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Additional comments / Commentaires supplémentaires:



### VOL. XXX.-NO. 37.

### MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 28, 1880.

#### WEXFORD. BY "G."

#### 1.

Who sneers at gallant Wexford ? What coward calls her shamed? The heroine in deed and word, In Freedom's annals famed! When wolves were in the passes, And clouds over Ireland's sky, Whose fearless gallow glasses Rushed forth to do or die?

IL. Four times in mighty battle She struck the Saxon down, And drove them like dumb cattle To the shadow of the Crown; Four times the pike of heros And laid the tyrant low!

#### m.

'Mid the crash of battle's thunder, Brave Wexford stood alone. Alone upon the bloody field With fearless hand and eye She never knew what 'twas to yield, But well knew how to die!

#### IV.

Had all the men of Erin The force of Wexford's soul,-Had held, with deathless daring Her heart of bloody dole; As the red fires of the prairie Evanish in the rain, The stranger flag had fled for aye, Like the Raven of the Dane!

### 'Mid the glories of our annals,---

In the parchments of the race, Brave Wexford and her gallant sons Have never known disgrace. Her brow, too frank for treason ; Her eye, too bright for sin ; Her soul, her heart, her reason, Speak Honor's self within.

#### ΥΙ.

Who bore the Sunburst higher ?-In war's red edge stood first? Who bared their breasts and bere the brund With fearless valor, when Black Britain's beagles bayed in hunt

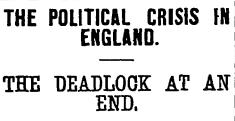
VII.

of the patriarchs. They take their flocks of sheep from one place to the other, and wherever they pitch their tents they erect a movable building for a church, in which divine service is celebrated on the very next morning. Every year during Holy Week they set up their camp on the shores of the River Jor-dan, and the priest on horseback attended by the chieftans, leads them during their migration. Our contemporary, the Germania, to which we are indebted for these particulars, reports also that other Arab tribes seemed inclined to follow the example set to them by the one east of the Jordan.

Of late the Protestants who are employed in Rome to distribute Protestant Bibles and tracts have become a nuisance in the public streets. In all the principal thoroughfares men are bired to walk up and down and present those passing by with a Bible for a few soldi. On the steps of the Church of the Crociferi one of these agents had the audacity to offer a Diodati's Bible to a learned prelate, with the observation, "Take it, Monsignore, for you have more need of it than others." Three ladies (strangers), who were devoutly praying in St. Peter's on Holy Thursday, were insulted by some of the cowardly infidels whom the Revolution has brought into Rome.

The Most Rev. Dr. Croke, Archbishop of the many distinguished ecclesiastics of the Irish Church. As a pulpit-orator the first place is deservedly accorded to him. His sermons and discourses are characterised by philosophic study, great erudition, and extra-ordinary eloquence. They are distinctive of the wit, originality, and raciness proverbial of his countrymen. His delivery is free from of his countrymen. His delivery is free from greatly to heart, and say the party which effort or restraint. His style of oratory is walked over the election course and has singularly natural—there is in it no trace of such a clear majority in Parliament over the the artificial. The heart and voice are combined Opposition can afford to remain in perfect unison and sympathy. He placid while their possible future Premier is feels what he expresses, and his senti-ments are enunciated in language at once forcible and fascinating. But his great oharm is that he commands the earnest and unflagging attention of his audience, whom, trom the beginning, he inspires with confi-dence, awaking in every unit of it, the strong emotions that animate himself. His words never seem to be pre-arranged. They are electrical reflections of a brilliant and culti-rated intellect. They proclaim at area the vated intellect. They proclaim at once the thorough honesty of the man. When his subject touches upon or relates to Ireland or her history his eyes become illumined by the patriotic fire that glows in his heart. His enthusiasm is aroused as if by talismanic power. Indeed, his love of country emulates with him the intense devotion he cherishes for the Church.

There is not a member of the Irish hierarercise of his great influence in national allairs.



### MR. GLADSTONE FORMS A **OABINET.**

WINDSOR CASTLE, April 23 .- Lord Hartington, in obedience to the summons of the Queen, went from London to Windsor Castle. Upon arriving at the railway station at Windsor he found no royal carriage in waiting for him. His Lordship, showing mani-fustations of chagrin at the slight, walked through the High street, and thence to the entrance to the Castle grounds. Even there he met no one to attend him, and he went on quite alone to the Castle. The Queen's omission to send a carriage for Lord Hartington is interpreted in both Liberal and Conservative circles here as evidence of a fixed determination on her part to put a compelled to take short tramps on his way to an interview with Her Majesty, who is temporarily ungracious. The Right Hon. H. Childers, member of the late Parliament for Pontefract, had a lengthy interview with Earl

Granville this morning. LONDON, April 22.-Lord Hartington's interview with the Queen this morning at Windsor Castle lasted over an hour. This fact is very significant. With the exception of official meetings for the signing of paper or for the completion of some routine business, the gist of which is all arranged and understood beforehand, interviews between the Queen and the members of the Government seldom last nearly so long as the duration of the interview of to-day, which is un-derstood to indicate that the Queen and Lord Hartington could not agree upon the course There is not a member of the Irish hierar-chy that the English Government so much fears. It knows the man, and dreads the ex-tical circles here the interpretation is own way, and that Lord Hartington should Tory efforts. Reports of interviews between accept the Premiership, and either leave Mr. , the Queen and Lord Beaconsfield, represent-Gladstone out altogether or offer him a minor office in the Cabinet. That Lord Hartington declinen to take this risk, and that he pressed upon the Queen's attention the necessity of consulting the expressed opinions and wishes of the leading Liberals, by placing Mr. Gladstone in power, is indicated also from the length of the discussion. On leaving Windsor, Lord Hartington returned at once to London, where a consultation of the leading Liberals was immediately called. LONDON, April 22.-Later-It has now transpired that on his return from Windsor to-day Lord Hartington at once called Mr. Gladstone, Earl Granville and other leading Liberals together, and frankly informed them of the result of his long interview with the Queen. He said Her Majesty uttorly refused to submit the formation of the new Government to Mr. Gladstone, and that no arrangements or suggestions from him availed in the least to alter her determination on that point. He had not failed, he said, to set forth all the facts bearing on the case for her consideration without the effect of changing her resolution. Lord Hartington added, however, that after the hopelessness of persisting in pressing upon the Queen a course she evidently determined not to take became apparent, and he per, and made an examination of all the had abandoned the effort, she proposed to solve the problem by raising Gladstone to the peerage, and thus affording to him a recognition of his recent victory. His Lordship keys they could find. They went about further remarked that by the Queen's au-breaking doors in the building, when the noise of a broken pane disturbed the occu-submitted it for consideration as one way out of the difficulty. LONDON, April 23 .- Mr. Gladstone has been summoned to Windsor by the Queen, and left London by this afternoon's train, accompanied by his wife and daughter, whom the Queen was also graciously pleased to command to visit her. Despatches from the principal points along the route speak of the enthusiasm with which his journey was attended on the part of the people, who gath-ered at the stations and cheered him as the train sped rapidly past. No intelligence of the result of Gladstone's interview with the Queen has yet arrived, but it is distinctly advanced to the attack, with great effect on | understood that the Ministerial deadlock is the enemy who lined the crest of the hill ; but | about to end by the acceptance by Mr. Gladbefore the attack was developed a desperate stone of Her Majesty's command to undertake charge by 3,008 Ghazies was made along the the formation of a Government. At the Reface of the whole line, enveloping both flanks. form Club, it is stated that Lord Hartington and Lord Granville united in representing to magnificently, and led by three men with the Queen, in the most positive manner, the standards, charged right into the Billish, and utter impossibility of forming a Goverment, of some of them succeeded in getting round the which Mr. Gladstone should not be the head. The offer by the Queen to elevate Mr. Gladstone to the peerage, they said, on the main body. A considerable number Mr. Gladstone to the peerage, they said, also got through the line of infantry in the would not be received either by himself centre, and nearly reached General Stewart or by the party, as an adequate recogand the headquarters of his staff. The action nition of his work in the late canvass, lasted over an hour, when the enemy retired, nor would it be possible, in their opinion, to leaving over 1,000 dead, and removing as form an administration of which he should in places were formerly Mahometanism ruled many wounded. The British loss was 17 not be the controlling spirit. According to the gossips of the club, the Queen held out to the last moment, and it was not until Lord positive assurance that her method of sur-ington arrived before he was expected, but mounting the difficuly was not feasible, that she yielded. Having yielded, however, Her Queen is doubtless ignorant of the foolish the proposed meeting of Home Rulers on the Williams, Wright. Total, 131.

Mejesty appeared determined to make her submission in the most gracious manner possible, and for this reason instructed Lord Hartlegton, while conveying her summons to Mr. Gladstone, to inform him that the Queen desired his wife and daughter to accompany him to Windsor. The exultation of the Ra-dical wing of the Liberal party now knows scarcely any bounds. They believe that they have not only won a great popular victory, but have succeeded in compelling the Queen to surrender to their demands. In the clubs to-night various lists of members of the new Government are handed around. All these, however, are purely conjectural, and it is pro-bable that the names mentioned yesterday

will be found as near the mark as any that have been suggested. Mr. Gladstone, on receiving his appoint-

ment to the Premiership and Chancellor of the Exchequer, kissed the hand of the Queen, and after a short conference departed for London, where a large crowd met him at the railway station and enthusiastically cheered him. Earl Granville will probably be appointed Foreign Secretary. The Standard says it is confidently an-

ticipated that Earl Granville will be Foreign Minister. It is understood Mr. Goschea will not enter the Ministry, and the Right Hon. Robert Lowe will receive a Peerage. There will be great difficulty in offering Professor Fawcett a seat in the Cabinet owing to his

blindness. The Times says the Ministerial crisis is ended. Mr. Gladstone has accepted the duty of forming an Administration, designating himself as Chancellor of the Exchequer and First Lord of the Treasury. Mr. Gladstone received a perfect ovation at Windsor. He spoke from the window of the railway car, thanking the people for their kindly greeting. The Daily Telegraph says :- Anticipation gains ground in the best informed circles that Earl Dufferin will succeed Lord Lytton as Viceroy of India.

LONDON, April 25 .- Mr. Gladstone, Lords Granville and Hartington and Mr. Adam are in consultation at Mr. Gladstone's house The composition of the new Ministry pro-

political cabal as that which closes with to-day's proceedings. Windsor Castle seemed to the outside world the stage of successive scenes in a solemn comedy, but the Liberal the British immediately. Other chiefs adleaders knew it was not all a comedy, but a persistent intrigue to defeat the clearly expressed rational wish, to cajole the Queen into assuming an attitude of personal hostility to Mr. Gladstone. The sole doubt of the ultim-ate result arose from the known determina-tion of Mr. Gladstone to decline an offer of the canon see considerable masses of the enemy be remarked that if the Cabul despatch to the Daily News is true this despatch to the Standard loses its significance as the Hazaras the Premiership, if accompanied by an expression or intimation of the Queen's personal repugnance to accept him as the Chief Ministhat the Queen insisted upon having ber | ter of the Crown. To this tended all the ing the former as parting in tears with her beloved adviser, and the latter instilling the Queen's mind with distrust of the Liberals' foreign policy, should Mr. Gladstone direct it. The same object was pursued in the public despatches from Berlin and Vienna reiterating suspicions of Mr. Gladstone's hostility to existing schemes and family compacts, to which Lord Beaconsfield had largely assented. For the same purpose private letters from European Courts and Foreign Office agents were made the instruments of Tory machinations. Palace officials and personal associates of the Queen were likewise employed, many of them being steeped to the lips with intrigues of the outgoing Administration. It was to give time for the ripening of these plots that occurred the elaborate and otherwise needless delays. The vexations formalities in completing the resignations of the Cabinot had the same reason. Lord Hartington was first sum-moned, beyond doubt, on Lord Beaconsfield's advice. This was done, though the Queen was neither bound to ask nor follow the advice of the retiring Premier. The Queen's individual inclinations, however, coincided. Dislike of Mr. Gladstone regained ull sway in the Queen's mind, when a choice between the Liberal leaders was seemingly possible. Lord Beaconsfield's calculation was to offer concession to the popular majority by recognizing Lord Hartington as the leader, because though not the chief of the party, he was the leading Liberal and the leading representative of his party in the House, and because he hoped there was a chance that Lord Hartington might form a Ministry and do so with better satisfaction t ian Earl Granville. It not believed that real danger has existed, because the Queen was sure, sooner or later, to recognize her duty, but her Tory advisers did their best to create danger. It is said that two leading Liberals abetted the confederacy against Mr. Gladstone; both will, nevertheless, be members of the new administration. These two heartily welcomed Mr. Gladstsne's return to the leadership, which he ought never to have quitted, but which he only resumes because of the urgency of his colleagues and the overwhelming demand of the party. The fears expressed lest his health would be unequal to the burden of the Premiership, Mr. Gladstone responds to by adding thereto the Chancellorship of the Exchequer, making with the leadership of the House of Commons three offices the most laborious in the whole Administration, and all for a single salary. A trivial incident intensified the popular feeling. Lord Hartington, not finding a royal carriage waiting at Windsor, walked from the railway station to the Castle, and returned on foot from the Castle to the station through a pouring rain. Some newspapers, especially the Standard, signalled this as intentional discourtesy, contrasting the careful attention paid to: Lord Beaconsfield whenever he was visiting the Queen. The Castle officials, who

the hostile feeling towards the Liberals pre-vailing at the Royal Household. When Mr. Gladstone went to Windsor yesterday, the officials having learned a lesson, had a car-riage ready. Mr. Gladstone received a hearty public welcome at Windsor, although it is a Royal borrough, and commonly takes the tone from the Castle. Enthusiastic crowds assembled at the Railway Station in London, and at Mr. Gladstone's house, Harley street, last night, retusing to disperse till Mr. Adam announced that Mr. Gladstone was Premier. Cabinet making is in full blast. The lists which appear of callers to-day at Mr. Gladstone's house are misleading if they are supposed to imply that all received invitations the officials say that no authentic statement

Earl Granville; Secretary for India, Lord Hartington; First Lord of the Admiralty, over to her father's Secretary has caused con-Lord Northbrook; Lord High Chancellor, Lord Selborne; Secretary of War, Right Hon. Mr. Childers; Chiet Secretary for Ireland, Right. Hon. Wm. E. Forster.

### TELEGRAMS.

#### RUMORS OF PEACE AND RUMORS OF WAR-GHUZNI TAKEN BY THE HIZARAS.

LONDON, April 20 .- The Times military correspondent points out that the massacre of Major Wanby and his men is only another instance of the over-confidence and faulty intelligence which characterize the movements of the British in Afghanistan. The second edition of the Daily News contains a telegraph from Cabul, which says: The Hizaras have captured Ghuzni. The puppet Ameer Moosa Khan has been carried to Wardaka by Mohammed Jan's brother. The principal Kobistan chiefs have reached

Cabul to make their submission. The Kohistan chiefs are friendly. There is no opposition to us in Maidan. General Stewart should reach Ghuzni to-day. A bably will not be known before Monday. Losbow, April 25.—Not during this gener-ation, has there been seen such a week of Clifford reports on the authority of a native the British immediately. Other chiefs ad-vise a postponement until Musk Isalum arrives with his 6,000 Sepoys. General Hughes' men can see considerable masses of the enemy are co-operating with the British.

The Standard's Bombay correspondent says that after communication with Candahar had been restored the telegraph

slight thus opposed, but it indicates clearly the 27th has been further strengthened by the adhesion of Finigan, Arthur O'Connor,

TERMS: \$1.50 per anunat

Lawlor and Major O'Byrne. Shaw's supporters include Right Hon. E. Dwyer Grey, Messrs. Colthurst, McKenna, Sir Patrick O'Brien, Capt. O'Shea, P. J. Smyth, Brooks, Martin, Fay, Leamy, Smithwick, Foley, Richard Power and Errington. A. M. Sullivan. Home Ruler for Louth County, writes to the Standard denying that he adheres to Par-

nell in opposing the meeting. In consequence of the difficulty of ejecting Abdur Rahman Khan from the strong position he holds in Turkestan, and the evident preference for him of many influential Chiefs, the idea of making him Ameer gains ground A London correspondent says the absence of the Prince and Princess of Wales from the wedding of Princess Frederika of Hanover, and Baron Powell Von Ramingen, at Windsor, is expected to-day. LONDON, April 26.—The following members of the Cabinet are officially announced in the Gazette this morning:—For Foreign Affairs, London April 26.—The following members of the Cabinet are officially announced in the Gazette this morning:—For Foreign Affairs, London April 26.—The following members of the Cabinet are officially announced in the Gazette this morning:—For Foreign Affairs, London April 26.—The following members on Saturday last, and the Princess' visit to congratulate Gladstone is much commented for the Princess of the Princes of the Pr

siderable friction in the highest circles, BERLIN, April 26.—King Karl II. of Wur-temburg has consented to the betrothal of Princess Pauline to a young physician of Breslau, of whom she is enamored, on condition of her assuming the name and title of Fraulein von Kirchback.

DUBLIN, April 26.—An important manifesto of the Land League, in anticipation of the Parnell conference, proposes the establishment of a department to buy up land and create a peasant proprietary by advancing the whole of the purchase money to tenants at 5 per cent interest per annum for 35 years, and to suspend all ejectments for non-payment of rent for two years, whilst this and other comprehensive reforms are being carried out.

#### CANADIAN TOWNS DEVASTATED

BERLIN, April 26 .- About 2 p.m. a hurricano ecompanied by a very heavy rain struck this place; its strongest force was expended in a course from West to East, south of Kingston. It lifted a metal off Simpson & Co.'s furniture factory, carrying away a large part of the roof of the old Lutheran Church on Queen. street, landing it tifty yards away. It alterwards blew in the gable end of a new brick barn.

GUELPH, April 26,-A heavy wind storm, accompanied by thunder and lightning, passed over this neighborhood this afternoon. A barn in course of erection on the farm of Mr. John Murphy, Mount Tara, was blown down. Mr. Murphy, who was on the build-ing, had not time to get down, and was precipitated to the ground with the barn. He was picked up insensible. His injuries are severe, but not considered dangerous. Another barn in the vicinity had the roof completely lifted off.

OAKVILLE, Ont., April 26 .--- During the heavy storm which suddenly struck this place this evening, a young man named James Pickett,

(Impatient for its prey.) Ill Manchester's immortal three, Stood Wexford in that day 1 The soul of ages in her face Bright as an April sky With the manhood, pure, entrancing, And the longing, sweet up-glancing, And the calm, immortal grace, Of a patriot, glad to die !

On mountain side and glen?

As stood upon the gibbet tree,

#### VIII.

Go thou into the temple Where stands true Freedom's shrine, And, sacrilegious, trample On the deathless light divine l Thou darest not?-Then, hearken! Spare Wexford in her pain, For, if Freedom's flame were darkening She would light the torch again.

#### OATHOLIO NEWS.

The number of converts during 1879 to the faith, in the Redemptorist churches in England, Ireland and Scotland, amounted to 1050

At Brompton Oratory recently thirteen Ritualists, including five ex-clergymen of the Protestant communion, were received into the Catholic Church by the Fathers of the Oratory at Brompton. Nine more swait reception.

M. Eugene Muntz has just discovered amongst political archives a series of documents relating to the edifices constructed by the Popes in Avignon and its environs from 1817 to 1870. These documents contain very minute and important particulars concerning the artists to whom the construction of these edifices was entrusted, and M. Muntz proposes to publish them as soon as possible.

Four hundred noblemen and gentry of the United Kingdom have already sent in their names to Cardinal Manning's secretary as desirous to join the pilgrimage to Lourdes, which is being organized under the direction of the Cardinal. The pilgrimage will leave England on the last day of this month. It is expected to be the most noteworthy movement of the kind witnessed since the Reformation.

A London despatch to the Cork Examiner says it is reported that the Cardinal's Hat, which Pope Leo had reserved for Dr. Russell, late President of Maynooth, will be given to the Archbishop of Tuam, and that intimation of [the Holy Father's intention has already been received by Dr. MacHale. Also that Cardinal Manning was tendered a seat in the British Privy Council by Lord Beaconsfield. The Prince of Wales drove down to the Cardinal's residence to congratulate him on his elevation. It is said the Government is anxious to learn public opinion before making the announcement. We hope it will now be accepted. It would be pleasing to see Gladstone and the Cardinal endeavoring to do some justice to Ireland so long deferred.

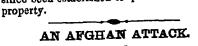
supreme. There is a tribe of Arabs living east of the Jordan, who have embraced the Catholic faith, and who have a priest of their own, a native of Italy, that attends to their of the ex-Ameer, was chief leader of the attack spiritual welfare. These Arabs are nomads, at Charaisib. His personal standard was the same as their a cestors were in the days | captured.

He regards it to be his duty, both as a patriot and divine, to stand unflinchingly by his people. He omits no opportunity to stimulate them to a wise and determined effort for the benefit of their country. He discountenances recourse to extreme measures, because he believes that they would prove ineffectual to realize the honorable ambition of many advanced patriots. But he is no despot or dictator. He is not only tolerant, but generous to all he believes sincere in regard to Ireland. He detests foreign rule, for there is no man more sensible of the misfortunes that accrue to his race because of it than he. Emigration he regards as the greatest calamity that could happen to his people. There are few countries he has not visited and sojourned in, and he maintains that the Irishman is morally and spiritually safer at home than in any part of the world. He therefore avails of the pulpit and the press to exclaim against the wrongs perpetrated against his country, and to excite his people to a sensible and persevering re-

SACRALIGE AT LACHINE.

eistance to them.

Last Friday morning about two o'clock some thieves broke a window at the parish church at Lachine, and thus obtained an entrance to the sactisty. On entering they lighted a tadrawers and cupboards. They then broke the door of the vestment room. They then left the sacristy, after having stolen all the pants of the place, and the thieves, expecting that the reception they would receive would be warmer than pleasant, decamped. The damage done is considerable. A patrol has since been established to protect the Church



CABUL, April 26.—The details of the battle between General Stewart and the Afghans on the 19th inst. state that the enemy were ob served two miles ahead. The British forces were formed into position; the artillery The Ghazies, of whom many were mounted flank of two squadrons of lancers who charged killed and 126 wounded.

CABUL, April 27.-Mohammed Hassan, ex-Governor of Jellalabad and a zealous partisan

міген second time. There is no danger of an outbreak of the tribes between Chaman and Candahar, as the Kakers merely hope to outsin food.

PARNELL'S REPLY TO SHAW'S CIR-CULAR.

HE DENIES THAT THE RELIEF FUND WAS USED FOR POLITICAL PURPOSES.

letter in reply to the circular signed by Wm. Shaw and others convening a meeting of the members of the Home Rule party for the 27th Home Rulers) will be, at the date proposed, ignorant of the composition of the new Government, and its programme relating to Ireland, and as a Conference of Reformers has been convened to formulate a demand for changes in the land system, which will be one of the principal matters for action by Irishmen at the next session of Parliament, Parnell thinks the members of the Home Rule party generally would prefer that before a meeting they should have the advantage of the deliberations of this Conference. Parnell, presiding at a meeting of Land League, denied that the Irish relief fund had been devoted to political purposes.

Charles H. Meldon, Home Rule member re-elected for County Kildare, replying to Parnell's letter, combats his objections to the holding of the conference on the 27th inst., and points out that under the Presidency of the late Isaac Butt a similar meeting of Parliament was held after the general election in 1844, and before the meeting of Parthe session.

London, April 23 .- A scheme has been drawn up, with the approval of the Canadian Government, for the establishment of an army reserve to consist of 10.000 men, drawn from the Dominion militia, who will be liable to service in the Dominion, England, or abroad in the event of Great Britain being involved in war.

Dublin, April 24. A report is going the rounds in Ireland that Lord Randolph Churchill has charged 19 a day for his valuable services in distributing the Irish relief fund.

A measure is to be introduced at the opening of Parliament to suspend the power of eviction.

LONDON, April 24.-The Dake and Duchess of Marlborough leave Dublin on the 28th instant. They will be conveyed to Westland Row, en route for Kingstown, by a military escort, and be accompanied by the Lord Mayor of Dublin and the Corporation. The streets will be lined with troops. The Duke of Mariborough will hold a levee previous to their departure. The farewell letter of the Duchess of Marlborough, praising the English people for their efforts in aid of the distressed Irish people, has been translated into the lrish language, to meet the wants of many thousands of persons who cannot speak English, and ten thousand copies have been printed and circulated by the Relief Com-

about 18 years of age, of Bronte, lost his life. He was taking stone in a scow near the shore at Bronte, when the squall struck him, and, thinking to save himself from being blown out into the lake, he jumped overboard and attempted to swim a hore with the aid of a plank, but falled in the attempt. Although the storm only lasted a few minutes, houses were un-London, April 21.-Parnell has written a roofed, barns destroyed and trees blown down, and in one case a lady and gentleman were assisted out of their buggy and left lying in the road. Fences are blown down and inst, declining to attend because they (the the roads are blocked up in a great many places. No damage to shipping has been reported as yet

#### THE DIVISION.

The following is the result of the division on Mr. Blake's amendment to the Government bill for the construction of the British Columbian Branch of the Canada, Bacific Railroad :-

The members were called in at 1.50 a.m. and Hon Mr. Blake's motion was defeated by a vote of 49 yeas to 131 nays.

YEAS-Messrs. Anglin, Bain, Bechard, Blake, Borden, Bourassa, Brown, Burpee (St. John), Burpee (Sunbury), Cameron (Huron), Cartwright, Casey, Casgrain, Cockbarn (Muskoka), Coupal, Dumont, Fiset, Fleming, Geoffrion, Gillis, Gillmor, Cartwrig..., (Muskoka), Coup..., Geoffrion, H Fleming, Geoffrion, Fleming, Haddow, Huntington, Gunn. Haddow, Huntington, Gunn, Haddow, Huntington, Killam, King, Lareau, Macdonald (Lanark), Mac, ment, and that it has since been the universal kenzie, McIsaac, Malouin, Oliver, Olivier-rule of the Irish Parliamentary party to meet Paterson (Brant), Ricard, Rinfret, Bogers, in Dublin immediately before the opening of Ross (Middlessx), Rymal, Scriver, Smith the gession. (Selkirk), Smith (Westmoreland), Snowball, Thomson (Haldimand), Trow, Weldon, Wiser, Yeo. Total, 49.

NAVS-Messrs. Abbott, Allison, Amgers, Arkell, Baby, Baker, Bannerman, Barnard, Beauchesne, Benoit, Bergeron, Bell, Bolduc, Boultbee, Bourbeau, Bowell, Brecken, Brooks, Boultbee, Bourbeau, Bowell, Brecken, Brock, Bunster, Bunting, Burnham, Cameron (Vic-toria), Carling, Caron, Cimon, Colby, Connelly, Costigan, Coursel, Currier, Cuth-bert, Daly, Daoust, Dawson, Decosmos, Desaulniers, Desjardins, Doull, Drew, Dugal, Elliott, Farrow, Ferguson, Fitzsimmons, Fortin, Fulton, Gault, Gigault, Girouard (Jacouse Certier) Girouard (Zeat), Grandbols, (Jacques Cartier), Girsuard (Kent), Grandbois, Hacket, Haggart, Hay, Hesson, Hilliard, Hoo-Hacket, Haggart, Hay, Hesson, Allhard, HOo-per, "Houde, Hurteau, Ives, Jackson, Jones. Kabibach, Keeler, Kilvert, Kirkpatrick, Kranz, Lundry, Lane, Langevin, Lantier, Little, Longley, Macdonald (Kings), Mac-donald (Sir John), Macdonald (Cape Breton), McDonald (Pictor), McCalluma, McCualg, Mc-Dougall, McGreevy, McInness, MoKay, Mc-Lennan, McLeod, McQuade, McRory, Masson, Massue, Merner, Methot, Mongensis, Montplaisir, Muttart, O'Connor, Ogden, Orton, Patterson (Essex), Perrault, Binson-neault, Plumb, Pope (Compton), Pope (Queens), Poupart, Richey, Robinson, Ross (Dundas), Rouleau, Ryan, (Marquette), Ryan Montreal), Schultz, Shaw, Skinner, Sproule, Strange, Tasse, Tellier, Thomson (Cariboo), Tilley, Tupper, Vallee, Vanasse, Wade, Wal-

# One Night's Mystery.

2

#### By May Agnes F.cming.

CHAPTER VI .-- CONTINUED.

Miss Dormer found her niece unpleasantly reticent for a girl of sixteen. Of the life she had led before coming here Cyrilla seemed able to give but the most meagle details.

. Who had given her this very expensive ruby set? Who had given her all these handsome books of poetry, marked with the initials 'F. D. C.'? Oh, a friend of papa'spapa had so many friends, and they all made her presents! The girl of sixteen had heard the history of her aunt's exile, and was on her guard. But in an evil hour Miss Dormer swooped down upon her quarry, and learned

It was an album that told the story-a gorgeous affair of ivory, purple velvet and gilt clasps, that her nisce kept always jealously locked up, filled with cabinet-sized photographs of her Bohemian friends. The first picture in the book-a finely-tinted vignette of a boyish head and face-made Miss Dormer start and change color. She glauced at the fly-leaf. The murder was out! There was the tell-tale inscription :

'Beauty Hendrick, on her Fifteenth Birthday, from the most Devoted of her Adorers.' 'FREDERIC DUNRAITH CAREW.'

The old woman uttered a shrill hissing sort of cry, as though she had been struck, her yellow face turned green, her wicked old eyes absolutely glared with fury. After all these years, when the man was dead and rotten in his grave, to be stung by that name ; it was winter time; a large coal fire glowed in the grate. Miss Dormer sprang from her chair, and in the twinkling of an eye Cyrilla's album was on the bed of coals,

The girl darted forward to the rescue with a scream of dismay, but warding her off with one hand, Phillis Dormer held it down with her stick, not speaking a word, and glaring, as Cyrilla ever afterwards said, like old Hecate over her witches' cauldron. So she stood, holding it mercilessly, antil it crumbled upon the coals, a handful of black, charred ashes. Aud then the storm burst—a very temptest of fory and invective hurled against Cyrilla the viper she had warmed only tosting her' -against her father, against the Carews, sire girl's strong young nerves shrank with a sbudder of disgust. But outwardly she stood like a rock, her lips compressed her eyes flashing black lightning. At last exhausted, the old woman paused from sheer want of breath.

'This is the sort of ingrate I have taken into my house, is it? This is the sort of friends you and your father have made. My curse upon them-the living and the dead ! She shook the stick in the air more like one of Macbeth's witches than ever. Cyrilla Hendrick spoke for the first time, her short, scornful upper lip curling.

' You forget Aunt Phillis, that curses, like chickens, come home to roost,' was what she said. 'I don't think your anathemas will hurt Freddy Carew very greatly. You are a bad old woman, Aunt Philis Dormer, and you may send me back to England as soon as you

Then she walked out of the room with her paaper chin higher than ever, and the air of an outraged grande dame. But in her own room, with the door locked, she flung herself on her bed, and cried passionately, cried herself sick, for the loss of Freddy's portrait.

Miss Dormer did not send her home. The first outburst past, even her warped sense of justice showed her that the girl was not so much to blame. She could not be expected to feel the wrongs of the aunt she had never fatally fascinating as the father had been. Only her mind, up to this time undecided judicious investments during a quarter of a century), was made up. She would educate her niece, she would select a husband for her. If her niece married the man of her choice she would bestow her fortune upon her. If not, it would go to found wa asylum for maiden ladies of fifty. In any case she must secure it that by no possible means could any fraction of it ever come to Frederic Carew's son. On the next interview Miss Dormer, quite calm by this time, proposed to her niece the oath of which Cvrilla had spoken to Sydney Owenson-the oath never to marry Fred Carew. Miss Hendrick promptly and resolutely declined. 'I am thousands of miles from **D001** Freddy,' she said. 'I may never see him again. I never expect to see him again-all the same Aunt Phil. I won't take the oath. I never took any oath in my life, and I never mean to. Fred is as poor as a rat, and always will be. I don't suppose, if it comes to that, he will ever beable to marry anybody unless he falls foul of an heiress. For my own part, Aust Dormer, find mearich man. a millionaire, please, and I will marry him to-mor-70W. With this Miss Dormer had to be contentthe niece had a will of her own as well as the aunt. It was the ocean rolled between them, it was impossible for them to correspond at Mile. Chateauroy's pensionnri-there was really no present danger. He was poor, as Cyrilla had said, and Cyrilla was not the kind of girl to throw herself away upon a poor man, let her girlish fancy for him be ever so great-not the sort of girl whose heart is stronger than her head-a sort indeed, that is pretty nearly absolete-latter-day young ladies having a much more appreciative eye for the main chance than for the exploded ·love in a cottage.' Last midsummer vacation Cyrilla had met at her aunt's house a middle-aged, sandy haired, high-cheek-boned gentleman, introduced to her as Mr. Donald McKelpin. Mr. Donald McKelpin had expressed his pleasure in a pompous and ponderous way, set to a fine Glasgow accent, at making her acquaintance, accompanied by a look of broad, undisruised admiration. Upon his departure Miss Dormer informed her niece that this was the gentleman upon whom she designed her to bestow her hand and fortune, a gentleman in the soap and candle line, at whose Midastouch all things turned to gold. Very well, Aunt Phil,' had been the young lady's submissive answer, 'just as you please. One might wish him twenty years this side of fifty, and with tresses a trifle less obnoxiously fiery, but after all one doesn't marry a man to sit and look at him. Whenever it is Sultan McKelpin's pleasure to throw the handkerchief his grateful slave will pick it up. Whenever he is ready to make me, I am ready to become '-mimicking to the life the broad Scotch accent- Mistress Donald Mc-Kelpin.'

Carew follows. He poises himself for an instant on the top of the wall, unguarded, in this peaceful town, by wicked spikes or broken bottles, then lightly drops upon the turf beneath. Cyrilla waves her haudkerchief to him, and he approaches, takes his stand under the tree beneath her window, and waits. She rises to her feet and listens. The silence is profound-all are in bed, no doubt, and asleep. 'Toinette's deep, regular breathing is like clock-work. A mementary pause, then Cyrilla prepares to descend. Her window is about fifteen feet from the ground -three feet beneath it a laden spout runs round the house. She lowers herself upon

this precarious footing, and then, without much difficulty, swings into the strong branches of a huge homlock near. It is not the first time Miss Hendrick has, for a freak, reached the playground in this tom-boy fashion. Here she rests a moment to poise securely.

' For goodness sake, Beauty, take care,' says Mr. Carew's unxious voice below.

She smiles. 'All right, Freddy,' she anwers.

Branch by branch she descends, with wonderful agility for a girl-the lowest limb is reached. She frees her dress, and leaps lightly to the ground and to the side of Fred Carew.

#### CHAFTER VII.

. UNDER THE TAMABACS.' ' My dear little Beauty, what a trump you

are!' is Mr. Carew's enthusiastic exclamation. 'It's awfully good of you to come.' He rises to embrace her, but Cyrilla resolately frees herself, and draws back.

'No, thank you, Freddy ; ' palm to palm is holy palmer's kiss.' I didn't come here to be made love to; I came for news of papa. There is a bench yonder, under the tamaracs, let us go to it. I believe, with the Orientals, that 'man is better sitting than standing.'

'Lying down than sitting, dead than lying down.' 'Is that your belief, Beauty ?'

'No, I am afraid I would not be at all better off dead, particularly while I act as I am doing to-night. By-the-by, Freddy, I wish ycu would leave off calling me Beauty; it sounds too much as though I were a little woolly King Charles, with a curly tail and piak eyes.,

'All right, Beau—I mean Cyrilla.' They have found the bench by this time and sat and son. It was a horrible scene. Even the down. 'It is rather cruel of you, though, to refuse me one fraternal embrace; seeing we have parted three years, and after all my exertions to thaw out Miss-what was it ?--oh, yes, Jones, and everything.' 'You looked as though you rather enjoyed

your exertions to thaw out Miss Jones,' answered Cyrilla, cooly ; 'and we will have no tender scenes, if you please, Mr. Carew, either now or at any other time. You see before the future Mrs. McKelpin. Mr. Carew's glass goes to his eye instinct-

tively in the moonlight.

'The Mrs .-- how much?' he asks helpless-

'Mrs. Donald McKelpin,' repeats Cyrilla, with unction and Mr. McKelpin's own Glas gow accent. My Aunt Phillis has not only undertaken to provide me with an education in the present, a fortune in the future, if I conduct myself properly, but a husband-a gentleman fifty-one years of age; a tallow-chandler, Freddy, with a complexion like his soap and candles, and hair and whiskers of brightest carrots. It is as well to announce this fact in time for your benefit. I am an engaged young lady, Mr. Carew, and it is my intention to behave as such.'

'Engaged " Freddy repeats, blankly. 'Beauty, you don't mean to tell me-you can't mean to tell me that---'

Well, not positively, but it is all the same. seen very deeply, and no doubt the son was as | Mr. McKelpin and Aunt Dormer understand each other pretty thoroughly, I fancy. He is worth a hundred thousand dollars, Aunt Phil exacerning the disposal of her fortune (nearly | three times that amount, and you know the proverb, 'He that hath a goose shall get a goose.' I leave school at Christmas, and I have not the slightest doubt Donald will propose two days after.'

The only genius he possessed was a genius is safe, and then the remainder of Mr. Fred for getting rid of money, and that has honor-ably descended to his only son, only he never has any to get rid of.'

'Yes,' Cyrilla says, gravely. 'Mr. Mc-Kelpin will make a much better guardian of the Dormer dollars in you or your late lamented father. For pity's sake, Fred, don't laugh so loudly. Miss Jones' window is directly over mine, directly opposite this, and Miss Jones invariably sleeps with one ing. She loves him, and the last shadow of eye open.'

'If Miss Jones's beauteous orbs were as sharp again as they are,' answers Mr. Carew,' she could hardly see us here. But all this is beside the question. Let us return to our mutton-I mean our soap-and-candle man. Beauty, it isn't possible-it cannot be possible -that you are going to throw me over, and marry the Scotchman ?'

He takes both her hands in one of his and holds her fast. Cyrilla resists a little, but Mr Carew is firm, and maintains his clasp.

'Throw you over, Fred! I like that? As if there could ever be any question of loving or marrying between you and me. As if I could ever look upon you-a small boy-

in the light of a lover! 'Indeed!' says Mr. Carew, opening his handsome blue eyes, 'a small boy like me. In what light, Beauty, have you looked upon me, then, in the past, in the days we spent together in Bloomsbury? You see I am de-plorably ignorant in all these nicer distinctions.'

'As my very good friend and staunch comrade, always. Those days in London spept together, were the best I have ever known; the best I ever will know.'

'What. Miss Hendrick! Even when you are the rich and respectable Mrs. Sandy Mc-Kelpin?

Donald, Freddy, Donald-Mrs. Donald McKelpin. Yes, even then; although, as far as money will go, I mean to enjoy my life. And there is no enjoyment, to speak of, in this lower world, that money will not purchase. For you, Fred, I told you your fortune six hours ago. You will steer clear of the dark lady, Cyrilla Hendrick, and you will marry the elderly blonde person with fortune. I can't point her out at present, but I have no doubt she exists, and can be found if you set about it properly. Seriously, Fred, your father made a fiasco of his life by marrying for love and all that nonsense, and died

years before his time in poverty and premature old age. Take warning by him, and do as I shall do, marry for money.'

Mr. Carew smiles that peculiarly sweet smile of his that lights up so pleasantly his blonde, boyish tace.

'I have never thought much about marriage in the abstract,' he says, 'in fact I never thought of it at all, Beauty, until you put it in my head; but I think I may safely say this: that I will never marry either for love or money, unless I can call Cyrilla Hendrick my wife.

There is real feeling in his voice, real love in the blue eyes that shine upon her. Cyrills after worship. How very handsome and dis-Hendrick's black ones flash and soften in the moonlight as they meet his.

'Ob, Freddy! you really are so fond of me as this?'

His answer is not in words, but it is satisfactory. There is sllence for a little. 'And you won't marry the Scotchman, 'Ril

la?' he says at last. 'Yes, Freddy; I shall marry she Scotchman. but all the same, dear old fellow, you shall be first in my heart—such heart as it is—to

the end of the chapter. 'Happy Mr. McKelpin! Is this the morality they teach in young ladies' seminaries,

'I never require to be taught, Fred,' Cyrilla replies, rather sadly; all worldly and selfish knowledge seems to come to me of itself. Besides, it is done every day, and where is the great harm? I shall marry Mr. McKelpin, and make him as good a wife as he wants or deserves, and you and I shall go on, meeting

Are you stationed here in Petit St. Jacques trievable ruin-but since it had come there was nothingfor it, with Mary Jane Jon's look-'No, only temporarily; our headquarters

are Montreal. By-the-by, your home, Miss Dormer's rather, is in Montreal. When you leave school we must manage to meet often. Meantime, 'Rills,'-he draws her closer to him in the moonlight-'promise me this-don't Jones.'

take that oath not to marry me.' The handsome face is very close, very pleadanger vanishes from hers like a cloud, and a smile, Cyrilla's own, too rare, and most radi-

ant smile, lights it up. 'I think I may safely promise that much, Fred-yes.' 'And you won't marry McKelpin-con-

found him !---without letting me know ?'

She laughs, and promises this too. They are out in the open air by this time-in broad chill, dazzling white, midnight moonlight. St. James-the-Less chimes out sonorously, ou the still frosty air, twelve.

Good Heavens, Fred, midnight! This is awful! Lot me go. No, not another second ! Good-night, good-night!'

She tears herself from him, and swings nimbly into her friend, the hemlock tree. He stands and watches her clambering up, hand over hand, sees her reach the lead water-pipe and mount upon the sill of the window. S.e waves her hand to him, and he turns to deface she vaults into the room, and finds her-self face to face with-Mademoiselle Stephanie and Miss Jones!

CHAPTER VIII.

### " ALL 18 LOST BUT HONOB."

Fred Carew's fatal laugh had done it allreached Miss Jones's slumbering ear, and aroused her from her vestal dreams. Cyrilla had said Miss Jones slept with one eye open ; she might have added, truthfully, with one ear also. And, as it chanced, on this parti-cular night her slumbers were lighter even than usual.

For nearly an hour after quitting the pupils' rooms with their lamps, she had sat at the window-a very unusual thing with Miss Jones-and gazed sentimentally out at the moonlight. She was nine-and-twenty, as has been said, and in all these nine and twenty years no man had ever paid her as much attention as Mr. Carew had paid her to-night. A delicious trance wrapped Miss Jones. What a brilliant match as yet in store for her !-on this side of forty all things seem possible. Mr. Carew had committed himself in no way certainly; but he had given her looks, and there had been tones and words that made her unappropriated heart throb with rapture. What a triumph it had been over her refractory, her supercilious pupil, Cyrilla Hendrick. He had hinted at meeting her again-inquired, with seeming carelessness, her bours for visiting the town, the church she attended on Sunday, and at parting he had squeezed, absolutely squeezed, her hand. No doubt he would be in waiting on Sunday to attend her home tingue he was-heir to a title it might bemany of these officers were. A vision of rosy brightness-orange blossoms, Honiton lace, half a-dozen of the girls for bridesmaids- rose before her enraptured vision, and in the midst of it a loud sneeze warned Miss Jones that she was sitting in the open window in a draught, and that the probable result of her roseate visions would be a bad cold in the head to-morrow. Upon this Miss Jones went to bed.

For hygienic reasons, she invariably left her window open, winter and summer. She had dropped into a slight beauty sleep, when suddenly there came to her ear the decided sound ot a hearty laugh. In one second of time Miss Jones was sitting bolt upright in bed, broad awake, and lis ening intently.

Yes, there it is again-a laugh, a man's laugh, and in the garden. Burglars !- that was her first thought. But no; burglars do not, as a rule, give way to fits of merriment over their work. She slipped from her bed,

ing on particularly, but to face it without

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flinching. Come with me, Miss Hendrick, Mademoisell Stephanie coldly began. 'You also Miss

She led the way back to her own room, where a lamp burned and a dull red glimmer of fire yet glowed. Spectral and ghostly the two teachers looked in their long night robes, and a faint smile flitted over Cyrilla's face as she followed. Mademoiselfe closed the door carefully, and then confronted the culprit.

'Now for it!' Cyrilla thought. 'Good Heaven! what an unlucky wretch I am! Nothing can save me now.'

Well, Miss Hendrick,' Mademoiselle Chateauroy began, in that cold, level voice of iztense displeasure, 'what have you to say? I

presume you have some explanation to give of to-ni-ht's most extraordinary conduct.'

'A very simple explanation, mademoiselle,' Cyrilla answered. 'I thank you for letting me make it. Nothing can wholly excuse a pupil keeping an assignation with a gentleman in the school-grounds by right-of that I am aware-but at least my motive may partly. I have heard no news of my father for over a year; I went to hear news of him to-night. This evening, at Mrs. Delamere's, I met a gentleman whom I have known from part. With that parting smile still on her childhood-who has been as a brother to me since my earliest recollection-who was a daily visitor at my father's house in London. I was naturally anxious for news, of papa in particular, and would have received it then and there but for Miss Jones's interference.

She would not allow us to exchange a wordshe was resolute to make me leave him, and I obeyed. What followed Miss Jones knows. He and I did not exchange another word, but before he left me he told me he had an impor tant, a most important message to deliver from my father, and was determined to deliver it to-night. I refused to meet him at first but when I remembered it was my only chance of hearing from poor papa, that no letters were allowed to come to me, I consented. He came over the wall, and I descended, remained a few minutes and returned. That is the whole story.'

She could see the sneering scorn and un belief on Miss Jones's face, the cold intense anger deepening upon Mademoiselle Stephanie's. Neither of them believed a word she had said.

Does 'Toinette know ?' Mademoiselle Chatsauroy asked.

'No, mademoiselle. 'Toinette was asleep ong before I went.'

Of that at least I am glad. It is sufficiently bad to have a pupil in my school capable of so shameful and evil an act, without knowing that she had corrupted the minds of other and innocent girls. For three and twenty years, Miss Hendrick, I have been preceptress of this school, and in all that time no breath of scandal has touched it. Wild pu-pils, refractory pupils, disobedient pupils, I have had many-a pupil capable of stealing from her chambers at midnight to meet a young man in the grounds I have never had before. I pray the bon Dieu I never may have again.

A color, like a tongue of flame, leaped for a moment into each of Cyrilla Hendrick's dark cheeks. Something in mademoiselle's simple, coldly-spoken words made her feel for the first time how shameful, how unmaidenly her escapade had been. Up to the present she had regarded it as rather a good joke—a thing to tell and laugh at. A sense of stinging shame filled her now-a sense of rage with it at these women who made her feel it. All that was worst in the girl arose-her eyes flashed, her handsome lips set themselves in sullen wrath.

'I thank Heaven, and I thank my very good friend, Miss Jones,' pursued mademolselle. 'that this wicked thing has been brought to light so soon. So soon! Mon Dieu, who is to tell me it has not been done again and ain. Once more the black eyes flashed, but with her eyes folded Cyrilla stood sullenly silent now. The worst had come; the very worst that could ever happen. Miss Dormer would hear all, she would be expelled from the school, expelled Miss Dormer's house-her last chance of being Miss Dormer's heiress was at an end. Ruin had come, absolute ruin, and nothing she could do or say would avert it now. The look that came over the face of the girl of nineteen showed for the first time

be taken hence to the place of execution and that there you be hanged by the neck until you are dead.

The grim words flashed through Cyrilla's mind. She had read them often, and wondered how the miserable, cowering criminal in the dock feels. She could imagine now. She did not cower-outwardly she listened unmoved, with a hardihood that was to made. moiselle proof of deepest guilt; but inwardly -'all within was black as night.'

Miss Jones, with that covert smile still on her face, left the room. Mademoiselle Stephanie pulled out that transparent deception, a sofa-bed, amply furnished with pillows and quilts. Many pupils had slept out their week of solitary confinement on this prison bed, but never so deeply dyed a criminal before.

'You will undress and sleep here, Miss Hen. drick,' mademoiselle said ; " but at first kneel down and ask pardon of le bon Lieu for the sin you have done.'

'I have committed no sin-I will thank you not to say so, mademoiselle,' Cyrilla flash-ed forth at last. 'Make mountains out of mole-hills if you like, but don't expect me to call them mountains too. Write to my sunt, expel me when you please, brt meantime don't insult me.

And then Cyrills, flinging her clothes in a heap on the nearest chair, got into the soia. bed and turned her face sullenly to the wall. 'There goes my last hope,' she thought, thanks to my horrible temper. I might have

softened her to-morrow-now there isn't a chance. Like Francis the First, at Pavia, all is lost but honer it

#### CHAPTER IX.

" A TEMPEST IN A TEAPOT."

THE dim firelight flickered and fell, one by one the cinders dropped softly through the bars, one by one the slow moments ticked off on the old-fashioned chimney-piece clock, Outside, the autumnal wind sighed around the gables, and moaned and whistled through the pines and tamaracs. Broad bars of lumineus moonlight stole in through the closed jalousies, and lay broad and light on the faded carpet. Wiry and long drawn out, Mademoiselle Stephanie's small treble snore told that good conscience and a light supper are soporific in their tendency, and that she, at least. was 'o'er all the ills of life victorious.' And Cyrilla Hendrick lay broad awake, seeing and hearing it all, and thinking of the sudden crash that had toppled down her whole fairy fortune.

Impossible to sleep. She got up softly, wrapped a shawl around her, went to the window, opened one of the shutters, and sat moodily down. In sheets of yelolw light, the moon-steeped fields and forests, the Rue St. Dominique wound along like a belt of silver ribbon, no living thing to be seen, no earthly sound to be heard beside the desolate scughing of the October wind. And, sitting there, Cyrilla Hendrick looked her prospects straight in the face.

To-morrow morning Mademoiselle Stephanie would write a detailed account of her wrong-doing to Miss Dormer, giving Mr. Carew's name, as a matter of course. She could picture the rage, the amaze, the fury of the tyrannical old woman, as she glared over the letter. Other, and even more grievous faults, Miss Dormer might condone-this, never. She would be sent for in hot haste-she would be expelled the school-her lip curled scornfully at the thought, for that her bold resolute spirit cared nothing-and she would return in dire disgrace to Dormer Lodge. And then the scene that would ensue! Miss Dormer glaring upon her with eyes of fire, and tongue like a two-edged sword. 'My niece Cyrilla comes of a bad stock;' over and over again the old maid had hissed out her prediction; 'and mark my words, my niece Cyrilla will come to no good endi'

The end had come sooner than even Miss Dormer had expected. Well, the first fury, the first tongue-lashing over, Aunt Dormer would send her back, penniless as she came, to her father. No splendid fortune, hoarded for a quarter of a century, for her; no 'rich and respectable' Mr. McKelpin to take her to wife. Back again to the nomadic tribes of Bohemia, to the tents and impoverished dwellers in the realm of vagabondia! As vividly as a painting it all arose before her-her father's dirty, dreary, slip-shod lodgings in some dismal back street of Boulogne-sur-Mer. She could see him in tattered dressing-gown, baggard and unshorn, sitting up the night long with kindred spirits over the greasy pack of cards, fleecing some and being fleeced by others. The rickety furniture, the three stuffy little rooms, the air perfumed with tobacco and brandy and water, herself draggled and unkempt, insulted by insolent love-making, spoken of with coarse and jeering sneers. Ohl she knew it Oh! she knew it all so well-and her hands clenched, and a suffocating feeling of pain and shame rose in her throat and nearly choked her.

Less, striking loudly eleven, awakes Cyrilla now, and my first cousin. Think of that!' from her reverie. All is still. Moonlight stand up black and nearly lifeless in the crystal light. It is cold, too, but her shawl protects her. As the last sonorous chime sounds a head rises over the wooden wall, heart gives a leap. It is Carew. The head

'And you will accept him, Cyrilla?'

Such is my intention, Freddy. Beggars mustn't be choosers. I don't know how he managed to ingratiate himself into Aunt Phils good graces: he isn't by any means a fascinating being, but the fact remains-he has. It seems to me sometimes a pity she can't marry him herself, but I fancy she feels bound to perpetual continence by her hatred of your father's memory. After all, Fred, it was a shame for him to treat her so, poor old soul."

"A most heinous shame!' assents Mr. Carew with considerable energy. 'My father is dead, and it may be disrespectful, but I will say, it was the action of a cad.'

Cyrilla shrugs her shoulders. "' Like father, like son." Are you you sure

you would not do the same yourself? Quite, Beauty.'

Well, don't be so energetic. You are never likely to have a chance of jilting me. What I tell you about Mr. McKelpin is quite true. I mean to marry him and lead a rich and vir tuous life; that is, if the last of an utterly reprobate and castaway race can become rich and respectable. How is poor papa, Fred, and when did you see him last?'

'Poor papa is perfectly well, as he always is. Beau-I mean Cyrilla. It doesn't seem in the nature of things, somehow, for jolly Jack Hendrick to get knocked up. It is three months since I saw hia, and then he was hanging at Boulogne, in a particulurly shady quarter, among a particularly shady lot. My granduncle Dunraith, who, in an uplifted sort of way, now and then recalls the fact of my exexisence, had sent mea windfall of fifty pounds. Your poor papa, Beauty, won it from me at chic-

ken hazard, with his usual bland and paternal smile, and sent me back to Aldershot a plucked chicken myself.

Ah! poor papa!' says Miss Hendrick, heav

ing a sigh. 'Ah! poor papa!' echoes Mr. Carew, heaving another. Papa is one of those people whom it is safer to love at a distance than close at hand. He wept, when he spoke of you, and he bad not been drinking harder than usual, either. 'Take her my bless-ess-hessing, Freddy, my boy,' sobs your poor papa, wiping a tear out of his left optic; 'it's all I have to send my child.' And then he took another

pull at the brandy-and-water. He's a humbug, Beauty, if he is your father! Don't let us talk about him-let us talk about ourselves. When are you going back to England ?'

Never, Freddy. Go back to England. What on earth should I go back for? Your father's noble relatives recall the fact of your rew. The friendship you disclaim so disexistence every once and awhile; my mother's noble relatives totally ignored me from the first. By the way, Fred, if your father

had behaved nicely, and married Aunt Phil, and pleased the earl and countess, you would The clock in the steeple of St. James the have been heir to all the Dormer thousands Mr. Carew does think of it, and the notion floods the heavens and the earth; the trees so tickles his boyish fancy that he goes off into a shout of laughter that makes the echoes ring.

By Jove, Beauty! Your first cousin, and Miss Phillis Dormer's son! How good, by directly opposite to where she sits. Her Jove! But I am afraid the Dormer thou. of the day-scholars, will smuggle my letters sands would have been beautifully less by out and yours in. She and Sydney Owenson | yond all doubt, but pluck invincible. pauses a moment, reconnoitres, sees that all this time if my father had had their handling. I are the only two in the school I would trust. I her this discovery meant ruin-utter, irre-

as good friends, just the same as before.

'No!' cries Fred Carew, with most unwont ed energy, that I swear we shall not! The day you become Mrs. McKelpin, or Mrs. Anybody else, that day you and I part forever. None of your married-woman platonic friendships for me! The hour you are made any man's wife that hour we shall shake hands and separate for all time!'

'Freddy !' she says, almost with a gasp, you don't mean that !'

'I mean that, Beauty. Mind-I don't say you are not right-if you do marry the Scotchman, I won't blame you. I am poor-I have my pay, just enough at present to keep me in moss rosebuds, cigars, and Jouvin's first choice. I have no expectations; a poor man I will be as long as I live. No one would blame you for throwing me over for a tallow man. Only when you marry him our intimacy shall end. My father acted like a scoundrel to your aunt. won't act like a scoundrel to you.

'Would it be the act of a scoundrel to remain my friend-to go on seeing me after I am married?' Cyrilla demands, har cheeks flushing, her eyes flashing.

'It would, Beauty. Your friend I could never be-that you know. The motto of my Uncle Dunraith is, 'All or nothing.' In this matter it is my motto also-all or nothing!' Again there is silence. On the young man's face a resolute expression, altogether new in Cyrilla's experience of him, has settled. On hers a deep, unusual flush burns.

' You mean this, Mr. Carew ?'

'I most decidedly mean this, Miss Hendrick. 1 will be the happlest in the universe if you will marry me to morrow. If you will not, I have nothing to say-you know best what is best for you, I am sure. But stand by and see you married to another man-go on meeting yeu after, knowing that you were lost to me forever-no, by Jove!' cries Mr. Carew, 'that I won't !'

'As you please,' Cyrilla answers, and she ises resolutely as she does answer. 'You will act, of course, in all things, Mr. Carew, as your superior wisdom may suggest. I can only regret, since the proposal is so distasteful to you, that I made it at all. Forget itand me-and my folly in meeting you here, and good night.'

'She turns to go, but before she has moved half a dozen steps he is by her side, detaining her once more.

'Angry, Beauty ? and with me? What nonsense? You couldn't be, you know, if you tried. Are you really going to leave me, 'Rilla?' He is holding both her hands once more. 'Not at least until you tell me when and where we are to meet again.

Ga There shall be no more meetings, Mr. Cadainfally in the future shall end at once. Good night.'

And once more-nonsense, Beauty ! decline to meet Mrs. McKelpin, but Cyrilla Hendrick I shall go on meeting, and loving while she lives. If I may not come here, again, will you write to me, at least !'

'Have I not already told you no letter can come into the school that is not opened by Mademoiselle Stephanie? Still-

'Yes, Beauty-still?' 'Still I think I can arrange it.' Cyrilla has relented by this time. 'Helen Herne, one

went to the window, and strained sight and hearing to discover the cause. There was nothing to see but the broad shcets of moonlight pouring down upon everything; but, yes, distinctly Miss Jones could hear, in that profound frosty silence, the subdued murmur of voices under the trees.

Was it inspiration-the inspiration of hatred, the inspiration of hope-that made her mind leap to Cyrilla Hendrick? Without waiting to reason out the impulse that prompted her, she ran from her room, down the stairs, and noiselessly into that of her foe Yes, she is right! There stood the bed unoccupied, the window wide open, the girl gone. On her bed, "Toinette lay fast asleep; she then, was not Cyrilla's companion! Who could it be? Even more distinctly than upstairs Miss Jones could hear the murmured talk here-one voice she could have sworn, was the voice of a man.

In an instant her resolutions were taken; in another she had acted upon it, and was rapping at the sleeping-room of Mademoiselle Stephanie. At last her time had come. The prize pupil of the school, her arch enemy, was in her power. Mademoiselle Stephanie, in a white dressing-gown, opened the door, and stared in bewilderment at her second English teacher. People talking in the grounds! Miss Hendrick not in her room! Mon Dieu! what did Miss Jones mean?

'There is not a second to lose, mademoiselle,' Miss Jones feverishly cried, 'if we wish to see who the man is! It wants but five minutes to twelve-she surely will not stay much longer. Come! come at once!'

She took Mademoiselle Coateauroy's hand, and fairly forced her alongt he chill passage to Cyrilla's room. They were not a second too soon. As they took their places at the window, the two culprits stepped out from under the tamaracs into the full light of the moon. The gentleman's arm affectionately encircled his companion's waist.

' Mon Dicu l' mademoiselle gasped.

Miss Jones gave one faint gasp also, for in the brilliant light of the moon she recognized at first glance her false, her recreant admirer, Mr. Carew. It all flashed upon her-it had all been a blind to lead her off the scent, his intentions to herself. He and Cyrills Hendrick had planned this meeting. No doubt they had laughed together over her gullibility there under the trees. She set her teeth with

a snap of rage and fury at the thought. 'You have had your laugh, my lady, with your lover,' she thought, with a vicious glare ; it is my turn now, and those laugh best who laugh last.'

Then came that hurried parting embrace, extorting another horrified  $M_{on}$  Dicu' from mademoiselie. Then Cyrilla was mounting the tree, then the lead pipe, then, kissing her hand to her lover, leaped into the room and

stood before them !

Imagine that tableau! Dead silence for the space of one minute, during which judge, accuser, and criminal stand face to face. One faint cry of sheer surprise Cyrilla had given, then as her eves fall on the intolerably exultant face of Miss Jones, her haughty head went up, her daring, resolute spirit asserted itself, and she faces them boldly. There was fearless blood in the girl's veins-bad blood, be-For

the strong capabilities of evil within her. What was the name of this young man you met, Miss Hendrick?' mademoiselle went

Cyrilla lifted her darkly angry eyes.

'I have given you an explanation of my conduct, mademoiselle, and you rejuse to believe it. I decline to answer any further questions.'

'His name was Mr. Carew,' said Miss Jones, opening her lips for the time. Lieutenant 'rederic Carew of the First Fusiliers.'

She gave the information with unction, her exultant eyes upon Cyrilla's face. Once more the dark eyes lifted and looked at her a look not good to see.

'T, is is your hour, Miss Jones,' that darkly minous glance said. 'Mine shall come.' Mademoiselle Stephanie made a careful note of the name.

'Ihat will do, Miss Jones. I will not detain you from your needful rest longer. Of course it is unnecessary to caution you to maintain strictest silence concerning this disgraceful discovery. Not for worlds must a whisper of the truth get abroad or reach the other young ladies. Miss Hendrick will remain in this room a close prisoner until she quits the *pensionnat* forever. She has been, not the pupil 1 best loved, but the pupil I have most been proud of. It gives me a pang, I cannot describe how great, to lose her, and thus. I am sorry for my own sake, and sorrier for hers. Miss Dormer told me to watch her closely, for she was not as other girls, and for three years I have. For three years she has offended in no way, and now, to end like this!'

"Then let my three years' good conduct plead for me, mademoiselle,' Cyrilla said boldy. 'It is my first offence-it shall be my last. Say nothing to any one; let me remain aptil Christmas-not three months now-and gait the school, as I have lived in it, with honor.'

But mademoiselle shook her head, sorrow fully, yet inexorably.

'Impossible, Miss Hendrick. You have been guilty of an offence for which expulsion can be the only punishment. How could I answer to Heaven and to mothers of my pupils for the guilt of allowing any one capable of such a crime to mingle with them and deprave them ?

"Guilt! deprave! you use strong language, mademoiselle. The gentleman I met has been all bis life as my brother-I met him to heat news of my father, which I can hear in no

other way. And that is a crime!' 'A crime against obedience, against all delicacy and maidenly modesty. But it has been done, and no talking will undo it. Go to your room, Miss Jones, and be silent. You, Miss Hendrick, shall remain with me. To-morrow will write to your aunt, telling her all. Until her answer arrives you will remain under lock and key here.'

'And the sentence of the court is that you

'No,' she thought, passionately,' death sooner than that! Ob, what a fool I have been this night! to risk so much to gain so little.'

A feeling of hot, swift wrath arose within her against Fred Carew.

' My father ruined the life of your aunt. I will never ruln yours.' That, or something like it, he had said to her, and now-all unconsciously it is true-the ruin of all her prospects had come, and through him.

'I will never go back to my father,' she thought again, this time with sullen resolution. 'No fate that can befall me here will be worse than the fate that awaits me with him. America is wide; it will go hard with

me if I caunot carve out a destiny for myself." What should she do? No one knew better than Cyrilla Hendrick the futility of crying over spilt milk. What was done, was done -no repentance could undo it. No use weeping one's eyes red over the inevitable past; much better and wiser to turn one's thoughts to the future. She would be expelled the school; she would be turned out of doors by her aunt, all for a school-girl escapade, indecorous, perhaps, but no heinous crime, sure-

ly. Was she to yield to Fate, and meekly submit to the disgrace they would put upon her? Not she! Her chin arose an inch at the thought, sitting there alone-her handsome lips set themselves in a tight, determined line. She would take take her life in her own keeping, away from them all. She would never return to her expatriated father and his disreputable associates. 'The world was all before Ler where to choose,'-what should that choice be? Two alternatives lay before her. She might go to Fred Carew, tell him all, and at the very earliest possible moment after the revelation she knew he would make her his wife. His wife-and she must march with the regiment; both must live on sevenand-sixpence a day, just enough, as Fred now said, to keep him in bouquets and kid gloves. They must live in dingy lodgings, and appeal humbly in all extremity to the Right Hon. the Earl of Dunraith for help. Lite would drag on an excessively shabby and out-at-elbows story indeed; and Love, in the natural order of things, would fly out the door as Poverty stalked in at the window. No, no! Freddy had acted badly in getting her into this scrape, but she would not wreak life-long vengeance upon him by making him marry her and bringing him to this deplorable pass.

Continued on Third Page.

Not that he would think it deplorable, poor little dear !' Cyrilla thought, compassionately. 'A better fellow than little Fred doesn't breathe, and be would share his last crust with me, and let me henpeck him all his life, and look at me with tears of entreaty in his blue eyes, and he utterly and speechlessly wretched. But I would be a brute to do it. No. I must run away from Fred, and see him no more. If I did, he would force me into marrying him, and that way madness lies!'

It will be seen that Miss Hendrick was a young lady of wisdom beyond her years, and capable of projecting herself into the future. With a sigh, she dismissed the thought of running away with Freddy. It would be very nice-very nice, indeed, to be Fred Carew's wife; to be able to pet him and tyrannize over him alternately all one's life-oh! what fate so desirable? But it was not to be. Then what remained?

In one moment she had answered that question-solved the enigma. She would go on the stage. Next to being a grande dame, a wealthy leader of fashion, it had always been her ambition to be an actress. And Cyrilla thought of the life not as one without knowledge. Theatrical people kad formed the staple of her acquaintances -gentlemen with close cropped heads and purple chins, deep, bass voices and glaring eyes-ladies, slangy as to conversation, loud as to dress, audacious as to manners, and paint as to faces. All the drudgery, all the heart burnings, all the petty squabbles and jealousies, all the dangers of the life she saw clearly. But her bold spirit quailed not. She had performed repeatedly in private theatricals, she had even the year before coming to Canada ' gone on ' in one of the Strand houses in the very droll extravaganza ol 'Aladdin ; or, the Wonderful Scamp.' No wonder her performance in these mild-drawn pensionnat dialogues was strong meat to milk and water. Yes, Cyrilla decided she would go on the stage. She would leave her aunt's house for New York, and in that great city it would go hard with her if with her handsome face, her fine figure, her clever brain, she could not carve out a bright destiny for herself. Vain, she was not; but she knew to the uttermost iota the market value of her black eyes, her long waving black hair, her dark high-bred face, her tall, supple form, her thorough knowledge of French and German, her rich contraito voice. Each one was a stepping-stone to future fame and fortune. And, as she thought of it, worn out by watching and her unusual vigil, her head fell forward on the window sill, and she dropped asleep.

It was six by the little chimney clock when the harsh, dissonant ringing of a bell awoke simultaneously all the inmates of the pensionnat. It aroused Mademoiselle Stephanie among the rest. The morning had broken in true November dreariness, in dashing rain and whistling, in bleakness and chill.

With a yawn Mademoiselle Stephanie sat up in bed, shivering and blue, and the first object upon which her sleepy eyes rested was the drooping form of her prisoner by the window, in sleep so deep that even the clanging of the bell had failed to arouse her. She had evidently sat there all night, cried herself to sleep probably, and a pang of pity touched mademoiselle's kindly old French heart. But it would not do to show it. Miss Hendrick had sinned, and Miss Hendrick, by the inevitable laws of nature and grace, must suffer. She dressed herself shiveringly, went over and laid her hand lightly on the sleeper's shoul-

'My child, she said, 'wake up. You'll get your death of cold sitting here.

Cyrilla lifted her head, looking in the dim gray morning light pallid and wretched, and took in the situation at a glance.

' My death of cold?' she repeated, bitterly. 'No such luck, mademoiselle. It is almost a pity I do not; it would be infinitely better for me than what is to come.'

She stood up as she spoke, twisting her dishevelled black hair around her head, looking like the Tragio Muse, and fully prepared o any amount of melodrama ma'm-Ma'mselle looked at her in selie's benefit. distrust and displeasure. 'Do you know what you are saying, Mees Hendrick?' It would be better for you to be dead than dismissed this school,—is that what you mean? 'Not exactly. If nothing worse than being dismissed this were to befall me,' answered Cyrills, with an inflection of contempt she could not suppress, 'I think I could survive it. No, ma'mselle, much worse than that will follow.

PARNELL'S AMERICAN TOUR AN IMMENSE SUCCESS The Ovations and Enthusiasm

THE IRISH LEADER WELLSATISFIED

After Mr. Parnell's return from America he was tendered a banquet under the auspices of theCork Farmers' Club, which took place at the Victoria Hotel, Cork, on Sunday, Murch 21st. Mr. D. J. Riordan, President of the Cork Farmers' Club, presided Over 120 persons, including distinguished journalists and representative men, sat down to dinner. When the cloth was removed, the Chairman proposed the health of Mr. Parnell.

Mr. Parnell, who was received with loud cheers, said :-

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen, I thank you more than I can express to you for the exceedingly hearty and cordial manner in which you have received the toast of my health. I am glad to be again in Ireland [applause]. I have seen since I last had the pleasure of seeing many of you, much of the United States of America-many of the lands and natural and artificial resources of that country. I have heard, as you doubtless have also heard, much of the advantages of emigration as a remedy for all the evils under which Ireland unfortunately labors; but as 1 strolled up slong by the river Lee to-day, and as 1 saw the beautiful meadows, the beautiful green carpets, the undulating hills and wooded valleys along that magnificent river, I could not help thinking it was worth starving a little while in order to secure as a lasting heritage the land of such a beautiful island [Applause.] Now, gentleman, you have heard a d al of the terrible failure that we have made in America and the unanimous verdict of American public opinion against us-against the people of Ireland and in favor of the landlord system-and a great many other wonderful statements which have been unduly drilled into your ears by the aid of the machinery which the press of this country and of England has at its command. But I should like you, before you come to a hasty conclusion, to hear a little bit of the other side, and I am sorry to say that you will hear the other side under every disadvantage, because I have always been a bad haud at blowing my own trumpet [hear, hear.] Howover, I shall state some facts in elucidation of the motives which have induced many of the statements which you have heard. He then described his warm reception in New York, and said :-In two days after our arrival we addressed a meeting, the receipts of which taken at the door, over and above all expenses of our reception and stay in New York. amounted to a sum of £500, which money was remitted within a week after our landing and expended by the Irish Lar.d League to help the starving poor of the west of Ireland. [Applause.] Undeterred by this reported terrible failure in New York [laughter] we proceeded to Philadelphia, where we also addressed a meeting in the largest opera house in the world-the academy there-I am skipping over one or two minor places-Newark, Jersey City, and Brooklyn, where we addressed overflowing meetings and realized large receipts-but at Philadelphia, where we addressed a meeting, of which half had to go away from the doors owing to the want of room-no dead heads, no oratory, no musicnothing in particular, but the receipts in that one night amounted to \$3,000 net. That was also sent with the same despatch, and employed in the same manner by the Irish

their official record-you may see my speech altogether about a million of dollars was colword for word, in the official records of the lected from the United States of America House of Representatives of America, when (and I am now leaving out Canada) for the they allowed me-or rather invited me-to speak on the subject of Ireland (cheers). I say this was unprecedented. Kossuth, some | ready to come if necessary. one will say, was honored in a similar manner;

but Kossuth was not honored in a cimilar manner. Kossuth addressed the House of Representatives not in session. No foreigner has ever before addressed the House of Representatives of America in session (cheers). Upon this point, I may say that all the other State Legislatures adjourned their session for the purpose of hearing us, whereas the House of Representatives heard us in full session (cheers). Now, Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, you will say that this is a fine piece of brag on my part (no, no). I should not have thought of entering into these matters were it not for this system of unheard of misrepresentation. which I could not have credited if I had not seen it, and which I can scarcely credit now, which the English Press indulged in, and which, I am sorry to say, has found a faithful imitator in some miserable servile Irish iournals.

A Voice-The Freeman (hear, hear.) Another Voice-And the Cork Examiner. Several Voices-Down with them.

Mr. Parnell-I mention no names. The verdict of history will decide the point which has been called in question here to-night. But I was going to say that I should not have alluded to this matter-(a Voice-You should have)-were it not that the ordinary channels upon which an Irishman ought to be able to depend for information in his own country have been denied (hisses). And I wish to say also that you must not suppose for a moment that I am so foolish as to imagine that any particle, even the most minute particle, of what has occurred in America, was in any sense due to the humble individuals who were in the position of representatives of Ireland, not as Ireland ought to be represented, but as best they could represent it. The way in which we have been received in America is due to the fact that there is a greater Ireland in America than even in this noble country (cheers), and that you have there growing up as your kinsmen in that country many young Irishmen and Irishwomen, not men born in Ireland, it is true; not inheritors of that sad inheritance which we who have been born in our own country must inherit, but men who have been born in freedom (applause), who have had the advantage of the magnificent free school system of America, who have studied the Listory of Ireland, and who understand that it is their first duty and the highest duty to do their utmost for the cause of their dear Ireland, even though they may never have seen Ireland (cheers), until they shall have placed the country of their fathers and mothers in the same proud position that the country of their birth at present occupies

I wish to refer to some matters which, per haps, I can speak about more fully and perfectly than others can. During our visit to America I was informed on the highest ecclesiastical authority-and it is well you should understand that influence that has been brought to bear against the cause of Ireland on that occasion, and the efforts brought to bear against our efforts on that occasion-I have been informed on the highest ecclesiastical authority that the Government of England had attempted to influence the Pope and the American Bishops against our mission (cries of oh, hisses, and groans). I was informed of this on such authority that I cannot doubt it for a moment-I cannot, of course, mention the names either publicly now or privately hereafter. But in spite of this we were supported by some of the most cultivated and some of the ablest American bishops (cheers)-Bishop Spaiding and Bishop Ireland-ecclesiastics who were full of sympathy for the poor panic-stricken and starving National League. I am afraid I should get | emigrant when he ventures upon his new life out of breath, and you would get tired if I in that Western world. They came upon the were to go on [no, no]; but I will say in short, platform, they subscribed their money, they that, during two months of our stay in | endorsed the cause and ado ed the programme system no America there were 63 American cities visited | of the Irish National Land League (cheers). and I must remind you it is only three Nay more, I verily believe that if their influence and greater efforts were wanting, and Ireland-we visited 62 different cities-that if it were regulate for Ireland's sons to prove is, a lit le more than one city a night. We their devotion to the cause of Ireland upon a different field than that to which we are now called upon, that one of these ecclesiastics at least would not be behind hand in giving his benediction to the new crusade for the freedom of the country from which they sprung (loud during the two months we remained in and continued cheers). The Most Rev. Dr. America, we travelled altogether something Lynch, Archbishop of Toronto, who last summer spent a considerable time in this country, and who is well acquainted with the condition of the tenant farmers of this country and who at that time strongly, but vainly, irged upon the responsible government of her Majesty to do something which would have the effect of alleviating the distress and famine which desolated this land (cheers) -he also is with us. The most extraordinary fact of all, in Toronto, the Orange city of Canada, where a Catholic on certain days scarcely dares to show his nose, and where O'Donovan Rossa had to run for his life (a voice-"Cheers for O'Donovan Rossa") and whence we were warned fully a fortnight in advance en pain of a death which the Red Indians inflicted or used to inflict on their victims-this Orange city received Mr. Dillon, Mr. Healy, and myself, who actually walked in there a month ago without even a revolver in our pocket or a knuckle duster hidden away-they received us with more cordiality and warmth than any place we addressed since this city of Cork (cheers), and the leaders of the Urange Society in that city attended my meeting and paid their dollars—for we did not speak for nothing in America—and sfter the meeting they came on to our platform and subscribed their money (a voice-"Orange and Green will carry the day"). When we arrived in America we felt it our duty, for reasons which we have abundantly explained already, and which I need not go over again, to warn the people of America against choosing certain agencies for the distribution of their charity, and at the same time we also ventured to point out the agencies which should be chosen as proper channels for relief, and we falt ourselves bound to be rather exclusive in this matter, and like most exclusive people, I believe, we have not disturb. been found fault with in the country. However, as we cannot expect to please everybody (hear, hear, and a laugh,) in this country, we may fairly congratulate ourselves on pleasing ourselves and the greatest number of our neighbours, and I am happy to think that we have succeeded in pleasing the greatest number of our neighbors (cheers). We re-commended as channels for distribution for relief from the United States the Irish Hierarchy and the clergy of all denomina-tions (cheers), and the Irish National Land League (cheers), I am glad to say that our advice was followed almost to the letter. During the two months we were there something like one million of dollars were collected for the ; urpose of Irish relief in America. Of that amount \$200,000, as I have already America held a special session on that occa- said, were collected for the Irish National America held a special session on that occa-sion; for the purpose of hearing us. It had its speaker and official clerks and reporters in their places, and you may see-any of you who are curlous meagh to send for copies of its heir places. Any you going to wait for another their places, and you may see-any of you who are curlous meagh to send for copies of its heir places. Are you going to wait for another their places, and you may see-any of you who are curlous meagh to send for copies of inference being that they are not day that he finding of a muddy street in New York. effect where other preparations have proved their places, and you may see-any of you 000; as nearly as I can calculate-for the

purpose of relieving distress in Ireland. That, I may add, is only adrop to the sums that are Now, I suppose, I will be expected to say

something about the present state of affairs in this country (cheers). Issues are before the Irish electors at the present moment more momentous than any which have been witnessed by this generation (hear, hear). I don't think that this is exaggerated talk. You have the land question. We know that the neglect of first principles in dealing

with this question has caused the present famine-that it has been productive of most of the misery that we have witnessed in this our generation (hear, hear)—that within the memory of, perhaps, the oldest man in this room, we have witnessed three famines brought about by that artificial system-the fendal system of land tenure (hear, hear) .--And how do you propose to win the right of the Irish farmer to own the land that he tills. Well, this is a very serious question, and I do not wish to depend too much upon our members of Parliament. Remember, a great deal of it will depend upon yourselves, and very much more will depend upon the choice which the constituencies of Ireland make at the approaching general election. If they fail to avail themselves of the weapon which, if properly wielded, cannot fail of success, combined with other exertions of an equally important character by the people themselves, what can you expect? Can you expect sympathy, as you have had it, from the civilized world in the future? You have had this sympathy and practical help in abundance, simply because the world recognized that you were the under dog in the tight (loud cheers). But if you deliberately choose to remain the under dog, (no, no), can you expect anything better than that the outside world should have you to lie in the bed which you have chosen for

yourselves (cheers and "true") The only party that has done anything at all during the last seven wasted years in Parliament are the active party of the Irish members (loud and enthusiastic cheering, the people standing)-numbering altogether the insignificant, yet mystic number of seven (hear and applause). Any advance that has been made has been gained by those men (hear.) The lot of Irish-1 will not say Irish, because the next prisoners may be English or Scotch-the law of political prisoners has been very much ameliorated, and so has the law by which the soldiers of the army, of which one-half is composed of Irishmen, sutfered the terrible punishment of the lash; and if we had only commenced it a year sooner we should have deprived the Government of the inestimable privilege of packing the jury that convicted those poor men and women the other day at Carraroe of an offence which a packed jury declared to be an offence, but which a free jury would have declared to be a proper and justifiable exercise of the right of every citizen (hear, hear), and we should also have prevented the same Government from packing the jury which is to try Messrs, Davitt, Brennan and others,

A Voice-A cheer for Davitt (loud cheers). Mr. Parnell-Then there is the Irish Seed Potato Bill, which departs from the traditional custom of selecting the smallest potatoes for food and devoting the largest of them to seed, and which gives the Irish tenant an opportunity of seeding his land property

That also is one of the exertions of one of those same despised obstructive members-my hon. friend, Major Nolan, who has stood by us in many a hard fought fight, and who has followed me upon more than one occasion, when I was in a miserable necessity (applause). I pass over such small things as the Intermediate Education Act and the University Act of last session which we could not make a good one, and which we were obliged to accept for want of a better. For years, Mr. was achieved. You were

will, I hope, go, as they always have, with better lights and better powers, to the work on which their hearts are fixed. I believe that not many years can elapse before we see get that he he, too, alas ! even he, the adthis one last prop to Euglish misgovernment in Ireland broken in pleces and sent to join its fellow-the late Established Church -and if we succeed, as I have frequently told some of my American audiences, in emigrating the Irish landlords, English misgovernment will soon have to follow them (loud cheers.)

#### THE BRITISH GRAIN TRADE.

THE BRITISH GRAIN TRADE. I on Now, April 17.—The Mark Lane Express, in its review of the grain trade for the past week, has not injured farmers as the spring sowing is inshed. About the average acreage has been sown in wheat. The acreage now in spring grain is larger than usual, as the weather has been unusuality favorable. The offerings of English wheat, both in Mark Lane and in the orovinces, have been very scanty, and it is evi-dent that the reserves are extremely small. The quality of most samples was indifferent, and there has been a difference of 20s per quarter bo-tween the highest and lowest quotations. Mil-lers altogether ignored inferior samples. Fine parcels sold at previous rates, the decline in foreign not having affected English wheat. The buik of the milling demand, which has shown signs of improvement during the week, has fallen on foreign wheat. The imports, both actual and prospective, have been too largo to enable scilers to establish any advance. All varieties have gone steadily into consumption at last Monday's decilice of basid on American and is on Russian. The abundance in American will not, between now and the harvest, more than counterbalance the decidency here. Prices will probably be influenced by speculative opera-tions in American grain centres, but the princi-pal consideration in future will be the weather. Trade closed duil and a further reduction was necessary to effect sales, but he princi-pal consideration in future will be the weather and maize. The arrivals off coast have been large, which, coupled with the avorable weather and hower prices from America, caused ad opression. Wheat has fallen 2s to 3s per quarter, the larger reduction betrg on white descriptions. Maize sold steadily, closing, however, fid lower on the week. Wheat for skipment was also 2s to 3s lower, but was nost restricted. The salex of Err-lish wheat has week week zers, duarters at 4s 21 dig per quarter against 17,60 quarters at 4s 24 ger quarter for the cou

### LETTER FROM LACHINE.

THE OFINIONS OF MR. MYLES O'REGAN.

MR. EDITOR,-Every true Canadian patriot

should rejoice at the defeat of Mr. Blake's amendment on the Pacific railroad question. I observe that you endorsed Mr. Blake's Myles O'Regan." Not to keep you any longer policy, but I will pay you the compliment of in suspense, Mr. Editor, the noise reminded thinking you were only joking. Is it possible you do not go in for a Pacific Railroad from the ocean to the ocean, and a good deal | mind that if two such intellectual giants as further if necessary. You hint that there are two thousand miles of the proposed road unite we might float such a journal as would without population. Well, what then? both electrify, convert and govern the world. Where is the use of legislation if it does not Ho is a kind of clergyman, so am I; I am a assist in peopling the wilderness? There journalist, so is he; enough said, I walked forth is the bill for the marriage of a deceased into the rain-what cared my burning brow wife's sister, for instance, to be supplemented if required by the marriage of a deceased wife's' mother-in-law or any other woman which will give an impetus to the enterprise. History repeats itself, and to a man of genius like Sir John, who looks like my beloved Chief Beaconstield, nothing is impossible. According to the mythology of the Greeks the world was peopled after the flood by Saturn's father (whose name I now forget) dropping stones behind him as he ran, which stones were changed into men and women as they fell. I would respectfully make this suggestion, that on the completion of every ten miles of railroad a town be constructed and populated at once by a class of industrious immigrants. If an importinent fellow sneeringly enquires where the immigrants are to come from, I would unhesitat- | hold over the result of my interview with the ingly answer they can be recruited from the great I-amist of the Onlooker till next week. rejected office seekers who at present throng the lobbies of the House of Commons in hundieds of millions. But allowing (for the Chairman and gentlemen, under the old sake of argument) that they refuse to go, and that they prefer places in the Customs and Inland Revenue, then, I say, build the road nevertheless. But I for one have more confidence in the patriotism of the office-seekers, who, I firmly believe, would decline nothing but work. Let them be at once informed that they will merely be employed as senators or local legislators and everything will go on smoothly, my word for it. Other traitors in Parliament decry the great undertaking by saying that there is no trade, no commerce to support the road atter leaving Lake Superior. It is a vile calumny, Mr. Editor. There are in the swamps and morasses of the vast expanse of country west of the Rocky Mountains countless multitudes of frogs, toads and pollywogs, which, at the present time, raise a chorus that reverberates along the great chain of mountains until it reaches the mighty Cordilleras of South America, and rolls back an echo which, if Mr. Blake, like your humble correspondent, heard it only once, would convince him that the line of the Pacific Rall-road is not so barren of produce as he would insinuate. I declare to you, Mr. Editor, and my veracity up to this has never been questioned, I declare to you that I have seen builfrogs west of Selkirk which were bigger than a man, and fully as well able to do a day's work. I have seen six of those bullfrogs, when the marsh had dried up in their encampment, tackle to and roll a log to testifying to that faith which is in them (hear, a hill fifty yards off, so that they could get astride of it and have a better view of the situation. It may be objected that a log is never seen in the magnificent rolling prairie, so graphically described by the member for Cardwell, but can I help that? Can I explain the phenomena of nature? Never, a thousand times never. But, Mr. Editor, a happy thought strikes me. Why not avail ourselves of the great resources of the Northwest? Why not, in a word, torm a company, with Sir Hugh Allan as president, for feeding the starving population of Ireland and the rest of the world, by utilizing those frogs, by salting them, and exporting them to Europe They are simply delicious, and infinitely better than bufialo, without counting the trouble of skinning the latter. I trust, Mr.

vanced Christian and Conservative orator, was caricatured during his contest with Mr. Mc-Kenzie in 1876, and his likeness hawked around in all possible directions, rigged out in Freemason regalia. It is true that the artist did not act in the nasty manner of Harper's caricatarist, did not give him an upper lip half a mile in length, and a nose almost the size of a geometrical point, which has position but not magnitude, nor stick a clay pipe in his mouth, nor have his hat balanced on the west end of his ear, but he did infinitely worse, did the artist, for he beat him for Montreal West.

Perhaps you imagine, from my reticence, that I have abandoned the idea of bringing out the Scarecrow. If so, please disabuse your mind of the, to you, agreeable delusion. Owing to the rain on Thursday last, work was suspended on the Lachine Canal, and I had time to give the matter due consideration. The weather impresses my nerves powerfully, and, as the day was a melascholy one, my thoughts assumed a sombre hue. I was all alone. In order to afford myself consolation, I lighted my pipe and commenced to smoke and, as puff after puff curled upwards in fantastic shapes, my eyes followed them with a good deal of curiosity, and 1 forgot my troubles and failures. Suddenly I heard a peculiar noise, and listened. It was the braying of a mule belonging to a carter on the canal but, singularly enough, I thought I discovered in it a subtle vein of intellect. You may laugh at this if you choose, but I would like to remind you that, as you can tell a good or bad piece of coin by the sound, there is also nothing impossible in judging of the intellectual calibre of a mule, or an ass, by the sound of its voice. I am in the habit of ringing the changes on words, combining them and analyzing them, when I have nothing better to do, and on this occasion I was in the humor for philosophizing. Suddenly I sprang o my feet with tlashing eyes, chest distunded, head thrown back and heart palpitating, just like one of the heroes of antiquity when running away from a vicious cow (see the thrilling story termed "A combat for existence, or the knife with the bloody sheath") " Eureka," shouted I to myself; "at last I have found the road to fame and glory and fortune. The cackling of a certain number of ganders saved the capitol of Rome, and now the braying of the son and heir of an ass has saved me of a certain reverend newspaper editor in Montreal, and the idea suggested itself to my he and I undoubtedly are could be be got to both electrify, convert and govern the world. and feverish spirit for wet (except at the widow's), and tramped on to Montreal to make a set of propositions to my future colleague. As I advanced along the track, the idea referred to took a settled shape, and I felt certain of succeeding. If the name of the (mlooker, I argued, could be changed to that of the Scarcerow, and if Swell Church could be changed into the O'Regan Tabernacle, it would bring in money. I knew the chiefest difficulty would be in inducing the pastor to accept a subordinate position to me after the amalgamation of our churches and journals. It will take all my eloquence to convince him that the position of city editor and assistant pastor would just suit him. \* \*

I feel I have have intronched too much already on your valuable space, and hence shall Yours insternally,

MYLES O'REGAN.

MR. BRET HARTE IN SCOTLAND

'I do not understand, Mees Hendrick,' says ma'amselle, stiffly. 'It means roin, then !' cries Cyrills, her

eyes flashing, her tone one that would have been good for three rounds from pit and gallery-'utter, life-long ruln! Listen, ma'mselle, and I will tell you this morning what I would have died sooner than tell last night in the presence of that spy and informer, Miss Jones! Oh, yes! ma'amselle, I will call her so. What does it matter what I say, since I shall be turned ignominiously out in a day or two? Even the murderor can say his say out when he stands on the gallows ?

Ma'amselle stood perfectly transfixed, while Cyrilla, with impassioned eloquence, poured into her ears the story of Miss Dormer's hatred of all who bore the name of Carew. How she had wished her to swear never to see him or speak to him while she lived ; how good he had been to her and her father in the days gone by, what a pure brotherly and sisterly affection there was between them, how absolutely ignorant she had been of his coming to Canada, how petrified with astonishment at sight of him, how he had striven to tell her news of her father, how Miss Jones had interfered and prevented it, how in desperation he had implored her to grant him ten minutes' interview in the grounds, and how, in very despair at being unable to meet him in any other way, or even write to him, she had consented. In the torrent of Cyrilla's eloquence mademoiselle was absolutely be-wildered and carried away. How was the little simple minded schoolmistress to estimate the dramatic capabilities of her very clever pupil? For the girl herself it was half acting, half earnest. She felt reckless this morning-equal to either fate. After all, who could tell?

#### (To be Continued.)

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months from this since we left the shores of

had to do two cities on one night-we had Sundays when we had to go to church, so that we had several times to do more than one city a night. Between two of these cities, we, on one occasion, travelled 1,400 miles-and like 10,000 or 11,000 miles by land. That, joined to the 6,000 miles of ocean, there and back amounts roughly to 16,000 miles in turee months, which is not so bad for a man [cheers.]

The net results of these 62 cities-I am now dealing with pounds, shillings and pence, or rather dollars and cents-we are not talking about sentiment, nor honor and glory, nor enthusiasm, nor any of these matters which are above the moon-we are speaking of these things which are under the moon, the result of these 62 cities, excepting San Francisco and one or two other places, which we had not an opportunity of visiting, was 200,000 dollars actually in the hands of our committee in America, or already remitted to the Irish National Land League. 125,000 dollars of this money is already in the hands of the Irish National Land Lesgue, and the rest is either on its way or is already in the hands of local committees through the different States in America. I am not speaking now of what is to come. I have no doubt if we had remained in the United States another month we should have sent back in that month five hundred thousand dollars more [applause.] The railway companies gave us free passes all over the States. In fact I became so much accustomed not to pay, that I was quite sur-prised when I was asked to-day by an honest porter 1s 4d [laughter]. The municipalities of those cities met us at the railway stations and tendered us the freedom and hospitalit7 of their cities, headed by their Mayors [chaera].

The regiments of the various States through which we passed formed our guard, and if it had not been for the difference of the uniform I was sometimes tempted to think, from the precision of the drill, and clatter of bayonets, and the magnificent accoutrements of those regiments, that I was being escorted by the Royal Irish Constabulary [laughter] and in a different direction [renewed laughter]. In fact I could not help thinking of Mr. Davitt's triumphant progress between the lines of the Royal Irish Constabularly last year from Sligo Gaol to Sligo Court-house [laughter]. And, finally, the States' Legislatures wherever we passed through opened their doors to us and accorded us the privilege of the floor of the House, and allowed me and Mr. Dillon to address them on the subject on which we had come to America (applause.)

And last, the Congress of America did what was unprecedented in its history (loud cheers for the American Congress, which were continued for some time, the whole audience rising). The House of Representatives of in the state

going on living upon great expectations, and we had not even the advantage of being able to apply to some stupid old Jew for an advance upon our expectations (cheers and laughter.)

You will ask me "What do you want the electors to do?" (loud cries of hear, hear). want them to return men of the stamp that will ensure success (hear, hear), and there are plenty of such men. But they must not be subjected to the humilisting ordeal to which Irish constituencies seem determined to subject their future members. If a man is to fight and work night and day for six or seven long years he is a man who should be known at sight and who should be judged by his actions in the past (loud cheers). And if he had not earned the right to a favourable judgment in that way there is no use in depending upon his promises for the future (cheers). I think it fair to my friends and myself, and to the constituencies and the people of this country at home and abroad, wherever they may be, that a chance should be afforded upon this question, and I have come back from America in order to do my utmost to give the constituencies of Ireland an opportunity of showing what metal is in them (loud cheers). Sligo, Roscommon, Galway, the city of Kilkenny, New Ross, Wicklow, Westmeath, Waterford, Leitrem, King's County, Carlow, and Cork (cheers) will be afforded an opportunity of hear,) and then, for my part, I shall feel that I have done my duty. There are powerful in-fluences, I observe, upon taking a hasty glance over the political horizon, which of course is rather obscure at the present moment, and in the very limited space which has been available since my landing that one of the results of the action taken by Mr. Edward Dwyer Gray (hisses and confusion, and cries of "Down with him and with the Freeman's Journal," and cries of "No,") has been to cause him to fly from Tipperary (loud cheers, many of the people rising, and cries of "Bravo, Tipperary ;" cheers. Several gentlemen then rose on the Chairman's left, and in a very excited way called for cheers for Mr. Gray and the Freeman's Jouonal, and disorder prevailed for some moments).

your private quarrels outside this room, and

Mr. Parnell-There is no disturbance whatever. There is no desire to interfere with anything I have to say. I am not surprised at this action on Mr. Gray's part, well knowing as I do the feelings of the premier county of Ireland (cheers and hisses). We have now in hand the task of crushing the system of Irish landlordism, and when I say Irish landlordism I say it advisedly ; it is a system which, though apparently similar to that in other countries, has not been equalled in any country in infamy and the destruction of innocent people (cheers). Are you afraid to join in the work? (no). Let those who are afraid take themselves off (cheers). Other nations have crushed far better systems. America has crushed a feudel system. Canada has crushed it, Prussia and France have

Editor, that if this suggestion be acted upon, The Chairman-I think you should settle and if a change from famine to opulence be created thereby, the world will not forget Myles O'Regan, the man of genius, in whose

brain the idea originally had birth. Talking of Ireland reminds me of the speech of the member for Cardwell on the Pacific Railroad. It was a noble effort, and so heavy that the Gazette press was not able to sustain its weight until extra horse-power was obtained. After Beaconsfield, there is no man in the Empire I have a more profound veneration for than Tom White. He is the Whitest Tory in Canada, as we used to sav out on the Pacific slope, where I was em-ployed as engineer (holding a chain). But even that truly great man is liable to make mistakes in the exuberance of his indignation against the Grits and their tortnous ways. He contended, in refutation of Mr. Blake, that Canada was a better field for Irishmen than the United States, and so it is. crushed it, and why should not Ireland He was, however, scarcely logical when

The appointment of the famous American humourist to a consulship at Glasgow is at event which is likely to arouse much interest in this country. Mr. Bret Harte has for the last two years filled a similar appointment at Crefeld, in North Germany." It may, however, be assumed that he will find himself more at home among the countrymen of Burns and Walter Scott than in the land which he is now quitting. It is quite certain that he will receive a warm welcome in North Britain, and indeed in England generally. There are few persons in this country who have not become acquainted with his inimitable poems, "The Heathen Chinee" and with "The Luck of Roaring Camp." As a novelist, too, he has gained considerable renown, and as he is still in the prime of life, it may fairly be hoped that we shall still receive many productions from his pen. His experience has been most varied, and he has accumulated in San Francisco, in the great Central, and in the cities of the East such experiences as it is given to few men of 40 to gather together. The American system of naming men of letters to important consular and diplomatic positions seems to us to be deserving of all praise, in America such rewards are much more frequent than in this country, as the names of James Russell, Lowell, and Prescott, the historian, taken almost at random, will testify. The advantages of such a system are very great, principally because they give to literature as a profession a solidity and attraction which it cannot, from its inherent precariousness, possess of itself. Mr. Bret Harte will find in Glasgow a not uncongenial sphere. The great commercial centre of the North, it is not merely the place to which men flock to make money, nor, with the surrounding towns, is it merely a vast aggregation of cities and burghs, with a population little inferior to that of New York itself. It possesses a flourishing University, and a cultured society scarcely inferior to that of Edinbugh. If Mr. Bret-Harte chooses to take up his pen again, we do not doubt that he will find abundant opportunity of exercising it on the life and character of Glasgow .---Globe.

#### RESISTING EVICTION.

DUBLIN, April 23 .- A despatch from Sligo states that on an attempt to serve a process of ejectment upon the tenant of a small holding in the interior of Sligo county, a large assemblage of the people gathered, and, not-wishstanding the efforts of several priests, together with a detachment of armed constabulary, drove off the officer of the law, and successfully protected the tenant from the service of the paper. There was a great amount of noise and excitement, and in the struggle numerous slight wounds were received on both sides, but so far as heard from no one was killed. After the constabulary retired with the process-server, the crowd quietly dispersed.

-Oliver Doud Byron has made a fortune in personating the heroes of blood-and-thunder melodramas. He attributes his success to

## The True Witness

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MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 28.

#### CALENDAR.

APRIL.

THURSDAY, 19-St. Peter, Martyr. FRIDAY, 80-St. Catherine, of Sienna, Virgin. Ep. Carola, California, died, 1845. MAY.

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THE fate of the Honorable George Brown still hangs trembling in the balance between life and death, but the chances are, and we regret to say it, that he will have to succumb if, as his physicians state, mortification has actually set in. It is sad that one of Canada's greatest men should, while yet in the full enjoyment of health, ty an unworthy accident be deprived of that life which is so precious to himself, his family and his country.

IF Lord Beaconsfield had not been driven from gower, Heaven knows what he might not have done in the way of imperilling the world. He had an eye for everything grand and sublime, and Canada did not escape his in the State, and a factor at that which is not as friendly to royal prerogatives as Lord Besconsfield. Her Majesty has in her composition some of the stabborness of her anorsters, the Georges, but it is to be hoped not to such a degree as will incline her to hold out against the wishes of the nation. The time has at length arrived when England, like the continental nations, finds herself with a her domestic concerns, but in her foreign relations. It is a wise monarch who will try to accept the new condition of things in-

## stead of ignoring it.

Ws regret to learn that the life of the Honorable George Brown is despaired of. Much as a majority of the people of Canada to at times, they yet recognize the fact that it was in the main patriotic and honest according to its lights, and at all events they would be sorry that an unworthy accident MAY. SATURDAY, 1-SN. Philip and James, Apostles. CODM, Hy Nalding, Peorla, 157. SUNDAY, 2-Flith Sunday after Easter. St. Athanavius, Bishop, Confessor, and Doctor of the Church. Epist 2. Cor. iv. 5-14; Gosp. Matt x. 23-25; Last Gosp. John xvi. 23-20. MONDAY, 3-[Rogation] Finding of the Holy Cross Cons. Bp. Eider, Natchez, 1873. TUESDAY, 4-[Rogation] St. Monica, Widow. Cons. Bp. Corrigan. Newark, 1873. WanNENSDAY 5-[Rogation: Eve of Ascension] St. Pius V., Pope and Confessor. Cons. Bp. Wadhams, Ogdensburg, 1870. Mather and Confessor. Cons. Bp. St. Pius V., Pope and Confessor. Cons. Bp. Wadhams, Ogdensburg, 1870. Mather and St. Monica, Widow. Cons. Bp. Corrigan. Newark, 1873. Mather and Confessor. Cons. Bp. St. Pius V., Pope and Confessor. Cons. Bp. Wadhams, Ogdensburg, 1870. should close the career of one of Canada's to be hoped that notwithstanding the danger the life of Senator Brown is in he may yet be spared for many years of asefulness and pub-

lic service to the country of which he is such a distinguished citizen, but according to present appearances, the hope will scarcely be realized.

THE Toronto Mail, nothing if not philosophical, in its issue of yesterday, says, alluding to the ethnological phase of the Irish question :--- Many of the peasantry of Kerry and Galway bear an unmistakeable Spanish expression, and this factor ought certainly to be taken into account in dealing with the comyour letter from the Post Office address at plicated problem of Irish ethnology." How in then ame of the Cid Campeador, and in what way? What does our contemporary suggest should be done in the premises after this startling discovery? Should those counties be handed over to King Alfonso, or should an Act be passed compelling the Irish ladies of tilla? Our contemporary might as well say, in fact, something like the following: "The English royal family are descended from the Germans on both sides, and this factor ought certainly be taken into account in dealing with the complicated problem of British ethnology." This suggestion of the Mail is the latest on Ireland and makes us anxiously wait for the next.

The result of the late general election in Great Britain and Ireland has convinced the world that the great daily papers have little or no political influence. Except the Daily eagle glance. The cablegram informs us News all the London dailies used their utthat a scheme has been drawn up, with the most efforts to defeat the Liberal party. The concurrence of our Government, by which, in Times, the Globe, Telegraph, Advertiser, Post, the event of England being involved in war, Pall Mall Gazette, Standard, and all the a militia reserve of 10,000 men will be or- dailies, except the News, as aforesaid, ganized in Canada for service in England or which circulate by millions through all abread. There is a country a good deal parts of the United Kingdom, strove with nearer England than is Canada, in which the all their might to keep Beaconsgreat annihilated refused to organize volun- field in, but failed. The magic of Gladstone's speaking was more powerful than all their scribbling. So it was in Ireland. Not a daily paper in the country but either gave Parnell the cold shoulder or abused him soundly, but he defied them all and was vic-Duchess of Marlborough and itself-especially | torious. As political organs the weekly itself. If affairs continue to progress as they papers have more influence than the dailies, a fact which our Governments might take a note of and not throw away so much money in bribes and subsidies. THE New York Herald has now succeeded in completely conquering and subjugating Ireland. The British were occupied seven centuries at the task and failed, but that was because they did not go the proper way about tributed smoog the starving peasantry of the | it. Their statesmen did not think of hiring West, bidding farewell, and recapitulating two or three correspondents of the Herald what she has done for them. If Ireland is a stamp. We now learn through that great country hard to understand, verily it is the journal that the Duke of Edenburgh and outside empirics, and not the natives, which | other illustrous personages are engaged as assistants in distributing the Herald charity. A British fleet is always at the beck of a HER MAJESTY the Queen held out as long Herald Commissioner, and Mr. Hepworth as she could against Mr. Gladstone's preten- and King-Harman are merely under-strappers. sions to form a Cabinet, but when she saw so to speak, whose individuality are lost in that there was no help for it, and that the the Herald. We shall next hear of Queen voice of the country was becoming louder | Victoria going incognito round Connemara and more menacing, she surrendered as grace- with the New York Herald in one hand and fully as only Kings and Queens know how, relief in the other. Among all these great and gave the great orator her hand to kiss as stars which revolve round the great Yankee her Prime Minister. The idea of sending for | sun we fail to see Parnell, and are struck the new Premier's wife and daughter was a | with his black, his base, his supernatural inhappy one, and will tend to disarm the re- gratitude. For the Ilerald offered him a sentment of Mr. Gladstone on account of the chance, he cannot deny that. We have only Queen's previous hostility towards himself one fear in connection with this Herald Relief personally, besides making friends of those | Fund, and it is this, it may unfortunately turn out that while the provisions which have been Mr. Gladstone is now, therefore, Chancellor | sent to the West of Ireland to relieve the of the Exchequer and First Lord of the famine stricken may save a number of lives Treasury in spite of the manœuvring of the Herald's nauseating egotism and puffing his old rival, Lord Beaconsfield, and in spite may cause the death of thousands of its of the intrigues of his allies, the aristocratic | readers. No one can convince us that at this present moment a great number of them are not sick.

dal, Lafayette, Lanoth and Baynave, who we have to turn for pure and ceal liberality. There Messrs, Parnell, Shaw, the Blennerhassets, Lever, Gabbett and others have been triumphantly returned from purely Catholic constituencies. Jews, infidels, avowed atheists, Social democrats-all kinds of people, with all kinds of opinions, are welcome to Englishmen except those holding the faith possessed by the conquerors of Crecy and powerful Radical element in her Legislature Agincourt. The lines which tradition tells which must be taken into account not only in us were once written on the gates of Bandon would apply to the English and Scotch constituencies of to-day :---

### "Turk, Jew or atheist May enter here, but not a Papist."

In the North of Ireland, which is only half Protestant, the same political estracism prevails, not one Catholic member of Parliament having been returned except from Cavan, may condemn the use he put his newspaper | which is almost purely a Catholic county. Most of the disfranchised are Catholics, and, if Mr. Gladstone assimilates the franchise, we shall at the next election see the back bone of Orange ascendancy broken in Ulster. In Canada the people are more enlightened, therefore less bigoted. Several constituencies in Ontario and the Maritime Provinces this country when it was really in danger, in which the majority are Protestants return Catholics to both the Local and Federal Legislatures, and the feeling of tolerance is growing stronger every day.

day. LOED BEACONSTIELD has resigned, Her Samuel Lagree 50c, Mrs Lagree 50c, Annie Majesty has accepted his resignation, but Killoran 50c, Hugh McCaffray 50c, Mrs Con-A grain elevator is being erected at Levis don 50c, Mrs Dejerdin 50c, John Kerr 50c, by the G. T. R. still no leader of the Opposition has been Mrs Kerrigan 50c, Thos Dillon 50c, Thomas \$16,000 was paid as wages to employees of sent for to form a new Cabinet. A difficulty McNulty 50c, Joseph Belanger 50c, Dennis the Stellartan mine yesterday. Dillon 25c, John McNulty 25c, Patk Ryan like this often arises in constitutionally gov-25c, Patk Heron 25c, Mrs McCaffray 20c, John Rumor says the Quebec Ministry intend erned countries on the continent, where, Neil 50c. Total amount, \$26 20. This amount I sent by Post Office order, in abolishing the office of Becorder. owing to the numerous party sections, sub-A company has been formed to drain divisions and shades of opinion, it is not easy two divides, the first of which was acknow-Beverley swamp, near Hamilton. to find the man who has the confidence of the ledged by the Sister herself. Sir Charles Duffy, on arriving from Aus-Yours respectfully, P. KENNEDY. tralia, will be offered an Irish constituency. majority. Even in England, where the State machinery has been running smoothly since The Guelph spring horse show was a suc-Springtown, 20th April, 1880. cess. The horses and bulls shown were ex-1688, hitches have occasionally occurred, and it ceptionally good. has sometimes been found extreme difficult to IRISH RELIEF FUND. Fourteen emigrants joined the Manitoba form a Ministry. This was notably the case To the Editor of the TRUE WITNESS and Post : excursion at New Hamburg, Ont., also two when the Conservative party obtained power Enclosed find P. O. order, \$32.75, as per carloads of freight. enclosed subscription list to Post Irish Rein 1828, and the Sovereign was undecided Two centenarians have been discovered in lief Fund. who should be Premier, the Duke of Welling. London, Mrs. Christy McLean, aged 108, and Yours truly, Mrs. Diana Calvers, coloured, 101. ton or Sir Robert Peel. A like dilemna arose munication has been restored with thirty years later as between the claims of E. Donahu har. Despatches from Cabul report the Lords Palmerston and Russell, the leaders of George Mu are of Ghuznee by the Hazarees. John Kava the Whig or Liberal party, when Russell reeputation of Catholic gentlemen are to Kerry and Galway to wear the graceful man- | fused to serve under his former Minister of Patrick Bre on the Ontario Government to urge S. Choquett ims of Mr. D. Merrick for services ren-Foreign Affairs. But in the present instance Frank How the case is altogether different, and the dif-Jas. W. Do Wm. Kinel McGuire, of Kingston, has cabled the ficulty is one created by the Sovereign. W.A. Kine of Dublin to draw for £95, raised under Mr. Gladstone was Frime Minister spices of the St. Patrick's Society, for Frank Mull before, from 1868 to 1874, and it Piere Biera sh relief. would be but following precedent if he was The. Berard ecial medal, in commemoration of the E. Audette. at least given the option of declining to form French-Canadian demonstration, next J.B.Archam a new cabinet. But besides this he is unlune, is to be issued by the St. Jean A. Ouimett te Society. doubtedly the man who was mainly instru-J. J. Trud Oakville lad was yesterday blown out mental in gaining the late great victory for Aug. Dem lake by a storm. Great excitement his party, and is acknowledged leader by an A. Tarte, ed and a crew was prepared for a M. Robido when the lad turned up at home. overwhelming majority of the Liberals. Her Patrick Mc Majesty is in a delicate position. It is well handcuffed prisoners were brought **Richard** Bu Rat Portage last night to Winnipeg known she dislikes Mr. Gladstone personally, B J.A.B lating the terms of agreement entered Thomas L and dislikes part of his new following still with Manning, McDenald & Co., at John Ryan more. It is said, with a good deal of resembleal to work on their section of the Pa-George De clic Railway. They are French Canadians recently from Montreal. blance to the truth, that it was on account of Joseph Row Her Majesty's dislike, and the intrigues of the \$ 32 75 Whig aristocracy, that Mr. Gladstone resigned in 1874, though having a very respectable majority. It may have been that he wanted Hull Relief Fund to show the Queen and the Whig Dukes that Evening Post ..... \$10 00 he was popular enough with the electors of J. J. Curran, Q. C..... 2 00 the United Kingdom to obtain a majority 2 00 O. J. Devlin ..... which would be Radical enough to support J. A..... 5 **0**0 health. him in defiance of the aristocracy, but be that John Norton, Lachine..... 1 00 64 66 as it may, he was disappointed and beaten at John Nagle, 1 00 the polls when his rival Disraeli sailed into D. McGrath 1 00 rains. power with a cynical smile on his Hebrew "True Witness" Irish Relief countenance, which they say has of late given place to a Mephistophelean sneer, which is Fund. likely to remain there until he is gathered to his fathers. Disraeli, the man of Oriental Brought forward ..... \$2,138 10 McNaughton Bros., Huntington... Henry Mills, Grand Pabos, Que... ideas, became immensely popular with the **\$10 00** Queen ; his bold measures dazzled her, and the 1 00 10 00 John Doody, St. Mathias, Que.... proposition to create Her Majesty Empress of Jas. Mullins, " 5 00 . . . . India took her heart by storm. Gladstone " .... " 5 00 Wm. Lacy, strongly opposed this creation, and by doing Chas. O'Connor, " .... " 1 50 J. Gallagher, St. Marthe, Que..... so incurred the still stronger dislike of the 2 00 Mrs. Garragher, " " ..... 2 00 Queen. But they say he who waits patiently " .... 1 00 Γ. Burke. comes out victorious in the end. In the late Friend of Ireland..... 1 00 election the two political athletes measured Contributed by the residents of St. Patricks, Tingwick, Que..... 93 70 strength once more, to the utter discomfiture Contributed by the residents of St. of the Tory champion and the Queen's favorite Marthe, Que., per J. & E. Mcminister. But it is at this stage exactly the Cabe..... Contributed by the residents of 58 50 greatest difficulty arises. If the Liberal majority was like the old one, that Rockburn, Que., per Henry Duffin.... 27 00 is to say, gentle, moderate Whigs who budget. From the residents of Chambly, were almost as averse to change as the Que.... Patrick Duggan, Carden, Ont.... 48 75 Tories themselves, and whose chief object 1 00 Thos. Dwyer, Three Rivers..... W. Cooper, L'Epiphanie..... was to keep the great offices in the State 3 00 3 00 among the Whig families, all would be well W. Leblanc, Three Rivers..... 2 00 and, as a matter of course, the accomplished Thos. Daley, Lorette ..... 1 00 Granville, or Hartington, scion of a ducal L. Telfer, L'Epiphanie ..... 1 00 house, it mattered not which, would be called Jean Cloutier, Three Bivers..... 1 00 E. Many, """…… U. Walsh, Quebec..... \*\* ••••• -50 upon to form a Ministry, and all would be 5 00 well. But no, nearly half the Liberal R. J. Flanagan, Quebec.... 5 00 majority is composed of advanced Radicals, Thos. Powers, Piles Railway..... 5 00 J. J. Rogers, Three Rivers ..... 5 00 Republicans, Home Rulers and even Social Jas. McCaffrey, Three Bivers.... 4 00 Democrats, who propose startling changes and And. Hickey, """…… M.J. Hogan, Quebec..... 4 00 sweeping measures. Not only that, but one 4 00 of them, the clever Sir Charles Dilke, is spoken E. Revnolds " 3 00 David O'Grady, Lombardy, Ont... 2 00 of as a Cabinet Minister. It was Sir Charles # ... u u M. O'Mara, 2 00 who ten or twelve years ago delivered such " • • • James Murphy, 2 00 Republican speeches in and out of Parliament, J. H. Leblanc, 547 Craig street ... 5 00 attacked the Civil list, and otherwise con-O. McCarragher, Mongenais, Que.. From Rev. F. Woods, St. Joseph 1 00 ducted himself in such a manner towards of Huntingdon, Q, per William royalty that Her Majesty is reported to have Hassam, jr..... 27 00 said she could find no cause for it, except that From Rev. C. J. Duffus, Kemptwhen Sir Charles was a faired-haired boy she 57 00 ville ..... stroked his hair against the grain. Con-D. J. Carry..... 2 00 J. Lynott..... From Pembroke, per M. Dowsley. 1 00 sidering all these circumstances, it is no won 90 00 Jas. Dunlavey, West Shefford, Q. . 50 and should hesitate a long time before calling Parish of St. Patrick of Beauviage, Q , per Rev. L. A. Gauthier.... 60 00 From Carrillon (2nd list)..... army. 22 00 Government which must in the nature of From Trenton, Ont., per Mr. F. J. things infringe on the royal prerogative. Maguire.... 212 00 Nevertheless, a sincere friend of the monarchy Cash from a Lady ..... 1 00 would advise Her Majesty to send for Mr. Parish of Rigaud, Q., per J. Madden 30 00 M. Sweeney, Sr, Kemptville, Ont. 1 00 Gladstone. There is a feeling abroad in England which cannot be trifled with ; there PARNELL LAND LEAGUE FUND. has been a year in European history called have to confront a new factor of political power | elections, and he was defeated. It is to Ireland there have been statesmen like Lally Tollen-Brought forward..... \$1,189 00 

were constitutionalists, but were forced to become revolutionists.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Relief for Hull.

To the Billor of the TRUE WITNESS and POST. DEAR SIR,-Your effort on behalf of the sutfering people of Ireland has been such a marked success that I take the liberty of suggesting to you the propriety of opening a "Posr Subscription Fund" for the immediate given a banquet at Cork. relief of the unfortunate people of Hull, rendered destitute by the late confiagration opened yesterday in Berlin. in that city. No doubt but your friends will answer as cheerfully and liberally to Morning Post, is to be knighted. your appeal on behalf of our suffering Canadian brethren as they did when called upon assassinated at Leghorn yesterday. to alleviate the missry in Ireland.

he misery in ..... Yours sincerely, J. J. CCRRAN.

Montreal, 22nd April, 1880.

To the Editor of the TRUE WITNESS and POST.

Sis,-Would it be pleasing to you to give space in the Post and TRUE WITHERS to the following names, as subscribers to the Irish and New York. relief fund, collected by P. Kennedy, and sent to the Nun of Kenmare :---

P Kennedy \$1, Michael Ryan 1, Miss H Congress with regard to the Clayton-Bulwer O'Donnell 1, James Barry 2, Michael Fitztreaty. maurice 2, Michael Reddy 1, William Barry John Hartney 1, Jas Filliter 1, Maurice Fathers Curtis and McManus, left Baltimore Culhane 1, Maurice Culhane (No 2) 1, Patk yesterday for New York. They will leave Devine 1, Patk Forcus 1, Michael Fergus 1, Mat McNeely 1, Alex Halliday 1, Mrs P Kennedy 50c, Two friends 25c each, 50c, for Europe on the City of Chester on Thurs-

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The great strike at Harmony mills, Cohoes, has ended. Flipper & Walker's foundry and mill, North Danville, Pa., is burned. Loss, \$15,000 It is understood that John Bright will not enter the Ministry on account of feeble A general flood is feared in the Sacramento Valley, owing to unprecedentedly heavy In the Senate Baldwin introduced a bill authorizing the construction of a bridge across the Detroit River.

FRIDAY.

home two months in advance of the usual time on account of a singular disorder, with an epidemic tendency, manifesting itself in nervous twitchings and jerkings. It is and the disorder yields rapidly to treatment when the pupils are separated.

MONDAY.

Gortschakoff is slowly regaining health. The Albanian insurrection is spreading. Bismarck is again suffering from neuralgia.

Bismarck suffers continually from nev. ralgia. Emperor William has started for Weis

badan Ex-Empress Eugenie has arrived at Dur-

danall well.

Navigation will be resumed on the Erie Canal on Wednesday.

Cape Breton farmers are killing their cattle. as they are without fodder.

\$1,500 was raised among Ottawa M P.'s for the relief of Hull sufferers. Import duties on iron entering Russia are

to be considerably increased.

9,000 Albanians are in possession of the territory ceded to Montenegro.

Preliminary surveys have been made at Quebec for the proposed elevator.

Toronto statistics show for week ending 41 marriages, 53 births and 34 deaths.

Princess Pauline of Wurtemburg has been betrothed to Dr. William, of Breslau.

A dozen students were arrested at Lille for demonstrations against M. Jules Ferry.

The country on both sides of the Q. M. O. & O. Railway, near Berthier, is flooded.

Archbishop Purcell, after several months

illness, appeared in Cincinnati Cathedral yesterday.

Emigration from the Mersey has reached an unprecedented point, the returns showing an enormous increase.

It is said that the Bishops have been appealed to to prevent a split between the Shaw-Parnell adherents.

#### IRISH RELIEF FUND.

The following sums have been collected in Valleyfield and forwarded to the Rev. Father

Dowd :---Rev Mr Peltier, Cure, \$4, Rev Joseph E Dupras 1, Rev A G Berard 1, Moise Plant 1, Miss Keogh 1, Joseph Amiot 25c, H Beauregard 50c, Mr Patenaude 25c, M C Depocat 25c, H McArdle 1.50, Joseph Green 2, Jule Lauzon 25c, G H Phillips 1, Alphonse Boyer 25c, William Todd 1, Uldric Barbeau 1, James McIver 5, J B Caron 25c, Louis Rebard 25c, Emanuel Leduc 25c, Michael Lefone 25c, Eusebe Ledger 25c, Alfred Corbeille 50c, Alphonse W Jarmain 25c, Peter Bougie 25c, O Corsett 1, Francis Prevost 50c, M Varner 25c, Alex Primeau 25c, Etien Lager Moses Thibault 1, Madam St Peter 25c, J B Lafone 25c, Louis Dubois 25c, CE Wilson 1, John Larevy 25c A Friend 1, James Wattie 1, Isidore Larocque 1, Miss Mary Duffin 1, Antoine Vieux 1, Sundries 60c. Patrick Kelley 5, H D Larocque 1, Robert Clarke 2, Theodule Gauthier 1, Felix Venette, 50c, Michael W Obsin 25c, Louis Leduc 50c, John Brydon 50c, Joseph Elie 25c, Madam Lienville 25, Andrew Daoust 25c, Henry Tourville 25c, Joseph Dubois, 25c, Louis Delisle 25c, Joseph Sauve 25c, J A Brunette 50c, Rev Sister Superioress 1, Charles Lebouf 50c, Lambert Lapierre 3, A Peltier 35c, Xavier Bougie 25c, Miss Bordeau 25c, and collected in small amounts 3.15, Joseph Dunning 3, Alexander Anderson 2, R Whitaker 2, Jas Loudon 1, Mrs Thos Walsh 1, A Friend 1, A Friend 1, Dr Lussier 50c, Alex Cockburn 50c, Louis Dupocas 50c, John Dewitt 50c, Mrs Lamb 60c, Mrs W Lumsden 25c, Mrs Jas Peterkin 10c, Moise Pouteau 10c, Miss Bryden 10c, C Gauthier 10c, E Parent

10c, P Leduc fils 10c, Eusebe Joassin 15c, J Bte Leger 5c, Madame Lactoix 10c, J P A Murphy 1, Antoine Poirier 45c, Mrs McDonald 75c, Joseph Filiatrault 25c, Alphonse Poirier 25c, Narcisse Tessier 25c, Mrs Collaise 25c, J Leduc 20c, Damase Pitre 25c, Isaie Laberge 25c, Maxime Laurin 25c, Doctor Sutherland 25c, Arthur Sauve 25c, John Hastle 25c, Leon Quenville 25c, Isaie Quenville 25c, Hugh Wilson 25c, Mrs. Creighton 1, Mrs D Greene 25c, Edouard Dufour 25c, Mrs Cunningham 10c. Total \$79.00.

ويرجع ورداري

WEDNESDAY. Ottawa county farmers are ploughing.

Dunkin Act at Lachute.

s rushing in Winnipeg.

tendered his resignation.

Paris.

ruption.

TFLEGRAPHIO SPARKS.

Only one voted against the repeal of the

Mayor Campbell, of London, says business

The President of the French Senate has

The officers of the Constellation will be

The International Fishery Exhibition was

Mr. Borthwick, proprietor of the London

Signor Frengo, of the Italian Cabinet, was

Greece has effected a loan of 100,000,000

drachmas with the Franco-Egyptian Bank,

News from Turkey say that the Govern-

Sugar refining machinery required in the

The Liberal Cabinet in England will, it is

said, approve the suggestion made in the U.S.

Archbishop Gibbons, accompanied by

THUBSDAY.

Balifax refinery has been ordered in Boston

ment is falling to pieces through official cor-

teers.

THE New York Herald's columns have, within the past few days, been filled with intelligence of the relief . hip Constellation, the are progressing just now, the equilibrium of Europe will be disturbed, for the Herald will have to be added to the great powers. We learn that the officers of the Constellation are to be dined, wined and feted as if there was no famine in Ireland, and also that the Duchoss of Marlborough has caused an immense number of circulars to be printed, including 10,000 in the Irish language, and dishave made it so.

whose influence over the Minister is greatest. Whigs.

THE news from England by cable is not of a reassuring character. There is danger of a clashing of interests between the people and the Crown. Her Majesty's dislike of Mr. Gladstone is well known, but no one

Our of the 552 gentlemen elected to Parliament from England and Scotland there is not a single Catholic, although there are nearly two and a half millions professing der the Queen would dislike Mr. Gladstene, imagined it was so deep-rooted as it has been | that religion in Great Britain, and although found to be. The majority of the Liberal there are thousands of Catholics who are fully upon him to assume the leadership of a party want Mr. Gladstone to be Premier, the | capable, from their wealth, intelligence, posi-Queen does not, and hence the conflict of tion and education, of doing honor to any opinions and interests, and it is not difficult | constituency if elected. So well are Catholic to prophesy which will have to give way. Her gentlemen in Great Britain acquainted with Majesty is naturally enough unwilling to ac-. the intense and insane bigotry of the elecknowledge, even to herself, that a mighty | tors, and the consequent hopelessness of being change has taken place in the mind of the elected to Parliament, that only one candidate country, and that in future the Crown will of the tabooed creed offered himself at the late 1789 which should serve as a warning, and

hospital. vesterday. Kalloch.

Three seamen left Baltimore harbor to board a Russian steamer, when their boat upset, drowning all hands.

New Brunswick has voted \$2,500 to Ireland, to be divided between the Mansion House and Marlborough junds.

Wm. M. Tileston, who was injured at the Madison Square Garden last night, is dead. Another victim is reported to have died at

The side of Nail Creek culvert, Erie Canal has given way, emptying the Frankfort level in two hours. Four weeks will be required to make repairs.

SATURDAY.

Senator Brown is better. The monster Thebau is not dead.

Toronto coal heavers are on strike.

The Spanish Cortes has passed the Cuban

Miss Goyette, a victim of the Hull fire, was buried yesterday.

Melikoff is negotiating with the Poles for additional liberty.

A Quebec boatman was almost poisoned by taking a dose of rat poison:

The Duchess of Marlborough is to receive the Order of Victoria and Albert.

The cession of Albanian territory to Mon-

tenegro is resisted by the Albanians. Surf boat No. 2, of Huron City, while attempting a rescue, foundered. Six lives lost. 4,888 barrels and 140 boxes of potatoes

were shipped from Halifax to Queeustown Charles De Young, proprietor of the San

Francisco Chronicle, was shot dead by young

Sara Bernhardt has been served with a demand for 300,000 francs damage by the Comedie Francase.

President Grevy has received an autograph letter from the Pope protesting against recent religious enactments.

Princess Frederica<sup>\*</sup>of Hanover is to be married to Baron Rammingen to-day at the private chapel at Windsor Castle.

A bill has been introduced in the French Senate proposing that candidates for the

priesthood should serve 12 months in the A Melbourne, Australia, company which

has gone largely into the business of exporting frozen meats to England, expects to be able to ship 2,000 tons weekly.

The strike on the Mount Cenis Railway tunnel was caused by the men's wages being paid in Italian paper money, which manner of payment has now been prohibited. The pupils of the St. Urentine Convent, St. Martins, Brown County, Ohic, have been sent | 35 cents to try the experiment,

A PROVINCIAL LOAN.

The rumor to the effect that the Hon. Pro-vincial Treasurer had successfully negotiated a temporary loan, to liquidate bills maturing within the next week, appears to be true, from-the fact that Government creditors were this morning notified that their accounts would be settled on presentation. This announcement was joyous news to many whose finances were in a straitened condition and sadly in need of repienishing. The information proved very acceptable to the court stenographers, whose little bills have been accumulating for some-time. ume.

ANNUAL ELECTIONS.—At a meeting of the Cornwall Lacrosse Club held last week the following officers were elected :--- President, C. J. Mattice, re-elected ; 1st Vice-President, J. G. Hunter, re-elected; 2nd Vice-President, W. G. Kerwin; Secretary, G. A. Hunter, reelected; Treasurer, J. Broderick. Committee of Management :- J. W. McCracken, G. McLennan, J. McAteri, A. Grant, and R. F. Nicholson. Field Captain, C. L. Liddell, reelected.

-The Queen of Italy went all alone to St. Peter's Church on Holy Thursday, passing, unattended, through immense throngs in the church to kneel at the altar. The crowd, recognizing her, made a passage for her, and were much touched by her unpretentious piety.

DR. HARVEY'S ANTI-BILIOUS AND Purgative Pills, have been gotten up on SCIENTIFIC PRINCIPLE and any one using them, at especially this season of the year, will find in them the best spring medicine obtainable. COUGHS AND COLDS are often overlook-

ed. A continuance for any length of time causes irritation of the Lungs or some chronio Throat Disease. "Brown's Bronchial Troches," are an effectual Couch REMEDY.

AN OLD KING, THEY CALL HIM HEROD, was said to be eaten up by worms. There are many here and now, who are almost in the same plight as the King. Herod had no Worm Lozenges, but we have BROWN'S VERMIFUGE COMFITS or Worm Lozenges, which do the work of destruction to the satisfaction of everyone but the worms.

IN'THOUSANDS OF CASES MRS. WIN-SLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for all diseases with which children are afflicted, such as teething, griping, in the bowels, wind colle, &c, has been died with perfect and never-failing success in thousands of cases. It softens the gums, reduces inflammation, and allays all pain. Mothers, do not fail to procure it. SORE THROAT OURED as by Magic, by BROWN'S HOUSEHOLD PANACEA and Family Liniment ... It should be taken internally, and applied externally. The inflam-mation is reduced, danger is avoided, pain dissipsted, and health restored, Full directions accompany sach bottle. It is surely worth i

#### The Protostant Bale of Falth. (To the Editor of the Globe.)

وجوالها الدار والمنطوف المرديا والميد التجاور المرج كواد ميروية المنطقين والمحموم متما

Siz.-Counting on your indulgence, shall review in as tew words as possible the remainder of the lecture of the learned Professor of Knox College. We grant him the inspiration of the sacred Scriptures. We will not pretend to vindicate the position of the Tractarians, but leave them to the learned Cardinal Manning, and come again to question the assertion that the Protestant Bule of Faith has in its favor any of the qualities claimed for it. If each individual were certain that the meaning which he attaches to the texts of the Bible was the true one, then the rule would be correct and easy, and suitable to the capacity of each individual. But the Bible-and it is a very large book-interpreted by many men of many minds, must be a very uncertain guide to the true faith, not in its own light, but in the light of the interpreters. Stubborn facts prove this. The mental process by which Protestants can arrive at the true meaning of the various texts of the Bible must be a long and uncertain in the head, for when it is cut off the soul one. Does my faith, a Protestant may ask, departs. It was always of Catholio or theosquare in every particular with the doctrines set forth in the Bible, in the true meaning of its author, the Holy Spirit? He must know of dogmatic faith. Faith becomes dogmatic that many persons have been mistaken as to the true meaning of the sacred Scripture, and the multitude of new-fangled religions prove this most painfally. It cannot be supposed by any but an insane mind that Christ or His Apostles tounded all these Churches of contradictory creeds, and are con-tinually founding them; but in the hypothesis of our learned friend, the Holy Spirit is inspiring - "self-evidencing" - all those founders of churches, as they are supposed, at least by their followers, to be good men, ear-nestly looking for truth. What would be thought of a Government that would establish and keep up a mint, and would permit all kinds of people to bring whatever trash they pleased to it, and coin into money and pass it on their dupes as genuine? Or would a Government last long which would permit all its subjects to interpret the laws of the country as they pleased, or as it suited their fancy? Our rev. friend, though, I presume, represents a Romanist looking for a rule of aith; why, the Catholic has one already, and is perfectly satisfied with it. He has the tue Church interpreting God's Word for him, and is quite content.

One not of any fixed creed might look for a rule of faith to find the true religion, but, wien once found, he gives himself no furthir trouble. He believes, from history and other sources, that Christ founded a Church, and that He commanded all to hear it. He bears, and obeys, and is satisfied. A learned convert said to me : "I was in great anxiety ind pain till I found the true Church; now hat I am a Catholic, I rest tranquil as a child n its mother's arms." How is it that the most pious and learned at the present day through-Out the world make great sacrifices to join the Catholic Church, and that those who leave it are generally degraded priests, and very hungry Christians? Famine is a terrible "Excuse me, O good God Altenpter. mighty," said a starving man with a large farily," but I'll come back to you again as soon as harvest comes round." Our learned friend gives a tolerably correct definition of the true Church ; in fact it is almost our own definition, but the trouble is to which of the denominations can it be applied. It is certain that it cannot be applied to all, with their contradictory doctrines.

Each denomination will, of course, apply the definition to itself, but to which of them would Christ apply it? He founded only one Church, and that about eighteen hundred and sixty-seven years ago, when he founded the Catholic Church. Protestants talk constantly of the Bible, but very little about the true Church, and they have good reason for this silence. They may besure of their Bible, but not of their Church.

Papal infallibility except two, and I saw these two on their knees before the Pope giving in their adherence to the lately pro-Bishops who during the sessions voted nega-tively absented themselves from the last solamn closing session, but accepted the dogma immediately afterwards, otherwise they would be heretics, and cut eff from the Church. There is no accuted from the Church. There is no compromising with truth in the Catholic Church. And of the sixty-four Bishops very few in-

deed disbelieved in the infallibility of the Pope. The immense majority of them were been unable to obtain proof. The baby was inopportunists-that is, they thought that it sent to St. Vincent's Hospital, where it rewas inopportune to make the infallibility a dogma, as it would, they considered, throw of England and Germany. When the good Rev. Mr. McLaren says that no one for centuries could tell wherein resided the infallibility of the Church, he begs the question. All Catholics knew that it resided in the Church, and principally in its head, just as all intelligent people know that the soul resides in the body, and principally logical faith that the Pope was infallible when speaking er cathedra; but not always when the Church decrees that its object must be believed under pain of being excluded from the Church. The theologic or Catholic faith always taught that God made the world, but when certain modern philosophers denied this, and said that it made itself, then the Church, in the Council of the Vatican, made a decree defining that God created all things, thus raising the theological faith in a Creator to the dignity of dogmatic faith. It is evident that no addition was made to faith simply, but to dogma. This distinction does not appear to be seized by the Protestant intellect.

Our rev. Professor is at sea when treating of the infallibility of the Pope, speaking er cathedra. He is like a country gentlemen bewildered seeking in a large city a house, without knowing precisely the street it was on, or the number of it. A little citizen, without looking at the streets or numbers. not Irish, commits an Irish bull when he The immense mass of the faithful always will run to the house almost unconsciously. believed in the infallibility of the Pope, speaking ex cathedra. It was not defined as a dogma till it was questioned by the bishops and writers. Then it was defined in order to put down heresy. Otherwise it would be necessary to convene a general

Council every time a Catholic truth was denied. 1 will pass over the allusions to Dante's

purgatory and quote the saying of one of our clerical wits, "One might go further and speed worse."

We cannot, however, pass over a very child-ish calculation and ridiculous hypothesis of our learned Professor, who supposes that every Catholic in the world who wants to know the true doctrine of the Church must go to Bome and hear it from the Pope, speaking "ex cathedra." What would be thought of us were we to assert that no one in the realm of England is bound to obey the law because, forsooth, he is not sure that it is law until he hears it from the lips of the Queen herself, or were we to deny that the Queen delivered any speech, though published in all the papers. because, indeed, we did not hear it with our own ears? I will bring my remarks to a close by asserting again that the right of private judgment in religion is a wedge that, by the necessity of its own nature, must split up the various sects and denominations, and must continue its action of splitting, for every in-dividual in the sects is invited to give this wedge a stroke before he can be sure of his religion. We need but cite the case of one of the most respectable Presbyterian clergymen in this city; when, in the exercise of his right of private judgment, he could not see in the Bible the eternity of pains for sin and expressed his doubts on the

matter, he was brought before the Presbytery and tried for heresy. His judges the did not use the Bible as a rule of faith and when the guard was turned we found In his case, but the acknowledged standards that poor woman there, a raving maniac, with of their Church, especially the Westminster Confession. This trial proved two thingsthat private judgment has no right to decide on matters of faith, and, secondly, that the Bible is not the rule of faith followed by Presbyterians, but rather their acknowledged standard of faith. We need not mention the case of Professor Smyth, of Edinburgh, and others. It has been very fairly argued in the Toronto Presbytery that the early reformers were fallible men, and were less instructed in Biblical lore than the ministers of the present. v, and that the confession of faith m . up by them needed a further reform, cau that the present wise generation were not bound by their standards. So much for a Church founded on human principles, or rather on "sandbanks." Heretics sprang up in the Church trom the very beginning, but they were denounced, and their obstinate followers were cut off from the body of the faithful. Hence our Church, Catholic in time as well as in place, stands without an heretical branch cleaving to her-she keeps always in her hand the pruning knife. Now suppose that Protestantism, which tolerates every error and heresy, had been the depository of Christian faith from the beginning, think you that a trace of the true Gospel of Christ would have been handed down to us? The Bible has been the most abused book in the world, and silly people think they are performing great deeds by casting pearls before swine. Alas, the multiplication of the Divine book in foolish hands is multiplying heresies and errors, and is indirectly used as a weapon against truth and to spread infidelity. It has not been decided as yet by any of the denominations what degree of faith, or how many articles, are absolutely necessary to be believed to obtain eternal life. Here all Protestants are left in serious doubt; some say that belief in one God is enough, others say something more is required-but let us stop here. Thanking you for your great courtesy and fair play, I am, with great consideration, Yours faithfully, JOHN JOSEPH LYNCH. Archbishop of Toronto.

The mother and children were taken to the Prince Street Police Station in a hand- battle of national independence. Though cart. The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children was notified. Officer Chiardi came, and said he knew the family. They were Scotch immigrants who had lately

come to this country. The society had re-ceived complaints against them of drunkenness and neglect of their children, but had been unable to obtain proof. The baby was mained for many hours in a critical condition. After a long slumber the boy Andrew redifficulties in the way of converts, especially | covered from the effects of the liquor. He | and the crozier often preceded the sword, unsaid his mother sent him out after ten cents' worth of whiskey and a quart of beer. She gave him and Charley the beer.

McDevitt and his wife were arraigned be fore Justice Morgan in the Jefferson Market Police Court. The woman is not over 21 years of age, but has the face of an old inebriste. She was clad in a thin sack and skirt, torn, ragged and filthy. The boy Andrew was placed on the desk, and he readily answered Justice Morgan's questions. He showed a bruise on his head, and said his father had beaten him. His mother had given him beer for three weeks. He liked it. but, he said, it made his legs funny-so that he couldn't walk.

Justice Morgan committed Andrew and the haby to the care of the society. and sent the drunken parents to Blackwell's Island. - N. F. Sun.

### THE NEW MEMBERS FOR ROS-

COMMON.

Mr. O'Kelly, who has been returned for Roscommon with Dr. Commins, of Liverpool has had a rather eventful career. He was a prisoner under the Habeas Corvus Suspension Act with Mr. O'Connor Power. Going to America he obtained an important appointment on the New York Berald, and he represented that paper during a very troublesome period in Cubs, where he narrowly escaped execution at the hands of the Spaniards. He also represented the same paper in Spain and France, and on its taking up a distinctively hostile position to Mr. Parnell, he severed his connection with it. Having acquired a competence, he has now taken up his residence in this country.

#### AN IRISH EVICTION.

Charles Bradlaugh, the celebrated English Radical, in one of his lectures, gives his experience as an English soldier, in assisting to evict an Irish tenant farmer's family from their holding. He says :- " Did you ever see an Irish eviction? I have. In my checquered life I have been a private soldier, and between 1840 and 1850 I was in the county Cork, stationed at Ballincoling. I went there on a November day. I was one of a troop to protect the law officers. who had come with the agent from Dublin to make an eviction a ew miles from Inniscarra, where the river Bride joins the Lee. It was a misrable dayrain freezing into sleet as it fell-and the agent's men beat down wretched dwelling after dwelling-some thirty or forty, perhaps We had got our work about three-parts done, when out of one of them a woman' ran and flung herself on the ground, wet as it was before the captain of the troop, and asked that her house might be spared-not for long, but for a little time. She said her husband had been born it, he was ill of the fever, but he could not live long, and she asked that he might be permitted to die in peace. Our captain had no power; the law-agent from Dublin wanted to get back to Dublin; his time was of importance, and he could not wait; and that man was carried out while we were there-in front of us, while the sleet was coming down-carried out on a wretched thing-you could not call it a bed-and he died while we were there. Three nights afterwards, while I was sentry on the front gate at Ballincollig barracks, we heard a cry; one dead babe on one arm, and another on the other, clinging to the cold nipple of her lifeless breast. And if you had been brothers to such a woman, sons of such a woman, would not rebellion seem the holiest gospel you could hear preached? Two hundred and fifty thousand evictions took place in the twenty years preceding 1860, 250,000 ! Can you multiply the misery of that 250,000? Brother separated from sister, husband from wite, the Union Workhouse taking one, and the other going out to find life if he can. This system has gone on until it has made a misery so vast that it will require not one Act of Parliament in favor of wisdom, not one statute in favor of justice, not one declaration in favor of humanity, but generations and generations of generous and kindly treatment, not to build up, but in some degree to efface the bloody stain of iniquity we have made on the pages of that history." THE PRIESTS OF IRELAND. We can conceive no closer links of friendship and mutual confidence than those which ing Catholics. R. I. P .-- Tablet. bind the hearts of the Irish and their priests. Their sympathies, their sorrows and their joys are, as it were, one and indivisible. The priest is at once their pastor, their friend, and their adviser. The cry of misery ever finds a willing response in the open heart of the unselfish minister of God. There is no frown on that patient face as it listens to the harrowing tale of almost incredible sufferings. There is instantaneous relief out of the scantiest treasury. and, besides, there is unspeakable consolation in the promise of a bright futurity. The "Soggarth aroon" occupies one of the brightest parts in the fireside legends and songs. Every successive generation enriches the language and increases the marvels of their exploits, their persecutions and their deaths. This is the marvel of the Irish character, that fidelity unwavering and that tenacious generosity with which they cling to those who love and serve them. This distinctive characteristic tie is plain and discernible in the love and respect they evince toward their priests to-day. The memory of the penal aws is thrown around them, and the Irish heart cannot but think they reflect and personify the glories and the virtues of their brethren in bygone days. The premium set on the head of a priest, perfectly iden-tical with what is called by historians Wolfpelt," cannot soon be forgotten by those who have been but lately emancipated. Death had no terror for those intrepid men, compared to the duty they owed to the souls of their afflicted countrymen. For this they braved the vicissitudes of the tempest, the man. For this they hid in subterranean caves, poor, shivering, devoid of the necessaries of life. For this they suffered the most exquisite tortures which a barbarous invention could suggest. And when the morning sun

On the stove was a bottle containing a fervent blessings of the soggarth aroon little vile whiskey, and a can which had held is upon them. And yet those dauntless men are maligned by an usbelleving age. Often, too, have they stood foremost in the we do not believe in the necessity of priests and ministers of God's altar engaging in subjects which are necessarily and from their nature alien to their true mission, still the circumstances in which they are placed superinduced the most heroic patriotism and the most courageous man-The people wanted leaders in their hood. fierce struggles for independence, and who so worthy to lead the van as the man who dared and sacrificed all for them ? The cross sheathed for God and fatherland, and the end of the contest was ushered in by the interposition of those holy symbols of love and power. The state of Ireland necessitated a close alliance between religion and patriotism.

They were in fact inseparable. Take away one of them and the other is crippled, and the seed of dissolution is immediately apparent from the wearled effects of persecution. The assertion of the indestructible rights of one is inclusive of the indication of supremacy by the other. In the case of Ireland the persecuting and tyrannical spirit evinced by the government of England to. ward Catholicity was the immediate cause of the determined and heroic patriotism which essayed to save it from its enemies. The priesthood, therefore, on whose rights privileges the alien government most and relentlessly encroached were the first to initiate the long and weary struggle for national and religions liberty, and by their bright and holy example they gave birth to a spirit which finds a faithful echo in the heart of every true Irishman in the world.

There is no doubt that had the pastors of the people of Ireland been careless or negligent in the performance of the duties they owed to God and country, the national character of the Irish people would have merged, by repeated strains on it, into the degraded Norman element, or else the Celtic race in Ireland would have been extinct altogether as a distinct nationality. We owe it to the priests of Ireland that have preserved our race from the stigma of such a fusion, and have contributed most materially to the maintenance and integrity of our characteristic traits as a nation. We owe it to them that they have kept the lamp of truth burning bright and pure on the sacred altar of Faith, and then for oil, if needs be, they fill it with blood. We owe it to them that from the brilliancy of that light was formed a knowledge bright and pure in its simplicity, alleging itself with the most edifying truths, and destined to culminate in the irresistible vigor of the most perfect and most rational liberty. It is no wonder, then, that the Irish priests should be surrounded with attributes of holiness and wisdom, and that the dictates of their will should be unquestionably obeyed dy the sympathizing intelligence of the Irish people. They were palladiums of knowledge and iberty when few would venture and none would be secure. Let them be revered today as relics and embodiments of the light

mould be secure. Let them be revered to be and courage of olden days. The splirit of truth is upon them, and the glory of their aname is vicit with them.—The Catholic.
DEATH OF MR. KENELM DIGBY
We deeply regret to have to record the death on Monday, at his residence, Shaftesbury House a substantially as follows:—The importation or intruduction into Ontario.
Get and was the youngest son of the Very Rev.
W. Digby, Protestant Dean of Clonfert in Ireland, who belonged to the Irish branch of Arriculture and busines of Arriculture and the said manifer of Arriculture and the said manifer of the said cattle and substantially as connected with the ancient Catholic Leicestersbure family of the banner of Henry VI. Graduating at Tria the allows of realing was very ox tensive. Amongt his works, many of which have gone through the sweets of farilament for that county, field at the bathe of Fanlament for that county, field at the bathe of Fanlament for that county, field at the bathe of Fanlament for that county, field was the soungest on effect. The Broad Stone of Henry VI. Graduating at Tria the banner of Fanlament for that county, field at the bathe of Fanlament for that county, field at the bathe of Fanlament for that sucus the said Minister.
Berne of Henry VI. Graduating at Tria the carry sing American cattle or wine or both from from the said Minister.
The Broad Stone of Honour, or, Rules tor the Gentiemen of England," published in 1821, which gave occasion to Wordsworth's wellt, mover sone of the Stath ""Complutum, or, the Stath of the Stath or wine crass and trucks and disinger. If meetican cattle or swine transit permission for which the said the stath of the stath with gave occasion to Wordsworth's wellt, which gave to casion the Winds and was bublished so lately as the state of the stath in ""Complutum or the said the state or the state of the state state of the state of the state of the state of the s ogue to Previous Works in Prose and Verse." which last work was published so lately as 1876. Mr. Digby retained his faculties and his considerable bodily strength up to the time of his death, which occurred after a short illness. His only son, Mr. Kenelm Digby, represented Queen's County in the late Parliament. Mr. Digby was a most fervent and de-vout Catholic, and his touching words in the concluding paragraph of "The Broad Stone of Honour," imploring the prayers of his readers for the repose of his sonl after his death, will appeal to the hearts of all English-speak-

the year 1872. Fifty thousand persons, taking the very lowest figures, crossed the boundaries with such of their goods as they could carry with them. Charity came to their aid; from all parts of Europe, from Mexico, and elsewhere in America, subscriptions poured in ; New York alone sent 40,000 francs; but the misery was horrible nevertheless. Every train was crowded, the highways were blocked with waggons, cars, horses, and waylarers; there were men in every condition of life; for many had hesitated till the fatal September 30 came, and the rigorous Prussian executive allowed them to besitate no longer. No matter, then, if a man were old or young, sick or well, if he stopped in Alsace he paid for his delay by his loss of nationality; and so they went forth together, old and young, strong and weak. One man fell down on the boundary, just reaching French soil to die upon it.

#### Slight Hopes of the Atalauta-The Division Among the Home Bulers.

London, Eng., April 26.-A despatch to the Times from Portsmouth says that no news has hitherto been received in reference to the missing training ship Atalanta, and even those who have been most sanguine are beginning to lose heart. The channel squadron is now on its way to Bantry Bay, its searches at the Azores having evidently proved fruitless. The ships are expected to arrive in the Bay about the Sth of May, where possibly further orders may await Admiral Hood. The only hope as to the safetyof the Atalanta consists in the desperate supposition that she may have been driven far to the north, and the public will probably not rest satisfied until an examination of the coasts of Greenland and Iceland have been made.

A Dublin despatch to the Times says Charles S. Parnell has addressed a reply to Charles II. Weldon's letter, in which the latter combats the objections of Parnell to the holding of a Conference on the tunnel on the eve of the completion of the 27th inst. Parnell says the chief point the boring. His bust in marble is to be between them is the question of date. Mem- placed over the entrance. bers who have written expressing their disapproval of the day selected represent a body of opinion which he thinks it would be unwise to overlook, and if the only wish of the conveners of the meeting is to secure that it shail be representative and united, Parnell does not doubt that the abandonment of the date upon which the disagreement exists will be immediately announced. Parnell does not complain that he was not consulted in rela- | that capital are Jews, though they form only 5 tion to the meeting, although that is understood to be the point upon which he feels most acutely, and which his followers promptly resented. William Shaw writes to Weldon pointing out good reasons for holding the meeting, and says he hopes every Home Ruler true to his country, and a foe to disunion and dissension, will attend the meeting on the 27th inst. According to present arrangement the meeting will be held. Weldon has written a reply to Parneli's letter, saying that a postponement of the meeting would produce much inconvenience.

### AMERICAN CATTLE IN CANADA.

#### ODD AND ENDS.

5

-Offenbach's latest opera, "La fille du Tambour Major," has been performed for 100 consecutive night at Paris, and is still running.

-Anna and Teresi Goldoni, aged respectively 84 and 86, lineal descendants of the great Italian dramatist, are inmates of an almshouse in Venice.

-A Japanese ballet is being played with great success at the Apollo Theatre in Rome. The first dancing couple impersonate the Mikado and his wife,

-The veterans of the Sixth Massachusetts Volunteers are to visit Baltimore next week, and they expect a pleasanter reception than they had on a former notable occasion.

-An Ohio woman, before drowning herself in a shallow trough, strapped her head down in the water, for fear that her courage might fail her when she began to smother.

-About fifty weddings have taken place in the Oneida Community since their peculiar marriage doctrines were renounced. There are over 300 adults in the establishment.

-Bismarck and Metternich, the two greatest (ierman statesmen of this century, were afflicted with very large-sized hands. Moltke's hand is small, but Bismarck's is tremendous.

-To raise beef in Montana for exportation to England is Lord Dunmore's object, and if he succeeds he will have done more for himself and his country than most of his order.

-The American war vessels in the Mediterranean are ridiculed by the Italian press. which claim that the Duillo could chase them all through the Strait of Gibraltar, or sink them at short notice.

-M. Louis Favre, the engineer-in-chief who built the St. Gothard tunnel, fell dead in

- Dijon proposes to raise a splended monument to Garibaldi, in memory of his defence of that city during the Franco-German war, and subscriptions to aid the undertaking have begun throughout France.

-A Luthernn preacher of eminence in Berlin complained in a recent sermon that onethird the scholars in the higher schools of per cent of the population.

-A pamphlet has been largely circulated in Midlothian, Scotland, entitled "Political Achievements of the Earl of Dalkeith." It is neatly gotten up, and when opened is found to contain thirty blank pages.

-A Confederate soldier named Moore crawled out under the fire of two armies to give relief to a wounded Union Captain. He recently received information, at his home in Arkansas, that the Captain had bequeathed him \$10 000.

-A seven-year-old girl, left alone with her infant sister, in Cincinnati, was found tatally burned when the mother returned. "Why didn't you call for help?" the mother asked. "Cause I was afraid of waking baby," was the dying child's reply.

-Buckle acquired nineteen languages, among them Maori and Walloon, and wrote and spoke seven with fluency, but, like so many persons who accomplish such intellectual feats, he only passed Disraeli's "fatal 37 by a very few years.

-Melissa Ann Woodbury was ready to go riding with a young man at Winchester, Ind., and sat waiting at the window at the appointed time. But, instead of keeping his engage-ment, the faithless fellow rode boldly past with another ghl. That night his barn containing his horse and carriage, was burned, and Melissa is under arrest as the incendiary.

-There can be no doubt about the genuincness of the conversion of the unknown m

to follow the Rev. Mr. McLaren through his dissertation on the Church and on the infalilbility question. I shall state two points upon which all must agree. First, that Christ established an infallible Church as a guide to eternal life ; He could not do otherwise, and reason itself should demonstrate that He did. Christ could not tell His followers to hear

and obey a Church that could lead them into error, which is damnable. Secondly, that this infallible Church was established by Him, not for one country or one century, but for all places, until the end of time. He put no limit when He said, "The gates of Hell shall not prevail against His Church." To deny these two peints would be to deny the most essential and sacred institutions of Christ, who could not leave His tollowers in hopeless uncertainty about His Ohurch that all are bound to hear. Human reason, a divine guide of man, when not obfuscated by ignorance, prejudice and sin, may come in and ask, Where is the heavenly guide to lead me through the labyrinth of this world of sin and error ? History alone may come in and demonstrate the grand fact-a Ohurch which had its beginning with Christ, the light which enlightens every one coming into the world, and to which He promised infallibility. A Protestant will step up to the enquirer and say to him, "Take the Bible as your guide; make up your faith out of it; read it piously and you will be all right." The enquirer will say, "I can hardly spare time to wade through that book, and, besides, I hear that very many persons have per-verted the meaning of that book, and have fallen into error, and I may do the same." But the Protestant will say that the Church which Christ founded fell into error, notwithstanding His promises of infallibility. "Oh then," the enquirer will say, "I cannot believe in the divinity of Christ in that case, inasmuch as He did not keep His word." The Catholic will tell the enquirer that individual bishops, priests, and lay people fell away at different times from the true Church, but that the great body of the Church always remained firm with its head ruler, the Pope of Rome. Soldiers may be killed, but the army may be victorious.

Again the Protestant will argue that many Popes have fallen into error, but can state this only on the strength of party historians.

These Popes have been vindicated over and over again from calumnies heaped on them by party historians. The most that could be proven against Pope Honorius, said to be the most culpable, was that he tolerated heresy for a while, or did not make sufficient efforts to suppress the hærestarchs. - Our learned friend has read party history ad nauseam, and follows authors who have wonderfully perverted plain facts. His story of the last voting session of the Vatican Council is entirely incorrect. It reminded me of an account of an election meeting given by an opposite party newspaper of this city :-- " It was a mere rabble of noisy boys, and a few men who were, hired to

'Foronto, April 19, 1880.

A DRUNKARD'S HOME AND FAMILY. WHISKEY FOR THE PARENTS AND BRER FOR THE BABY.

Policeman Kennedy was informed yester day morning that a little boy was drunk in the basement of 547 Greenwish street. He entered the room of Alexander McDevitt, a longshoreman, and found it a dark apartment in the centre of the building. The only torture of the rack and the halter of the hangfurniture was a fireless stove and a bed without covering. McDevitt lay on the bed in a drunken sleep. His

ALSACE-LORRAINE AND THE CON-QUERORS.

The conquerors had fixed a date by which every inhabitant of Alsace-Lorraine was to determine whether he would be French or German. To adopt either resolution meant to lift up a heavy burden. To be a Frenchman, a man must leave his home; he must go, that is, from Alsace-Lorraine across the borders into France. To be a German, he must not only accept the new rulers and the new order of things, the German language and German justice; he must do far more than this: he must serve as a German soldier, and he must serve soon. By September 30 the choice must be made. By October 6 the drum would sound, and the new recruits would present themselves before the new colors. It was necessary, perhaps, but it was a cruel law. Did not everyone think in those days that a new war between Germany and France might break out before the grass had grown thick over the graves of those who had fallen at Sedan Was Alsace not still French in her sympathies? Had her sons not snatched up the sword as the Marseillaise had sounded in 1870? Nay, were there not still in the army of the new Republic hundreds of men whose homes and kindred were in Alsace-Lorraine? And how were men to forego the ties of memory and blood and to swear fealty to a banner which; probable enough, might soon again flaunt defiance to their own? It was a horrible decision to have to make. There is a story well authenticated, and no doubt typical of a hundred others, of a man who protested in agony against two of his sons becoming German soldiers. "I have

droppings of cattle and swine thus carried in transit. G. That no such cattle or swine, nor their carcases. in case of death occurring, unless im-mediately buried under directions of the proper guardians, nor parts thereof, nor articles having been employed about them, be permitted to re-main in Canada, nor to come in contact with any person or persons other than those engaged on the train. Whilst thus undergoing the said transit, places will be provided for the feeding and waitering of cattle at Lynn. The introduc-tion and importation of animals for Europe is also prohibited except at the port of Halifax, St. John, and Quebec.

John, and Quebec. All such cattle shall be subject to inspection

All such cattle shall be subject to inspection at such ports by officers, and to a probationary quarantine of ninety days, before being allowed to come in contact with Canadian cattle to be exported to any other country. There are also some rules regarding the con-veyance and shipment of animals to provide against the possibility of diseased animals be-ing carried from place to place through Canada.

-A despatch from St. John, N. B., says Bank of New Brunswick stock sold at auction on Saturday at 27 per cent above par.

-TheDirectors of the Quebec Bank have decided to declare a dividend of three per cent. for the current half year, a few days hence.

-Mr. C. E. Brown, of Napanee, shipped a carload of good sound horses-roadsters-for the American market. The prices paid were from \$90 upwards.

-The Merchants' Bank having determined to open a branch in Chicago, appointed Mr. A. Wickson, late manager of the Windsor Agency, to take charge of it. Mr. Reade, the sub-manager of the Montreal branch, goes with him as assistant. Mr. Wickson's successor at the Windsor agency is Mr. W. Kingsley, formerly of Stratford, and latterly inspecter of the bank. Mr. Wickson's Windsor friends presented him with a gold watch and chain on his promotion.

-Last week's circular of the Liverpool Cotton Brokers' Association says :- " Cotton was in moderate demand throughout the week. with a tendency in favor of buyers, and quotations are generally reduced. American was in fair request, but with a good supply of quotations are reduced 1-16. In Sea Island the demand was very small and prices are unchanged. Futures were dull and unsettled throughout, but fluctuated considerably. The final rates are 3-32d below those of last Thursday."

#### THE MERCHANTS' BANK.

who sent \$130, in the following letter, to the War Department: "I was in the army of the late war, a Union soldier, and I did a great rong by taking a horse belonging to the government and sold him and kept the money. I joined the M. E. Church, and asked God for murcy, and I had to promoce him to pay for the horse, and I did so, and he forgave my sins, and now I am able to pay the money into your hand, as it belongs to the government.'

The Mail denounces Mr. Blake's remarks favoring Home Rule for Ireland. Mr. Blake has a perfect right to advocate Home Rule if he pleases, and his doing so is no sign of any-thing like disloyalty. We can tell the *Mail* that Mr. Blake is only one of thousands in Canada who believe that Home Rule would not only be best for Ireland, but best for the British Empire. And those who believe this are just as truly loyal to British connection and British institutions as the editor of the Mail. We can tell the Mail that the Reform party have no monopoly of Home Rule sentiments in Canada. Toronto National.

It is not generally known that there still stand unrepealed on the statute books of the British Government enactments designed to secure "the gradual suppression and final prohibition of Jesuits and other male members of Catholic religious societies in the United Kingdom." They form parts of the "Belief Act" of 1829, by which Catholics were emancipated from political disabilities. According to the clauses referred to of this Act. any member of any Catholic religious society in England is liable to banishment for life, and in case of disobedience to the sentence, to penal servitude for life. The Act is not enforced, nor likely to be so, but it is a standing monument of the bigotry and silly fears of the Eng-lish people. Mr. P. J. Smith, M. P., proposes to have that clause repealed.

-Dr. C. H. Thomas of Philadelphia has been making a study of the various new devices for helping the deaf to hear. All of them, he says, depend for their action upon the principle of acoustics that solids vibrate in unison with the sound waves produced in the air near them. In these instruments the vibrations are of sufficient force to be audible when conveyed to the internal ear through the medium of the teeth and cranial bones, independently of the ordinary channel of heating. He says that a simple and excellent instrument for the purpose "consists simply of a rod of hard wood about two feet long and a quarter of an inch thick, one end of which is placed against the teeth of the speaker, the other resting against or between the teeth of the person hard of hearing. If the speaker articulates, in a natural tone of voice, the vocal vibrations will be transmitted in great volume through the teeth and thence to the ears of the deaf person. It will also convey the voice distinctly when placed against the forehead or other portions of the skull of the hearer. It will also convey perfectly audible speech from the skull of one to that of the other, or such sounds may be conveyed by simply bringing the heads themselves in contact. Again, instead of the speaker holding it. against his teeth, he may place it against the upper part of his chest, when, upon using his ... voice, the sound will be conveyed as before,

of course independently of the teeth of either

person."

### AGRIOULTURE.

#### Night-soll-Continued.

6

Algni-soli-Continued. Table XX. computes the annual amount and value of the urine voided in Loodon, making the total amount of urine 1,052,151 tons, and the total solids contained therein, being 1 in 34, 80, 785 tons, worth £34 per ton. Table XXL gives the annual value of the finid voidings of the population of London as fol-lows :-

Summary. 

	" uric acid	9,648
Ammonia	" creatinine	15,103
	" other nitrogenized	10.000
	matters	12,000
Phosphoric	acid	12,000 31,×05
		13,614
Culoride of	sodium	44,072
Potash		86,700
Lime and n	1agnesia	325

Total.....£1,080,502 Value of one ton of urine rather less than fl. Value of annual urine of one adult male rather less than 10 shillings.

rather less than 10 shillings. By this computation the value of the liquid excrement of the people of the United States would amount to at least \$50,000,000 per annum. The value of the solid excrement would be some-what less than this. Of course, very much of this value would be wasted if the most perfect system that our ingenuity could device were adopted for every community of sufficient mag-nitude to make the subject one of the most im-portant that we can consider.

nitude to make the subject one of the most im-portant that we can consider. It may be objected that Dr. Tudichnm's stan-dard of value is too high. Some writers place it at a higher figure, others at a lower, and it is ex-tremely difficult, if not impossible, to make an exact estimate: at the same time, the experi-ence of the world, eversince agricultural opera-tions and opinions began to be recorded, shows that human excrement, and especially human urine, is of the utmost value as a manure. Its economical application has enabled the most populous countries of the world to sustain themeelves without the aid of importation, and its waste has brought destruction upon the most prosperous empires. History affords no example of an exception to the rule that the careful use of human excrement as manure; fusures prosperity, and 'hat its waste entails

destruction.

### THE CONFLAGRATION AT HULL.

Loss, \$230,000—Hundreds of Houses Destroyed and Thousands Homeless.

OTTAWA, April 21 .- The awful fire which to-day has visited the city of Hull is the cause of intense excitement here. Ever since the conflagration broke out at about 2.30 this afternoon, nought else has been talked of, and Ottawa has been well nigh denuded of its inhabitants, who have gone to the scene of the disaster. The origin of the fire is yet involved in mystery. Several theories are promulgated, but in the excitement which still prevails, it is difficult to arrive at the correct one. One is that it was caused by a defective flue in a house on Bridge street, and another that the origin was a fire lighted for the purpose of repairing a carriage in a livery stable, but the truth is difficult to arrive at. The fire brigade of Hull were quickly at the scene, but the high wind prerailing, and the inadequate supply of water rendered all efforts unavailing, and the devouring element spread with frightful rapidity. The Ottawa city brigade then sent over assistance, but still the fire spread; then the supply of water became scarcer, and no efforts availed to arrest its progress in the slightest degree. The

#### LOSS OF LIFE

at present is unknown. It is reported that a woman confined the previous evening has perished with her new born babe, and a child is said to have been burned to death whilst seeking its parents. Two men named Ouillette and Panet are missing, and others have not vet been heard of, and it is conjectured that they have fallen victims in the sad catas-Insures prosperity, and 'Liat its waste entails desiried of the farmer's Club of the American Institute, a paper on "Earth Closets' was presented by Mr. A. Crandall, in which occurs the following paragraph: "Wasted excrement," says Liebig, "Instended the decay of Roman 'agriculture, and there ensued a con-dition the most calamitous and frightful. When the cloace of the Seven-Hilled City had ab-sorbed the weil-being of the Roman peasant. Talsy was put in, and then Sleity and Sardinh and Africa." Not one of these countries has "canced its lost greatness and prosperity. 'fonger ago than twice the age of Rome, China was a prosperous, industrious, and is many re-spects a cultivated country. From that day to this, every particle of human excrement has hear ingorously returned to the soil. Yet, today, with about one while of the shory in the short chapter that our own country presents, yet the mashing of towns into rivers, and of rivers into the see, is even here telling an uomistakable fertility," is travelling yearly westward. Once it was found in the Mohawk Valley, then on the Genesee Flats, then the Western Reserve of Ohio and the Mississippi River on the West; and now, from the world's scotte com-it was found in the wery larger on the West; and now, from the very last of these, comes the cry, which has traveled toward them by stendy steps from the Monawk valley, the disastrous effect of midge and rust and Heesian fly, and dered homeless, representing 5,000 or 6,000 which there is comparatively no insurance. The first starvelle of human excrement has the showed much courage, and bore their hard i for safety falling anidst the burning mangled and bleeding; women and children niseration in the hardest heart. The fire is description were enough to excite com-inseration in the hardest heart. The fire is ad altogether five hours. The burned out families are now quartered in the City Hall, a convent, the college, and other places, and every means is being taken to ameliorate their condition. Relief committees are trophe. Some 700 families families are rendered homeless, representing 5,000 or 6,000 of the houses destroyed were wooden build-ings, which once caught it was impossible to burned 400, with an aggregate number of be-

and now, from the very last of these, comes the cry, which has traveled toward them by steady steps from the Monawk valley. of the disastrous effect of midge and rust and Hessian fly, and dry seasons and wet scasons, and the endless list of calamities which we rarely hear of save on lands of waning fertility. By a better system of agilculture, with the aid of underdrain, subsoil plowing, cattle feeding, and rotation of crops, we are fighting the field of underdrain, subsoil plowing, cattle feeding, and rotation of crops, we are fighting the field of erhaustion with much success. We are ransacking the remote corners of our soll's spontaneously, and, in many cases, we seem to be regaining the original productiveness. But for there is nothing more certain than that the material which we take from the land and de-exene statural process. And until we learn to carguity save and faitfully return to the soll the rejected elements of cur food we shall con-tinue to follow, whether apparently or not, the goastilities of the earth closet. So long as the use of human excrement is degrading for the falle, commingled with the dull roar and the hiss and crackle of the flames borne across the river by the strong wind prevail-rood which Rome has traveled before us. It is in consideration of the foregoing facts that we are inclined to attack great importance the use of human excrement is degrading with it, save the use of human excrement is degrading the use of dung any, thing with it, save to get it out of the way by the shortest practic-an citizens will willingly subject themselves to the possibilities of the eaver to carry it is the suffer con the from the the anoyance of doing apt, thing with it, save to get it out of the way by the shortest practic-an corres. If there are saver to carry it in the shift is and rendered substantial relief.

and a woman named Lacroix were burned alive, but this cannot be traced to any au-thentic source. A number of children are missing, but it is thought that they are safe in the care of other persone. There was one woman burned to death, Mrs. A. Goyette, mother of Ald. Govertee. it was thought that their build- jr., J Falardeau, C Sequin, J Carriere, J Moring would be safe, but when it was found to fall a prey to the devouring element, the removal of goods and chattels was begun. Mrs. Goyette persisted in going in after the building was in flames, and the rapid speed of the fire prevented her escape. Her remains were found in the stable atter the fire was over, and it was evident that she had tried to escape through the yard but found herself surrounded by the flames. Her death must have been a horrible one. It is estimated that between 600 and 700 buildings were burned, counting stables, &c., and the number of dwellings destroyed total up to 486 by actual count, showing that there must be that number of families rendered homeless by the disaster. Counting an average of five to a family this represents 2,500 homeless persons. The number of buildings destroyed on each of the several streets is as follows :-Bridge street, 35; Church street, 102; Duke street, 64; Hannah street, 16; Lake street, 47; Wellington street, 39; Wright street, 30; Central street, 42; Philemon street, 40 ; Charles street, 52, Kent street, 6; Albion street, 5; Victoria street, 17. There as very little insurance. Colonel Panet has intimated to Mayor Leduc that if an applica. tion is sent in to the Government for the use of malitia tents for temporary dwelling places they will undoubtedly be granted until such times as the people can better

themselves. A meeting of the citizens of Hull was held this morning, Mayor Leduc occupied the chair. Addresses were given by Bishop Duhamel, Messrs. Daoust, Hurteau, Alonzo Wright, M.P.'s, Dr. Graham and Mr. E. B. Eddy. The latter gentleman gave the hand. some sum of \$1,000, and was followed by Mr. Alonzo Wright with \$500, Mr. Rawlings, Canada Guarantee Company, \$200, Mr. W. Mackey, S200, and an additional S100 from Hon. Mr. Chapleau, and a similar sum from Mr. H. V. Noel. The damage by tween 890 and 900 tenements; number of homeless people without food 4,000. Total loss S250,000. A vote of thanks has been passed by the public meeting at Hull to His Excellency the Governor-General, the Princess and the citizens of Ottawa for their kind sympathy and generous aid.

A number of hucksters were arrested this morning on a charge of stealing old iron from the burned district.

This morning, at one o'clock, a meeting of citizens was held in the City Hall, Acting Mayor Scott in the chair, to discuss the Hull disaster and arrange for the relief of the distress, Mr. R. C. McQuaig acting as Secretary. A large number of prominent citizens were present. A telegram was read as follows :--Montreal, April 22nd-City Clerk, Ottawa-I have telegraphed to the Mayors of London, Hamilton, Toronto, Quebec, and other places asking for co-operative assistance. I am to visit Mayor Rivard and some other friends here this morning, and shall endeavour to receive all aid possible. Don't let any want, so far as my humble resources will permit.

"(Signed,) C. H. MACKINTOSH, Mayor."

After some discussion, a general Commitiee, composed of Hon. James Skead, J. M. Currier, Ald Christie, Ald. Masson, Ald. Lauzon, J. W. McRae, and W. McCaffrey, who will proceed at once to appoint canvassing committees and secure all possible aid. Mr. James Cunningham was appointed Secretary-Treasurer, and a subscription list was opened, amounting in the vicinity of \$500. Money and contributions in aid will be gladly received by Mr. Cunningham at his office in the City Hall. The following appeal has been issued by Mr. J. M. Currier

CHARLES STREET. -- Z Onillet, M Collins, J Kelley, J Therier, J Cousineau, M Bergeron, A Moncion, L Beaudry, J Nadeau, P Spencer, J Marleau, H Lemerand, E Limoges, H Jolicour, H Legault, J Galand, M Prudhomme, J Latreille, P Cabanas, A Biroleau, J Sequin, eau, O St Pierre, A Gratton, C Duque, E Landry, J Nadon, X Richer, J Duqustte, N Rajotte, L Morin, Wm McEwan, D Bastlen, H Plante, M Groulx, S Groulx, Miss Lemieux, Morin, P Demers, C Falardeau, J Jary, J Archambault.

BRIDGE STREET .--- A Chevrier, U Poissant, P Vallee, J B Malboeuf, Mrs Gravelle, Mr Pre-vost, Bernabe Sabourin, Octave Latour, D Sabourin, T Sabourin, P Marieau, A Charette, A Roy, O Laframboise, J Proulz, G Sayer, W Borgeau, J Beaudo'n, L Navion, F Grandmaitre, M Bleau, Mrs Labelle, C Chenevert, J Leclere, G Cain, J Gosselin.

CHURCH STREET-Mrs Payne, J Harper, H Boisvert, A Gagnon, E Bourgeois, H Renana, J Chournan, A Lane, Joseph Moreau, T Cusson, sr, Y Cusson, A Gignon, F Berube, J Rousel, J Parent, jr, T Major, J Charbonneau, N Leblanc, N Laviolette, J Duquette, E Laviolette, J Duquette, E Laviolette, Louis Maheux, D Duguay, L Prevost, senr, L Prevost, junr, T Lord, D Lauzon, M Paradis, S Richer, N Mercier, A Prevost, P Moreau, J Champagne, Jr, Moise Belanger, A Landreau, J B Joly, J Manthier, C Vandreau, Widow Sabourin, J Davidson, W N Geare, J Rivet, C Lamarche, N N Walsh, M Depati, J Cedras, L Roy, J O Archambault, D Sabourin, E Dupuls, N Chartrand, J Mc-Donald, J Piante, J A B Hannum, A Payette, J Ranger, N Lalonde, J Therien, Sear, P Bernache, N Girard, Banque Jacques Cartier, H Pitre, J Robert, J Valle, Z Grolean, H Rinquette W Blondin, P Baskerville, J Kelly, P Lebrun, C Montreuil, R Martel, O Germain, A St Armand, E Roy, F Marceau, J Labonte, J Pilon, T Legault, J Denis, O Daigneau, J Maquin, E Desabrais, J Charon, X Larose, G Barrette, O Boileau, E Lazon.

DEKE STREET-C Rafter, C Masson, P Marcel, F Normand, J Thivierge, O Daigneau, r Doughtery, A Daoust, M Morin, N Seguin, Seguin, A Prudhomme, J Daoust, C Ouellet, J Ross, C Chevrier, J Latour, H Lestourneau, J Ouillet, A Lane, N Pariseau, N Groulx, A Bellemare, A Leprelle, J Villeneuve, A Leduc, J Bergeron, J Rivard, P Pitre, T Champagne, J Daoust, C Montreuil, M Joannise, A Desabrais, P Gauthier, P Dion, J B Lanctot, V Nadon, A Rochon, H Landry, O Daigneau, M Brisebois, C Menard, B McDonald.

HANNAH STREET-N Gendreau, M Duchesne, J Duncan, J Therin, L Derome, L Bastien, H Crance, N Gouin, Mr Bordeau, E Perreault, G Chauvais, S Lefebvre, J Marcotte, B St Jules. G Gravelle.

WELLINGTON STREET. - Thos Hannum. Nazaire Boult, Michel Pinard, Andrew Latreille, H Hariseau, France Delisle, Joseph Vaillancourt, Placide Dubois, Augustin Jambeau

Mr. Swinyard, Managing Director of the Dominion Telegraph Company, announces that his Company will transmit messages free regarding contributions to the distressed people of Hull, signed by the Mayor or Secretary of any Relief Committee.

Two of Mrs. Brisebois' children who resided on Duke street are missing, and up to a late hour this evening nothing has been heard of them. It is feared they perished in the flames. A woman named Jolica ur was found to-day wandering around the streets of Hull in a state of excitement. She has been insane since the fire; she lost everything she had in the world.

Ortawa, April 23.-A number of the Chaudiere lumbermen have generously given to the people of Hull a quantity of timber, and some of the sufferers have already set about the work of cleaning out cellars of ashes, &c., preparatory to rebuilding. The woman who was so badly frightened at the fire lies in a most precarious condition at the Christian Brothers' School, and it is hardly at she will recov Princes Louise and Marquis of Lorne went over to Hull yesterday afternoon, and expressed much sympathy with the sufferers. A meeting of the ladies of Hull was held yesterday, at which Mrs. E. B. Eddy occupied the chair. The ladies set to work at once, and have already collected a considerable sum, and have also distributed relief to the sufferers. Mrs. David Moore handed in at the meeting S100 from Mr. E. Dobell, of Quebec. Four hundred loaves of bread and 600 pounds of pork were sent from Ottawa and distributed yesterday. One thousand persons were fed at the Christian Brothers' School yesterday. A woman named Jolicœur has become insane since the fire, and was yesterday rushing frantically up and down the street. The Mayor of St. Catharines has sent \$200 for the relief of the sufferers.

THE CATHOLICS AND THE NEW GOVERNMENT

بالم الحربي المراجع

The personnel of the new Liberal Government is, naturally enough, the subject of considerable discussion. That it will include among its members some Catholics is a certainty. Lord O'Hagan, for instance, will go back to Ireland as Lord Chancellor. His first appointment when Mr. Gladstone formed his last administration was in contravention of the law-no Catholic being legally eligible for the post. We may carnestly reiterate a hope and a prediction expressed in Catholic circles during the last few days, that there may be a similar contravention of the law in relation to the Lord Lieutenancy of Ireland, and that the Marquis of Ripen may be sent to Dublin Custle. The bitterness felt and expressed by Liberal politicians in consequence of the conversion of Lord Ripon has now died away; he has effectively proved that a devotion to Catholicism is in no way inconsistent with his ties and duties as a citizen

and as a politician; and his great services to the party to which he belongs cannot grace-Ί'ο fully or expediently be overlooked. place him in his old position at the head of the Education Department would be to run the risk of raising some sectarian opposition; and we cannot be sorry for any obstacle in the way of his ac-cepting the Lord Presidentship of the Council, should that obstacle lead to so desirable a result as his appointment to the Lord Lieutenancy. That distinguished post was filled many years ago by a member of Lord Bipon's family-Earl de Grey-whose Vice-regal rule was at once more sympathetic and more popular than that of almost any of his successors. Lord Ripon has all the qualifications for the office which his illustrious relative possessed, and this in addition-that he shares the faith which is professed by those over whom he would be called upon to rule. Lord Ripon's advent in Ireland would be a happy augury for her future.

Two other appointments are hinted at; namely, that of Mr. Shaw-Lefevre to the Irish Secretaryship, vacated by Mr. Lowther, and that of Mr. A. M. Sullivan, who has had somuch to do with Mr. Lowther's defeat at York, to the Irish Solicitor-Generalship. Both appointments would, we believs, be received in Ireland with favour, and albeit the first named gentleman is a Protestant, as a guarantee that the country was to be governed sympathetically; but we refer to them here, as already stated, as the subject of hopes rather than of predictions.

The last Liberal Government was closely connected with Catholicism through a majority of its members. Besides Lord O'Hagan and Lord Emly, who were themselves Catholics, and Lord Ripon, who was on the point of becoming one, Mr. Gladstone had a sister and three cousins, as well as a dozen intimate friends, smong the converts to Catholicism ; Mr. Bright has a Catholic sister-in-law; Lord Granville is the brother of Lady Georgiana Fullerton : Lord Selborne, the Lord Chancellor, has recently lost his brother, Mr. Wm. Palmer, a man of great learning and piety, who was among the Oxford converts; and Catholicism owns its converts also in the family of the Duke of Argyll. With such facts before him, it was not, perhaps, surprising that Mr. Newdegate was wont in those days to hint that the Jesuits ruled England, and to ask leave to move for returns showing the religion professed by her Majesty's ministers.

Lord Bury is the only Catholic member of the retiring Conservative Government; and new of his colleagues have Catholic relatives. Lord Beaconsfield is, we believe, one of the few, a cousin of his having been recently received .- Catholic Times.

#### THE EVILS OF EDUCATION WITHOUT RELIGION.

Fifty years ago the most famous man in the

Our domestic relations are filled with dishonor Our domestic relations are filled with dishoner and shame. Our politics are disgraceful, con-temptible, and without the spirit of elevation and purity, in which the foundations of our liberly were laid. The worst days of the Lower Empire of Roms could hardly be more scan-dalous than some of the present days of our Re-publican Government. Yet the purpose is abroad to make this decadence of houor and morality continue, by taking the education of the children from the hands of their parents and tyrannizing over their conscience by forcing them to pay heavy taxation for a system of teaching which they regard as "dangerous to faith and morals." We heartily wish our Protestant fellow.

on teaching which they regard as "dangerous to faith and morals." We heartly wish our Protestant fellow. countrymen and countrywomen would more generally recognize, and strike against this evil of striving to educate the human mind without religion. The woe will recoil on themselves at last. A youth without religion is promise for an adoles, cence without virtue, and an old age without faith. Catholicity in this country is providing against that terrible eventuality. It builds its rechools as it builds its churches, and hys out the fature for a virtuous community, by calling the child from his play to school, and in school teaching him that the highest knowledge is the knowledge of God and virtue—Louisville (ath Advocate. Advocate.

THE CONSTELLATION AND THE DIS. TRIBUTION OF HER CONTENTS.

LONDON, April 22.-The Herald correspon. dent at Cork telegraphs .- Mr. Hepworth and Mr. Shaw went to Queenstown this morning and held a conference with Captain Potter at the Consulate. They decided, considering the delay around Galway, that they had better discharge the cargo hereand send it to the distressed districts by rail or partly by water, if the Duke of Edinburgh would send a gun. boat. All the Irish railways have generously offered to carry the goods free, but there are very many places where the railway cannot reach. The re sult of the conference was telegraphed to Col. King-Harman at Galway, who imme. distely informed the Duke, and his Rora' Highness at once offered to take his entire fleet to Queenstown to take the cargo out and to dispose of it as the Herald committee wished. This generous offer relieved th committee from all anxiety, and ensured th successful distribution of the cargo, which was somewhat threatened on the ship's un expected arrival at Queenstown. The Lore Mayor then took a tender and steamed out to the Constellation. The old boat looked dirty and battered, exhibiting plain signs of a tearfu voyage. Another gale would most likel have carried away the mainmast, but n American could help feeling pride in he splendid sailing qualities and the fine seama:ship which had carried her through so many gales. The American officers were object of curiosity and admiration, especially the captain, whose manly and handsome preserce caused him to be described as the type of he American sailor. When the Mayor arrived aboard he was introduced to each officer After the party had been shown through the ship under the guidance of Captain Potte:, Mr. Forsyth and Mr. Billings they went to the captain's cabin, when Mr. Grey briefly and formally extended a wel come to the officers. In a graceful speece he thanked them and their country for ther generosity in coming to the assistance of the starving peasantry of Ireland. He invited the officers to a ball and reception at he Mansion House at a date which would be decided later. The captain responsed in a few words, accepting the invitation. Mr. Hepworth also briefly expressed thanks in behalf of the committee. A great result is hoped for in the introduction of the new seed potato, while the canned soup and flour will do much good to the sick and aged, as a change of diet. Both will be used to a great extent for hospital purposes among the sick along the coast, famine fever having broken out in many places.

Medical.

EYE AND EAR. DE. L. O. THAYEB,

- Of L. S. A., LONDON, ENGLAND,

offensive, neither American farmers nor Ameri-can citizens will willingly subject themselves to the annoyance of doing any thing with it, save to get it out of the way by the shortest practic-able course. If there are sewers to carry it into rivers, or into the ocean, that is all that our highest civilization asks. If there are no sewers, then kindly holes in the ground serve to remove it from sight. We accustom ourselves to its odors, and give it no further thought until ne-ceasity compels us to pay for its surreputious removal by night. Its money value is nothing ; the supply is precarious, and the offensiveness of the removal more than offsets for its value as manure. So long as this state of affairs con-tinues, we cannot expect much attention to be given to the subject. The earth closet has new been so long in use that its value is fully demonstrated. Wherever a water-closet might be undesirable, there an earth closet will be found an unobjectionable, an economical and, from a sanitary point of view, safe substitute, requiring less attention than a coalstove. It destroys by oxidation much of the organic matter of the foces committed to its care,-wasting probably the larger part of its ammonia. But it holds fast to the mineral ele-ments,-those which were originally furnished by the sol.--and the decomposition of the or-ganic matter within the pores of its earth, develops new plant-food hitherto dormant therin. In concluding these remarks, it need only be

In concluding these remarks, it need only be In concluding these that whatever process In concluding these remarks, it need only be stated, in general terms, that whatever process is adopted for the economical saving, and the proper application of night soil as manure, its use must inevitably be attended with the best results, not only on the individual farms to which it is applied, but as most favorably af-fecting the agriculture of the whole country; and probably it will be found that the use of dry earth in some form, and by means of whatever appliances may be within the most convenient reach of the farmer, will afford very much the most economical and satisfactory solution of the problem.

#### Mineral Manures.

By reference to remarks in preceding chapters.

By reference to remarks in preceding chapters. Concerning the composition of plants and their uses in the animal economy, it will be remem-bered that certain portions of them, which con-stitute the ash fleft after the burning of any vegetable matter, are of a mineral character and origin; that is to say, they exist in a state of nature, always and only as constituents of the sold or of the rocks from which the soll is originally formed;-and while they are absol-utely necessary to the growth of plants, they can be taken up only by the roots from the soll; for they never exist, except as dust, in the air. While these mineral or eartay constituents constitute but a very small proportion of the plant, and of the animal which gets the sub-stance of its body from the digestion of plants eaten, they are absolutely indispensable to all organic growth; and their importance in agri-culture is by no means to be measured by the extent to which they are used. The amount of potash required in the formation of the integral parts of a blade of wheat is so small as to escape any but the mest careful scrutiny. Yet it is absolutely indispensable to all of wheat without furnishing the necessary supply of this apparently insignificant element. The same is true, in a greater or less degree of all the mineral parts of plant-food. The analysis of the sches of all agricultural plants abows that they contain the following substances:-Potash. Magnesia.

1,...

Potash. Magnesia. Silicic acid. Silicic acid. Soda. Sulphuric acid. Oxide of iron. Lime. Phosphoric acid, and Chlorine. Of these the following are always found in abundant quantity in every even tolerably fer-tile soil,-probably in every soil that it will pay to attempt to cultivate :-Soda. Soda. Soda of iron. Sulparic acid, Silleic acid, Chlorine and occasionally magnesia,

(To be Continued.)

After a march of 85 miles in 36 hours, with little water, Major Morrow's command on the 17th struck a small party of hostiles, routing them with a loss of three left dead and capturing 30 head of stock,

trict itself, and rendered substantial relief. After dark the view was most striking, the light of the burning houses, the dark clouds of smoke overhanging the burned district and the occasional sound of falling houses, mingled with the cries of distress faintly borne across by the breeze, excited the imagination to a scene of intense suffering. His Worship Mayor MacIntosh has acted with great promptitude, and at 5.30 issued a pro-clamation for aid to the sufferers.

#### MIDNIGHT.

The sufferers are all provided with quarters for the night, and await the morrow, when food will be supplied by relief committees.

LATER .- Relief has been sent over from Ottawa to the sufferers, and provision has been made for night for a large number of women and children in the Christian Brothers' School. Several owners of factories have given their workshops to accommodate the people, and the Hull Town Hall has been thrown open. Large numbers of the people have camped out, being afraid to enter houses whilst the fire still smoulders.

The parish priest says there are between six and seven hundred houses burnt, the property of poor men, who will be unable, on account of their poverty, to erect new dwell-

ings. The Marquis of Lorne, with the Princess and ex-Louise and suite, have been across and expressed much sympathy with the people in their present distress. The Marquis stated that he would at once send across substantial assistance.

A man named William Payne fell from a building on Duke street during the fire and broke his arm, also seriously injuring himself. A little boy, seven years of age, has been severely burnt about the head, whilst an old man has been badly burnt in the back. A woman now lies in the Christian Brothers' school in a very bad condition owing to fright.

A meeting of Hull City Council will be held to-morrow morning at 11 o'clock, in order to devise means to render assistance to the homeless and foodless people.

HULL, April 22.—The smouldering ruins of the Hull fire were lately visited by thousands of citizens of Ottawa and vicinity. Among them were the Princess Louise, the Governor-General and suite, who passed through the devastated district and spoke words of sympathy to the sufferers. Belief continues to pour in from Ottawa and sur-rounding towns. The following telegram was sent to Mayor Leduc of Hull to day :---

" I am commanded to inform you that His Excellency the Governor-General and Her Royal Highness the Princess Louise desire to subscribe the sum of \$500 towards the relief of the sufferers by the calamitous fire at Hull. It is requested that this sum may be equally divided between the FUND FOR FOOD and the fund for help in re-erecting dwellings. If this will meet the views of the Relief Committee, please state to whom the cheque is to be paid.

" (Signed), "F. DEWINTON, Major,

" Governor-General's Secretary." Beports were current yesterday regarding the loss of life in the Hull fire. A man named Ouelette is said to have perished in the flames, but nothing authentic has been ascertained to show such was the case. statement was also made that five children | N Belanger, Mr. Girouard, J Jampleau.

" Hull Fire Relief-Contributions in kind, such as provisions, clothing, &c., will be re-ceived at the City Hall by the City Clerk or his assistant, and cash contributions by the Treasurer, Mr. Cunningham, at 12 Metcalfe street, for the relief of sufferers by the fire of last night. As the suffering is intense, and the necessity of immediate relief urgent, it is hoped the charitably disposed will be liberal and prompt in sending in their donations between the hours of 9 am. and 2 p.m. By order of the Executive Committee.

"J. M. CURRIER, Chairman."

The estimated loss by the conflagration in Hull is between \$200,000 and \$300,000, with no insurance. The scene this morning which greets the eve of the visitor as he gazes on the thousands of homeless people who have found a temporary shelter in the City Hall and hotels is a painful one. Hundreds were obliged to sleep on the streets last night, but arrangements have been made to-day whereby shelter will be afforded to all. The generous response to appeal for assistance has prevent.

ed a great deal of suffering. Contributions have been received at the police station. It is expected the Quebec Government will grant a sum for the relief of the people. The remains of only one of the four per-

sons known to have been burned have been recovered. The following is a partial list of the people

burned out :---

WRIGHT STREET-Isidore Carrier, Olivier Lawrence, David Damas, N Brisebois, Mr Dupuis, Louis Gaumont, Alph Gauthier, Francois Leclere, Alphonse Pinsonneault, J Filiautrault, A Bourgoin, E Foubert, J Gagne, R Parent, T Brousseau, Mr Courval, C B F Piche, J P Dupont, J Rivet, C Seguin, J B Courval, G Cadier, Mrs Plouffe, J Lafrance, B Lalonde, A Lapasse, Commissioners' School, Francis Martin, A Santerse, J Sullivan, P Sabourin, A Lane. Treffle Simon, J Therien, P Beaudoin, Sr. .1 Sabourin, N Foubert, B Beauchamp, J B Pare, Sr, J B Pare, Jr, F Cadieux, J B Thibault, G Foucault, J Blais, J P Arbique, Mr Desjardins,

M Dagensis, A Proulx, D Denis, Mr Cadicux, CENTRAL STREET-X Richer, P Champagne, E Savoie, E Robideaux, E Bertrand, E Legault, C Sarazin, J Martel, S Berton, F Groulx, Luc Lafrance, J Montreuil, P Legault, M Brisebois, A Carriere, S Howell & Co, G Nault, W Hill, Mr Bibeau, H Bazinet, J B Lebines, J Murray, J Lecler, T Boulet, X Vincent, J Galarneau, H Leguin, A Belanger, J Kelly, L Moreau, J Carriere, P Legace, A Leduc, J Leduc, J B Chalifoux, C Fournier, A Grignon, O Allard, T Levac, J Duchesne, C Pelon, E Laudry, J Chevrier, S Charette, J Blanchette, F Pelen, O Courval, O St Jacques.

PERLOMENE STREET-J B Dubois, O Leclere, L Leclere, J Bovlet, T Auger, E Richer, J Bouthette, D Clairemont, A Thibet, N Simard, F Laliberte, W Gagnon, X Rouleau, G Blais, S Dufort, A Belanger, J Filion, A Grignon, J Bastien, M Tremblay, M Chantal, S Amyotte, M Aymotte, JB Leroux, C Belanger, J Boucher, X Fournier, P Berube, M Surprenant, J A Proulx, A Dupuis, Mrs Lebel, A Potvin, E Auger, J B Fabien, O Selvageau, J B Champagne, G Thomas, jr, H Franche, N Martineau, J Martineau, O Dugneau, H Morin, M Laroche, O Laurin, P Daigle, E Filiautrault, E Guilbault, Mr St Martin, P Durocher, sr, Mr Forest, L Desjardins, J Legault, Wm The Blondin, H Norman, F Blondin, A Boucher,

IRISH NEWS.

HORRIBLE PLOT AGAIAST THE LIFE OF THE LORD MAYOR OF DUBLIN.

In the course of his speech at an election meeting held in County Carlow, on Sunday, Mr. Gray, the Lord Mayor of Dublin, one of the candidates for the county, made a statement which has occasioned some excitement. He said that several parcels of dynamite had been placed under the platform by persons hestile to his candidature and that of Mr. M'Farlane. The diabolical plot, which might have resulted in great loss of life, had happily been discovered in time, and the dynamite had that morning been buried at some distance from the spot where they stood.

MURDER AT ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE.

An Irish laborer named Charles Morland was murdered at Ashton on Saturday night, out of political passion. He was an enthu-siastic Liberal, and on the return of Mr. Mason he went cheering into an hotel, where some Conservatives assaulted him. The landlord put them out, and when outside he was knocked down and kicked to death. He was formerly a soldier, and served with distinction in the Crimea and India.

ATTEMPTING TO THROW & CANDIDATE INTO

THE BIVER. On the arrival of Chevalier O'Clery at the Wexford Court House on Monday there was some groaning and shouting, and the Cheva. lier was jostled and knocked about for some time. The mob also endeavored to throw him into the river, but the constabulary went to his assistance and succeeded in getting him into the Court House. After his nomination, he passed out through the Crown Solleitor's office, getting off through the back way unnoticed. One of the constabulary was slightly injured. The cause of the attack on the Chevalier in the capital of the county was the treatment of Mr. Parnell by O'Clery's

partisans recently at Enniscorthy. THE GLASGOW LIBERALS AND HOME BULERS. The greatest and most conclusive victory of the elections has been won at Glasgow. Before the polling the Irish electors, said to number 8,000, determined to hold aloof unless satisfied, and ultimately the three Liberal candidates accepted the Home Rule pledgenot only to vote for an enquiry, but to grant to Ireland every degree of self-government compatible with the integrity of the empire. Thereupon the whole lrish strength was given to them.

Fifty years scotte most introduction in Government was Lacordairc, in France. He protested ngainst a great many things, but annorgst the rest, and in particular, against the idea of the State edu-cating children as in chois, and windoutcen ligious in hucioni. He could only point out that in paint it is all its horror, and leave the preached. Catholicity alone appears to feel and appre-ciate the woe and bitterness which godless edu-cation foreshadows to society, and wnea we find that the rulers of the most polished erudite, and of vilized n.tions favor it by law, the spectre of a world iost to failt in the midds of Ohristianity grows appailing. Yet, that it is the intellectual batie of the age whether the religion of man-kind cannot be obliterated, there can be no doubt. They call it in France' abolishing God." and this horrible category describes its purpose with emphasic brevity. Whilst in State schoris, for which the people are tax cin infeance. Fit not almost wholly included even from the primary classes, in the modes Universities and Lycowans the case is none for the students. England has escaped a great deal of this danger from the fact that ber node of eduction is denominational. But Ire-land is a Catholic country, and the Government deals with it so as to make it godless if possible. The attitude of the Bishops in that cut cut by ever, has greatly changed the details of that sys-tem. because they confront the course pursued in Ireland with that pursued in England, and they elain denominational. But Ire-land is a Catholic country, and the Government deals with it so as to make it godless if possible. The attitude of the Bishops is that country, how-ever, has greatly changed the details of that sys-tem. because they colored their effect. The practice in Ireland with that pursued in England, and they elain denominational could be the set noved in train denominational set the course pursued in train the there is a sub courty, how-ever, has readily contros of the Govern ment grant under certain cond

the spread of Christian docurne machine and the spread of Christian docurned because paganism root. This obliteration occurred because paganism was a vigorous desire to elevate humanity above the true God, and to render human passions supreme. We can easily see how in education without the inculcation of the Divine supre-macy, the practical, effects of paganism could be produced. We can see them around us every day. Vice atalks rampant in the cities and citadels of the country. Our cor merce, our trade, as a people, is rotten with knavish tricks.

Surgeon to Regent's Park Eye Imfirmary OCULIST AND CURIST. May be consulted daily at

#### No. 49 Beaver Mall Terrace.

Rev. Mr. Decarle, Montreal College, cured of squint in one minute; Mr. Pegneu, St. Ann's Market, squint removed; Rev. Pero Desnovers, of Sacre Cœur, cured of deafness; Mrs. Wilson, of Farnham, 20 years blind, went home cured in three weeks. April 28. 37-9

## DEVINS' VEGETABLE WORM PASTILLES

### Approved of by the Medical Faculty

Are now acknowledged to be the safest, simplest, and most effectual preparation for the destruction of worms in the human system.

#### They are Purely Vegetable,

They are Agreeable to the Taste,

They are Pleasing to the Sight. Simple in Administering and Sure aud Certain in their Effect.

In every instance in which they have been employed they have never failed to produce the most pleasing results, and many parents have, unsolicited, testified to their valuable properties. They can be administered with perfect safety to children of most tender years.

CAUTION-The success that these Pastilles have already attained has brought out many spurious imitations; it will be necessary, therefore, to observe when purchasing that you are getting the genuine, stamped "DEVINS."

To MOTHERS.-Should your Druggist not keep them, I will send a box of DEVINS' WORM PAS-TILLE by mail, prepaid, to any address on ceipt of 25 cents.

> R. J. DEVINS DRUGGIST, Next to the Court House, Montreal.

If you are troubled with

**TAPEWORM!** 

ONE DOSE OF

DEVINS' TAPE-WORM REMEDY

Will Drive this Parasite from the System;

SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS.

Wholesale by Lyman Sons & Co.; Kerry, Watson & Co.; H. Sugden; Evans & Co.; H. t H aswell & Co.

Baking Powder.



Is manufactured under the patronage of the CONSUMERS OF CANADA! The constantly increasing demand for the

COOK'S FRIEND Shows it to be the "People's Choice." Retailed everywhere. Manufactured only by W. D. McLAREN, 55 AND 57 COLLEGE STREET, MONTREAL. and and for the production of the second

### ST. VINCENT DE PAUL PENITENTIARY.

The report made by J. G. Moylan, Erq. Inspector of Penitentiaries, on the complaints of certain officers against the physician attached to the above institution, has been published. The report says :-

I considered it proper to warn these officers not to be guilty, again, of the impropriety and injustice of signing any document affecting the character of, or charging with wrongdoing another officer, without first being per fectly satisfied of the truth and accuracy of the statements to which they would subscribe. Any person having an imaginary grievance to complain of, was to make it known to the Warden, who would either take action himself or refer the matter to the proper authorities for a decision.

The Warden should discountenance all interference, on the part of outsiders, in the affairs of the Penitentiary. It is irregular, strictly prohibited, and leads to very unpleasant results.

Fees to any outside Physician will not be paid by the Institution unless his services be called into requisition by the Penitentiary Surgeon, or with the consent of the Warden.

"The pure flour of the finest Mustard Seed without any adulteration or dilution." This is the report of the Government Analyist on Colman's Genuine Mustard. Users of this article may just as well buy the best. This is the only pure brand in the market, all others being what is called "Mustard Condiments," that is mustard mixed with farnia etc.,—and do not possess the pungent aromatic flavour of the genuine article-Be sure you get "Colman's" with the Bull's Head on every 11-G tin.

THE ARRIVAL OF THE CONSTELLA-TION.

DIELIN, April 20 .- The United States ship Constellation, laden with a cargo contributed arrived at Queenstown this morning, after the remarkably short passage for a sailing ship of 20 days from New York. The Constellation sailed from Sandy Hock at 11.30 p.m. on the 30th ult. It is a noticeable circumstance that the present passage of the Constellation almost completely coincides in a measure with the voyage of the same vessel on her trip from New York to Havre in 1878 with goods for the French Exposition. On that occasion she sailed from the former port on the same day of the same month and passed the Lizard in 20 days, arriving at Havre on April 22nd. The approach of the Constellation was announced to-day, and a large assemblage of people gathered on the quay at Queenstown; the ship was received with many expressions of gratitude and pleasure. The cargo will be taken in charge at once by the relief committee and distributed under its auspices as the necessities of the various districts may suggest.

Probably no one article of diet is so generally adulterated as is cocoa. This article in its pure state, scientifically treated, is recom-mended by the highest medical authority as the most nourishing and strengthening beverage, and is strongly recommended to all as an article that will tone and stimulate the most delicate stomach. Rowntree's prize medal Rock Cocoa is the only article in our markets that has passed the ordeal to which these articles are all submitted by the Government analyist, and is certified by him to be pure, and to contain no starch, farnia, arrowroot, or any of the deliterious ingreidents commonly used to adulterate Cocoa. When buy-ing be particular and secure "Rowntree's." Other kinds are often substituted for the sake 11-G of larger profits.

#### Consumption Cared.

lan rotired from

Given Up by Boctors. "Is it possible that Mr. Godfrey is up and at work, and cured by so simple a remedy ?"

" I assure it is true that he is entirely curea, and with nothing but Hop Bitters; and only ten days ago his doctors gave him up and said he must die!"

"Well-a-day! That is remarkable! I will go this day and get some for my poor George -I know hops are good."-Salem Post.

### THE MADISON SQUARE DISASTER.

FURTHER PARTICULARS-LIST OF THE KILLED AND WOUNDED.

NEW YORK, April 22.-The morning papers are filled with details of last night's disaster at Madison Square Garden. Mackay, superintendent of the fair, says at 9.30 his attention was called to the cracking of the walls in the art gallery ; he went there promptly ; found the room full of people; fearing the walls were about to give way, he sent a man to turn off the gas from the regulator below, and then requested the people to leave the room on the pretence it was so warm the pictures were being injured. Many protected that they had paid admission, but meanwhile the gaslights were being slowly turned down and the visitors left. At this time pieces of mortar were falling from the ceiling, and the actions of the dancers in an adjoining room caused the floor to vibrate and the walls to shake ominously. Mackay was turning to leave the room when he heard a succession of sharp reports and saw the outer wall go out; then the roof fell. As the walls fell the Seventh Regiment was passing down Fifth avenue on dress-parade. Miss H. L. Willett, Marie Counoliy, nurseby the citizens of New York for the relief of maid to Mrs. Hegeman. Among the injured ing a stroke of business for the Liberal party the starving people of the West of Ireland, is Wm. M. Tilston. It is doubtful if he at the elections. Here Mr. Mitchell Henry. survives; he was one of the managers of the full of fight, would have interpellated a approaching dog show, editor of The Country, speech, but some weary legislator called and connected with Forest and Stream. One gallery are ruined, and that the 13 bronzes sinking sun touched the bright gilding of were not seriously damaged. Another report says when the ceiling fell the plaster and timbers caught on the upper part of the frames, which protected the canvas in most instances.

#### FRANCE AND IRELAND.

#### London, April 20.

A despatch from Paris says there was an immense gathering at the Church of the Ms- fields of South Africa to finish the wounded; deleine, in this city, on Sunday to hear Pere it has skulked amid the ashes of what once Montsabre, the celebrated Carmelite. The preacher delivered a sermon in aid of the Irish distress. The service was organized by the French Relief Committee, and all members of the committee and numerous clericals. senators, and members of the Chamber of Deputies were present.

### PAPAL ANNIVERSARY.

ROME, April 20 .- The grand philological ete of the Polyglot Academy was held at the Vatican on the 18th instant in honor of the exaltation of the Pope. The diplomatic body, nobility and Archbishops were present. The scholars of the Propaganda recited poems in 49 different languages, extolling the Pope.

#### THE CLERICAL DECREES.

#### April 20.

Emile Oliver's letter to Estoffe, which takes the same line of policy as Prince Napoleon, and defends the decrees against unauthorized religious congregations, is another red rag waved before the cierical bull. Even Paul Afghanistan, Paddy is to the fore, jumping De Cassagnac characterizes the letter as an

infamous document.

an honest man-said that if he could show that a majority of his countrymen were in favor of the repeal of the Act of Union which was passed a few years ago, he, as a Minister of the Crown, would deem it his duty to counsel the Sovereign that it should be taken into consideration. But now, though they had demonstrated that a majority of the people were in favour of Home Rule, their demands were still treated with contempt. He would advise Ireland never to submit to the insolence of the Saxons-(laughter)-but to bide her time. The first cannon-shot that was fired by a gunboat hostile to the English flag by either France or America would be the signal for the sending of a Royal prince by her Majesty to open a Parliament in College-green. Then would be the time for the Irish people to choose their allies. He hoped it might be England. It might be otherwise. Standing in a thin House with scarcely

The Prime Minister of that day-but he was

half a doz-n of his party behind him, the spirit of the famous duellist rung out in every sentence. The torrent of violence and acrimony poured, as it were, spontaneously from him in an unbroken stream of passionate eloquence. The entire speech, indeed, was a fine example of the heroic.

When The O'Gormon Mahon sat down ex hausted-not of indignation, but of breath-Mr. A. M. Sullivan rose, and made a long, a violent, and eloquent speech on the wrongs of Ireland generally, and of those of the Home Rule members of Parliament in particular. He had the floor of the House for the last time this session; he meant to keep it, and he did so. No novel argument was offered, News of the calamity reached Col. Clarke, but his more or less burning periods seemed and he halted his command and told them to directed at the heads of the electors of Louth. take off their coats and do what they could. At last Mr. A. M. Sullivan finished his St. Ste-After the disaster Jay Gouid was seen in phen's election speech. Then the Chuncel After the disaster day Gould whe would a phens election speech. Then the Chancel-Delmonico's strangely excited, enquiring for of the Exchequer explained with quiet, whether his son had been injured. The fol-lowing were killed :--Mrs. W. A. O. Hegeman, what The O'Gorman Mahen meant, but Mr. A. M. Sullivan's object was patent. He was doa count, and forty members, it is needless to report says that half the pictures in the art | remark, not being present, the last rays of the the mace as it was borne through the gathering gloom behind the Speaker's empty chair. Not less outspoken was the style of Mr. O'Donnell at Liverpool :

The Briton who does not vote for the friends of Home Rule is "bad, mad, vicious and cowardly." Such a creature is "a dog, the basest of the canine kind; a veritable hound of carrion ; it has stolen to the battle were the smiling villages in the valleys of Aighanistan to work its horrid will on the remains of murdered patriots; and now that same Jingo longed to fix its fangs in a nobler prey, and to rush from its leash against those who ought to be regarded as co-citizens of Englishmen and Scotchmen. Jingoism, after whetting its fangs on the African and the Afghan, but which shrank from an encounter with the grizzly bear-that same beast of cowardice and slaughter now howled for the blood of the Irish nation."

The English must be pretty thick-skinned if some of these darts do not strike home to the hearts of those who still possess them. 'Lay on, Macduff !" say we.

#### Brave Irishmen in the English Army.

The London Universe says ;- "In the peninsula, under the Iron Duke, who braver than the Irish? And in every war that England has waged since, down to the last petty and gleefully into the gap of danger. If we look over the annals of the Victoria Cross we are confronted at every page by patronymics that



An old physiclan, retired from practice, bav-ing had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure for Consumption, Bronchittis, Catarrb, Ashma, and all Throat and Luog Afections, also a positive and radicat 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 suf-fering 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 ad-dressing with stamp, naming this paper, W. W. BHERAR, 149 Powers' Block Rochester, N.Y. 9-G-cow 9-G---cow

#### DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THE TWO SECTIONS OF THE HOME RULERS.

The Times says a requisition has been addressed to the Home Rule members asking them to meet for consultation on the 27th inst. The requisition is signed by William Shaw and others. A section of the party has not been consulted, which consequently has caused dissatisfaction. A Dublin correspondent says relative to the dissatisfaction of the Irish section of the Home Rule party not having been consulted, Parnell's followers have refused to sign the requisition for a meeting on the 27th instant for consultation, and will hold their own land meeting instead. Parnell says the land question will be the real question of the new Parliament, but the Shaw party, instead of mentioning it in their requisition, only speak vaguely of Home Rule.

EPPS'S COCOA-GRATEFUL AND CONFORTING. -"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nurrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well selected cocon, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavored beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maindles are floating around us ready to attack wherever these is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping our-seives well fortified with pure blood and a pro-perly nourished frame."-Civil Service Gazette. Sold only in packets labelled-" JAMES EPPS & Co., Homeopathic Chemists, London, England.

#### DEVELOPMENTS IN LUCAN.

London, April 21 .- The Lucan troubles have had a fresh development. Mr. John Kent, of Clandeboye, now demands an in-quest on the ground that the stable boy at Kinson points to him as the probable incon-diary. He desires to clear himself. Father Connelly, it is reported, is about to leave Biddulph on account of the late trouble, to be succeeded by Father Murphy, of Dublin, Ont., who was the former pastor. It is reported that Mr. John Kennedy, father of John Kenhedy, who is a prisoner charged with participating in the Donnelly massacre, is annoved by the discharge of firearms about his place at all hours of the night, which he construes as a menace. He is very much alarmed.

An old frame tonement, owned by Mr. Mc-Kinnon and until yesterday occupied by a colored family, was set on fire last night and would have been burned but for the prompt aid of the firemen. The damage was small.

INTERNATIONAL BIFLE CONTEST.

General competition for membership of Creedmoor in the middle of May.

IRISH PATRIOTISM.

The last days of the late British Parliament were given historical interest by the indignant speeches of two Irish members. We give that of the O'Gorman Mahon at full length as it appears in the Loudon Parliamentary reports. The mummeries which are inseparable from the effete fooleries of closing the rible Crimean campaign. There is no mis-British Parliament had been gone through. taking the breed to which they belonged, or The introductory remarks to the burning words of the veteran patriot from Clare are from the London Daily Telegraph-a notoriously anti-Irish journal,-and we reproduce them here to show how these cold-blooded English gazed in wonderment on the tall form of this grand old Irishman, as they listened to his utterances with amazement :--

Next the Chancellor of the Exchequer notiof the right honorable gentleman's mouth a the weight of seventy-seven years, comeyes and flowing white hair and beard, is boy." Colonel James Patrick O'Gorman Mahon, M.P. for the county of Clare. Fifty years ago he represented that county, and seventeen years afterwards the borough of Ennis, in Parliament-an old partisan and henchman of Daniel O'Connell, a fire-eater and redoubtable captain in far-away countries, on sea and Whatever else the O'Gorman Mahon land. may be, he is a goodly specimen of Celtic

followers, and regards with indignation his flagrant misrepresentation of the loyal efforts ings of constitutional government to Ireland." He said it would be perfectly idconsistent perfectly painless, powers. with his duty if he allowed this House to adjourn without calling its serious notice to the letter of the Prime Minister. He remarked upon the fact that there was no one on the front Opposition bench to participate in the condemnation he meant to pass on the Government. A native bard had said-

"Ah, who can look on history's damning leaf, Where Whig and Tory—thief opposed to thief— On e'ther side in conscious sham e are seen, While Ireland's form hangs crucifixed between; Who, Justice, who such rival rogues can see But files from both to honesty and thee?"

Honesty was not to be found in the Whigs and Tories, but in the people of England and Scotland, divested of the taint and slime with whichdour wretched parties endeavoured to imbue them. He enlarged upon Ireland's petitions by these parties, which in their wretched squabbles played at battledore and shuttlecock with poor Ireland until she dropped, to lie until another quarrel between them raised her again from the ground. He referred to the accidental circumstances which had saved England from invasion and Ireland from deliverance in former times, and suggested that the former might not always he so fortunate. He stood now as one of the advocates of a principle which more than half a century ago in a difthe rifle team to go to Ireland takes place on | ferent shape-that of repeal of the unionhe propounded in the House of Commons. I stantly.

smell of the peat-fire. At the Alma, who was it saved the colors of the 23d Welsh Fusiliers ?-Luke O'Connor, an Irishman. At Balaklava, who was it rescued Bentley, of the 11th Hussars ?- Robert Dunn, un Irishman. Who was it captured a Russian escort at Mckenzie's Farm ?-Joe Malone, an Irishman. The Milesian name crops up every other day among the distinguished soldiers in that terthe country from which they came-these Connors and Gradys, Moynihans and Lyonses, Hacketts and Coffeys, Maddens and Mc-Wheenies. In the Indian Mutiny the record is similar. The first civilian to win the Victoria Cross was Cavanagh, an Irishman. Drummer Maguire was the first man to enter the stronghold of King Theodore, at Magdala. Three Irish Catholics were among the South fied the virtual death of the present Parlia-ment; and almost before the words were out proudly recounted but a few days ago. And the officer to seize the Shutargarden Pass, when slight but sinewy figure, scarcely bent with the news of the massacre at Cabul arrived, where the gallant Irishmen Kelly and Hamil menced reading from a paper which he held | ton were slain, sword in hand, their faces to in his hand. This tall old man, with fiery the foe, was 'Redan' Massey, a bold Tipperary

Rolloway's Ointment and Pills .- Diseases of the Bowels.-A remedy, which has been tested and proved in a thousand different ways, capable of eradicating poisonous taints from ulcers and healing them up, merits a trial of its capacity for extracting the internal corruptions from the bowels. On rubbing Holloway's Ointment repeatedly on the abdomen, a rash appears, and as it thickens physique. The O'Gorman Mahon moved: "That this House highly disapproves of the attempt of derivative, this unguent draws to the surface, the Prime Minister to stir up feelings of releases the tender intestines from all acid hatred between England and Ireland for the | matters, and prevents inflammation, dysentery. purpose of furnishing an election cry to his and piles, for which blistering was the oldfashioned, though successful treatment, now from its pairfulness fallen into disuse, the of the Home Rule party to extend the bless- | discovery of this Ointment having proclaimed a remedy possessing equally derivative, yet 113-w.f.

#### THE TAY BRIDGE DISASTER.

In the investigation of the Tay Bridge disaster before the Board of Trade yesterday, Henry Low, civil engineer, who was sent by the Board of Trade to examine the bridge after the accident, testified to various defects in the design, material, workmanship and ar-rangement of the bridge, confirming in many important particulars the workmen's evidence taken at Dundee as to defective columns, bolts, lugs and flanges. In his opinion, the bases of the piers were too narrow, occasioning a very great strain upon the struts and ties. The angles at which the latter were disposed and the mode of connecting them to the columns were such as to render them of little or no use, and the other imperfections which had been pointed out lessened the power of the columns to resist the crushing strain. He considered that the yielding of the struts and ties was the immediate cause of the disaster, but the other circumstances stated contributed to it.

#### During a light thunder storm a young man named John Flanagan, living nine miles from Bobcaygeon, was struck by lightning and knocked senseless, in which state he remains. Two dogs that were near him were killed in-

Liver, Stomach, Kidneys & Bowels, Giving tone, energy and vigor to these great MAIN SPRINGS OF LIFE. They are confifidently recommended as a never-failing remedy in all cases where the constitution, from what ever cause, has become impaired or weakened.

### ERAL FAMILY MEDICINE, are unsurpassed HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT

They are wonderfully effectious in all ailments

incidental to Females of all ages, and, as a GEN-

Its Searching and Healing Properties are Known Throughont the World.

FOR THE CURE OF

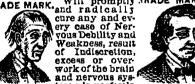
Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Old Wounds. Sores and Ulcers!

It is an infallible remedy. If effectually rubbed on the Neck and Chest, as salt into meat, it Cares 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 Pills and Ointment are sold at Professo

Holloway's Establishment, 533 Oxford street London, in boxes and pcts, at 1s. 1id., 2s. 9d is. 6d., 11s., 22s, and 33s each, and by all medicine vendors throughout the civilized world.

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





THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY. TRADE MARK. Will promptly TRADE MARK. and radically Cure any and ev-ery case of Ner-vous Debility and WeakDees, result of Indiscretion, excess or over-work of the brain the mark, and has been extensively used for over thirly years with great success. The Full particulars in our pamphlet, which we desire to send free by mail to every one. The Byecific Medicine is sold by all drugslist all per package, or six packages for \$5; or will be sent tree by mail on receipt of the money by address-ing THE GRAY MEDICINE CO., Toronto, Ont. H. Haswell & Co., Montreal, wholesale agents for Province of Quebec, and retailed by all Druperists. THE MILD POWER



and the second of the second second

and altered to THE NEW HAT. MAN. order at short notice.



300 tie cutters to cut ties on the line of the ex-tensions of the Denver and Rio Graude Rallway from Alamosa to Silverton, Cel., from Alamosa to Albuquerque, N.M., and from Cazon City, Col., westward. Frice paid per tio, 8 cents. Tie cutters can board themselves at a cost not to exceed \$4.00 per week. Steady employment during the next ten months can be secured. In anticipation of enquirles it is here stated that free transportation will not be furnished, but parties; of ten or twelve can undoubtedly secure reduced rates of fare to Denver or Pueblo on application to railroad officials. Free trans-portation from Denver to the end of the D. & R. G. track will ke furnished tie-cutters intend-ing to go to work. ing to go to work.

R. F. WEITBREC, Treasurer, Rio Grande Extension Co., Colorado Springs, Col. 30-C Legal.

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

DOHERTY & DOHERTY,

34 C

#### ADVOCATES, &c.

No. 50 St. James Street, Montreal. T. J. Doherty, B. C.L., C. J. Doherty, A.B., BC.L. 7.1

DROVINCE OF QUEBEC DISTRICT OF PROVINCE OF QUEBEC DISTRICT OF Montreal. Superior Court. No. 445. Dame Hormisdus Boudreau, of the City of Montreal, duly anthorized a ester en justice, Plainliff, vs. Joseph Levesque, of the same place, Defendant. An action of separation de biens has been this day entered. Montreal, 18th February, 1880.

by a many and	
	ETBIER & PELLETIER.
33 5	Attorneys for Plaintiff.

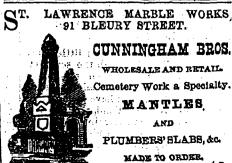
PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF Montreal, Superior Court.

Dame Margaret McCabe, of the City of Montreal, Wife of Peter Higgins, of the same place, Bollermaker, Plaintiff, vs. the said Peter Higgins, Defendant.

A suit for separation of property has this day been instituted returnable on the Nine-teenth day of April, instant. Montreal, 2nd April, 1860.

Attorneys for Plaintiff.

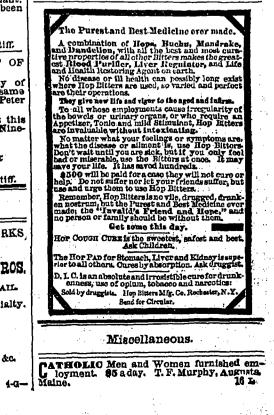




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Medical, &c



## FINANCE & COMMERCE.

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8

TRUE WITNESS OFFICE, . Tuesday, April 27. Financial.

The Ontario Bank has declared a dividead of 3 per cent.

The local money market continues duli. with rates of interest and discount every but unchanged.

There was a light business done here today in Sterling Exchange at rathe. firmer rates, in sympathy with the New York market\_\$1.09 to \$1.09} for round amounts between banks, \$1.09} to \$1.09} over the counter. Gold drafts on New York, prem. In New York the rates for Sterling Exchange advanced ic. to-day, now quoted at \$4.85] for long, and \$4.881 for short-dated bills.

for long, and \$4.881 for short-dated bills. -A company has been formed with a capital of \$50,000 having its headquarters in this city for the purpose of manufacturing all kinds of silks, and an act of incorporation has been applied for. The aharebolders are Measrs. A. M. Foster. Chas. Baille and Wm. Minto of Montreal, and W. B. Fester of Toronto. -An Ottaws despatch says the imports for March were:-Total dutiable goods, \$3,460,814; coin and bullion (except U. B. silver coin), \$17,846: nree goods, all other, 1,164,444; grand total entered for consumption. 6,642,574. The exports were:-Produce of the mine, \$74,540; do fisheries, 842,275; do forest, 119,116; animals and their produce, 689,152; agricultural products. 1,240,754; manufactures, \$38,800; miscellaneous articles, 67,964; totals, \$1,72,721; coin and bull-lion, 502,223; grand total, \$3,574,044. Of this amount \$3,014,706 was the produce of Canada. -The traffic receipts of the Grand Trunk Railway for the week ending 19th April, 1839, oompared with the corresponding week last year were:-

year were: 1890.	1879.
Passengers, mails and Express\$ 63,304 Freight and live stock 133,114	\$62,482 108,5 <b>12</b>
Total\$196,418	\$171,024

Increase in 1880.....\$ 25,394 The Riviers du Loup receipts are included in 1879, not in 1880; addin a them (\$4,200), the week's increase would be \$29,594. The aggregate in-crease for sixteen weeks is \$462,291.

#### BANK STATEMENT FOR MARCH.

BANK STATEMENT FOR MARCH. The monthly statement of banks doing busi-ness in Canada, issued on Saturday last, shows ine subscribed capital of the chartered banks to be \$63,454,633 ; paid-up capital, \$60,553,257 ; and circulation, \$18,529,352 The total of liabilities for March was \$96,501,025, against \$95,692,521, for February : the total as-sets for March, \$162,723,898, against \$160,869,639 for February.

against \$55,692,521, 107 February 1 the bolar at 1 sets for March, \$162,723,896, against \$160.899,639 for February. The directors' liabilities for March amount to \$5,133,720, against \$4,755,992, for February. The chief features in the return are the increase in 1 the circulation and the increase in current discounts, both of which are indicative of a larger trade movement, while the increase in deposits shows that the available capital is in excess of the demand for it. This plethora of capital is expected to remain with the banks uniit the Fail trade movement causes an increased domand for accommoda-tion. The reduction of \$180,000 in overdue notes is also shown in the return. Our banks have now \$25,500,000 employed in money at good paying rates continues active. During the last six months, the leading banks in Canada have derived their profits largely from the rAmerican business. MECHANICS' BANK.

#### MECHANICS' BANK.

As previously annonneed, the assignee, Mr. James Court, gives notice that a first dividend of 2) per cent will be paid after May 4th. A re-capitulation of the dividend sheet shows:-

-	Claim.	Dividend.
Preferential claims		\$ 3,857,04
Ordinary creditors, claims proved Do. claims not fully proved.	\$243,027.85 6,824.29	\$46,605.45 1,884,84
Do. reserved for claims not proved Circulation not filed for Outstanding cheques	10,341.70 100,922.00 428.35	
Total	\$361,544.19	\$76,165,81

#### WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE CITY WHOLESALE TRADE.

TUESDAY, April 27. The great annual event which is looked torward to with so much anxiety at this period of the year by all our business men-the

opening of navigation at this port-

might be better, but they are fully up to general expectations.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS .- In general the week have been coming forward lively, but generally speaking they are lighter than in former years, more care theing exercised in buying, consequently good shave to be sold

at close figures and Falas 110fits to secure orders. In heavy chemicals the movement is very light as yet; lrokers have been feeling the market, as it were, but buyers are holding off until the vessels arrive and the latest news can be learned, as prices in England have been considerably depressed lately Prices here are unchanged. Remittance still rather slow. The latest informatio from New York is that the combination i opium is neither buying nor offering their stock, and business has been chiefly confine to jobbing lots. A cable from Smyrns say that speculators are purchasing prime in the interior at 240 piastres. In New York sale of new opium have been made recently at S in bond.

FURS .-- Raw furs are beginning to com forward, but so far the offerings have been almost entirely confined to spring muskrata which generally bring 18c; the market is quoted at 17c to 18c at the moment, but parties in the country holding spring skins would do well to bring them to market without delay, as present prices are not considered strong. Monufacturers are very busy on staple goods for the fall trade.

last	Mink skins, prime dark\$0 50 to	<b>\$1</b>	7
	dilla dalla, pinito dalle	ĩ	ä
-	Martin skins, prime 0 00 to		
79.	Beaver skins, prime dark, per lb. 1 75 to		2
	Bear skins, black prime large 5 00 to	8	00
.482			ñ
,512	Red fox skins, prime 1 50 to		6
I	Muskrat skins, spring 0 18 to	0	CX
.024		ň	Ľ
~~ 1	Muskrat skins, fall and winter 0 8 to		
	Do, kits 0 02 to	. 0	0
,394	Lynx skins, prime large 1 25 to	1	7
iin	Skunk skins, large prime dark 0 50 to		9
sk's	Skunk, narrow striped 0 25 to		4
in- i	Skunk, white striped 0 10 to		2
1	Skunk skins, prime white large 0 10 to	0	30
1			
	Raccoon skins, prime 0 10 to		7
	Fisher skins, prime 5 00 to	7	<b>O</b>
			Õ
usi-	Otter skins, prime dark 5 00 to		~

GROCERIES .- Teas-Dulness prevails, although at the reduced prices current there has been more doing than previously. Low grade Japan teas are quoted at 26c to 30c; good fair to fine, 33c to 42c; and choice, 45c to 55c. In choice green and black teas there is not much doing, and prices are a little easier. Sugars have continued fairly steady for the week ; granulated is quoted at 91c to 101c; yellow refined at 71c to 91c; ers here ask \$4. Dealers sell it in small lots Porto Rico at 71c to 81c; and Cuba at 71c to at 61c to 7c per lb., and Timothy, in small 8 c. Molasses is quoted at 36 c to 40c for Barbadoes; Trinidad, 30c to 34c; Porto Rico, 33c to 38c. Syrups are dull Coffees-Jamaica, of importation via Halifax, by the new line of steamers, has been sold in this market at about 180 for heavy lots; held at 18c to 20c, as to quantity; Java, 25c to 30c; Mocha, 29c to 34c; Maracaibo, 214c to 234c. Rice dull at \$4.10 to 4.40. Spices-Pepper, 10 to 11 c; other spices are not active, and prices show little change. Fruits-Valencia raising steady at 81 to 81c; layers, 32.20 to 2.45; loose Muscatels, \$2.40 to 2.60; cur-rants dull and nominal; filberts, 84c to 10c; walnuts, 8c to 104c; Tarragona almonds, 174c to 193. Oils-Ordinary pale seal, 45c to 55c; steam refined, 62c to 67c. Salt, 65c to 75c for coarse; factory filled is scarce, and held at

drugs there has been a good business done in prices, though, must be considered nominal, small parcels; orders from the country during as dealers are generally holding off for the

The general wholesale market here remains about steady, except, perhaps, for butter, the increased receipts of new butter having a tendency to still further weaken prices. The demand is still chiefly confined to the local trade, but we notice a few buyers in the market enquiring for goods for shipment to to the lower ports. One or two lots of fine butter, aggregating about 50 tubs each, are being forwarded from this city to lower ports to-day. Fine Townships have been selling this week at 20c to 21c, but one firm state that they are asking only 19c to 20c to-day. Brockville and Morrisburg generally bring 18c to 20c, and roll butter sells at 18c to 19c. Cheese is quiet at 13c for new, and 14c to 15c for old. Eggs quiet at 10c to 10c. Maple syrup, 80c to 85c per gal in kegs; 90c to 95c in tins. Maple sugar, 9c to 11c per pound. Pork, Canada mess, \$14,75 to \$15.25 per bbl. Hams, 10c to 11c. Canada lard, in pails and tubs, 10c to 121c. Bacon, 9c to 10c. Shoulders, 71c to 8c.

SEEDS .- The market for clover has become more active since our last reference; several carlots in Ontario have changed hands at \$3.60 to \$3.65 per bush, and holdlots, sells at \$3.50 per bush of 45 lbs.

### THE FARMERS' MARKETS.

### Bensecours and St. Ann's-Prices at Far-

mers' Waggous, etc. TUESDAY, April 27.

Trespay, April 27. Since the market boats commenced to ply on the river, and the country roads have begun to improve, farmers have been coming to market in large numbers, and this forenoon a tolerably fair business was done at Bonsecours market, and on Jacques Cartler square. Oats were abundant, at 750 to 80c per bag, and buckwheat, peas, potatoes, etc., were selling at unchanged prices. A limited supply of barley was offering at 65c per bushel. A few live fowls sold at about 500 per pair, and dressed chickens were offering at 75c do; dressed tur-keys changed hands at 80c each. Maple syrup, 90c to \$1 per gallon, and sugar held at 6jc to 10c per fb. Fresh print butter worth 20c to 25c, and new-laid eggs, in baskets, generally brought 15c per dozen, while at the waggons eggs in barrels were selling at 11c to 12c, and occasion-ally 13c was paid. Vegetables steady and un-changed. The fruit market remains oulet, and the only

MONTREAL FUEL MARKET. FRIDAY, April SI. A quiet, steady business continues to be done here in anthracite coal, but while a few dealers report that the volume of trade so far this spring is in excess of that for the like period of last year, the high prices current for hard coal cause many consumers to delay need-d purchases, hoping that, as the season advances, the market will become more favorable. Importers, how-ever, agree in their opinion that values will rule comparatively high throughout the coming summer. Old stocks here are quite low, and will not likely prove more than sufficient for requirements until the opening of navigation; st, from all shipping points in New York State to this city, and this together with the addi-tional duty of 50c per ton on all coal imported this year, will make the cost, when laid down here, pretly high. Further, we are infurmed that several of the large American companies have advanced prices another lise per ton during the past week, so that, all gether, present pros-pects for any material reduction in values here next month are not bright. As stated in our last report, however, the future course of prices depends chiefly upon the progress of the from industry in the States. Notwithstanding that the production of anthracite coal was stopped all last month, and is being discontinued during the last half of this month, the amount on hand is about equal to that of last year at the corre-sponding date. The demand for soft coals, which was expected to have been tolerably active before this time, is reported only moderate at unchanged prices.

The demand for soft coals, which was expected to have been tolerably active before this time, is reported only moderate at unchanged prices. The arrivals of Scotch steam this year are ex-pected to be small especially during the early part of the season, owing to the great supply of irright and increased duty imposed; the defi-clency will have to be nade up by supplies from the lower ports. We hear of a good deal of coal coming into this market from the Spring Hill mine, at Picton, and meeting with a ready sale at \$4.50. The demand for firewood from householders has improved during the week and stocks in the city yards are being steadily reduced. The market is expected to become quite active about the first week in May. Prices remain un-changed.

hairas veck in May. Prices remain un-changed. CoAL-Retail prices per ton, delivered, for cash: Stove, \$700 to \$759; chestnut, \$6 50 to \$675; erg, \$675 to \$725; furnace, \$675 to \$700; Scotch grate (soft), \$500; Scotch steam, \$500 to \$525; Bydney steam, \$450; Pictou do, \$450; coke per chaldron, \$3 to \$50; charcoal, 15c to 25c per bush. Woon-Retail prices per cord, delivered from the yard: Long maple, 3} feet, \$6; long birch, 3} feet, \$550; long beech, 3} feet, \$6; long birch, 3} feet, \$550; short beech, 3 feet, \$550; short birch, 3 feet, \$55; short beech, 3 feet, \$550; short tamarac, 2; feet to 3 feet, \$350; short hemlock. 2; to feet, \$3.

#### MONTREAL HAY MARKET.

\$1.05 to 1.25. HARDWARE.—Trade has been absolutely dull during the past week; actual sales now are quite small, and though wholesale deal-ers are loth to admit it, prices are decidedly week, with a probability of a reduction before the end of the week, at any rate as soon as English advices, as to prospects for the future, are received. Concessions are being already made, but with evident reluctance. The wholesale houses here are tolerably well em-ployed at the moment in filling standing orders, for goods to be shipped about the lat May, which relieves the inactivity which would otherwise be felt from the present would otherwise be felt from the present the rest ware standing of the present the total standing or the present the noment in filling standing orders, for goods to be shipped about the lat may, which relieves the inactivity which would otherwise be felt from the present

market, business here is infinenced by a lack of support from the large distributing centres. Well informed authorities believe that dealers are still at fully supplied that mome time must elaces before the domand is likely to resume its ordinary course." The Manuhester market for yarns and fabrics is dull, and tending down-yrard.

yard and horize a dull, and tending down-ward. A leading Liverpool grain droular anys :-"During the past faw days the provin-fal wheat markets report an impiowed tone, with a par-tial recovery from the recent depression. The comparatively low prices of cargnes off coast have tempter buyers, and there has been a large business, with is to far of the recent depression recovered. At Liverpool aloce Tuesday there has been a moderate business in wheat at 1d over Tuesday's prices. This morning there was only a small attendance. Millers, infloaned by the fine weather, purchased sparingly, but the business done was generally af an improve-ment of 1d to fat, on Thesiay's full prices. Floar was in moderate demand, and slightly dearer. Corn was very dull at a decline of about fat.

#### LOCAL NEWS.

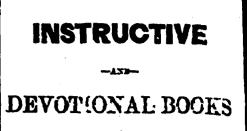
FIRST MAIL BOAT .--- The Richelleu & Ontario Navigation Company will commence running to-day, the Algerian leaving Kingston for Hamilton.

FRIGHTFOLLY BURNED --- Last evening James Kennedy, employed at Clendinneng's foundry, accidentally stepped into a cauldron of molten iron. His foot was completely charred, and he was conveyed to the hospital suffering great agony.

Nor TRUE.-A report published in our contemporaries to the effect that the steamer Ottawa had sunk in the new Canal basin at Point St. Charles turns out to be untrue. The report evidently originated in the fact that the small steamer Gipsey is lying in the posttion ascribed to the Ottawa, but the former vessel has been under water during the entire winter.

ALDERNAMIC ASSISTANCE-The following mounts have already been contributed to the Hull relief fund :- His Worship the Mayor, \$25; H A Wilson, 25; J Grenier, 20; G K Greene, 25; Thomas Wilson, 20; J C Wilson, 25; J H Mooney, 10; P Kennedy, 5; O D Proctor, 5; H Gauthier, 4; M Laurent, 4; John C Watson, 10; F E Gilman, 10; Emery Lavigne, 10; A Dubuc, 5; C Glackmeyer, 20; H Jeannotte, 5.

LIST OF LOCAL AGENTS ONTARIO. John Moran..... Arnorio S. Kelly...... Almonte Alex. McDonald, R.S.S...... Alexandria J. D. McIlmoyle..... Apsely J. J. Bernard, P. M. ..... Brechin D. McDonnell.....Barrie James Keating..... Brickley James Windle ..... Bagot Daniel Bulger.....Bulger J. W. McRae.....Beaverion John Slaven.....Burritt's Rapids Patrick DeCantillon ......Beechwond J. M. Hurley ..... Belleville M. J. Lally..... Blessington D. O'Connor ..... Brantford J. M. Hennessey..... Brockville Paul Ingoldby ......Centreville Allen Grant.....Carleton Place James Fee.....Cobourg H. C. Paterson ..... Cornwall Peter Brennan..... Melrose Patrick Guthrie..... Newmarket Thomas J. Masterson.....North Lancaster John Cass.....Ottawa James Sweeney..... Osgoode P. McCabe..... Port Hope Thomas Furlong.....Picton M. J. Armand......Pakenham J. C. Sullivan......Peterborough W. Northgraves ..... Perth Wm. Whelan......Westport E. J. Baker.....Wolfe Island



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#### 275 NOTRE DAME STREET.

MONTREAL.

S CARSLEY'S SILKS

: :

may be said to have taken place. Several boats and propellers passed out through the Lachine Canal yesterday, and several are now being loaded with freight here. The first mail boat on the Richelieu line left Kingston to-day for Hamilton, and we learn by despatches that the Welland Or detailed the operation of the set Canal will be opened throughout for traffic by Friday next. From present ap-pearances an unusually brisk season will follow the opening of navigation this year; it is said that a large quantity of wheat and corn is already on passage from Chicago and other lake towns in the States for this port for final transhipment, and the only thing that remains to be done to ensure the realization of the bright prospects is for the Dominion Government to assume sufficient of the liabilities of the Harbor Trust of this city to enable the Board to lessen, or remove entirely, the port charges of Montreal, so as to enable her the better to compete with other ports on the Atlantic seaboard for the carrying trade of the West. It certainly appears only reasonable that the Government should assume the debt contracted for the deepening of Lake St. Peter, which is a national undertaking, and thus remove a heavy burden upon

the shipping coming to this port. The local breadstuffs market continues quiet, with buyers and sellers apart in their views. It is impracticable, therefore, to give correct or reliable quotations.

ASHES. —Receipts are only moderate, but sufficient for the demand, which rules quiet. First pour sell as they arrive at \$3.75, an Seconds and thirds scarce; they would bring \$3.25 to \$2.80, respectively. Pearls purely nominal; nothing doing in them.

BOOTS AND SHOES. - There is scarcely any new feature to note in connection with this branch of trade. Wholesale manufac-turers here continue to be kept busy filling back orders for goods to be shipped about the first week in May, and they report orders by letter during the past week comparatively broken or reduced, as yet. As soon as the western boats commence their regular trips on the St. Lawrence an improvement in the demand from country dealers is expected. Prices unchanged. Remittances have some-what improved. The volume of business done this season has been satisfactory, but as yet it is not known whether the outcome of profits has been proportionately good. The trade here are now in somewhat of a quandary as to the immediate future; several of the leading houses, we understand, have been holding off from making purchases of leather because of the high prices ruling, almost hopeless, and, on the other hand, and leather market appears to be growing at 14c per lb. Rough tallow, 5c. stronger every week.

DRY GOODS .- The spring-like weather of the past few days has had a stimulating influence on our city retail trade. Our whole-sale dealers report that business during the

ι [	Remittances are fairly satisfactory.	
١l	PIG IRON, per ton	
il	Gartsherrie\$24 50 to	25 00
1		25 00
C	Similarite         22 00           Langloan         23 50           Calder No. 1         20 00           Carbora         29 00	21 00
-	Eglinton 23 50	00 00
- 1	Calder No. 1 29 00	30 00
ן ג	Carnbroe 29 00	30 00
вí	Carnbroe	0 00
t	BAR. DEF 100 IDS :	
- 1	Scotch and Staffordshire 2 65	2 75
2	Best do 3 00	0 00
5	Sweden and Norway 4 50	500 650
7 1	Lowmoor and Bowling 6 25	0.00
e	CANADA PLATES, per box :	8 00
	Glamorgan	600
e	F. W. & Arrow	ĕ 00
f	Hatton 5 00	5 25
7		•
e	TIN PLATES, & box- Charcoal, I.C	925
-	Bradley	11 00
8	Charcoal, I.X	11 25
r i	Bradley	8 50
-	Coke, I. C 7 50	8 00
8	Tinned Sheets, No. 28, Charcoal,	
	Cookley, K, of Bradley, per is 0 13	0 00
d	Coke, I.C. 7 50 Tinned Sheets, No. 28, Charcoal, Cookley, K, of Bradley, per fb 0 13 Galvanized Sheets, best brands,	
g	No.28	<u>9 50</u>
	Sheets, best brands, or 100 105 3 50	0 00 0
n	No.28	000
•	Best do	ŏŏŏ
i	CUT NATIS-	0.00
8	10dy to 60dy. Hot Cut. per keg 3 85	0 00
r	$1 8 dy a d y dy$ . $0 0 \dots 4 10$	ÕÕ
Ð		0 00
•	4dy and 5dy, " do 4 60	ŏ 00
	3dy, " do 5 85	0 00
ιt	4dy and 5dy, Cold Cut, do 4 85	0 00
	8dy, do do 4 85	0 00
•	200 kegs, 10c per keg off. Shingle, per 100 lbs	0 00
ם	Shingle, per 100 lbs	5 00
).	Lath do 485 Pressed Spikes 375	4 25
g		•
	Pig, per 100 6 00	6 50
y	5 Deel 0 25	8 75
	Bar 0 051	0 05
y	Shot 6 50	7 00
ĥ	STEEL-	- 10
_	Cast, # 100 lbs 0 11	013
-	Spring, # 100 lbs 4 00	425
g	Best, do warranted 5 00 Tire, do	3 75
Ð	Tire,         do         8 50           Sleigh Shoe         8 00	000
y	Ingot Tin	ŏšŏ
	do Copper	0 30 0 28
Y	Horse Shoes	400
f	Proved Coll Chain, in 500	5 25
h	Anchors 5 00	6 00
0	Anvils 0 08	0 10
n	Wire, # bdl. of 63 lbs Nos 0 to 6 2 40	0 00
-		

HIDES AND SKINS .- There are not many hides being offered by butchers, since they are not killing many cattle just now, but the demand continues steady, at the high prices previously quoted, under the keen struggle for the control of the market which we have before referred to. We understand that the hide dealers held a private meeting last week to discuss the sore and vexed question of the unprofitably high prices, but it seems they did not decide on any definite course of action, for hides are still bought at knowing that prices for boots and shoes must \$10.50, \$9.50 and \$8.50 respectively for either be advanced or profits given away. Nos. 1, 2 and 3. Some even quote outside Active competition renders the one step prices at 50c in advance of these figures, and no signs of a downfall are apparent. Sheepthere seems to be no immediate prospect of skins now are quoted at \$2 to \$3.25 each; reduced prices for leather; in fact, the hide lambakins at 30c to 35c each, and calfskins

OILS -The market shows very little if any change for fish oils. Although the seal fisheries by the vessels have been reported a failure this year, more recent advices state that a large number of seal have been caught past week has been very limited, but as travellers for most of the houses are now out on their sorting up trips, more cheer(ul ac-counts are expected next week. Remittances

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#### THE CATTLE MARKETS. St. Gabriel.

(31. Gabriel. MONDAY, April 23. At St. Gabriel market this morning the supply of cattle was fairly large, but the demand was only fair. The offering comprised 11 car-loads cattle and a couple loads hogs, as follows: -R J Hopper, Ottawa; W walters, P Thomp-son, Port Hope; W Roberts, Lennoxville; J Robinson, Toronto; W J McClelland, Toronto; T O Robson, St Mary's; W Kinnear, Guelph; D Wheeler, Port Hope, one carload cattle each; James Eakins, Port Hope; 2 loads cattle each; James Eakins, Port Hope; 7 for \$863; 1 at 6 live weight at 4 to 4 fc. T. Richings sold 9 at 4 fc to 4 fc. Ald. J. McShane bought 19 cattle for \$763, 3 for \$145, and 12 at \$61 each. Wm. Kinnear sold his load at \$68 each. W. J. McClelland sold 4 bulls at 8 fc. 4 common cattle at \$50 each, and 2 steers at 5c. The average range of prices was from 3 fc to 5c live weight. Live hogs are now coming forward in large numbers. During the week Messrs W Morgan, W Head and R Bickerdike received a carload each from Chicago for their own use. To-day Sam Price bought 21 hogs from Mr Walters, of Whitby, 72 from Mr Laing and 19 from Mr Wheeler, at an average of 6c per 1b live weight. Mr Robinson also sold 9 at \$6 per cwt. The range of prices for live hogs is from \$6 to 6.25 for good to choice. RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS.

#### RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS.

RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS. The receipts of live stock at Point St. Charles during the past week were:--Dogs, 20 cars; cattle, 7 cars, and 6 cars of horses. The ship-ments by this week's Halifar stamer promise to be large. Messrs Thompson & Co, of Toronto, ship about 130 head, and E B Morgan, of Oshawa, 150 head. It is reported that Mr Ald McShane is holding what cattle he has here for shipment for Montreal. Mr James Prendergast has about 100 head of cattle in the yards here, which he will also ship along with other purchasers this spring. spring.

#### MONTREAL HORSE MARKET.

MUNTREAL HURSE MARKET. SATURDAY, April 24. There have been a good many American horse buyers in the city during this week, and the de-mand for good carriage and working animals, of good size, continues fairly active at firm prices. Although the farmers are commencing to bring forward their stock a little more freely since the boats on the river commenced running, still the sufficient for the demand as yet, and shippers complain that too high prices are being

chokes. 750 per bushel:
 FRUTA-Apples. \$2.00 to \$4.00 per barrel;
 lemons, \$7 to 37.50 per case, or \$4 50 to \$5.00 per case, or \$5 to 300 per doz: eranberries, \$10 to \$20, per case, or \$4 50 to \$5.00 per case, or \$5 to 50 per doz: eranberries, \$10 per barrel, or \$0 per act, \$10 per cwt; or \$10 per cwt; \$10 per lb; nor \$10 per cwt; \$10 per lb; nor \$10 per cwt; \$10 per lb; nor \$10 per cwt; or \$10 per cwt; \$10 per lb; nor \$10 per cwt; \$10 per lb; per lb; nor \$10 per cwt; \$10 per lb; nor \$10 per cwt;

LONDON GROCERY MARKET. LONDON, April 23.—In Mincing Lane during the past week the markets continued dull and the demand unimproved. Notwithstanding importers showed a disposition to make con-cessions, sugar was difficult to sell even at a further reduction of 6d to 1s per cwt. Some parcels of low East Indian and foreign on the spot and some cargoes off coast sold at the above decline. West Indian also sold at the reduction. There was more inquiry towards the close of the week, and the downward tendency seems to be checked. Sales of coffee have gone steadily for good and fine sorts. Other descriptions have been irregular, rates occasionally favoring buy-ers. The deliverles to the home trade have in-creased, but the stocks still exceed those of last year; rice is lower. Saltpetre is easier. Business in tea is chiefly confined to the large auctions now in progress, and prices are irregular, and for fair to medium black leaf rather cheaper. Black pepper has declined a farthing, and white a farthing to a halfpenny per pound. James Long..... Whitby

#### LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET. CHEESE.—The demand has much improved this week, and as the present demand would exhaust our stock here in a few weeks unless the imports increased in quantity—it is not un-likely that we are on the eve of an advance in price, and that our market will be entirely cleared of stock before the arrival of any con-siderable quantities of now make. At present holders are selling finest qualities at 71s to 73s, and fine at 67s to 70s, there being no lower grade offering. BUTTER—A decline in the value of Continen-tal has caused less enquiry for finest American and Canadian, which, however, is still scarce, and wanted at 125s to 140s. The stock of next quality below (selling at 100s to 110s) has now been con-siderably reduced, and its place is at present being filled with supplies of fine fresh butterine, which is at present saleable at 100s to 107s.— Hodgeon Bros. ercular of April 10.

#### Finance, Commerce and Trade

-In Australia the question of the export of frozen meats is seriously occupying public attention, the 6,600.000 sheep, 8,000,000 cattle in Queensland, admitting of the weekly exports-tion of 2,000 tons of meat. Refrigerator works are to be immediately erected. Thousands of sheep have been recently boiled down for tal-low, while cattle are almost unsalable.

-At a meeting of the Directors of the Dairy-men's Association for eastern Ontario on Fri-day it was resolved to hold their annual exhibi-tion in connection with the Provincial Show at Hamilton and their next convention in Brock-ville at an early date to be named hereafter. A competent instructor to visit the factories in the district and give instructions is to be employed, \$250 having been appropriated for that pur-pose.

#### PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

	H.J. Donnelly Helena
	Ed. PolanHuntingdon
	James O'Brien Inverness
	Patrick Mulloney Lennoxville
	J W. Kennedy Richmond
	Edward Murphy Ormstown
	John Shean Portage du Fort
	James Finn,Port Lewis
	Henry DuffinRockburn
	Daniel McCaffreySt. Agathe
	James O'CainSt. Johns
	John J. McGowanSt. Anicet
	E. Gibbons North Onslow
	R. McDermott
1	James J. Kelly St. Stanislaus de Kostka
	M. LandriganSt. Catherine's
1	Simon McNally, Mayor Calumet Island
	John Mullin, Vinton

John Mullin, .....

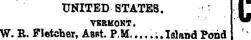
#### NEWFOUNDLAND.

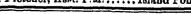
H. J. Henderson ..... 

#### NOVA SCITIA.

Angus McIsaac.... John R. Findlay, 41 Ganack St . Samuel Flanagan ..... A

> NEW BRUNSWICK. A. McEachren. Black Brook Kavanagh.....









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