of your instrumoni, the Spirometer, and the use of your instrumoni, the Spirometer, and the remedies accompanying it for my disease. I the use of your instrumoni, the Spirometer, and the remedies accompanying it for my disease. In the dead, loss of voice and bronchitis, and I am here to thank you for it by the use of your Spirometer and remedies. Yours respectfully. S. Hilton, Letters must contain stamp for reply.

Letters must contain stamp for reply. nstruments and preparations expressed to by address.

REST AND COMFORT TO THE SUFFERING,

" BROWN'S HOUSEHOLD PANACEA has no equal for relieving path, both internet and external. It cures Pain in the Side, is no equal for relieving pain, both internal Back or Bowels, Sore Throat, Rheumatism, Foothache, Lumbago and any kind of a Pain ar Ache. "It will most surely quicken the Blood and Heal, as its acting power is wonrtul." "Brown's Household Papacca," being acknowledged as the great Pain Re-liever, and of double the strength of any other Elixir or Liniment in the world, should be in every family handy for use when Wanted, "as it really is the best remedy in world for Cramps in the Stomach, and ans and Aches of all kinds," and is for sale all Druggists at 25 cents a bottle. [G26

IOTHERS! MOTHERS!! MOTHERS!!! re you disturbed at night and broken of 0, go at once and get a bottle of MRS. SLOW'S SOOTRING SYRUP. It will ve the poor little sufferer immediatelyend upon it; there is no mistake about it re is not a mother on earth who has ever ter, and relief and health to the child, ted States. Sold everywhere at 25 cents ottle. [G26

WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, n the birth of the child until it had bled with colic pains, quiet sleep, and its Also roakers of EPPS's CHOCOLATE ESSENCE ents unbroken rest at night. 29.4 for afternoon use.

FOR COUGHS AND THROAT DIS-ORDERS use "BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES," having proved their efficacy by a test of many vears.

DR. HARVEY'S ANTI-BILIOUS AND PURGATIVE PILLS, have been gotten up on SCIENTIFIC PRINCIPLES, and any one using them, at especially this season of the year, will find in them the best spring medicine obtainable.

A DOSE OF BROWN'S VERMIFUGE Comfits or Worm Lozenges, creates great consternation among the worms, which twine and twist in the stomachs of many children, and even adults. There is nothing in these Comfits which can injure anything but the worms, and nobody cares for them. 29-4

A PAIN IN THE SIDE MAY BE THE precursor of a pleuritic attack. It should not be neglected. If you have none at home, send to your druggist and buy a bottle of BROWN'S HOUSEHOLD PANACEA and Family Liniment, bathe with it frequently the parts affected, and the danger and pain 29.4are passed.

One had been all over Europe, and his friend was after doing the Great Northwest, when they met in London. "By Jove, old fellow," said Harry, "your bair is as bright as ever, while mine is turned grey." " My dear Harry," said his friend," " it is because you have not used Luby's Parisian Hair Renewer. Sold by 15 all chemists.

CHABLES EDWARD STUART.

The will of Charles Edward Stuart, "Comte d'Albanie," which has just been proved by Lord Lovat, as the attorney of the Counters Sobieski de Platt, the daughter and residuary legatee of the late Count, bequeaths to the Marquis of Bute the Highland "Claidth-mor," said to have been worn by the testator's grandfather, the "Young Cavalier," at the battles of Prestonpans, Falkirk and Culloden. rest by a sick child suffering and crying battles of Prestonpans, Falkirk and Culloden. the excruciating pain of cutting teeth? The broadsword is described as an "Andrea Ferrara."

EPPB'S COCOA-GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING-By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion it, who will not tell you at once that it and nutrition, and by a careful application of regulate the bowels, and give rest to the the fine properties of well selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with ating like magic. It is perfectly safe to a delicately flavored beverage which may in all cases, and pleasant to the taste, and save us many heavy doctors' kills. It is by the prescription of one of the oldest and the judicious use of such articles of diet that lomale physicians and nurses in the a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist any tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever VE HAVE FREQUENTLY HEARD there is a weak point. We may escape many hers say that they would not be without a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly System, regulate the Secretiens, relieve Con-nourished frame."-Civil Service Gazette. Sold stipation of the Bowels, purify the Blood,

In cases of Chronic diseases which doctors bave failed to cure, Burdock Blood Bitters has achieved its greatest triumph. All discases of the Blood, Liver and Kidneys, Scrofula, Dyspepsia, Nervous Debility, Rheumatism, Piles, Female Complaints and all forms of lost Vitality are promptly cured by this great renovating Tonic. Trial Bottles I 31-2 only cost 10 Cents.

A Calcutta telegram says the impression is caining ground that the Kolapore conspiracy, although in itself contemptible, has this serious feature : it reveals the existence of widespread discontent in Western India. Taken in connection with the Deccan Dacoites of two years ago, it points the moral that the Bombay Government would do well to keep a keen eye on such subjects.

HAGYARDS PRETORAL BALSAM is composed of the most healing balsams and gums. The Balsams, which exter into its compositions, were used by the natives when America was first discovered, and are combined with other vegetable tonics, so blended together, that it is a specific for all affections of the throat and lungs. Thousands of bottles are used an-nually, and it is considered one of the standard preparations of the day. I 31-2

Because a native woman had been delivered of twins, the Indian seers prophesied that unless one of them died the seals would not come again to the scaling grounds on the British Columbia coast. So the parents carried the babes into the bush, and began a course of incantation and starvation. In the midst of the rites Father Nicolai, of the Roman Catholic mission, suddenly appeared, and induced the parents to give the babes proper nourishment. The twins lived, the catch of seals was uncommonly large, and the seers have lost all prestige in the vil-

lages. " Hail beauteous, bounteous gladsome Spring"-this was Mark Twain's prize poem -but the dire diseases incident to Spring, spoil the romance. Burdock Blood Bitters is the prize remedy, the remedy prized by all who have tried it as the best Blood Purifying Tonic and System Regulator in the market. It cures all Blood Humors from the worst Scrofula to a common Pimple. Sample Bottles 10 Cents, for sale by all dealers in medi-I 31-2 cine.

Differences of opinion regarding the popular internal and external remedy, DR. THOMAS' ECLECTRIC OIL do not, as far as known, exist. The testimony is positive and concurrent that the article relieves physical pain, cures lameness, checks a cough, is an excellent remedy for pains and rhoumatic complaints, and it has no nauseating or other unpleasant effect when taken internally.

HEADACHE.

Why become a suffering martyr to Head-ache, when Burdock Blood Bitters will surely cure the cause of all varieties of either Sick or Nervous Headache, cleanse the tation whatever. It gives an infant, Homeopathic Chemists, London, England." System, and distressing headache will be un-System, and distressing headache will be unknown? Sample Bottles 10 Cents, Large I 31-2. Bottles \$1.

cheap medicines, from the great liability that cheap medicines, from the great liability that these diseases may, while so trifled with, become deeply seated or incurable. Use Ayen's CHERRY PECTORAL, and you may confidently expect the bast results. It is a standard medical preparation, of known and acknowledged curative power, and is as cheap as its careful preparation and fine ingredients will allow. Eminent physicians, knowing its commodium measuring its its proknowing its composition, prescribe it in their practice. The test of half a century has practice. The test of half a century has proven its absolute certainty to cure all pul-monary complaints not already beyond the reach of human aid.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Practical and Analytical Chemists, Lowell, Mass. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

LYMAN SONS & CO., MONTREAL, Wholesale Agents. **HEALTH FOR ALL I** HOLLOWAY'S PILLS This Great Household Medicine Banks Amongst the Leading Necessaries of Life. These Famous Pills Ferify the BLOOD, and act most powerfully, yet southingly, on the Liver, Stomach, Kidneys & Bowels, Giving tone, energy and vigor to these grea MAIN SPRINGS OF LIFE. They are coufffidently recommended as a pover-failing remedy in all cases where the constitution, from whatever cause, has become impaired or weakened. They are wonderfully efficacious in all ailments incidental to Females of all ages, and, as a GEN-ERAL FAMILY MEDIUINE, are unsurpassed. HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT

Its Searching and Healing Properties are Known Throughont the World.

FOR THE CURE OF

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

It is an infallible remedy. If effectually rubbed on the Neck and Chest, as salt into meat, it Cures SORE THROAT, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, and even ASTHMA. For Glandular Swellings, Abscesses, Piles, Fistulas, Gout, Rheumatism, and every kind of SKIN DISEASE, it has never been known to fail.

Both Fills and Ointment are sold at Professor Holloway's Establishment, 533 Oxford street. London, in boxes and bc.ts, at 1s. 1jd., 2s. 4s. 6d., 1is., 22s. and 3is each, and by all medicine vendo's throughout the civilized world.

N. .-Advice gratis, at the above address, daily, between the hours of 11 and 4, or by letter 133 wf

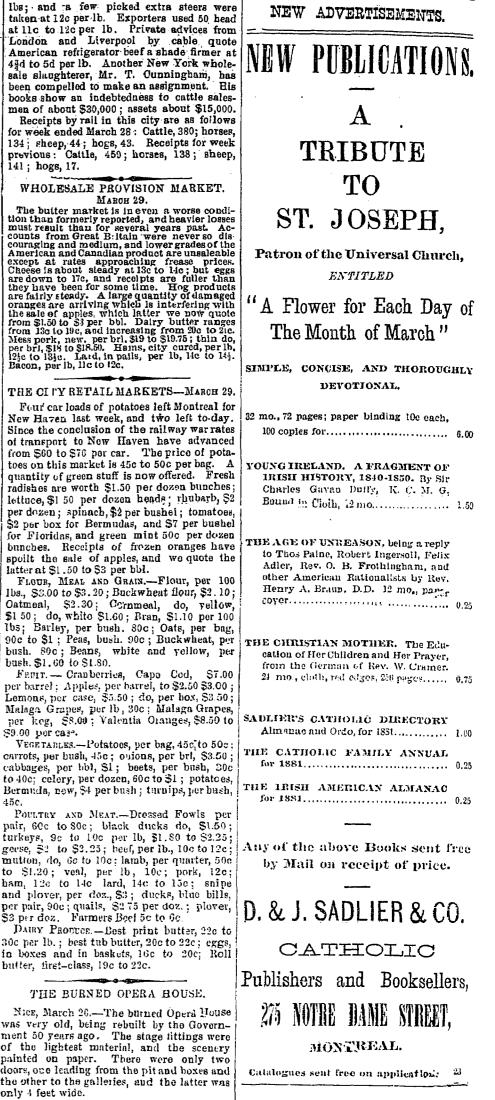
J. N. ROUSSEL, NOTARY PUBLIC, Hantingdon, P. Q.



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March 30, '81,



Potchefstroom Captured by the Boers - The Armistice - The Flag of the Transvaal Hoisted in Triamph.

SOUTH AFRICA

the negotiations with the Boers were institutted through the medium of Donald Currie, member of Parliament for Perthehire, and Ayl- Directors of the Cuban Treasury also ask perward. Stevens, the latter's assistant, and a connection of Currie, also look a prominent Colonial office, because the military authorpart in the pour parlers before the commencement of formal negotiations.

A Durban correspondent says that military men and colonists regard the issue of the negotiations with the Boers as most humiliating to England and destructive to her prestige in these Territories. Men everywhere express shame at being Englishmen, and talk of going to some country where national honor has not been abased.

MOUNT PROSPECT, March 23. - The conference with the Boers assumed a critical phase at 6 o'clock this evening. Till then it had proceeded quietly, but the Boers raised strenuons opposition to the point relative to the march of some troops to Heidelberg, and touching the position of the administration

At to-day's conference, at O'Neil's Farm, the Boers definitely agreed to retire from Laing's-Neck to-morrow.

DURBAN, March 25 .- Trustworthy information, just received here from Swaziland, descrites the intensely hostile attitude of the Boers there to the British. The natives were kept in a state of terror and were severely punished if they ventured to doubt the stories told by the Boers of disaster to the English. The Swazus and Zulus are both loyal, but are eagerly expecting the restoration of British authority in the Transvaal, and their dismuy at the English submission will be profound.

LONDON, March 25. - The Hague news-papers publish a letter from Mynheer Blockland, a zealous defender of the Boers, recommending that the friends of the Boers redouble their activity, in order to secure the fulfilment of the peace conditions and keep alive the

sympathy of Europe and America. NewcastLE, March 25. - The Boers hoisted the dag of the Transvaal amid loud acclamations before they dispersed. Paul Kruger will arrive on Saturday. He will assist Sir Evelyn Wood in governing the Transvaal until the Commission has concluded its Jaho:s.

DERBAN, March 26 .- The Boers camped a ndl within their own border last night and discussed to-day.

LONG N. March 28. - A despatch from Durban says the troops have been ordered to remark at Newcastle for six months, and leave] of absence granted to officers has been Plot Led.

Prospect Hill, Metch 26 .- Loing's Nek was clear of Boers by 7 o'clock Thursday evening. They marched off in an imposing column of 19900 mounted men and 259 waggets. Neither the men nor the horses show they traces of sickness. They will disperse all r reaching their own territory. The Repair Commission has a difficult task to pertains as a majority of the Boers view it with saspleion.

GADE Tows, March 26 .- A fight of six 1 hours' duration has taken place in Balaka, in Dasuto Land. The result was not decisive. Colonel Carrington and several others on the British side were seriously wounded.

The feeling of humiliation over the indemand for indemnity for loss and injury in-dicted on them. The Beer leaders claim, and the lititish Government by its course

Senor Surra, the newly-appointed Director of the Cuban Treasury, after a long and stormy interview with the Minister of the Colonies, has only consented to leave by the next steamer on four conditions, absolute liberty of investigation, the right to dismiss all suspicious or uptrustworthy officials, the reform of the tribunal of accounts, and the to the veto of the Governor-General. The

mission to wire and report direct to the ities in Cuba have frequently objected to a departure from the traditions of local administration, or have even refused to make changes that the Home Government deemed necossary. General Blanco had objected to full powers being given to the new Director. The Sagasta Cabinet is obliged to act vigorously, because the Madrid press loudly denounces the abuses in the colonies. The Creole Deputies and Senators, in a long

interview with Senors Sagasta and Leon Y. Castillo, received again the assurance that the active repression of frauds would be followed by tariff and flag duty reforms, and a modification of the Custom House regulations, the Slavery Bill regulations and a redistribution of taxation directly the Cortes are elected in September, 1881.

Agricultural,

It is somewhat amusing, if it is not aggravating to read so much about cattle diseases, more especially of the dreaded pleuro pneumonia. If one were to believe all that is said and written about this disease, he might expect to see dead carcases or sick animals on all sides of him. Doubtless there have been some cases of pleuro-pneumonia, and it is quite safe to say that those interested have made the most of them. That is, those persons most interested in making believe that spread into regions where it is at present un-known, and where much mischiel might thus AFTERNOON SALES.—20 Montreal, 184; 25 known, and where much mischief might thus be done. These are the persons who are do 1341; 49 Commerce, 1421; 37 Ville Marie, officially interested. There is no doubt that 42; 50 Montreal Telegraph, 1271; 50 Richeits value has been spent in futile efforts to 1541. find another, and for one infected stable a thousand has been visited without discovering a trace of disease. And yet the impression is $S_1, 30; M. C_1, 146\frac{1}{3}; L. S_1, 131\frac{1}{3}; C_1$ a trace of disease. And yet the impression is $S_1, 30; M. C_1, 113\frac{3}{3};$ Erie, 48; pfd., 86; N. thousand that the ccuntry is dangerously $W_1, 124$; pfd., 135 $\frac{1}{3}; D.$ & L., 123 $\frac{3}{3}; J. C_2$, thousand the disease, and its wide spread 1021; U. P., 119; N. P., 42; W. U., 113 $\frac{1}{2};$ is imminent. The only trouble I have personally experienced in regard to it has been that of hunting for inspectors to procure certilicates for the removal of animals, or for their admission from another State, and a visit from an impertinent and saucy inspector, who threatened to break down the doors of my stable if he were not admitted immediately, but who showed no authority for his demand. This experience is general, and with a wide acquaintance with farmers, breedors, and dairymen, I have not yet seen a case of this disease, and have heard of but oue in all my circle of acquaintance. The truth is, that this it was desired it could be put an end to in a week. Its hiding-places are well known, and were it not for the cow-peddlers, who are continually putting off worn-out cows discharged from milk dairies of the lowest deshould never be permitted to visit a dairy

army in Cuba that matters may be found for Care for your live stock would seem an althe prosecution of hundreds of officials and many Colonial firms, if the investigations are sincere and the records are not destroyed. most superfluous piece of advice to farmers, cattle raisers, horsemen and others, whose cattle is largely invested in quadrupeds. Yet how often are the diseases and sanitary requirements of horses and cattle disregarded; how often are they left to the care of the ignorant and brutal, and irrationally treated when unwell? No stock yard, farm or stable can be said to be properly equipped where an efficient remedial agent is not provided. The best and most highly approved by veterin-LONDON, March 23.—It is understood that be negotiations with the Boers were institut-be negotiations with the Boers were institut-to the sude of the Governor General. The tainty Gells Contraction Conclusion of the sum of the forward of the Governor General. Hoof, Distemper, Scours, Curb, Corks, scratches, sore teats and other disorders and troubles of horses and cattle. Sold by all medicine dealers. Prepared only by NORTH-ROP & LYMAN, Toronto, Ont.

Finance and Commerce.

TRUE WITNESS OFFICE. TUESDAY, March 29, 1881.

FINANCIAL.

Money on call and time is loaned at 5 to 6 per cent., while good mercantile borrowers can get their paper discounted at 6 to 7 per cent. Sterling Exchange is dull at 84 prem. between banks ; 8% to 8% cash over the counter. Drafts on New York were drawn at # to } prem.

The stock market this a. m. was firm. Montreal advanced { per cent to 184; Ontario 154.].

184; 112 do 184]; 6 Consolidated 20; 12 Molsons 1081; 25 Commerce 1421; 15 do 1423; 10 Richelieu 614; 25 do 62; 25 Gas 154]; 8 Loan & Mortgage 106; 8 Graphic

but dull. Montreal closed at 184 bid; Onthis disease is prevalent in so many places tario at 101; Merchauts at 118]; Commerce and that there is imminent dauger of it; at 142]; Montreal Telegraph at 127]; Riche-

do 1341; 49 Commerce, 1421; 37 Ville Marie, for every sick animal discovered, five times [lieu, 62]; 4 City Passenger, 117; 32 Gas,

NEW YORK, March 29, 1 p.m .- Stocks weak. Am. Ex., 72.

COMMERCÍAL.

WEEKLY REVIEW-WHOLESALE MARKETS.

Trade prospects continue good, although the movement of staple goods during the past week attained no greater proportions. Interviews with prominent men in all lines of business are most encouraging and would seem to indicate that with the opening of navigation in this year of grace 1881 a season disease is not tife in this country, and that if of prosperity and business ventures, such as was never before known in Canadian annals, \$16 50; Californian, No 2, \$15 50; No 2 will dawn upon us with every likelihood of being continued for the next four years at least. The opening up of a direct steamship line between Canada and Brazil is a matter scription, it would hardly be known outside of prime importance to our wholesale grocery of those obscure places. The only case I have trade and will favorably affect other business heard of in conversation was brought about interests, besides affording an outlet to Monby one of these speculative persons who treal and Canadian manufactures generally. Then there is the new steamship line bewithout an inspector's certificate, and should tween Montreal and Antworp, established by glorious result of the struggle with the Boars be put under the control of these officials, as the White Cross Co, and which is to be suphas been aggravated by the news of the Boers well as their cows This disease was im-

\$1 10; do buff congress, \$2 to \$2.25; do kip boots, \$2.50 to 3 25; do cowhide boots, 2.50 to \$3; women's split bals, 90c and \$1; do pebble and buff balmorals, \$1.15 to \$1.50; do prunella, 60c to \$1.60; Misses' buff and pubble bals, \$1.00 to 1.20.

141; hogs, 17.

MARCH 29.

IRON AND HARDWARE-Trade though quiet, is showing a slight improvement as the spring draws on, and travellers on the road are sending in fair orders for shelf and heavy hardware. Merchants complain that the reduced lates on the Grand Trunk are coming into force a fortnight or three weeks later than usual, and this circumstance is likely to retard business very seriously. Nails and bar iron continue in protty good request, and in pig iron a few small sales of Summerlee and Coltness are reported. We now quote: Fig Iron per ton, Coltness, \$20 to 21; Langloan, \$20 to 20.50; Gartsherrie, \$19 25 to 19 50 ; Eglinton, \$18 50 to 19; Hematite, \$25 to 27; bars per 100 lbs. Scotch and Staffordshire, \$1 80 to 1 90; ditto best \$210 to 225; Swedes & Norway, \$450 to 4"5; Lowmoor and Bowling, \$6 to 6 50; Canada plates, Swanses and Penn, \$3 25 to 350; Hatton, \$315 to 320; Arrow, \$350 to 360; Coke, IC, \$475. Tin sheets, charcoal best No. 26, \$10 to 11; coke, best No. 26, \$8 to 9; Galvanized Sheots Morewcods Lion, No. 28, 71c; other brands, 61 to 7c; Hoops and Bands, S2 40 to 2 50; Sheets, best brands \$2 50 to 2 75, Steel per lb cast, 11 to 13c; Spring per 100 lb \$3 25 to 3 75; Best do \$5 to 6; Tire, \$3 25 to 3 75; Sleigh Shoe, 2 50 to 2 75; Boiler Plates, per 100 lbs., ordinary brands, \$2 50 to 3; Ingot Tin, \$24 to 2500; Ingot Copper, \$18 to 19; Horse Shoes, 375 to 4; Coil Chain, 4 inch, 425 to 450; Sheet Zinc, 550 to G; Lead, per 100 Ibs,

Jarger) 260; Spikes, pressed, per 112 lbs., Raw Funs .- The local market is dall. Dealers are awaiting results by mail of the London sales. Winter Musk Rat, 12c ; ditto Fall 8c. Kitts 3c; Red Fox, \$1.25 to 1.50; Cross Fox, \$2 to 3.00; Silver Fox, \$25 to 30.00; Marten, 1.50 to \$2 00; Otter \$8.00 to 10.00. Mink-Prime dark, \$1.00 to 1.50; Beaver, 2.50. Bear-Large prime, \$6 to 8.00; ditto cubs, \$2 to 4.00; Fisher, \$5 to

Day Goops .- Since our last review trade has been irregular. In the early part of the week merchants complained that business was anything but active, despite the reduction of fares on the railways, but this was accounted for by the broken state of the weather and the fact that country customers are only now in receipt of late purchases, which they are briskly assorting. As the time draws on, however, when the railway fares will again be raised to their former level, the prospects are more encouraging. The roads are in a better condition and the weather finer and steadier. Prices are firm. Collections are generally good.

FISH AND OILS .- Prices are firm and stocks comparatively light. The demand is not so 4 25; No 2, \$3 25 to 3 50; salmon, No 3, mackerel, S5. Oils have been very steady. Cod oil is in light supply at 60c to 63c; soal, pale, 62]c to 65c; straw, 54c to 56c; steam refined, 70c to 75c. Linseed oil, 70c to 71c tor raw, and 74c to 75c for boiled, Imperial measure. The demand continues to decrease as the bours of daylight lengthen. Advices from London quote 20c in car lots. Here we quote car lots at 231c to 24c; broken lots, 24 de to 25c; single barrels, 25c to 26c,

LEATHER. - A moderate business is transkets where tair prices have been realized. A only 4 feet wide.

for Floridas, and green mint 50c per dozen bunches. Receipts of frozen oranges have spoilt the sale of apples, and we quote the latter at \$1.50 to \$3 per bbl. FLOUR, MEAL AND GRAIN .- Flour, per 100 Ibs., \$3.00 to \$3.20; Buckwheat flour, \$2.10; Oatmeal, \$2.30; Commeal, do, yellow, \$150; do, white \$1.60; Bran, \$1.10 per 100 1bs; Barley, per bush. 80c; Oats, per bag, 90c to \$1; Peas, bush. 90c; Buckwheat, per bush. 89c; Beans, white and yellow, per bush. \$1.60 to \$1.80. FEUIT. -- Cranberries, Capo Cod, S7.00 per barrel ; Apples, per barrel, to \$2.50 \$3.00 ; Lemons, per case, \$5.50; do, per hox, \$3.50; Malaga Grapes, per lb, 30c; Malaga Grapes, per kog, \$8.00; Valentia Oranges, \$8.50 to 39.00 por cas-VEGETABLES .- Potatoes, per bag, 45c, to 50c

carrots, per bush, 45c; ouions, per brl, \$3.50; cabbages, per bbl, \$1; beets, per bush, 20c to 40c; celery, per dozen, 60c to \$1; potatoes, Bermuda, new, \$4 per bush ; turnips, per bush,

POULTRY AND MEAT .- Dressed Fowls per pair, 60c to 80c; black ducks do, \$1.50 turkeys, 9c to 10c per 1b, \$1.80 to \$2.25 gerse, \$2 to \$2.25; beef, per lb., 10c to 12c; great from first hands, but that is hardly to mution, do, 6c to 10c: lamb, per quarter, 50c bs wondered at, as the Lenten season is gradually drawing on to a close. No 1 green ham, 12c to 14c lard, 14c to 15c; snipe cod brings S1 to 4 25, and No 2, \$3 25 to and plover, per doz., \$3; ducks, blue bills, 3 40; No 1 small Labrador herrings, \$4 to per pair, 90c; quails, \$2 75 per doz.; plover, \$3 per doz. Farmers Beef 5c to 6c.

DAIRY PRODUCE -Best print butter, 22c to 30c per lb.; best tub butter, 20c to 22c; eggs, in boxes and in baskets, 16c to 20c; Roll butter, first-class, 19c to 22c.

THE BURNED OPERA HOUSE.

Nice, March 26 .- The burned Opera House was very old, being rebuilt by the Govern-ment 50 years ago. The stage fittings were of the lightest material, and the scenery

painted on paper. There were only two piring in small lots and shipments of split | doors, one leading from the pit and boxes and leather continue to be made to British mar- the other to the galleries, and the latter was

to 101; Commerce 4 to 1423; Montreal Pig, \$5 to 5 50. ditto, sheet, 6 to 6 25; ditto, Telegraph 4 to 1274, and Richelieu 4 to 62. bar, 550 to 6; Canadian Shot, 6 to 650; Cut Merchants' was steady at 1184 and Gas at Nails, per 100 lbs, 10d to 60d, (3 inches and MORNING SALES .- 2 Montreal, 1833; 29 do 3 50 to 4; Pressed Nails, per 100 lbs., 7 25. 52]. This afternoon stocks were about steady,

6 00. Skunk, 25c to 50c; Raccoon, 40c to 60c.

practically admit that the war was forced on Lom. It is difficult to see how Mr. Gladstone can refuse to entertain their demand. Experienced and impartial judges believe the Boer business will involve the compulsory retirement of England from the whole o South Africa before very long. Many anticipate an early renewal of the war.

The agreement arrived at by Joubert and Weo! is little more than an armistice. The actual conditions of peace will not be definitely settled until the Royal Commission gets to work. The Boers can easily object to some details, and if they do, they will not be left to face the English single-handed, the feeling sgainst the blundering and bad faith shown by the Colonial Office agents being almost as intense in the Orange Free State as in Holland. A great South African Republic is quite among the possibilities.

NEWCASTLE, March 28 .- A messenger from Potchofstroom reports that that place surrendered the day peace was signed, after hard fighting, in which 18 British soldiers were killed and ninety wounded. The Boers captured 3,000 rounds of ammunition and two guns,

AYOOB KHAN IN TROUBLE.

CANDAUAR, March 28 .- Mahomed Hassim Khan, Governor of Kushk, has induced three Herat regiments at Knehk to mutiny and join him and the Aimak tribes in an attack on Herat. It may be safely inferred that the murder of Mohamed Jau, who commanded these regiments, was the first act of rebellion, instead of the result of a private quarrel. At last accounts, the rebellion was so formidable that Ayoob Khan was virtually besieged in the Citadel. This gives a favorable opportunity for Abdurrahman Khan to re-unite Afghanistan under the supremacy of Cabul. Five thousand of his troops are now on the road hither, and should be in full possession of Candahar Province by the 15th of April.

THE CUBAN PECULATIONS

FURTHER ARRESTS - UNEASINESS IN SPANISH CIRCLES-PROMISED REFORMS.

PARIS, March 24. -- A Madrid correspondent telegraphs as follows :- General Blanco has telegraphed that he has made more arrests. Several more persons implicated in the frauds have been discovered. They include two persons of rank, one of whom belongs to a great firm which has connections in Spain. The Colonial Office declines to give their names, jadicial procedure being secret in These discoveries in Cuba and the Spain. determination of the Cabinet to punish the offenders of all ranks and their civilian accomplices has caused visible unensiness in Spanish society. As these investigations are being carried back to contracts of ten yours past, they promise amusing revelations of the corruption and misgovernment of the Colonial administration under every Govthe Republic, and that of the restoration | alike. Span ards themselves confess that the Colonial abuses rose to their climax un- plants. When the plants are on the ground der governors 1 ko Balmousal, Souella and

and the British Government by its course lest disorder, the foot and mouth disease, were here from England. It is strange that cattle from England, where both of these diseases exist extensively, are admitted to this country without any trouble, while our cattle, which are free from disease, are treated with the greatest jealousy and rigor, and slaughtered on the merest suspicion.

-This disease, to which horses are subject, is caused by constitutional disposition, or by the pungent vapors which fill the air of unclean or so tables. It appears as a bluish cloud in the centre of the eye, the cornea, which gradually thickens, and an increasing inflammation of the whole organ until the horse is unable to see, when the inflammation is resolved into a free discharge, the film disappears, and temporary relief is obtained for three or four weeks more. Each attack is worse than the preceding one, until a cataract is formed and permanent blindness occurs. Th etreatment is to remove the causes, to avoid any irritating circumstances, to give a full dose of salts, 12 to 16 ounces, (2 ounce doses are useless,) and when the fever is relieved to maintain good health by the best of feeding, not using much corn, but more bran and linseed, and by strengthening the eyes by cold bathing and the occasional use of a lotion of one grain of sulphate of zinc in one ounce of rain water, a little of which should be put into the eyes.

MOULDY CORN FODDER .- It is almost impossible to store corn-fodder in a tight bern without gathering mold. The thick stalks may be quite dry when they go in but they absorb a large quantity of moisture in a barn. This is shown by Prof. Atwater's examination of samples of hay hung in the store-room of his laboratory and afterwards kept in a barn. In the store-room the hay contained 606 per cent. of water : alter hanging in the barn the average water contained was 13.90 per cent., au increase of 71 per cent., or 150 pounds per ton. Fodder or hay taken up in dry weather, as it usually is, would be as dry probably as that in the store-room ; if, then, every ton gathers 150 pounds of moisture in the barn by absorption of moisture, it could hardly fail to become moldy. The practice now is to keep the fodder in the field in small stacks, well bound at the top. Rain falling upon it soon dries off, and will not penetrate into the interior if the stack is well bound. It is brought in as it is wanted, once a week, and out of the stack bright and green and in the best condition. It may also be stored in cheap barracks in the field with safety.

How TO PLANT ASPARAGUS BED .- An apparagus bed 4 rods long and 1 rod wide may be made as follows : Plow the ground as deeply as possible. Mark it of 3 feet apart; plow out furrows at these marks 18 inches deep, and spread plonty of manure in the bottom. Plow the soil over this manure 6 or 8 mches deep and spread more manure ; cover this a few inches, leaving a hollow 6 inches deep; scatter well rotted manuro in this and ernment, that of the revolution, that of plant the roots a foot apart; get 1-year-old roots; cover with soil and raise a slight ridge over the rows You will require about 400 scatter a bushel of salt over the bed. When tracts and Chatom House frauds, I hear from | ped in the forrows, and the soil ploughed back | steady.

tinent, either had to be shipped in Canadian steamers for the continent ria Liverpool or London or go direct from New York. Now all this expense and trouble will be done away with, and we learn that all the space which the new line will be able to afford is engaged for months ahead or is about to be so engaged. As reviewed below it will be PEBIODICAL OPHTHALMIA, OR MOON BLINDNESS. found that the wholesale trade of the city is steady and may be expected to remain with.

GROCERIES .- A fair amount of business was done in general groceries. In teas, greens and blacks are dull while Japan being scarcer are firmly held as a rule. Prices ranged all the way from 20c to 70c according to description and quality. Nagasaki Japan may be quoted at 25c to 35c; common Japans, 221c to 25c; good common to medium, 27c to 30c; fair to good, 34c to 40; fine to choice, 41 to 53. Young Hyson, first, 18c to 50c; seconds, 38c to 45c ; thirds, 30c to 35c; fourths, 27. c to 29c. Gunpowder, low grades, 38c to 40c; good to fine, 50c to 60c ; finest, 64c to 70c. Congou, fine to finest, 41c to 60c. Souchong, fipe to choice, 50c to 70c. Sugar. Refined is moderately active, but there is not much horses which arrived here from Octario, were business reported in raw. Montreal yellow, 7]c to 9c; granulated, 94c to 10c; Gracere A, 91c to 91c; raw sugar 74c to 780. Molasses-Only the ordinary local demand is experienced. Barbadoes, 52c to 55c; Porto a fine bay mare of good parts. The dealers Rico, 52c to 54c. Bright syrup, 70c to 72c: present were about twenty, among whom were medium, 65c to 68c. Spicos slow. Cloves, 40c to 50c. Black peppor, 13c to 16c; white, 163c to 17c. Fruits steady and firm. Valencias Hartford, Connecticut; Frank Shiolde, raisins, 8½c to 9½c; Sultanas, 10½c to 11c; of Boston; H Hicks, of Worcester, Mass., and raisins, 8½c to 9½c; Sultanas, 10½c to 11c; Currants, 6½c to 7½c; Prunes 6c to 6½c: Malaga figs, 6: ts 7c; H. S. almonds, 6c to 7c; S. S. Tarragona, 13c to 15c; Walnuts, 91c to 10c; Filberts, S! to 9c.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS .- Business is inactive and inclined to drag heavily. Manufacturers on the other side of the ocean line ap year reluctant to go back to anti-strike prices, but the patient waiting of buyers will probably compel them to do something of the kind befo:e long. In a local way there will be little doing until the opening of navigation establishes a lower freight tariff for the movement of heavy chemicals to the interior. Travellers on the road with samples of light drugs and perfumery continue to report favorably. We quote :- Borax, 15c to 17c; sugar of lead, 13c to 14c; bichromate of potasb, 15c to 16c; soda ash, \$1 60 to \$1.90; cream tartar, ground, 32c to 34c; do, crystal, 29c to 31c; bleaching powder, \$1.60 to \$1.75; alum, \$1.90; flour sulphur, \$2.75 to \$2.87; roll do, \$2.25 to \$2.50; epsom salts, \$1.30 to 1.50; sal soda, \$1.15; saltpetre, \$9.50 to \$10.00 per keg; whiting, 55c to 70c; quinine, \$3.90 to \$4; castor oil, 10c to 11c ; opino, \$8.25 to 8.75

bi-carb soda, \$3.30 to 3.50. BOOTS AND SHOES .- Orders in the hands of manufacturers are still quite numerous and

lot of 1,500 sides choice light upper transpired on this market at 12c, while another lot brought 40c. Black leathers are in more demaud. Hemlock Spanish sole, No. 1 B A 24e to 25c. Ordinary 24e to 25c; No. 2 do 22e to 23c; buffalo sole, No 1, 21c to 23c; do No 2, 19 to 21c; hemilock slaughter No 1, 26c to 28c ; waxed upper, light and medium, 36c to 42c; splits, large, 22c to 30; do small, 23c to 28c; callskins, (27 to 30 lbs) 60c to 80c; do, (18 to 26 lbs) 60c to 70c.

Wool,-A few small lots continue to find purchasers, but business is not at all active. Manufacturers are holding off as long as possible. We quote: -Greasy Cape, 181c to 19c; Greasy Australian 28c to 31c: Canada pulled, A super, 34c to 35c; B super, 32c to

HIDES .- Good hides are scarce and command fair prices. Hides of inferior quality are tending lower. We quote :- \$9, \$8 and \$7 for No. 1 to 3. Calfskins, 10c.

MONTREAL HORSE MARKET-MARCH 26. NEW ADVERTISEMENTS. The market continues fairly active a large number of American dealers continuing to operate here. Five car load of heavy draught **JUST RECEIVED** eagerly bought up and further arrivals will probably follow, so that Montreal seems des-tined to be the principal horse maket of A. BEAUVAIS' Canada. The highest price paid was \$500 for Ĩ present were about twenty, among whom were 110 dozen White Shirts to be sold C. B. Gibbs, of Leicester Junction, Vt; Chas at 55c. Clapp, Lowell, Mass; H W Adams, 250 dozen Regatta Dress Shirts, no collars, marked down to 55c A W Buckman, Newton, Pa. The shipments 220 dozen Working Shirts at 25c. for the week were as follows :-- March 18th, 115 dozen Men's Hats from 65c, horses, \$543; 1 mare, \$500. March 19th, 8 horses, 5847 50; 22 do, \$1,574; 19 do, \$1,838. March 21st, 19 do, \$1,536; 2 do, \$270; 15 do, \$1,316; 6 do, \$580.50; 17 do, \$1,319. March 22nd, 13 do, \$1,377; 19 do, \$1,506; 10 do, 75c, 99c to \$1. 98 dozen Boy's Hats from 35c, 55c, 75c, 90c to \$1. \$\$90 ; 10 do, \$1,039 ; 2 do, \$165. March 23rd, 2 do, \$184: 19 do, \$1,379; 18 do, \$1,995; 18 do, \$2,170; 21 do, \$1,329.50; 18 do, \$1,453. March 24th, 22 do, S2,132.50; 19 do, S1.674.50

ST. GABRIEL CATTLE MARKET.

MARCH 28.

The supply of cattle to-day was small but generally of good quality, and fair prices were realized. J. Eakins had two cars under offer, one from Port Hope and one from Colourg. S. Parsons also had a car load from Pt Hope; P. Bouner, one from Toronto; John Sullivan, two from Toronto; R. Cock-rane, one from Guelph, and J. Martineau

\$175; 5 do, \$475.

1 from Millshero. The price asked by the majority of holders was \$5 per 100 lbs, and very few sold below that figure. A small lot they are being supplmented by a few sorting of live hogs realized \$7 per 100 lbs, while up orders from travellers and from general fresh killed dressed hogs of good quality traders visiting the city. Heavy shipments are were worth \$8,50 to \$9 according to size of being made to the country daily. Remittan- lot. A report of last New York market ces are scarcely as good as they were a mouth | says : - The cattle were needed and Dala, who had all their attention absorbed by the plants become established the ground ago, and in that they are only following out were taken at full former prices, but a decline the Civil war. In regard to the army con- may be plowed from the rows, manure drop- the usual course for the season. Prices are is looked for before long. Common to prime tracts and Custom House frauds, I hear from ped'in the forrows, and the soil ploughed back steady. Men's split boots, \$1.75 to steers ranged from 9% per lb, to dress 56 mon who have held high positions in the again so as to round up a ridge over the plants. \$2,25; do split brogans, 90c to lbs, less 50c per head up to 114c, to dress 57

DEATH OF ARCHEISHOP MCHALE'S NEPHEW .-The Freeman's Journal of the 12th March says :- On Mouday night at eleven o'clock, after a protracted illness, which he bore with resignation, Patk. McHale Daly, Esq, solicitor, nephew of his Grace the Archbishop, died at St. John's, Tuam, the residence of his uncle, Thomas Higgins, Esq., solicitor. His promature domise is deeply and universally regretted. He was only twenty five years of age, and had a bright prospect before him. When a sindent at St Jarlath's College, and age, and had a bright prospect before him. When a sindent at St Jarlath's College, and before he had attained his 21st year, he pub-lished a volume of poeity, entitled : Versicles and Tales," and only a week or two has clap-sed since another volume by him, entitled "Sweet Meadow," issued from the press of Messrs. Hodges & Figgis. His remains will be removed to Addergoole, Castlebar, on We have both Satin de Lyons and Gros de Lyon. But Gros de Lyon is the favorite in Eu-rope and the United States. Gross de Lyons has a rich Satin flose, live ap-pearance on one side, and a rich heavy Gres Grain appearance on the reverse side. Gross de Lyons is reversible and can be turned and we as a Gros de Lyons is considered the hand-somest make of silk gords brought out for years. Wednesday, for interment.

WEEKLY TEST Number of purchasers served during week

> -----:0:-----

SATIN GROS DE LYONS.

WHEN DUYING

Ladies should insist upon seeing both makes of Silks, as Gros Grain de Lyons is by far the most fashioneb's, and we consider the best make.

. . . CANATINS TURC.

Black Satin Ture is much worn in England for Dresses, and is about the best article made. We have received a few pieces.

ALL IN

LOOK FOR STYLES.

Our Scotch Twoeds are All In The following designs and fany mixtures in Real Scotch Tweeds are now on exhibition in S. Carsley's window.

SEE OUR WINDOW.

The Dundee Check, The Aberdeen Twist, The Scotch Reed Finish, The Scotch Reed Finish, The Spring Heather Mixture, The Fail Blown Heather Mixture, The Autumn Heather Mixture, The Autumn Heather Mixture, The Autumn Heather Mixture, The Follinburgh Mixture, The Fellinburgh Mixture, The Fellinburgh Mixture, The Inverness Mixture, The Stirling Finish, The Dumbarion Finish,

The Prune Mixture. The Dumbarion Finish, The Brechin Mixture, The Arbroath Mixture, The Auchinbla Finish. And the Real Scotch Whusky Mixture.

GENTLEMEN.

Please remember that S. Carsley buys his Tweeds direct from manufacturors, con-sequently he is in a position to sell this class of good; for less money than regular retail prices.

FOR SPRING AND FALL.

Ask for our Waterproof Tweed Coats, suitable for Spring and Fall overcoats, only \$5.29.

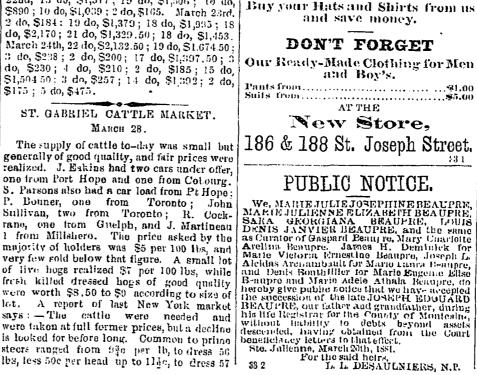
S. CARSLEY,

393, 395, 397 AND 399 NOTRE DAME ST.

WANTED INFORMATION

OF

MARIA FARRELL, tather and grandfather, during r for the County of Monitesin, iv to debts beyond assets ing obtained from the Court ers to that effect. March 20th, 1881. the said heirs, L. L. DESAULNIERS, N.P. Who left the Parish of Ratheluir, Co. Longford, Ireiand, about 20 years ago. Lust address was care Babjamin Hurst, Highland Creek P.O., Scarborough, Canada West. Any information Farrell, care of TALLY & BLATTERY, 281 Westminster street, 'rovidence, R.I. 32 3



\$3 2