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VOL. XXXIII.—NO. 28.

## MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1883.

#### PRICE FIVE CENTS

## CARBY TURNS QUEENS' EVIDENCE.

"He is the Man I may thank for all my Misfortunes since my Childhood!"

#### **FULL DETAILS OF THE PLOT**

The prisoners committed—"Lord Mayor Carey"—The informer hooted.

soners charged with conspiracy to murder officials was resumed this morning. On the disabled. (Here the prisoners again laughed.) opening of the Court much excitement was The night Forster left Ireland fifteen "Invincaused by the appearance of James Carey, the | cibles" followed him to the station. Curley member of the Corporation, and one of the looked into the cars, but only saw Forster's prisoners, at the witness table. The other wife and daughter. The "Invincibles" were prisoners hissed him. The sensation had commanded by Curley, who was obeying the scarcely subsided before he stepped into the orders of the mysterious "Number 1." As witness box. The surprise amongst the pri-sopers was unbounded. All the prisoners told to concentrate their attention upon soners was unbounded. All the prisoners

were in the dock except Patrick Delaney. Carey deposed that he joined the Fenian Brotherhood in 1862. He mentioned, as members of the Fenian Directory, Thomas Brennan, late Secretary of the Land League, and James O'Connor. He spoke so low that the prisoners in the dock cried "Speak up!" He deposed that he was always Treasurer of Scoundrel!" alluding to witness' Councillorthe Fenian Brotherhood. The funds, he said, ship. were always in a bad state. One of the prisoners remarked, "Because you pocketed Witness continued: During his connection with the society, several persons were tried by a court-martial of the organiza-November, 1881, a member of the organization. In that month he brought Walsh to Carey's house. Walsh. who was from the North of England, told Carey that his mission in Dublin was to make history. Carey's testimony showed that the assassination gang was organized in consequence of orders brought from London by Walsh, the Olerkenwell Fenian. James Mullett, the Chairman and went under the name of Father Murphy. Sheridan said he was watching Forster, then Chief Secretary for Ireland, and extending the "Society of Invincibles" throughout the country. He promised to send the witness from London knives, revolvers and a Winchester rifle. It was arranged, during March, 1882, to "remove" Forster at a point opposite St. Mark's Church, Brunswick Street. All the prisoners met around the Royal Oak Tavern on May the 6th, except James Mullet, who was imprisoned. Carey swore that he and other members of the Assassination Scolety believed that funds for the murder came from the Land League. He related the persistent dogging of Forster for days with the view of his murder. He swore that the murderers were posted concerning Forster's movements by telegrams from London, ostensibly about racing. He said he drove with some children in a cab to the first rendezvous of the murderers. After he alighted, Fitzharris was to drive them home. It was Brady who took the share as principal stabber, and who afterwards cut Burke's throat. All the prisoners, except one, were members of the organization, as was, also, Frank Byrne of London, whose wife brought the arms. He swore that Stephen and Leonard were now in America and that Patrick

Whelan was not a member of the "Invincibles." Olifford Lloyd's name was mentioned. Sheridan, after he left the "Angel," was going to the west of Ireland to spread the society. McCaffrey's successor was only known to the conspirators as "Figure 1." Two previous chairmen of the organization, Carey said, were promoted. They were Thomas Blankeny and O'Connor. He did not know who constituted the Supreme Counoil or from whom they had their directions. Burke once escaped them by going through the Vice regal grounds instead of by the main road. Carey stated that the names of four persons, including his own, were submitted to the organization in London as capable of heading the organization in Dublin. Walsh swore him in, each holding a knife. The cath bound Carey to obey the orders of the "Irish Invincibles," under a penalty of death. Af terwards Walsh, McCaffrey and James Mullett told him they were to form the Board of Directors for the new organization in Dublie of the Invincibles, which was not to exceed 250 members for the whole

kingdom. They were to be selected from picked Fenians. There was general laughter here by the prisoners. Witness continued: The Dublin branch was to consist of 50, and the object was to remove all tymnts. Muliett was to be chairman. Foreter and Earl Cowper were among those to be removed. Walsh gave witness £50. Burke's name was subsequently mentioned among themselves. Arrangements were made for taking a house close to Dublin Castle, from which Cowper would be shot. The four Principals in December selected the men for the work in Dublin. Witness selected Rinkle, who selected Leonard and Stephen, the last being an American. McCaffrey selected Doyle. The greater number of the mination of the conspirators to murder the specific accusation of the conspirators to specific accusation of the specific accusation of the conspirators to specific accusation of the conspirators to specific accusation of the specific accusation of the conspirators to specific accusation of the specific accusation of the conspirators to spe

hardly exchanging a word. Witness contiferty paid witness £40. Witness kid not know McCafferty, but understood that he was once tried at Dublin. The Society watched days and nights to murder Forster. Once he escaped by waiting aboard the steamer at Kingstown. The plan to murder Forster failed another time through the negligence of a watcher. On three other occasions the murder of Forster was prevented by the accidental passing of some mounted police. Witness suggested the use of knives, McCafferty directed them to wind cords around the handles to strengthen their grip. Frank Byrne was a member of the Land Confederation. His wife brought a rifle slung round her neck under her cloak. The rifle was intended to shoot Cowper. McCafferty was succeeded in Dublin by a person apparently of authority, of whose name witness was ignorant. Curley became chairman after Mullett's arrest, Brady succeeding Curley in the council. The council thus organized arranged that Forster DUBLIN, Feb. 17.—The hearing of the pri- should be shot with the other occupants of his carriage, and anyone interfering was to be Burke. Carey said "Number I" was evidently a military man. He always gave money. He said there was no limit; he could have a thousand pounds if he wished. Here witness retired suddenly from the chair, amid the hisses of the prisoners, some of whom shouted "perjured scoundrel!" and one "Town

After lunch, which the prisoners seemed to enjoy, Carey resumed. He said :- Besides the prisoners, two brothers named Dwyer met at the Royal Oak tavern on the 6th of May. One of these has gone to America. Witness Up to 1879 informers only were created a painful sensation by saying he had Edward McCaffrey was, prior to two of his little children with him in the cab two of his little children with him in the cab early on the morning of the 6th of May when he was going in the cab to the Park.
Witness minutely detailed the moves of the

conspirators on the morning of the murder. A pin could have been heard to drop when he told how he saw seven men mest the two gentlemen. Witness said: "I saw Brady raising his left hand and striking the man dressed in the grey suit; that was all I saw." of the Dublin Branch, who organized the Here there was a sensation in the Court room, "Society for the Extirpation of Tyrants," and loud cries of "Hush!" Witness stated: authorities of the evidence he was able to he felt the nosso tightening round stated that Earl Cowper, then Lord-Lieu- Joe Smith, a person acquainted with Burke's give. It is known that she often visited the his own neck—that he saw his danger in the appearance, accompanied him to the Park to Castle.

The Angel Hotel to revidence of Myles Kavanagh—and that the point out Burke Witness said Smith and was introduced at the Angel Hotel to point out Burke. Witness said Smith did P. J. Sheridan, who was disguised as a priest, not know what he wanted, for, after Smith identified Burke he was sent away. directed the arrangement at the scene of the murder. Just before the murder Carey, by Ourley's order, went two hundred yards away. Curley walted until the murderers were on the gallows, which is the prayer of every weapons from London. Mrs. Byrne brought the car, and then got into the cab and came honest man.

trom London knives, revolvers and a Win- to Dublin. He put cards in the boxes of the lit is rumo newspapers stating what was done. The adopt measures to suppress the National cards read : "Executed by order of the Irish Lesgue throughout Ireland. The police are Invincibles." Brady told witness that he actively making arrests and dispersing meetstabbed Burke in the left shoulder, and that ings of leaguers. It is said a number of the other gentleman came up and called him | leading Nationalists are going to America to a ruffian, when he ran after him into the road | collect funds to defend the conspirators now and settled him. He then went back and cut on trial. Burke's throat.

Before the Court adjourned, Carey formally identified the prisoners. Several of the latter when put forward for identification, called, Carey a perjured liar. Pat Delaney, who looked very ill, said solemnly, "That is the man I may thank for all my misfortunes from my childhood."

The enquiry was adjourned until Monday, on the application of counsel for the prison-

Counsel for the prisoners objected to one of the questions of the Crown counsel, and alluded to Carey as an "infamous witness." Great excitement followed. The remark drew a sharp rebuke from the presiding magistrate.

No incident of the trial has caused as great a sensation as that of Carey turning informer. Holding an official position, te was regarded by the secret societies as a safe man, and trusted in all the plans of the League. The exclusion of the public from the examination excited a great deal of comment. Only the police, petectives and newspaper men were allowed in the Court. Outside of the jail great crowds were gathered.

DUBLIN, Feb. 19.—The examination of the prisoners charged with conspiring to murder was resumed. All the prisoners were in the dock. Amid hisses one of the prisoners shouted, "the future Lord Mayor Carey." The latter shook his head menacingly at his former comrades. Carey to-day spoke more confidently than on Saturday, and replied to the cross-examination of the prisoners' counsel sharply and testily. He deposed, amid hisses from the prisoners, that he belonged to the Fenians, but not to the Supreme Council. The object of the Fenians was to separate Ireland from England, the former country being then harassed by the Coercion Act. He had no idea that Cavendish was to be murdered when Burke was attacked. He was stupefied when he heard of the former's murder. Being examined, Carey said he gave information regarding the murder two days to do with the murders. ago, when everybody else did. He was the last person to do so. He said he decided to give evidence directly after he was arrested, though he did not do so until Thursday.

By the Orown counsel-Carey, after the publication of the article in the Freeman's Journal stating that all the officials were to be removed from the Castle, the murder of Burke was decided upon. He produced a copy of the Freeman's Journal from his pooket to confirm the statement in regard to the de- on the general charge of conspiracy or termination of the conspirators to murder the specific accusation of the Phoenix Park.

Park on the day of the murder, and identified | was ever turned against him. As a professed nued: After Walsh left Dublin Capt. McCof- | Fitzharris as the driver. One Murray gave | Nationalist of the extreme type he had a similar evidence.

dock for identification by Godden, the Park ranger. Godden identified Caffrey as the fourth man on the car containing the mur-

derers when driven from the Park.

When Carey's deposition was read he corrected it in several particulars, and modified the statement concerning Mrs. Byrne by saying that he had only been told she was the wife of Frank Byrne. He also corrected the statement that Mullet was with him when he and Curley met " Number 1."

Counsel for the prisoners objected to alterations, saying Carey had discovered from the newspapers that Mullet was in prison at the time of the alleged meeting. The Magistrate

allowed the objection. The deposition was ordered to stand so as to show this discrepancy.

At the conclusion of this evidence, twentyone of the prisoners were committed for trial to answer a charge of murdering Cavendish and Burke.

It is understood the trial will be before a special commission of three judges, and that the trial will take place in March.

After the prisoners were committed, the Orown counsel stated that Joseph Smith would be examined at the trial and that he hoped to be able to produce "Number 1." After the committal of the prisoners the

Crown counsel said it was with great reluctance that the Crown accepted the evidence of the prisoner who might have been the director and instigator of the tragedy. It had been done, however, in the interest of public safety and for the public good. He trusted that the Executive thereby obtained power to perfectly penetrate this fearful organization. He hoped to make amenable to justice the plotters as well as the perpetra-

ters of the murder. As Carey passed the dock Muliet struck at him, touching his head. Carey turned to expostulate but was pushed to the witness table by a detective.

The public in the Court to-day joined in hissing Carey. A remarkable feature has been the callousness of Carey under examination.

Miss Nally, prison secretary of the Ladies' Land League, was in the gallery of the Court

Joseph Smith has turned informer. Patrick Whelan has been liberated on bail.

Marines guard the house of Carey's wife. It is believed that when she saw that her husband's case was hopeless she told the however, is that he was all right until

tolded. expressing a verdict. The prospect is that it is stated that Mr. Samuel Lee Auderson, the mystery will be sounded to the bottom. "Number 1," it be exists, will find his way to

It is rumoured that the Government will

There is reason to believe that there is no doubt concerning the name and identity of the man referred to by Carey as "Number 1" It is believed he is concealed in London, where he arrived within the last forty-eight hours. It is stated that "Number 1" was born in the East Indies. His mother was French army during the Francy-German war. Towards the close of the war he west to Iraland with letters from Bonapartists, his object being to raise a force, which he enlisted ostensibly for ambulance service. He served principally under General Bourbaki.

It is stated that the name "No. 1" is Oliver.

LONDON, Feb. 20 .- The Standard believes the name of "Number 1" is Milne.

others will be arrested, including the mana-gers of the Land League funds. The names of six prominent politicians are mentioned. One rumor says that P. J. Sheridan has been arrested. It is stated that Byrne is now at Cannes, suffering from phthisis. Walsh is also believed to be in France. He is a Newcastle agitator, not a Clerkenwell Fenian.

The French police have been requested to prevent Byrne's escape into Spain. It is sive declaration of Delaney, as Carey left the thought probable that he wall return to London and give the authorities an opportunity to arrest him. If not arrested he will assist in his wife's defence. She is a consumptive. Brennan, who was thought to be in America, was in London on Friday.

Justin McCarthy says Sheridan was known to Parnell merely as an active League organizer. His relations with Parnell were only in this capacity. McCarthy said Byrne held a position in the Land Confederation since the time of Butt and Shaw. He was known to all the members of the Irish party as a quiet respectable man, and it was inconceivable that he could have had anything

# Exceration of the "Invincible" Leader in Dublin-Additional surprised ex-nected at to-day areasion of the Court-pisolsimers from the Sationalists and

Land Leaguers.
(Special by Cable.)

Dublin, Feb. 19.—People have not yet recovered from the sensational surprise furnished by Carey at Kilmainham yesterday. Of all the men in the tolls of Government

large following. An extensive employer, he The four occupants of the car used by the commanded a certain amount of confidence assassins were then placed in front of the among the working classes of the building trade. He was made the Treasurer of the moneys of the Fenian Brotherhood and was the repository of their inmost secrets; but never a member of the Land League. On the contrary, he was ever loud in repudiation of that organization because of its constitutional policy, and his name not to be found in records of the Nationalists proper-those who believe in physical force as the only means, time and opportunity serving, for the liberation of Ireland, but who discountenance the dynamite theories and secret murder as obstacles in the progress of their principles.

This explanation is necessary in view of Oarey's evidence yesterday. He said "he understood" that the Land League had supplied money to the Invincibles, and in circles willing to believe anything ill of the Lergue, the conclusion has been jumped at that the Parnellite party were in accord with the murder conspirators. The suggestion is easily disposed of by the simple fact that some of the alleged conspirators were confined as suspects under the Coercion Act of last year, and that the Ladies' Land League organized a fund for their support in prison, as was done in the case of all men in custody under like circumstances. It is needful for Irish interests that this explanation of an adroit imputation should be kept in view by the friends of Ireland in America. Here it is thoroughly understood.

All last night the excitement continued to increase. Astonishment is mingled with consternation, and in the minds of many incredulity holds sway. In the face of the stubborn facts of the publication of Carey's evidence people refuse to believe in the possibility of treachery on the part of one whose social and commercial position placed him beyond the temptation of the Governmental reward, and whose stern and defiant attitude in the early stages of the investigation could not have suggested that fear of consequences to himself would have led him to the cowardice of going into the witness box for the Crown. There is a theory sfloat to-day that from the beginning he has been in the service of the prosecution; that he was acting a part throughout to cover the actions of detectives in respect of further arrests, and that Mr. Murphy knew what he was speaking of when he promised a surprise from within the ranks of the Confederacy. The general opinion, The Freeman's Journal says the mystery of promptings of self-protection led him at the the Phoenix Park murders is only half unlast moment to sacrifice his associates in order the Orown Bolicitor, has been frequent in his colls to the prison—that on Thursday night. and for a considerable time on Friday he was alone with Carey, in his cell, and that after his latest visit he took his departure with a

look which indicated triumph. Several names were mentioned by Carey yesterday—Brennan and O'Connor among the number-and, as in the rumor of the League funds having been devoted to the crime conspiracy, the easy interpretation is given that these gentlemen were members of the Invincibles. Carey's evidence was simply that they were members of the Fenian Brotherhood Council. They were, however, marks for prejudiced auspicion. Mr. Brennan was a prominent officer of the Land League and a sust ect under the Coercion Act, and Mr. O'Connor, one of the editors of the Irishman and United French and his father Irish. He was form- Incland, was, in 1865'66'67, a convict under only a captain in the British East India ser- the Treason and Felony Act for writing on vice, and afterwards a colonel in the the Dublin Irish People. No persons in Dublin or out of it, however, could have more energetically and systematically denounced the Phonix Park atrooity and Crime Confederacies in general than have these gentle-

man. Execuation is the prevailing sentiment in Carey's case. Those most opposed to the murder idea as a means of patriotic progress, and who would regard the punishment of assassination as an agency of Ireland's redemp-It is reported that Byrne and a number of tion, are nevertheless, indignant at the treach-others will be arrested, including the mana—ery, and the feeling is intensified by the archinformer's admission that when proceeding to the scene of bloodshed, with deliberate design and preconceived arrangement, he took with him in his vehicle to the Promix Park his young and innocent children. The man's cool audsolty in making the statement, as well as the unnaturalness of the act itself, is adversely commented on, and the impulwitness box, that "he owed all his misfortunes to that unprincipled scoundrel," has found an echo in every heart and a commentary not complimentary to the informer.

There will be in a day or two a manifesto from the national organization, which, it is calculated, will have material effect on public opinion. Meanwhile, to-morrow's proceedings are looked forward to with almost painful anxisty. The Crown officials, through their underlings, boast of further surprises. Carey will be put on the stand for cross-examination; but it is not, yet certain whether by availing of the pri-vilege at this stage the prisoners' counse will disclose the grounds of their de-fence. In respect of some of, the prisoners identified a strong case in detenos, is alleged, and this sustained would, of course, cast discredit on other portions; but there is no use in concealing facts or glossing over probabilities, and I am forced to the opinion that a conviction is inevitable, and that however obtained, by fair means or foul, by infamous informers or independent witnesses subsidized by the Crown, the law will claim victims and of Mr. Bradlaugh's mob.
the Phonix Park tragedy avengement.

Mr. Chaplin (Conservative) moved the pastponement of the debate. The motion

## THE SPEECH FROM THE THRONE.

LONDON, Feb. 15 .- The Imperial Parliament was opened to-day with the usual cere-

monies. The attendance was large. The Queen's speech refers to the maintenance of good relations with foreign powers. Beferring to the restoration of tranquility in Egypt, she says the withdrawal of the British troops is proceeding as expeditiously as a prudent consideration of the circumstances admits. The reconstitution of the Government of Egypt under the Khedive has been partly accomplished, and continues to receive her attention. She has submitted to the Sultan and Powers, for friendly consideration, the arrangements which appeared to her best fitted to insure the stability of the Khedive's Government, and the prosperity and happiness of the Egyptian people, the security of the canal and the peace of Eastern Europe Her policy has been, and will be, directed to those objects. She relies upon its just appreciation by other countries. She says the renewal of disorders in Zulnland engaged her attention, and hopes that the restoration of Cetewayo will lead to the establishment of a more stable government and the maintenance of good relations between the Zulus and Cape Colony. The estimates for the coming year are in a forward state of preraration and will soon be submitted.
She is happy to state that the improvement in the social condition of Ireland continues. Agrarian crime has sensibly diminished, and the law has been everywhere upheld. Measures will be submitted for the establishment of a Court of Criminal Appeal; for preventing corrupt practices, and for per-petuating and amending the Ballot Act. A proposal will also be submitted to more effec-

tually secure to tenants in England and Scotland compensation for agricultural improvements. She refers to the time devoted in recent years by Parliament for the most urgent needs of Ireland, and says the claims of general legislation and other parts of the Kingdom now demand just regard. She trusts, however, that Parliament will be able

to deal with some legislative wants in Ire-land for which provision has not yet been made.

### HOUSE OF LORDS.

Lord Wolseley took the oath amid cheers. Lord Salisbury complained that the Queen's speech did not state when the last British troops would quit Egypt. Great credit, he said, was due to Lord Spencer for his administration of the affairs of Ireland, but the measures relative to Ireland introduced by the Government were a failure.

Granville said Salisbury's criticisms were based on gossip and afterdinner speeches. No member of the Government would declare for anything like Home Bule for Ireland. It would be indiscreet to announce when the troops in Egypt would be withdrawn. England was acting for the interests of France and all the other powers as well as her own.

The address in reply to the speech from the throne was adopted, and the House adjourned.

### IN THE COMMONS.

London, Feb. 15 .- Northcote regreted the absence of Gladstone. The Government ought to have made some announcement regarding the affirmation bill in the speech from the Throne. He said Englishmen had a right to know the Government's intention regarding Egypt, as their relations to other countries. He urged the Government to act with vigor and wisdom in Ireland.

Hartington said the affirmation bill was not part of the Government's special programme. He challenged criticism regarding the conduct of Egyptian affairs. Russia, he stated was not unfavorable to the efforts being made to reorganize Egypt.

Lawson (Badical) moved an amendment to the address that no sufficient reason was shown for the employment of British troops in reconstituting Egypt.

Labouchere seconded the motion.

The House adjourned. The Speaker read a letter from Mr. Bradlaugh declaring that the House, having refused to hear him on his constituents, he should do all the law required in an endeavor to sit and vote.

Hartington said the Government would introduce a bill authorizing members to make affirmation.

Cross stated he would oppose the bill. In the House of Commons Northcote was

cheered on entering. London, Feb. 16 -In the House of Commone to-day the Government stated that the law must be vindicated before a commission could be granted to exquire into the griev-

ances of the Crofters.

The Speaker said the resolutions of last session against Mr. Bradlaugh was not valid 

business of the House and not the Government to attend to Mr. Bradlaugh. Sir Wilfred Lawson offered an amendment expressing regrets that steps regarding Egypt were not taken earlier, which might possibly have secured objects important to England

without war; rejected by 179 to 144. The debate was adjourned, and the House went into Committee to allow Attorney-General James to introduce the Affirmation

Mr. Nowdeate (Conservative) opposed the introduction of the bill. He charged that the Church. If an agreement is established, the Government brought it forward in terror, thereon a real durable peace will be easy.

The Tories and Parnellites will obstruct the passage of the bill. It is expected there. will be a lively contest over it.

London, Feb. 19 .- In the House of Commons to day, Mr. Maxwell (Conservative), asked whether the P. J. Sheridan mentioned in Carey's testimony was connected with the Kilmainham treaty negotiations. Mr. Trevelyan answered "yes."

Lord Churchill stated that in view of the confession of the assassins in Ireland he would move an amendment to the address in answer to the Speech from the Throne that no further concessions be made to lawless agi-

Mr. Trevelyan said the poor law guardians were able to cope with the distress in the county of Clare. Nobody had died of starva-

Mr. Parnell announced that he would offer an amendment to the address. He said he would severely criticise the administration of the Crimes Act, jury packing, iniquitous sentences, &c., when the discussion of English affairs was finished.

By a vote of 184 to 53 leave was granted for the introduction of an affirmation hill.

#### AFFAIRS IN IRELAND.

MULLINGAR, Feb. 13.—The Court has confirmed the sentence of two months' imprisonment passed against Harrington, Secretary of the National League, for using intimidating language.

A proclamation has been assued revoking the operation of the prevention of Orimes Act in the County of Louth and City of Limerick.

Loxdon, Feb. 14.—The report of the death of Archbishop McCabe is untrue. The Bishop is slightly improved.

It is stated that the Government will introduce in the Commons a bill for the registration of Irish voters.

At a preliminary meeting of the Irish parliamentary party to-day to consider the action of the Irish members of the House of Commons during the session over treaty parry parrons. the Irish members of the House of Commons during the session, over twenty persons were present. Mr. Parnell was re-elected chairmant. It was decided that an amendment should be made to the address in reply to the Speech from the Throne dealing with the operation of the Crimes Act. Regret was expressed at Mr. Healy's arrest. A further amendment to the address was also resolved upon, dealing with the failure of the Government to propose adequate remedial legislation for Ireland.

London, Feb. 16.—A meeting of Irish members of Parliament was held to day, at which a letter was read from Mr. Healy M.P.

which a letter was read from Mr. Healy, M.P., dated Kilmainham, complaining of his treatment in prison, and also protesting against the illegality of his imprisonment. The meeting determined to raise the question of privilege in the House and move for a select committee of inquiry.

The proceedings in the Commission Court Green street, to-day, give some hope that jus tice will not be always partial, and that juries cannot be uniformly packed to do the Orown's behests. A man named Curran has been for three days on trial for the murder of a farmer. The prosecution pressed the case with vehemence against him. The evidence, however, was not beyond doubt, and Judge Harrison in his charge gave the prisoner all the benefit of the incompleteness of the case for the Crown. The accused was acquitted by the jury, to the manifest and expressed satisfaction of all in the Court.

the Court.

Limerick, Feb. 16.—There was a riot to-day among the dock laborors. Several were severely injured and a number arrested.

A diving bell and heavier dredges than have been heretofore employed will be used in King's End Basin in the search for the knives of the assessins now undergoing examination.

Harrington, the Secretary of the Organizing Committee of the National League, convicted at Mullingar of using intimidating language at a public meeting, and sentenced to two months' imprisonment, was arrested at the National League rooms to-day to undergo sentence.

Cork, Feb. 16.—The sentence passed against. John O'Brien and ex-suspect Hodnett of two months' imprisonment, and against ex-suspect Gilhooly of three months' for using intimidating language against landlords, have been confirmed.

London, Feb. 16.—Under the regulation of Kilmalbham Jail, Dayltt, Healy and Quinn are subjected to solitary confirment twenty-two hours daily, and are allowed two hours' exercise together.

together.
Lowdon, Feb. 14.—While Chisf Secretary Trevelyan has made a speech worthy of the worst days of Forster, Herbert Gladstone persists in advocating large reforms in the local administration in Ireland "The Irish Government," he said in Leids, on Monday last, now rests on Scotch and English majorities in the British Parliament." Home Rule, he said, should be considered on its merits, and there were strong a priori arguments for its adoption; and he did not see that the establishment of a Parliament in Dublin would endanger the Queen's authority in Ireland.

The English papers contain a statement that the Land Courts have considerably reduced the rents on Mr. Parnell's estates. There is not a word of truth in the story. In. 1880 Mr. Parnell reduced his rents to Griffith's valuation, thus anticipating the usnd Act, and by forgiving all errears then due, shut himself out from the benefits of the

Arrests Act. Dunin, Feb. 19 .- John Dwyer, charged with compiring to murder officials is dying of phthisis.

The Government has approved of the calling out of the Irish militia this year for the usual training. They have not been called out for saveral years, owing to the disturbed state of Ireland.

#### 439 17 76 THE MAY LAWS.

Barlin, Feb. 19 .- The Pope, replying to the Emperor, announces that he has permitted the bishops, without waiting for a complete revision of the May Laws, to notify the Government of the selection of new curates. The Pope ask that, in addition to the revision, messures be taken to mitigate the impediments to the exercise of clerical duties and the training of the clergy. This, he says, is indispensable to the very life of

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| <b>5</b>              | do         | 2 000      |         |            | ຳດີດດດັ້       |  |  |  |
| Zŏ                    | do         |            |         |            |                |  |  |  |
| 20                    | do         | 500        |         |            | 10,000         |  |  |  |
|                       | 40         |            |         |            |                |  |  |  |
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CHAPTER XVI .- Continued. JEAN MACHU.

" Never tired joking, Naine," said a man in the uniform of the Vengeurs of the Commune. "Oh, it's you is it, Jean Machu?" said the Naine; "what will you take?" "Something strong, as strong as you have

It." said be. 🦟 The Naine poured out a tumbler of brandy. "Tô' your health, Naine," said he; "but come, keep me company."

"Your treat?" asked she. "To be sure," said Machu; "you sell your wares but you don't consume them." The Name filled a second glass, clinking it

against that of the felon. "To your speedy marriage, Naine," said

Machu. The Name laid down the glass. "It's no jesting matter, Jenn," said she; there's none would have Methusalem's servant."

"Do you think so?"

"I'm sure of it." "You're not so sure, though, but there's one you'd like to have," said Machu, grinning.

A flush passed over the hideous face. "What put that into your head?" said she. "Oh," said the Commander of the Vengeurs of the Commune, "never you mind; but I met one the other day that you're very fond of.

" Methusalem ?" "No, you are his servant, but you're not in love with him for all that," "Well, who do you mean?"

"Flour d'Echafaud!" "You saw him!" she cried, bending over the counter eagerly.

"Where?" "At the prefecture. He's in the Vengeurs."

"Oh, if the Versaillists catch him," she cried. "He will scarcely have time to marry you Naine!"

"It's no joking matter," she said almost fiercely; " if they take him they'll kill him." "The very notion that he's in danger makes you show your teeth and claws," said Machu, laughing. "I told you so."

"And you're a tool for your pains," said she, sullenly. "I don't want him to be taken, it's true. But I sm the only one, do you hear, Jean Machu, the only one that knows why his life's precious to me." "You ought to have more confidence in

your friends," said Machu, still jesting. "Do you know where he is now?" she said quickly.

"How can we know from day to day what becomes of people?" said he. "The gun does its work quickly. You and I, Naine, may be dead to-morrow."

"Once I've seen the end of those gibbering fools that are braying their litanies in the cellar," said she, "I'll just be off to Methusalem's. If Fleur d'Echafaud wants a hidingplace send him to me. I know one. You are welcome to it, too, Bat-de-Cave."

"That's not my stamp, Naine," said Bat-de-lave, with sudden gravity. "I'll never Cave, with sudden gravity. "I'll never bide. I'll be behind the last barricades with the last Vengeurs of the Commune, and I swear the Versaillists Il never get me alive. I'll defend my skin all I can; but once the game's up, I'll make an end of myself."

Just then there was a stir in the crowd to make way for a young man in a dazzling uniform glittering with gold lace. He be-longed to Bergeret's Enlants Perdus. Jean Machu looked round to see what was going on, and the Naine mounted among the bottles and glasses on her counter. Her eyes hastily scanned the crowd, and all at once lit up with a sort of fierce exultation as she muttered,

"Fleur d'Echafaud." Hastily descending, she resumed her place at the counter.

Jean Machu meanwhile advanced to shake hands with the new comer. "Well, Marc Maudult," said he, "what's

going on down yonder?" "The Versallists are taking barricade atter

being defeated at every point. "Did you come here to fight?" "I came to look about me," said Mauduit, and to make sure of some hiding-place." "You came to the right spot this time,"

said Machu. "Some one was speaking of you iust now." "Who's that?"

"The Name. She knows a hiding-place." "That will be good for to-morrow," said Fieur d'Echaiaud.

" I think you might have the grace to thank her." said Machu. So the brilliant young man approached the counter, and accepted a cup of coffee from the

"To-morrow," said he, "I shall need you." "Ah!" said she, "you will need-"

"Any disguise you like and a safe shelter. "The disguise will be ready in an hour, and

the hiding-place-Git-le-Cour." "But Methusalem might betray me?" "He would if he dared," said she, "but he

dares not." "Who will prevent him?"

"I will." "You!" said Fleur d'Echafaud, laughing heartily.

"Yes, I," said the Naine. "Because ] watched over you like a mother you think me only capable of love, and that I could not hate. You are wrong, boy, you are wrong. My hatred is terrible. I brood and brood over it till it bursts out." "It's so very droll," said Fleur d'Echaiaud,

laughing still more immoderately. "Droll!" cried she; "you think my hatred a thing to laugh at." "Yes," said he, "because everything about

you is ridiculous, my poor Fantoche. You are not a woman and cannot have a woman's feelings. Nature made you a monster, and a monster you will always be." She fixed such a glance on him as would

have terrified any one else. "Well," said she, slowly, "never incur the hatred of Fantoche, for you would find it terrible."

A solemn, mournful sound just then reached their cars. It was the prisoners singing the Miserere. This cry for mercy, coming as it did from the bowels of the earth, in the voices of men hourly awaiting execution, had so poouliar a grandeur that the bloodthirsty, drunken populace involuntarily shuddered. Surely the victims were stronger than their persecutors. A Communist soldier selzed his gun,

pointed the barrel of it through the bars and fired into the cellar, saying :
"That will make them shut up." A groan was heard; one of the condemned had fallen. But this cowardly act only seemed to revive their courage, and the last versicles of the psalm arose more solemn and imploring than ever. It was literally out of the

Miserere !\* As the day waned the crowd, instead of diminishing, grew greater. The combatants of ALEX. BORS, 21 Lamb's Conduit street,

High Holborn, London, England by all Druggisst at 25 cents a bottle. [G26] ed thither, where there were still arms to load scanned their faces with a rapid glance, when come with me and amend your life."

house to house, asked only a corner ofground where they could die, crying "Vive la Comdrink lent courage to the one-half, while the other trembled at the fate which traordinar awaited them. The first paraded such of their quarters as were threatened, but is come."

Into yet inveded, while the second hashly cut. The A their hair or beard, assumed various disguises, tore the red stripe from their trousers, and broke the arms which would have doubly compromised them, first because they were stolen, second because they were stained with blood.

When it was night the Naine carried her table, bottles and her stove into an empty shop close by, and without even thinking of sleep, continued dealing out her wares, and seasoning her sales with the sinister language of the knitting wo-men of the Commune. The spacious apartment was soon filled with the birds of ill omen who prowl about at night, thieves by profession; young men more carefully dressed, the pillers of smoking-rooms and public balls, half-drunken Communist soldiers, hiccoughing out mutual exhortations to die for the Commune, and borrowing from each other in the name or sacred equality.

The distant growling of the cannon was as an undertone to all this. In proportion as its sound drew nearer, they knew that the regular army was gaining Paris inch by inch. At length, spite of anger, hatred and fear, sleep overcame some of the motley gathering in the Naine's shop. She herself nodded over the counter, while Fleur d'Echafaud and Rat-de-Cave spoke together of their near future.

"Ah, well," said Fleur d'Echafaud,
"I have had enough of the Commune and the rights of the people, It's all very fine, but dangerous. It sounds well at the club or in the newspapers to advance such ideas, but to sustain them with helmet on head and revolver in hand is an. other thing. I have only twenty-four hours more to wear my uniform, so covered with gold lace that it took half the money from the Pomereul safe to pay for it. Once tomorrow's drame is played I will make tracks, and turn up again after some time as Marc Maudult, the model Secretary. What about

"My way is different," said Rat-de-Cave, brusquely. "Cannons have been put in Pere Ia Chaise. I'll serve the last of them." "Why not try to save yourself?" asked

Maudit. "What use? What would I do afterwards?" said the felon.

What you have always done," said Manduit. "Steal and murder?" said Machu.

"I don't think you are destined for an embassy, it's true," said Mauduit sneeringly. "To steal, to kill," said Jean Machu. gloomily. "Always the same thing; besides, they leave thoughts sometimes that are

like-"What can your thoughts be like?" said Flour d'Echafaud. "Remorse," said Jean Machu, in a hollow

voice. "You know remorse? You?" cried Mau-

duit. "Call it what you like," said Machu. "I know what it is to pass sleepless nights, and always to see the face of a man accusing you. I know what it is to say, 'The air I breathe is stolen, and another is paying the debt I owe to Justice." "Amen!" said Fleur d'Echafaud.

He leaned both hands upon the table, as if weary of the subject, and buried his face. But the Naine, in her sleep, uttered a name : "Louise, my dear Louise."

Her sleep seemed troubled. Again she spoke: "You shall be avenged, Louise; you shall

be avenged!" Flour d'Echafaud raised his head looked at her. She was hideous; there was foam about her lips, her nostrils were dilating, her brow furrowed with wrinkles. Fleur d'Echafaud almost fancied that she pronounced the name of Andre Nicois, but he thought himself mistaken. What link could exist barricade," said Mauduit; "our soldiers are between the rich banker and the deformed creature, who had begun by being the attraction of country fairs, and now served the

kitchen of Methusalem?

Night passed. At dawn the voices of the priests, somewhat more feeble, were heard again. All night long they had prayed the prayers for the dying. Priests and gendarmes alike, awaiting the carrying out of their terrible sentence, were of one mind and one heart. They had but one hope. The condemned soldlers knelt before the priests, who, exercising their divine ministry, prepared them more and more for death. The hostages had been left entirely without food, and hunger was added to their other torments. Morning brought again to the air hole those who impatiently awaited the hour of the sacrifice. They felt that the progress of the army gave them scarcely time for this last crime, and that they had need of haste. However, whether because of the anxiety caused by the resolute advance of the Versaillists who were taking Paris, street by street, house by house, or from

delayed some other cause, the fatal order was Nearly another day passed in suspense. At last a young man wearing the red scari of a delegate of the Commune came to the headquarters at the Oite Vincennes, with instructions for detachments of Communists belonging to a battalion of the Eleventh District, and a battalion of the Fifth District. Immediately after some of Bergeret's Enfants Perdus went down into the cellar, and ordered the prisoners to come up. They obeyed without thought of resistance. Faith shed its ineffable calm over them, and the priests gave a final benediction to the soldiers, who walked to death as firmly as to

battle. At sight of the prisoners cheers of savage joy were heard, and the soldiers could scarce ly keep back the crowd. Not that they cared to protect the victims, but they feared lest in the tumult some should escape. The enclosure whither they were hurried was already occupied by the staff of different battalions. The fifty hostages and their executioners filled what was left of that narrow space. A portion of the crowd found it impossible ton assist at this last act of barbarity. The hostages were placed against the wall, and a squad of soldiers, with loaded muskets stood ready to fire on the word of command. Sulpice embraced his brother priests, exthe conclusion of the love-feasts was given

those about to die. Just as the Abbe Pomereul turned from the embrace of an old priest who had clasped him in his arms, two men covered with gold lace and bearing swords pushed their way resolutely through the crowd to obtain a position in the front rank of spectators.

"The Commandant Machu and Colonel Marc Mauduit," whispered the crowd, making way for them respectfully. Scarcely had Machu come face to face with | cursing me."

houses to burn, crimes to commit. Many of he sprang forward with the agility of a tiger, them, tracked from street to street and from and covered one of them with his own body.

... The soldiers who had just raised their muskets paused, and the officer in command mune!" The intoxication of anger or strong advancing to Machu, who was interrupting the justice of the people in a manner so extraordinary, said,

Commandant, the moment of execution

The Abbe Sulpice's defender turning quickly faced the crowd, saying to the officers and soldiers who drew near with irrepressible curiculty,

"I must have this man's life. I must have it!"

who had come between him and death. "Jean Machu!" he cried, involuntarily. "Yes; I want his life," pursued Jean Machu,

the felon. "You want to let a priest, a deceiver of the people, escape from your justice? Never," cried the crowd. "He saved me," said Jean Machu, hoarsely.

"Shoot the calotin !" cried a child. Fleur d'Echafaud whispered in his com-

"I'll not be in his deht."

"Are you mad? Once he dies we're safe." "Death to him? death to him!" cried the crowd. "Comrades," said Machu, "you know me.

I showed my patriotism well. I set fire to the Finance buildings, when the telegram came from Ferre. I was there when we shot the Archbishop. I've been all the week from one barricade to an-other. The friends of the people Delescluze and Milliere, were my friends. I'm ready to fire the last gun with you, but for my services I want this man's life."

"So that he can sell you later on, and get you shot by the Versaillists." "If he promises not to betray me," said Machu, "he'll keep his promise."

"He, a Jesuit, a calotin!" "You don't know what his word's worth." said Machu. "I am a Communist, and a ruffian, and a robber besides."

"You flatter yourself, Commandant," said a voice. "I pillaged Notre Dame de Lorette," pursued he. "I helped to put a blaze to the old cathedral. I have robbed God and men. This priest knew all about it, and he never

said a word." "He was atraid of revenge," said some one in the crowd.
"Not he," said Machu. "You see he does

not tremble even now before you." There were cries of "Back, Commandant?" Clear the way !" "Machu is a traitor!" "Machu's not afraid of any of you," said the

mune. "The first who makes a step forward is a dead man." The felon cocked his pistol and waited, No one stirred. "His life," said Machu. "Will you give

Commandant of the Vengeurs of the Com-

me his life?" "Never!" cried they. "Well, I'll tell you the whole story," said Machu. "Just now it doesn't much matter having one or two things more or less on our conscience. We may all be dead to-morrow. I not only committed crimes for the general good, but I robbed this man's father. I took

a hundred thousand france out of his safe." " Bravo!" cried several voices. "He knew it, and never let up on me." A murmur passed through the crowd as Jean Machu continued, still acreening Sulpice with

his own body: " I killed his father, and he didn't give me up."

A murmur of incredulity was now heard in the various groups. " No," said Machu; " he didn't give me up, because the secret of confession scaled his but others put pistols to their heads to escape lips. You ory out against priests, but I being made prisoners. A band of Commurespect them. I've done many a bad deed in nists, hard pressed, surrounded, and unable my day, but I want to save this man to show longer to defend themselves, surrendered; my gratitude. You must either kill both the terror of immediate death seemed of us or neither. Once he's in safety I'll come

back to die with you." The Abbe Sulpice tried to detach himself

from the felon's grasp. "Leave me to die," he said; "martyrdom is the noblest death for which I can ever hope. God in His mercy will take account of the efforts you have made to save me. Do not force me to desert my brethren. You have spoken some dangerous words, but they will be forgotten if you leave me to the

hatred of my enemies." "No," said Machu; "if they're obstinate about it we'll die together. But they daren't

As if to contradict this assertion the officer cried out, " Present arms!" Once more bulpice tried to escape from his deliver and reigin his friends.

The soldiers of the Eleventh battalion made a rush forward, like a tumultuous wave flowing in on the strand. Machu felt his coat pulled; he looked down; it was the Naine. She made a mys-sterious sign to him, and held out a plain dark cloak, and as she, with a group of furious women eager to see the last act in the bloody drams, pushed into the front row, Machu wrapped the abbe in the cloak and

drew him aside, whispering hastily, "Think of your sister." These words went to his heart, and Machu, profiting by his momentary irresolution, and aided by the diversion which the Naine had purposely created, dragged Sulpice into the old cemetery, thence into a squalid-looking house and up the stairs. They had just reached the top, when a discharge of musketry proved that the people of Paris had com-

mitted the most iniquitous act of their reign. Though sheltered in the house, the priest and Jean Machu were by no means in safety. Going into an empty room they found some | see, and this illusion of the senses, arising workmen's clothes hanging on the wall. The felon seized them, throwing them to the priest

and orying : "Quick, quick These brutes will follow

At the same time he took a handful of gold from his pocket and threwit down, adding "That's for the owner of the clothes." Sulpice at length decided to accept the safety which Providence seemed to impose on him. He hastily donned the blue blouse and overalls, and putting a cap on his head, was so completely disguised that no one

could have recognized him. " Come," said Machu. They went down cautiously. The house had two exits. With the keen scent of a thief, and the agility of a burglar Machu changing with them what was indeed the kiss opened a door, climbed a little wall, and of peace of the primitive Church, which at assisted the Abbe Pomereul to do the same. All this had been accomplished so quickly that the savage crew without had scarcely yet

still gloating over the writhing forms of their

victims. had reached a deserted part of Paris where the Commune no longer had sway. "Go," said the Vengeur of the Commune. "The Versaillists are there to protect you."

After this you can think of me without "Ah!" said the abbe, "if you would only

"It's too late," said Machu. "I'm going to play the last act." With a sort of despairing energy he wrung the merciful hand held out to him, and ran

CHAPTER XVII.

THE BARRICADES OF DRATH. The bloody tragedy was ended.

The bodies of the priests and gendarma

were thrown into a trench, and the populace intoxicated with blood, rushed from the fatal spot, thronging the Rue Hazo. Rue de Parla and the Boulevard des Amandiers.

Jean Machu's daring act, would no doubt the state of the st with him, Commandant," said a soldier, "if son and the swift vengeance of the multitude the justice of the people won't answer you." bad he not, immediately on returning to the Sulpice in amazement recognized the man Communists, begun with indomitable energy and lightning-like resolve to sketch out the plan of action for the final struggle. The base of operations became more limited as the liberation of Parls was gradually being accomplished. They could no longer construct barricades by tearing up the pavement; on the contrary, they had to find barricade! ready made, and a space sufficient to contain the proper number of combatants, deposed in such fashlon as to maintain a desperate struggle. The streets were being swept by the cannon, cleared by charges of cavalry, and carried by the infantry. The Communist were looking around helplessly for a position

> Machu reappeared in their midst. A hoarse murmur of reproach was heard at sight of him.

> in which to intrench themselves, when Jean

"I know what you have to say," he cried. "I saved a priest. But it was my own affair, and the first one who accuses me of treason to the Commune I'll blow out his brains with my revolver. If any of you like the prospect step out."

Machu's resolute air awed the most daring, and the felon continued,

" You're disheartened; the more shame for you! You hear the guns and know that your turn's coming. For people like us the trial will be short; they'll thrust us against a wall and bang. Serve us right, too; but there are some of us prefer another sort of thing. Death is deatn. But it's better to defend ourselves, and give ball for ball, stroke for stroke. We are conquered, but let us die al good patriots and true Communists. We must fight; not in order of battle, for that would end too quick, but like poschers in the woods, or sharp-shooters in the hedges, and the scene of our last combat I have chosen. Will you

follow me there?" "Yes, yes!" cried a hundred voices. "To Pere la Chaise, boys. The tombstones will do us for barricades."

"To Pere la Chaise," repeated the crowd

like an echo. Machu's idea was halled as the inspiration of genus. In an hour's time a band of Communists, one and all resolved to meet death stoically, had possession of the cemetery; the last gans of the Commune were set up there, and preparations made to defend this last stronghold of the rebels unto death. After the many sacrileges they had committed, the Communists consummated a final one in bringing their fratricidal struggle to the city of death. The scene was more terrible than any that had preceded it. The soldiers soon carried the place by assault and the melee became general. It was rather a massacre than a battle. The Communists, expecting no quater, fought furiously, and the soldiers, exasperated by their losses, enraged at having to fight against such ruffians, marked their ad-vance by the heaps of dead strewn among the tombs. Every chapel was a fortress. The bullets flew fast and furious through the windows. When guns were broken the revolvers were used and daggers drawn. The blood stained ground was slippery to the feet of victor and vanquished alike. Some of the wretches at length gave themselves up, worse than the more remote punishment of their crimes. Ammunition failed the cannon were silent, and those who served them had fallen dead among the empty powder casks. A single group remained, consisting of some twenty men, headed by Jean Machu. As long as he had a cartridge he fired; when he had no more he seized his revolver by the barrel and used it as a club. A soldier snatched it from him, but Machu, picking up a knife from the ground rushed upon his assailant. He hoped to gain at least this one last victory; struck by a ball in the right arm, he still fought with his left, but a blow from the butt end of a musket took him in the chest, blood gushed from his mouth, his teeth were already broken, and he fell upon a heap of dead, wherein soldiers and Communists were indiscriminately mingled. Four of his companions took to flight, vainly hoping to escape; others opened their coats and rushed forward to meet the balls. A volley of artillery swept the last of them away. In a few minutes all was still in the cemetery; the prisoners, with scowls of hatred and defiance on their faces, and blasphemies on their link

were led away by the soldiers. Somewhat later litters were brought for the wounded. It was dark night when Jean Machu, recovered consciousness. Bruised in every limb, a sabre gash upon his forehead and his chest crushed in by the last blow, the poor wretch felt that death was inevitable. Nor did he dread it, for he knew that life could give him nothing more, and abhorrence of the past arose now predominant over every other sentiment. To his enfeebled mind came the recollections of his past life like visions. He would fain have shut them out from his sight and closed his ears against them. But no, he was doomed to hear and from the fever of his wound, occasioned him mental suffering much more terrible than all his physical pain.

He was a child again, sporting in a great mossy wood thickly peopled with birds, which his mother tamed. His mother! he saw her, too, a pretty peasant woman, active and industrious, who, in the midst of her own poverty, had always a kind word for the afflicted and a crust of bread for beggars. His father was a wood-cutter of the forest, a rude trade, but one which had many compensations. It was good to see how Michel Machu threw by his axe at noonday, when his young wife brought him his meal, sitting on the trunk of a tree and opening her basket, wherein were hot soup, tempting meat, ripe fruits and wine. Together they took their repast, while the child sported under the trees and sang with the oriole. The father, seizing the child, tossed him in the air, or sought birds' nests for him, or caught him a live discovered what had transpired. They were equirrel. When the mother was not too busy in the house she brought her sewing out of doors, while the husband worked and the Meanwhile the Abbe Sulpice and Machu | child laughed for glee. At nightfall they all went home under the waving branches; the bell on the village church rang out the Augelus, the father raised his hat, the mother blessed herself, and the child grow grave soeing the gravity of his elders. Yes, those were haloyon days in the shadow of the woods, when the wood-cutter earned their Continued on 3rd page.

singing one of the ballads of the country over her washtub. All at once two neighbors They took the woman's red with tears.

hand, saying : " Poor Mathurine Poor Mathurine!" "Something has happened to Michel," she

said, instinctively. "Yes, something terrible," they answered. One of the women then took Jean in her arms, murmuring, "Poor orphan."
"My man is dead?" cried Mathurine, dazed

and bewildered. "Almost. You will scarcely have time for a last word," said the neighbors.
"Where is he?" oried Mathurine; "where

"They are bringing him home," said one of the women, throwing the door open as she covered with a plood-stained cloth. A tree which he had been felling killed him in its

Mathurine threw herself upon her husband, one word, one look, one sigh. He seemed already dead. They laid him on the bed and presently he opened his eyes. Seeing the terrible woe on Mathurine's face, and the tears In her eyes, he closed his own again, as if too weak to bear the sight of her sorrow. At length he made an effort to speak some part. ing words to those dear ones whom he was about to leave. He beckoned his wife to

his breast for an instant, then took Jean, whom his wife held up to him. He pressed him close to his heart, saying :

"You will never see me again, little Jean. Would that I might have lived to see you grow up, to teach you to be honest and industrious, as your mother will teach you to be plous. God does not will it, and I must he resigned. Remember my last words, Jean. Be a good son and an honest man."

Just then the cure of the neighboring village came in. Michel's face brightened. He was a simple and devout Christian, who had led a life as pure as the dawn which he saw every morning rising above his head. His confession was not long, and he died in peace and hope.

Here there was a gap in Machu's memories. He remembered his mother in a black dress crying over him; crying for her good husband and for the future of her child. Jean still loved the woods, but he did not work in open day like his father. He haunted them at night, like the wolves. He had forgotten his father's dying exhortation, and go to Paris. Once there his first visit and was deaf to the advice of his mother was to Methusalem. who was almost heartbroken. A hard, fierce, rebellious nature was his; he laughed alike gendarmes, as he did at saints and angels, and continued his evil way of life. Hidden in the brushwood, he waited for the game, to bring action against Jean for trespass, could only weep and pray. One night she heard the sound of footsteps and the clanking of sabres in the wood without. A loud knock came to the door of the hut, and the poor widow saw wrists and a scowl of defiance on his sace. Caught in the act of posching, he had rethem in the hand with his knife.

"Mercy, mercy, good gentlemen!" cried the mother, falling on her knees.

"Mathurine," said the wounded gendarme,
"if I were alone concerned I would realease this vogabond, but I have my duty to do, and he must come with us. I have brought him to say good-by to you, because you are an honest woman, and Michel Machu left a good name in the neighborhood." "Oh, where are you taking him?" asked

Mathurine.

"To prison," answered he.

" My child in prison!" she wailed out. "You must own he deserves it," said the man, " spite of all your goodness to him." "How long will they keep him?" she

"That," said the officer, "is the judge's affair. not mine, but I think they will put him in the House of Correction." "Jean," said the hapless mother, sluking

into a chair, "you have killed me.' When Mathurine recovered consciousness

the whole terrible vision had passed away, but in her cars still sounded the clanking of sabres and of the handcuffs upon Jean's

How well Jean remembered that night, the first step in the path of crime, sentence, punishment which he had ever since pursued. not reflect that the law gave him every chance of becoming an honest man. He never dreamed of repairing the against society, which he had so early outraged, and began a deadly struggle against its law, had sealed the lips of the son upon the laws. Time passed slowly in the House of murder of the father. Correction. One day some one came and told him his mother was dead. Bad as he impression it might have made on him. They stirred him up by so many anecdotes of tricks played upon the authorities, and plans for the future, that he began to long for the hour of he thought. his liberation. It came, and he was free. He had a little money in his pocket. He knew a trade and might have carned an ting it into execution. honest living; but he preferred idleness to work, and at any rate resolved to spend his escape from the cemetery, and pass through money first. He met some companions, the detachments of soldiers stationed at all They brought him to wretched lodgings, and points. introduced him to some of the lowest dens in tained—hams, new pairs of shoes, pieces of stuffs, balls of wool, ready-made garments, overed his brow, and he fell, muttering. boxes of blacking, all lying in the most picturesque disorder, till Mathusalem, the broker

been on a drinking bout. When they were

pread with his axe. Suddenly the scene along by the wall, they hailed a coachman, till he was near enough to cry out in a faint changed. One day the mother and shift were in their little house, the former toss his head. Coming to a suspictors looking house, they called out to him to stop, and alighted, began as it were to fumble in their nothing. Jean Machu jogged his companion's elbow, and the driver having got down to open the door and receive the money, Machu by a rapid movement gagged him, while his comrade stunned him with a blow upon the chest, took his purse from his. pocket, pushed Machu into the carriage, got upon the box and whipped up the horses. Next day the confederates made good cheer with the horses and the money. But shortly after the police, making a descent upon a notorious haunt, took Jean Machu. It was a more serious matter this time. A trial in a oriminal court, the chain and ball, the departure with the chain-gang, and the galleys. Thenceforth Machu had only one thought, spoke. Four men entered; they carried a that of escape. And he accomplished his stretcher, upon it was a motionless figure design by a series of adventures more extraordinary than half the wondrous tales that beguile the tediousness of the mess or guardroom. Having climbed a wall by means of his knife, he hung suspended over an abyss strained him to her heart, and vainly sought | by a frail cord. Pursued by the keepers, and driven ashore by a furlous storm, he rushed panting and exhausted into a hut, to which he was admitted by a young man of angelic

countenance. "The Abbe Sulpice, the Abbe Sulpice,

muttered the wourded wretch. Oh, how the circumstances of that night forced themselves upon his memory. How carefully the priest had warmed his stiffened draw nearer to him, saying, limbs; with what more than brotherly love "Do not weep. I am dying. You have he had supplied him with all things necessary limbs; with what more than brotherly love been a faithful, kind and gentle wife. for his escape. More than this, in that little You made my life easy and helped hut, at the door of which the gendarmes might You made my life easy and helped hut, at the door of which the gendaries might me to bear its troubles. I was too happy, Mathurine; I must leave it and vict, the priest had spoken of hope, reyon." He kissed his wife, drew her to pentance, an honorable life to the felon, the outlaw of society. Nor had he stopped there. A letter of recommendation gave Jean Machu a chance to lead an honest life. His future might vet have been happy. A new name, an honest trade, would fcreyer Brest, so that henceforth he would be unrecognizable. Touched and subdued by the priest's words and manner, Jean Machu had promised, and even made an effort to keep his word. He had gone to the manufactory, the proprietor of which had received him on the recommendation of the priest. But a robber whom he met, and whom he had known in other times, recognized him, deprived him of his savings, and threatened to denounce him, if he did not supply all his wants. In despair Jean Machu fled from the place, lest his real name might become known. Still weak from his wounds he remained irresolute, and at the close of day sat on the edge of a ditch by the roadside, asking himself what he was to do. Better throw himself at once into the furnace

The latter received him with the honor due to a man who had escaped the galleys, at the dying words of the one and the tears of and brought him into contact with some of the other. In vain did Mathurine, when all the most noted thieves. Thenceforth his else failed, strive to terrify him by threats crimes changed, not in their nature, and predictions of evil. He laughed at but in the manner of perpetration. Mere murders seemed very paltry enterprises, and the stage-coach having been rendered obsolete by the railroad, there was laid snares, spread nets, and even if occasion demanded, shot goats. The gamekeeper, a worthy man, warned Mathurine repeatedly that he would have carefully organized, recruited from every porposching and dishonesty. The mother tion of the city; they despised no auxiliary, could do nothing with her son. She and some times burst in with the news that One | they had just gained at one haul a hand, lieutenants and captain, all ready to obey that scrupulously respected hierarchy.

Jean Machu was enrolled in a company composed of the most heterogeneous ele-Jean, her idolized Jean, with handcuffs on his ments. He had under his orders classical scholars, clerks of government ministers, who, beginning by stealing papers and pens from slated the gendarmes, and wounded one of the desk, had reached to this refinement of villainy. Machu had first met Fleur d'Echa-faud at Methusalem's table, for the Peasion Bourgeoise was the resort of all who were involved in dangerous enterprises. It was Marc Mauduit who had planned the Pomereul robbery, on account of the perfect facilities af-forded him for knowing the house by his office

of secretary. Ab, what a night that was! The scenes of his double crime came before his wandering mind like the various acts of a drams. They go in, Fleur d'Echafaud and himself. The door of the safe is open, displaying piles of banknotes. While they are busy emptying it a man comes in. He must be killed. In a moment Jean Machu's fingers are on the old man's throat, a brute, a senseless being, interferes; he falls, stricken by Fieur d'Echafaud's dagger. The murderers fly in haste, leaving the murdered man, already rigid in death, and the chimpanzee writhing in agony. As they go down the stairs a noise is heard, some one enters and comes up towards them.

Tis the Abbe Sulpice. The name seemed to bring back consciousness. He found himself alone in the vast cemetery, transformed into a general grave, and the paths of which were stewn with death. He had just passed in review his whole life, a lite of shame, of crime, of utter depravity and wickedness. Around him was Precocious criminal of fifteen as he was, he did darkness, afar off through the gloom the red embers of the soldiers' biyouac. Jean Machu recalled in one brief moment his father's dying words, the sound of the village bells, faults of his youth by sincere repent the exhortations of the Abbe Pomereul on ance. On the contrary, he vowed vengeance | that night when the murderer, abusing the power given to the penitent by the religious

Did Jean Machu really believe in the depths of his soul that there was no future life? was the blow was a heavy one. He felt it to the core of his heart. But his must so firmly believe, or he would never companions soon dispelled whatevr salutary | have kept faithfully the secret of confession. In the wretch's soul one good thought found

"If I could prove his brother's innocence,"

This idea took such complete possession of him that he cast about for any means of put-

But to accomplish this he would have to

"If I could change my clothes," thought Parls. In a week's time his vague idea Jean Machu. He slipped off his coat, bound of going to work had vanished. He issolved to live without employment and grope in the darkness. He recognized by exercise vagrancy as his only trade. He did the touch the uniform of a soldier of the line. not disdain to open carriages, pick up the butt ends of cigars, sell letter paper, or tapers for smokers, but whoever penetrated the garret where he lived would have been amuzed the he hid his own; but when he had encoceded at the ourious collection of articles it con- in putting on the uniform, which he soiled

"I can never do it." He made another effort, however, and with of the Rue Git le Cour, came to bring indescribable exertion managed to get order out of chaos, and to carry the whole lot off in exchange for some place of money.

One when made a companion had A little farther on the light of a camplire about returning home, the weather being guided him. His limbs failed, he sank down, Carter's Little Live rainy, and their strength unequal to crawling but he crept along the ground, slowly, slowly, than all the rest.

voice. A soldier heard him, hastened to his assistance, and blought him to the fire. Some drops of brandy revived him; but, from the pain of his wounds and her washtup:

came rushing in, with pale faces and eyes pockets for his fare. Of course they had terror of his situation, he fell into a sleep came rushing. They took the woman's nothing. Jean Machu jogged his compan- so profound that it was almost like a trance. When he opened his eyes the friendly voices encouraged him. He turned away his face from those honest ones which were bending

over him, and feebly articulated. "Comrades! Chaussee d'Antin The Abbe Pomerent "I see," said one of the soldiers, "you

want to be brought there? : Machu made an affirmative sign "Well, as the hospitals are all full, it is the

best place for you. The first litter will take vou thore." ln a few minutes, Jean Machu, laid upon a

stretcher, and so weak that he wondered whether he should be able to carry out his plan, was being carried by two men to the Rue de la Chaussee d'Antin.

With a new feeling of shame he had put his arm over his face, and as he passed many an honest citizen, believing him to be a soldier of that heroic army, uncovered with respect.

Sulpice, Xavier and Sabine were together in a room on the first floor of the house when the concierge ran up stairs quite breathless to Baptiste, who brought the message to his master.

"What do you want?" said the Abbe Pomereul. "They have brought a wounded man here," said he.

"A wounded man?" repeated the priest. "Yes, sir, a soldier!" said Baptiste. "So, Sabine, your work is not done, said he to his sister, adding to Baptiste. "Bring him

here, tili a bed can be got ready." Presently the litter-bearers carried their burden into what had been M. Pomereul's study. They withdrew at once, fully repaid for their pains by Sulpice, and the wounded man immediately raised himselt to a sitting posture. Sabine and her two brothers were at his side; have disguised the escaped galley-slave of but all at once Sulpice turned deadly pale, while a strange fire came into the convict's

> өуев. "Here," he said, "they have brought me here. I remember the place well. The open safe, the door by which he came in. And there, there, the spot where I killed him."

"What is he saying?" asked Xavier. "His mind is wandering,' said the priest. Leave me alone with him. I must save this soul. God owes it to me." Sulpice said these words with such fervor

that various expressions chased each other over the convict's face. "Yes," said he; "I came to bring it to you. I am conquered. Mademoiselle, give me writing materials, I beg of you. And you,

sir," to Xavier, "stay. I want your pardon, Without knowing what it all meant, Sa-bine brought what he had asked, and knelt with them beside the dying man.

The Abbe Sulpice held him in his arms. Jean Machu wrote four lines in a scrawling hand, rendered almost illegible by weakness, and fell back exhausted. Sabine made a move ment as if to raise bim, and he gave her such a look of mingled shame, terror and gratitude that it went to her heart.

"I have not signed it yet," he gasped. His fingers still held the pen. He traced some letters which were barely recognizable as the signature of Jean Machu. He motioned to Xavier to take the paper. The latter took it mechanically, but at one glance his face lit up with joy, and he fell at his brother's feet, saying,

"Pardon me, that I could not rise to your heights."

Sulpice hastily pressed his brother's hand. and turned to devote his whole attention to the dying convict. He held the crucifix to the cold lips, saving,

To be continued.

The "Favorite Prescription" of Dr. Pierce cures "female weakness" and kindred affections. By Druggists.

It must not be inferred that canary birds are fond of raw fish, because they are so fond of taking a little perch in their cages every

A HINT.

Ask your Druggist, Grocer or Shopkeeper for a bottle of PAIN-KILLER. If he passes it down without ceremony ask him while extracting the quarter dollar from your wallet, if this is the genuine made by PERRY DAVIS &

It was a trifling circumstance that clouded the domestic bliss of a recently married couple-she had corns, he hadn't a razor.

Horsford's Acid Phosphate A Refreshing Drink.

DR. C. O. FILES, Portland, Me., says :-After perspiring freely, when cold water has utterly failed to satisfy my thirst, it has accomplished the purpose with the most perfect 38---mwf

What ought to go together?—A turnip watch and an eighteen carat gold chain.

A letter from P. O. Sharpless, Druggist Marion, Onio, in writing of Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil, says: One man was cured of sore throat of 8 years' standing with one bottle. We have a number of cases of rheumatism that have been cured when other remedies have failed. We consider it the best medicine sold.

Arctic explorers are pleasant persons to converse with, once the ice is broken.

Persons of weakly constitution derive from Northrop & Lyman's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda a degree of vigor obtainable from no other source, and it has proved itself a most efficient protection to those troubled with a hereditary tendency to consumption. Mr. Bird, Druggist, of Westport, says: "I knew s man whose case was considered hopeless, and by the use of three bottles of this Emulsion his weight was increased twenty pounds."

A man who was burned in effigy two years ago, at Quincy, Ill., has just found out who inclied the demonstration, and commenced a suit against him for \$10,000 damages.

JOSEPH A. Evans, at Clifton, N.B., thus writes to Mr. Fellows :—"I believe, under kind Providence, that Mr. Fellows' Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites has been the means of restoring both my wife and daughter. The latter from Tubercular Consumption, and I hope the afflicted will avail themselves of its use."

A man told his tailor that he wouldn't pay for "that last epliepsy." It was discovered that he meant "bad fit."

Mr. Chas. Smith, of Jimes, Ohio, writes : I

FRENOH TROOPS FOR MADAGASCAR Paris, Feb. 15 .- The French cruiser "La Flore," with 480, men is about to sail for Madagascar.

MIDDLE AGED MEN often lack vigor This can be restored by that great brain and nerve food, known as Mack's Magnetic Medioine. Read the advertisement in another column of to-day's paper. Sold in Montreal by B. E. McGale.

PORTUGESE EXPEDITION.

LISBON, Feb. 15 .- A Portuguese squadron is equipping to proceed to the west coast of Africa and take possession of Molembo and Cabinda, near Congo river.

THAT HUSBAND OF MINE. Is three times the man he was before he began

Mackay and Jacques Grenier, in trust, for the

Emigrants and travellers will find in Ayer's arsaparilla an effectual cure for the eruples, bolls, pimples, eczems, etc., that break Sarsaparilla an effectual cure for the eruptions, botls, pimples, eczems, etc., that break out on the skin-the effects of disorder in the blood caused by sea-diet and life on board ship. It is the best medicine for everyone in the spring.

benefit of their creditors.

NINE TIMES MARRIED.

From the Maysville (Ky.) Monitor.

An old man residing in Simmons' Gap. Ga. has about as wide, varied and full an experience of domesticity as any man since the days of King Augustus II. of Poland. This happy man, who has attained the patriarchal age of eighty years, has had the extreme felicity of being married nine times, and it is the ninth wife who is at present solacing—we can't say his declining years, because there is no knowledge what are the potentiallites of a man who has displayed such hardihood—but who is at any rate the present mistress of Simmons Gap. Nor in wives alone has this old gentleman been endowed. Fity-three persons are entitled to call him "papa," and at a recent family gathering over 300 of his descendents were present. From the Maysville (Ky.) Monitor.

WITHOUT AN EQUAL.

The hygienic properties of MURRAY & LAN-MAN'S FLORIDA WATER are a marked and distinctive feature of this delicate perfume. Its wonderful power in relieving nervous headache, fainting turns, ordinary hysteria and its healthful disinfectant properties in the sick room, mark it as peculiarly adapted to the requirements of the boudoir, the dressing room and the bath.

LAND LEAGUE CIRCULAR.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Feb. 13 .- The Central Council of the Irish Land League has issued s circular to that body stating that at the convention to be held in April, Parnell, Sexton and, perhaps, Egan, will be present. In the circular they also call on all Irishmen and women, and the descendants of such, in America, to contribute one dollar each to a special fund for the relief of the famine sufferers in Ireland. Contributions are to be sent in before St. Patrick's Day to the treasurers of the different League branches. The fund thus obtained will be sent directly to the famine districts for rellef purposes only.

"NO ONE GOES AWAY FROM HIM WITHOUT HELP."

On the 26th December last, Mr. Alvin Kensler, of this city, sent \$10 to M. A. Dauphin, President of The Louisiana State Lottery Company at New Orleans, La., with request that he forward two tickets to him. In a week the two tickets were received. Nos. 10.454 and 71,363. On the Monday following the January drawing he received a message that No. 10,454 had drawn the first prize of \$75,000. He at once forwarded the ticket for yment, as it is subject to no commissions. Mr. K, is thirty-eight years of age and unmarried, was born in Knox Co., Ind., and raised a farmer, is very upright, and withal a very charitable man: no one in want ever

THE PROVINCIAL ESTIMATES.

QUEERC, Feb. 15.—The estimates of the Provincial expenditure for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1884, were distributed this evening. The chief items are the following :--Legislation ...... 145,758 216 905 Civil Government..... 461,752

Adminstration of Justice..... Public Instruction..... 378,180 Agriculture, Immigration, Repatriation and Colonization ..... 180,750 Public Works and Buildings.... 389,297 Charities..... 302.905 51,350 Miscellaneous ..... 187,350 Charges on Revenue..... Bailways....

Total ......\$4,080,993 Of which \$1,594,516 have been already M. CERQUI. voted.

DON'T DIE IN THE HOUSE. "Rough on Rats." Clears out rats, mice coaches, bed-bugs, flies, ants, moles, chipmunks, gophers. 15c.

A Kentucky stock-breeder has just failed, with 130 mules among his assets.

Bloating headaches, nervous prostration and spinal weakness cured by Lydin E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

A corset is nothing more nor less than a waste basket.

An old fellow came into a tavera on a cold, biting day, and says he guesses when Dr. Kane came away from the North Pole be for got to shut the door after him.

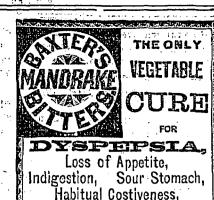
CATARRH OF THE BLADDER. Stinging irritation, inflammation, all kidney and urinary complaints cured by "Buchupaiba.' \$1.

Some one remarked to Mrs. Siddons that applause was necessary to actors, as it gave them confidence. "More," replied the actress; it gives us breath."

The most brilliant shades possible, on all fabrics are made by the Diamond Dyes. Unequalled for brilliancy and durability. 10 cts.

Upon a writer exclaiming that his works contained much "food for thought," a friend remarked, "That may be so, but it is wretchedly cooked."

The Cheapest medicine in use is Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil, because so very little of it is required to effect a cure. For croup, have used every remedy-for Sick Headache I dyphtheria, and diseases of the lungs and could hear of for the past fifteen years, but throat, whether used for pathing the cheet or Carter's Little Liver Pills did me more good than all the rest.



resing "Well's Heaith Renewer." \$1. Druggists.

FAILURE AT VALLEYFIELD.

Napoleon Ecrement and Jacques Menty, carrying on business in Valleyfield, P. Q., as general merchants and traders under the name of Ecrement & Monty, have assigned to Hugh Mackay and Jacques Grenier, in trust, for the

Sick Headache and Biliousness.

Price, 25. per bottle. Sold by all Druggists

Devils Lake, Turtle Mountain, And Mouse River Country,

NORTH DAKOTA. Tributary to the United States Land Office at

GRAND FORKS, DAKOTA. SECTIONAL MAP and FULL particulars mailed FREE to any address by

H. F. McNALLY,

General Travelling Agent. St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba R.R., 22 DD

DEGVINGE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF
MONTHEAL. In the Superior Court.
No. 40%. Dame Aurelie Gaboury, of the Village
St. Jean Baptiste, District of Montreal, wife of
Charles Paille, of the same place, gentleman,
and duly authorized a ester en justice. Plaintiff,
vs. Charles Paille, of the said Village St. Jean
Baptiste, District of Montreal, gentleman,
Defendant. An action for separation from bed
and board has been instituted in this cause on
the nineteenth day of January instant.
Montreal, January 23rd, 1883.

LAREAU & LEBEUF,
25 5
Attorneys for Plaintiff.

DROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DIS-TRICT OF MONTREAL, Superior Court.
No. 544.—Dame Rose Dellma Dussault, of the City of Montreal, in the District of Montreal, wile of Pierre City of Montreal, in the District of Montreal to ester en justice, plainlift, vs. the said Pierre Olivier Fisetie, horstofore of the same place, now absent, of the Province of Quebec, having property therein, defendant. An action for separation as to property has been instituted in this cause, the twenty-third day of January lastant.

Montreal, 24th January, 1883.

DEBELLEFEUILLE & BONIN. Attorneys for Plaintiff.

DROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DIS-TRIOT OF MONTREAL. Superior Court.
Dame Mary Maria Schneider, of the City of
Montreal, in the District of Montreal, wife of
William Dunn McNeill, of the same place,
accountant, duly authorized to ester en fissica.
Plaintiff, the said William Dunn McNeill, Uefending, An action for separation as to property has been instituted in this cause.

Montreal, 12th October, 1882.

DUHAMEL & RAINVILLE,
235

Attorneys for Plaintiff.

that application will be made to the Parliament of Canada, during next session, for an Act to incorporate the Provident Life Assurance Society, for the purpose of carrying the business of Life Insurance in all its branches.

Montreal, 30th November, 1882.

HATTON & NICOLLS.

17 DD Societors for Applicants.

DROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DIS-TRIOT OF MONTREAL, In the Suerior Court. No. 1778. Souble Gaudry dit Bours benniere, of the City and District of Montreal, wife of Prosper Bertraud, of the same places contractor, Plaintiff, vs. the said Prosper Bertrand, Defendant. An action en separation de tiens was instituted this day by the Plaintiff against the Defendant in this cause, the same being returnable on the 20th of January next.

Montreal, 29th December, 1882.

J. G. D'AMOUR,

21 D Attorney for Plaintiff.

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E



NIGHT CRUCIFIXES! NIGHT CROSSES!

> NIGHT STATUES! ARE VISIBLE ----

> > \_IN THE\_\_\_

# Darkest Room

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

HIS CRACE ARCHBISHOP WOOD, OF PHILADELPHIA,

# very charitable man: no one in want ever goes away from him without help.—Odessa (La Fayette Co, Mo.) Herald, January 26th, 1883.

'It is a Great Incentive to Devotion."

READ!

TESTIMONIALS FROM THOSE WHO HAVE

## **CROSSES and CRUCIFIXES**

Rue Rivole, 41. MONSIEUR-As the Star of the East led and guided the magi to our Redeemer's feet, so does the crucific treated with your compound, in the darkness of my chamber, in the solemnity of the night, lead my soul from earth to heaven, where in eternal glory reigns the Being whose emblements and overshadows my sleeping moments. Yours in X, BRO. JOACHEM.

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

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

We also have the honor to refer to the following Clergymen and Sisters:

Rev. Thos. Kierns, Lehigh Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.; Rev. J. Slattery, Susquehanna, Pa. Rev. J. Murphy, Blossburg, Pa.; Rev. M. Voigt, Franciscan College, Trenton, N.J.; Rev. T. Reardon, Easton, Pa.; CONVENT OF GOOD SHEPHERD, Baltimore, Md.

## \$1.00 EACH!

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

We are now mannfacturing such Crosses, and a number of different Statuettes, Crucifices, and the usual Church Ornaments, and treating them with this wonderful compound. We also desire to inform you that we are prepared to treat, at a popular loos, any articles of a like nature.

desire to inform you that we are prepared to treat, at a nominal cost, any carticles of a like nature you may wish to have rendered as distinct at night as they are during the day.

For \$1.00 we will send you a Cross, including pedestal, possessing this desirable quality, confident that after once witnessing the feeling it inspires, looming up like atorch of faith in the blackness of night, you will order more, and urge upon your friends the satisfaction the possession of one gives in the silent hours of the night. \$1.00 each for Crosses. \$2.00 each for Crucifixes.

Crosses \$9:00 per dozen, or \$5.00 per half dozen. MAT Send money by Registered Letter and we send Crosses free-of charge.

J. R. MAXWELL & CO., the first of the control of th

\$3.00 each for Statues of Blessed Virgin or Saints.

No. 140 South 8th Street, Philadelphia.

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Remittances can be safely made by Registered Letter or Post Office Order. All remittances will be acknowledged by changing the date on the address label attached to paper. Subscribers will see by the date on the address label when their subscription expires.

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The Post Printing & Publishing Company MONTREAL, CANADA.

WEDNESDAY...... FEB. 21, 1883.

CATHOLIC CALENDAR.

FEBRUARY, 1883.

THURSDAY, 22-Ohair of St. Peter at Antioch. Bp. Cretin, St. Paul, died 1857. FREAY, 23-Most Holy Lance and Nails. BATURDAY, 24-St. Mathias, Apostle. BURDAY, 25-Third Sunday in Lent. Epist.

Eph. v. 1-9; Gosp. Luke xi. 14-28. MONDAY, 26-St. Peter Damian, Blahop, Confessor, and Doctor of the Church (Feb. 23). Bp. Lynch, Charleston, died, 1882 Tuesday, 27-Feria.

WEDNESDAY, 28-Feria.

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

It has become necessary once more to call the attention of our subscribers to the large number of subscriptions which remain unpaid after repeated appeals for prompt settlement. Prompt payment of subscriptions to newspapers is an essential of its continuance and usefulness, and must, of necessity, be enforced in the present case. Good wishes for the success of our paper we have in plenty from our subscribers, but good wishes are not money, and those who do not pay for their paper, only add an additional weight to 14, and render more difficult that success which they wish or want to be achieved. All who really wish success to THE POST and TRUE WITKESS must realize that it can only succeed by their assistance, and we shall consider the non-payment of subscriptions now due as an indication that those who so neglect to support the paper have no wish for its prosperity. We have made several appeals Once.

Itish to the gallows and to jail, by means of packed juries and partizan judges. It is a exclusion of the rest of the Empire.

almost certain that Governor Cleveland will | Ireland should still be inspired and directed out. Our New York cousins express the hope that the Canadians will be in the same frame of mind in regard they were during the time of Lord Dufferin, so that the International Park will not fail of accomplishment for want of harmonious action by the two Governments. The beauty and grandeur of the famous cataract are well worthy of preservation, and it is to be hoped that the scheme will be successfully pushed through.

THE notorious Bradlaugh has at last shaken the English Government, and from all appearances will eventually score a complete wictory over Parliament itself. Followed by a precession of 25,000 men, he drove to the House of Commons and demanded, smid the cheers of the multitude, the right to take his seat as a representative of the people. When his demand was laid before the House by the Speaker, the Government announced officially that it was the intention of the Cabinet to propose the Affirmation Bill, and to allow obliged to take an oath of fealty to the Crown and Parliament. It is thus that the strongest bolts of the unwritten constitution of England are being gradually unriveted and shat. thered. Last year it was the freedom of debate by which it was sought to perpetuate his bond. Scheme through, section 3 cays that "the Majesty expresses a hope that Parliament will to the Legislature before it is signed. Government places before the electorate upon which was thrown to the wind, this year the age; and so allow me to say I see in such pro. company is authorized to issue one be able to deal with some legislative wants in Everything in connection with this which to receive a decision is the principle

ance, will be thrown overboard. When decay sets in, even in constitutions, it is hard to impede its progress and development.

WE WOULD RATHER DIE THAN

EMIGRATE." The scheme of the British Government to depopulate Ireland by the wholesale exportation of young men and young women, is attracting the attention of the Irish race throughout the world and is beginning to meet with strenuous opposition on all sides. It is becoming apparent to impartial observers that this policy of Gladstone will prove even more disastrous to the country, for its latent and ultimate object is to weaken and wipe out the race and destroy the nation. It is the bone and sinew, the young manreceive the special attention of the extirpators The standing order is—get in preference to all, young men and young women to emigrate. The Government instead of furnishing employment at home by public works, which would reclaim waste land and develop the resources of the country and thereby avert threatened famine, directs the Irlsh peasant to the poorhouse or the emigrant ship, telling him to take his choice of either ignoble and abhorred charity, or of bitter and involuntary exile. Compared to this inhuman proposal, Cromwell's famous alternative—to hell or to Connaught—assumes a color of philantrophy and Christianity, which the history of centuries has persistently denied to it. The poor house has more horrors for the Irish peasant | A RIDICULOUS LOTTERY SCHEME. than the gloomy regions of the Styx, and shelter in Connaught is preferable to the cold blasts of a bitter exlle. The people themselves in Ireland solemnly protest against the Government forcing them to abandon their native land by contracting to embark the world. This precious document is enthem at \$25 a head, like so many sheep, and eet them down, homeless, friendless and called the Grand Lottery Excursion to penniless on the shores of foreign lands. mined to "stick" and their cry now is "we would rather die than emigrate." This crv has gone up from the most impoverished and distressed districts in Donegal. At Glencolumbkille, where Dr. Woodhouse, Local Government Board Inspector, happened to pass, two thousand people surrounded his. hotel and insisted on seeing him. They asked for work and wanted no charity. Dr. he could give them was "to emigrate:" he could not help them as the Government was not willing or prepared to open up public works. The people in their despair then cried out, "Tell the Government we would rather die than emigrate,"

Dr. Woodhouse said he sympathized with them. The Castle officials became furious on hearing of his daring to express sympathy with the people. They recalled him at once censured him and removed him to a distant district. Thus do we see the shamelessness of the Government in adopting this expedient of before this to our subscribers; but we hope driving thousands of Irishmen and women out the trente sous of the poor habitants. The the present will prove absolutely effectual, and of their homes pauperized by extortinate rents. | company intends to begin operations with a we confidently expect to receive the amount | by an annual contribution of thirty-five mildue in all cases, without being put to the lion dollars to the English exchequer and by trouble and expense of enforcing collections. sending thirty million dollars more to her will entitle the holder to one hundred tickets Money can be safely forwarded to this office absentee landlords in London and Paris to in the lottery. This puts one in mind of the by Post Office order or registered letter. We supply the gaming table, the turf and the "bucket shops," where small advances are hope that none will fail in remitting at midnight revel. This scheme is about the sure to produce large returns. The Board most shameful which British statesmanship of management, which will hold their head ever devised for the settlement of its Irish office in Quebec, will be composed LORD SALISBURY, the Conservative leader in | difficulties. It is one gigantic and monstrous | of a President, Vice-President and sixteen the House of Lords, while criticising the eviction and transportation of the race for all members. These gentlemen, who will control Queen's speech, put in a good word for inture time. John Stuart Mill once said the affairs of the company, will not receive the poor Egyptians, and loudly complained that "when the inhabitants of a country any fixed salary, but as they cannot be exof the action of the Government in allowing | quit the country en masse because its Govern. | pected to give their time for nothing the Act the British troops to remain in Egypt, but ment will not make it a place fit for them to his lordship on referring to Ireland, parted live in, the Government is judged and con- the members who are present are ipso facto with his humane feelings and philantrophic demned." Stuart Mill was right; the English | entitled to a counter or cheque, the value of sentiments. He gave great credit to Lord Government is being judged to-day and its Spencer for the manner in which he sent the condemnation cannot be far off. Already in dollars, and be paid to each of them by the several cities of the United States have the leading and representative men of the Re- est doubt that the Board will ever have to admystery how black Zulus and the Egyptian | public risen to protest in the face of vast | journ for the want of a quorum. The fellahs enjoy a monopoly of all the kindness sudiences against the cruel purpose of and solicitude of English statesmen to the England to deprive Ireland of her present pride and future hope,—the young men and young women. They have pro-THE New York State Legislature is in claimed their sense of indignation favor of preserving the Niagara Falls and and of shame that at the close emvirons for an International Park, and it is of this enlightened age, English policy in not, like his predecessor, Cornell, oppose the by the persecuting genius of the sixteenth scheme and prevent it from being carried and seventeenth centuries, and be engaged in making her name as odious as it is hated. At a mass meeting, just held in Boston, to enter a protest against this attempted extincto the beneficial character of the project as tion of the Irish race, the Rev. Dr. Cordner one of the speakers, and who is well known to the citizens of Canada, thus concluded his speech against the scheme: "In this movement I see one of the indications of the revothis whole matter of land. It requires to be set on a new basis. There is no man, women or child born on the planet. Every man that desires to devote to which he was born has the right to the ee this the batter it will be for the people. ago if any man had stood up in Boston the first to be given the opportunity to travel, and said that in the year of grace 1883 so that he might extend his knowthere should not be a slave in the whole terri. ledge and improve his condition. Any tory of the United States of America, wouldn't one, therefore, who will be refused must members to sit in the House without being he have been regarded as a visionary of the be put down as a questionable character, but most visionary kind? Certainly. And yet as a substitute for his character "the winwe know that what hastened the freedom of ner so rejected shall receive as compensation

of a portion of the tillers of the soil of Ireland an indication of what must come, because of the aroused sentiment on this land question. This question can only be settled permanently on a basis of equity. The basis of equity is, in my judgment, just what I have said: That every man born on the soil, every woman and child that belongs to it by birth, has a right to live there until he sees fit for himself cratherself: clearly where they may go, and where they may go with a willing mind to better their condition. I wish I could say, with the authority of a prophet from on high, to these statesmen who are devising this measure,-meet the question fairly in the face; these people have a right to live just where they are. Instead of their own green grass and their hood and womanhood of Ireland which are to shamrock, and their daisles and hawthorne, and all that make Ireland and Irish life beautiful, you have no right to expatriate them across the sea where they shall be strangers in a strange land. If we are to have a contented Ireland we must have a plot of ground for every man and his family. There is plenty of soil for the people born in Ireland, and for those that may be born in it for decades. It can be redeemed and made the most productive on the face of the earth. Bring all the waste lands into a productive condition; then every man woman and child will have room, food and clothes enough, and there will be no more hunger, no more misery, no more beggary, no

more mendicancy for Ireland."

An attempt is now being made in Quebec

to force a most farcical Bill through the Pro.

gives the promoters its countenance, it will

make the Legislature the laughing stock of

titled "An act to incorporate the company

France.'" It is in charge of Mr. Faucher de

The time is rapidly going by when the people | St. Maurice, member for Bellechasse. It wish to desert the Green Sod; they are deter- reads like a poetic novel, and although it the States merely to make money with which should never receive the sanction of the House, still it would be an interesting relic to keep, and a copy of it should find a place in the archives of the Province. The Bill is nothing but a high toned men became naturalized and but 2,859 specimen of the gambling art, but to render it unobjectionable and to hide its evil consequences, the framers of the Act have managed to communicate to it a fine moral Woodhouse appeared and addressed the tone, for they tell us that the object of the nadian horde." This evidence, coming from multitude. He said the only advice measure is education, foreign travel, especially in France and gay Paris, in fact, that the whole is intended to provide an easy means of instruction and an opportunity to further the commercial and social relations which are being re-established between the Province and France." This is, indeed, a novel way of following up the work inaugurated by Messrs. Chapleau and Senecal. These gentle- them constitute a vile slander and long run, more wealth and protection in a tree men travelled to and fro to establish social and commercial intercourse between Old and New France, backed by the Provincial Treasury, but this Lottery Company want to steal a ride to France on capital of five hundred dollars, divided into fifty shares of ten dollars each. Each share provides that "at each meeting of the Board which must not exceed the sum of four Secretary-Treasurer," There is not the slight-Bill is simply immense in every particular. "The excursion will leave Quebec during the first fortnight of September next, 1883, and return during the first Egypt when it suits the Government. fortnight of November following. A whole month will be passed in Paris." How our tian policy is being carried out in a social and commercial relations will be strengthened by that sojourn in the gay French metropolis! But alss! the number of happy ones will be limited; only fifty will be allowed to go across, and it is here that the moral tone of the Bill reaches a climax; these fifty "will be accompanied by a manager, a treasurer, a physician and a chap- the Empire comes Ireland, which is mentioned lain." They are not to be a band of in the old stereotyped sentence that "she is pleasure-seekers, but of pilgrims. The Bill happy to state that the improvement in the sodoes not tell us to what Church the chaplain | cial condition of Ireland continues." Her will belong. What will the company do it lution, which is fast coming, concerning the fifty are mixed? One chaplain would not suffice for Catholics, Protestants and Jews. Will the physician be of the Homeopathic grip and the ruler of the land makes not even school or of the Allopathic? The promoters a passing allusion to the fact, nor a suggesplanet who has not a right to live on the of this absurd scheme reserve the right of tion as to the necessity of rescuing the vic-"rejecting any winner of a ticket who may | tims. On the contrary she dares to say that himself to the tillage of the soil and the land in certain respects be objectionable." This their condition is improving while the cries provision will create considerable trouble, of the poor and the starving are echoed occupancy of as much land as he can till for To object to anybody would be to question throughout the world. Her Majesty then adthe maintenance of himself and family. And his or her character, for we do not suppose the sconer our statesmen in all lands come to that persons will be refused because of their insufficiency of wealth or of their ignorance. The crisis is impending. Flity years A poor man'or an ignorant man should be can be contradicted, for there is little the black man in the United States of America on giving up his ticket the sum of \$200." To was due in a great measure to the legislation get the sinews of war to carry this insipid has been too much before the House, Her the question if the contract is not submitted territory away. The next issue which the

one thousand each at the rate of twentyfive cents per ticket." Thus on a capital of \$500 this Lottery company expects to raise \$30,000 and to get in quarters from the poor and the foolish. The scheme is ridiculous to a degree, and the bill should meet with the supreme contempt of the Legislature. The Government would disgrace itself by showing any favor to the measure, but would do a wise thing by advising the Legislature to squelch it on its first appearance on the table of the House.

A WAR OF RACES IN NEW ENGLAND. IF French Canadians wish to be respected

and to retain their name as Canadians, they

had better remain in the Dominion and not annual report on the industries and manufacwere highly damaging to the French Canadians, and were calculated to wound their template. The cause of this mighty feelings to the quick. The charges provoked loud complaints on the part of the accused, Canadian Press at home and abroad which had the effect to force the offending official to modify and change his language. The antipathy to the Canadians, however, has not been completely smothered, for there is a strong anti-Canadian feeling still existing in the New England States, and it has just found bitter expression before the United States Committee on Labor in Washington. The Secretary of the Labor Federation of Massachusetts, Frederick K. Foster, while testifying to the fact that protection did not protect labor, and to the woes of the vincial Legislature. If the Government American workingmen, deposed on oath that whenever it was considered desirable cheap labor was imported from Canada and put in competition with the American labor. This Canadian labor, the Secretary contended, Chinese labor was to the Pacific coast, and he added that these Canadians only went to to return and live in Canada. The Secretary | the injury which their reckless destruction is then quoted some facts and figures and liable to cause the low lands of the country. showed how out of 88,653 Canadian workmen now in 32 New England towns, but 5,996 were property holders. Mr. Foster then made a strong appeal to the Senate Committee to have something done to protect New England laborers against this "Caa responsible representative of labor, is ex- the warm months of the summer season; so tremely prejudicial to Canadians, and, as can that where floods have been, there will there naturally be expected, has created a sensation | be corresponding drought and scarcity of among the working classes of the Eastern water during a period when every drop of States. The French Canadians have held a water will be needed. The question, thereseries of indignation meetings in several of fore, of protecting our forests is one of the New Ergland towns, and have resolved supreme importance to the country. Our insuit to the two million 2T088 French speaking people of the United States. They ask that an opportunity of refuting the plant two for each tree that the woodman charges should be afforded. The conflict between the two races threatens to become serious. Foster evidently did not make his charges on his own personal account and responsibility, for the Central Trades' and Labor Unions of Boston refused by a decisive procedure. The Treasurer, Hon. Mr. Wurtele mejority to entertain a motion to introduced the estimates in the House withcensure the Secretary for his statements before the Senate Committee. This action of the Lieut. Governor. The constitution the Trades' Unions endorsing the denuncia- provides and demands that the mestions of Foster can scarcely fail to be inter- sage from the representative of the preted as a declaration of war against Crown transmitting the estimates to the Canadians and their cheap labor. The New England States are, from all appear-

> Montreal "A war of races." THE BRITISH PARLIAMENT. YESTERDAY the "collective wisdom" of Great Britain and Ireland assembled for the despatch of business. The usual ceremonies attended the opening of Parliament, and the Queen delivered her speech by proxy. As far as we can judge from what has been transmitted by cable, there is nothing new in it. Her Majesty gives half of the allotted space to the relation of the fact that the British troops will be withdrawn from She, moreover, avers that her Egypmanner which she is confident will meet with the appreciation of all the countries of Europe. Cetenayo and the Zulus are the next to be honored with a reference to their condition and to the efforts pat forth by the Government to give them a stable government. After the uncivilized portions of gracious Majesty does not know anything about the Irish people dying from starvation. Famine has caught the country in its death mits that crime has sensibly diminished and is glad to recognize that the law has been upheld everywhere. Neither of these points or no crime committed while there is considerable of hanging and imprisoning. Reference is next made to the fact that Irish questions have eaten up all the time claims of general legislation and other

Gladstone has not arrived at a satisfactory solution of the Irish problem. Mr. Parnell and his party can be depended upon to supplement this Ministerial declaration in the Queen's Speech; they will discuss as far as possible the administration of affairs in Ireland and the general policy of the Government; they will demand and secure a large share of the attention of Parilament for Irish measures, so that Her Majesty will have to renew her lamentations about Ireland, in her next speech.

FLOODS AND FOREST DESTRUCTION. The floods in the Ohio River have resulted in an enormous destruction of property. emigrate to the land of the Yankee. A few The water has risen more than sixty years ago a Massachusetts official in his feet above its ordinary level, and has arrested all commerce. Cincinnati estures of the State, made some statements which | pecially has suffered annoyances and damages, which are something dreadful to conand destructive flood in the Ohio valley is being generally attributed the hills and mountains of Western Virginia Pennsylvania and New York. The heavy snows which fall throughout the winter in this vast extent of territory are no longer protected by the trees, and, as a consequence, when the rays of the sun resume their wonted heat and the rains begin to fall, the snow melts rapidly and is turned at once into torrents, which rush down into the valley of the Ohio. These torrents are too extensive to find an the Ohio valley can also be produced in the valleys of Canada if we allow the same cause forests continue to be denuded of their trees as they are at present, and in time we shall was a worse scourge to the East than the have spring freshets along our rivers just as into the summer months. The mountains and hills having poured down at on their summits and sides, will be unable to feed the rivers and streams during standing than in a tree cut down, and that a safe and wise policy to follow would be to felle.

THE Local Government has been guilty of grave and serious breach of parliamentary out a proper and genuine message from the Legislature must be one signed with his own hand. Instead of this, the Treasurer ances, to have a taste of what is called in | came down and presented the estimates with a simple authorization by telegraphic desthe seat of Government. Attention was called to this grave irregularity by Opposition and Ministerial members. who severely condemned the Cabinet for thus perpetrating an act unheard of in parliamentary practice. The Hon. Mr. Mercier went further and actually accused the the Lieut.-Governor on the document, and of changing the figures in the estimates after the authorization by telegraph had been received. He pointed out how the name of "Theodore Robitaille" had been subscribed to the Message in pencil, and that it had afterwards been erazed, as the letters could be still traced on the paper. The Ministers sadly blundered, and it is no wonder that the Opposition tried to make their mistake and embarrass. ment tell against them. There is not the slightest doubt but that the Cabinet has already given too much proof of their incapacity to administer the affairs of the country. Mr. Mousseau has not the best of material in the Cabinet, and it is questionable if he himself is the best available leader. The Ministry is weak although its following is strong.

A PARLIAMENTARY BLUNDER.

THE BEAUPORT ASYLUM CONTRACT. Asylum for the maintenance of the insane has years without consulting the House. The contract is estimated to be worth about two ment followers even went so far as to declare that they would not be parties to a renewal of Parliament in the past, and that the of the trick played upon the country when the contract for the sale of the North Shore parts of the Kingdom now demand just regard. | Bailway was submitted. Mr. Mercler has Notwithstanding this admission that Ireland | threatened to test the sense of the House on

air and above-board. The Government pays the proprietors of this Institution the sum of \$143 per annum for every lunatic up to the number of 650, and \$135 for every inmate above that number. The question asked is, why does the Government pay these amounts to the Beauport proprietors, when lunatics are kept in Montreal at \$100 per annum each, and in Megantic at \$80 each. Either the Beauport Asylum must make an immense profit, or the Mont. the Government giving too much time to real and Megantic Asylums must be under very heavy losses. The action of the Government in trying to steal a march on the House by having the contract signed with. out consulting the Legislature, looks very suspicious and is very suggestive of jobbery It is to be hoped that the whole matter will be thoroughly ventilated.

> THE SUPPRESSION OF THE IRISH NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Tax cable brings us a rumor that the Government intends to adopt measures to suppress the National League thoughout Ireland. and a general protest was entered by the to the wholesale destruction of the forests on The police are said to be sotively making arrests and dispersing meetings of Leaguers, It is to be sincerely hoped that the Government will carry out no such foolish measure. Will Gladstone still refuse to be guided by his dear bought experience of the past. He squelched the Land League and he brought forth the Assassination Society whose terrible doings and projects are now being unfolded in the Dublin trials. In stamping out the Land League outlet between the natural banks of the rivers, the Government interfered with the and in consequence overflow and flood all the safety valves of popular and legitimate agita. surrounding country. What can happen in tion, and the result was a murderous explosion. You can no more stifle the voice of a people and prevent them from demanding to exist and progress. Let our hills and redress of grievances without at the same time intensifying their hatred of oppressive rule and forcing them to revolutionary methods of revence than you can refuse an exit terrible and destructive as the present floods to the smoke of a volcano, and not at the in Ohio. We have here a convincing illus- same time render the heat more intense and tration of the use of trees and forests, and of a sudden eruption more disastrous. This has always been the experience of the Irish people and the British Government, and the won The damage, of which these floods are the der is that the latter doggedly refuses to procause, is not to be calculated by the actual | fit by it. The present conspiracy is destruction. Their evil results extend away the natural outcome of the suppression of the Land League, what will be the result of the suppression of the Irish National once, all the water which had gathered League if the Government persists in the folly of its course? It is too dreadful to contemplate. One thing is certain, and it is that if there was a fair, impartial, progressive and honest Government in Ireland the death of Cavendish and Burke would not have to be deplored, the freedom and security of the people would not be crushed, and the tales of murderous conspirators would not shock the civilized world. Freedom and pothat the serious charges made against Governments must learn that there is, in the litical crime are like water in a pipe, the more you force it down on the one side the higher it rises on the other, and thus it is in Ireland; the more Government tramples on the liberties and rights of the people, the more does it force them to use illegitimate and unlawful means to lift off the iron heel of oppression. Logically speaking, therefore, Gladstone is to blame, and must be held responsible for the condition of affairs in Ire-

THE ONTARIO ELECTIONS. The work of nominating candidates for the general elections in Ontario takes place today. The electoral contest between the Mowat administration and the Meredith Opposition has been up to the present short and sharp. The contestants have now entered on the home stretch and as far as can be seen and judged, Mr. Mowat will secure patch from His Honor, who was absent from the victory at the polls, as he deserves to. The Reform Government has been in office in Ontario for twelve years, at the end of which time it is able to show as clean hands as when the electorate first placed its confidence in the party. Its record is an honorable one, and its career has been uncommonly beneficial to the Government of forging the name of Province. It is the general experience that when the party in power has had its tenure of office extended over two or three full terms, it grows reckless, snaps its finger at economy and becomes a willing prey to corrupt influences. But Mr. Mowat and his party have proved an exception, and during the long period the Government has been in power, no scandal has been fastened upon the skirts of any of its members. The Opposition have even not hinted at extravagance nor at maladministration of any sort. The Government has been all through progressive, impartial and liberal. To-day Mr. Mowat goes before the Province with a tangible and affirmative policy, while his opponent offers nothing to the electorate except to ask the people to say No! to the Administration. Mr. Meredith is actually bankrupt in policy, he stands as a negative figure before the electorate. The issues upon which Mr. Mowat appeals to the electors are of the gravest importance to THE question of the renewal of the contract | the Province. In the first place he asks that with the proprietors of the Beauport Lunatic the people assert their right to the Boundary award, which gives the Province just double received the timely attention of the Hon. the amount of territory it now possesses. Mr. Mercier. The Government was about to Whatever outsiders may think of this award, renew this large contract for another ten we fall to see how any elector of Ontario could refuse to support and aid the Government in trying to secure this million dollars and when the House was in. valuable territory for the Province. formed of the intended clandestine action of Mr. Meredith, however, simply because the Cabinet, the greatest indignation was ex. he is in opposition, and to be contrary pressed on all sides, and some of the Govern. to the end, repudiates the award and refuses 62,000,000 acres of land. He would have acted more loyally to his Province if he had joined hands with Mr. Mowat and pressed for an immediate settlement of the question. Partizan purposes must be strong if Mr. Meredith can get a big following to help to throw this math of office, that sacred formula of allegi- posed measures as this forcible expetriation hundred and twenty series of freland. From this it is evident that Mr. Beauport Asylum does not seem to be contained in the famous Streams Bill. This

involves the constitutional right of the Legislature to legislate on "Property and Oivil Rights," as expressly declared in the British North America Act. This constitutional right Mr. Meredith is willing to forego and sacrifice at the demand of the O:tawa legislators, so as to receive their aid to place him at the head of affairs. Mr. Mowat is rightfully pitted against the Dominion Government on this question; the latter has attacked the autonomy of the Province to permit under certain conditions one man to monopolize the use of rivers and streams for lumbering purposes, in violation of the public ownership of such streams and to the great injury of the lumber trade. Here then is an issue which involves the rights of the public and the powers of the Legislature that can only be protected by a vote in favor of the Government. The Opposition, to continue its negative policy, pretends dissatisfaction with the Educational Department and with the present reformed License System. It wants to go back to the old state of affairs that existed some twenty years ago. Unable to progress it strives to retrogress. It is of common fame that the present Educational System in Ontario is one of the best, and has produced remarkable results. But in spite of the progress which the Province has made under it, Mr. Metedith, inspired by the organ of culture, has proposed the abolition of the Educational Department, which has a responsible Minister at its head. and the restoration of the Council of Public Instruction with the administration of educa-

involved in Mr. Meredith's proposal, can ever be better than an administration which is ever and at all times responsible for its slightest act. Quebec Province knows to its cost what an irresponsible school administration means, and Ontario would be far better off without a taste of our experience. The Opposition have also manifested an inclin. ation to go back to the old system on the license question. But the general disfavor which this retrogressive step seamed to to create deterred Mr. Meredith from demanding the abolition of the Orooks Act. which has worked so much good in the interests of temperance and morality. Mr. Meredith is, however, ready to work into the such as Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Dyphtheris, hands of the Federal Government in Cough, Asthma and Difficult Breathing. regard to this question of the liquor traffic. The Dominion authorities are anxious to selze upon the powers which are at present vested in the Local Legislatures in relation to | Electric properties only by the picture on the licenses, and which should remain where they are. Mr. Meredith, by attacking the gresent license system, weakens the powers of the Local Government, a work for which he The proprietors of the Electric Oil have no should receive no sympathy or encouragement | claim to the words Eclectric or Thomas; but to accomplish. It is clear that the record of claim by right, as they have made them of the present Liberal Administration cannot be impeached, but should be appreciated by a solid vote of continued confidence. Every man who will exercise his right of suffrage in favor of the Government will, by that act, consolidate the best interests of the and ensure the welfare of the people.

the best interests of education.

No irresponsible administration, such as is

Send a postal card to Rev. A. A. Lambing 48 Third Avenue, Pittsburgh, Ps., for a copy of his interesting pamphiet, "Mary's First Shrine in the Wilderness." It gives an account of the early French occupation of the site of Pittsburg, contains a beautiful picture of the Shrine, and is sent to any address, see, on application.

It is not often that we find in the columns of a non-Catholic comtemporary such sterling truth so forcibly announced as the following from the Dayton (Ohio) Journal in reply to the bitter bile of the Know-nothing Leader, of Cleveland, the editor of which is the notorious Cowles who has sued Archbishop Gilmour for slander:

BRAVE WORDS FROM A PROTESTANT

PAPER.

Cowles who has sued Archbishop Gilmour for slander:

"The Cleveland Leader appears to think that the Catholics are the especial opponents of the taxation of churches. They are not as hostille to it as the Methodist and some other Protestant churches. But the proposition to tax church property is higotry. The people who build churches are those who pay most taxes. They give from their surplus to benefit the mass of the community. If any candidates for office in any given community desires to be left at home, he will announce himself in favor of taxation. But the fact is that the proposition is born and cultivated in narrow-minaed sectarian soil. Its whole animus is anti-Catholicity in many things, we have no alternative but to confers the great work it has done in the world, and its absolute necessity as a moral and religious influence over mankind. If it were not for the Catholic Church there are not armies enough in Europe to protect society. In this country it would require a standing army to accomplish what the Catholic Church cost by the slient exercise of its religious authority. Why tax their church property? The devout people who worship in their churches tex themselves to build them, and the whole community receives its share of benefit from them. The splendid churches of the Catholics are signal proofs of the prosperity of the communities where their graceful stress mount heavenward. If does not excite the envy or inspire bitteness in the heart of any genuine Christian man to contemplate the noble architecture of the Roman Catholics. Isn't it about time for men who profess to be Christians to stop their Pharisaism? To talk of taxing church property because the Catholics seem to have more of it than any other denomination is as absurd as it is bigoted."

The Reverend Father Barber, O.M.J., of the Ottawa College, is preaching a series of Leten sermons for the Basilica congregation by special request of his Lordship Bishop Duhamel. The good father's discourses are characterized by an earnestness and fervor Which go straight to hearts of his hearers, and the best possible results are expected from his missionary labors, which are crowned with fuccess wherever he goes.

A man, on being told by a generous farmer that he would give him a barrel of older, asked the farmer if he would bring it to his house. "Certainly," replied the good farmer, " with "Well," said the grateful man, cider is gone?"

## LOCAL NEWS.

-Last week there were 91 interments in the Roman Catholic cemetery and 16 in Mount Royal, comprising 45 males and 46 females. Two deaths from dyphtheria, and three from typhoid fever.

#### THE DISTRESS IN IRELAND.

A largely attended meeting was held yesday afternoon in St. Patrick's Hall to discuss the advisability of raising subscriptions in this city for the relief of sufferers by the present distress in Ireland. Mr. C. J. Doherty was called to the chair, and Mr. Wall acted as Secretary. The Chairman having explained the object of the meeting, and after hearing suggestions from gentlemen present, the following committee was appointed to organize a public meeting to be held during next week, and also to advise of the best means of collecting the subscriptions, viz:—Messrs. C. J. Doherty, F. A. Quinn, M. Donovan, Wm. Conroy, J. Foley, M. Kelly, M. Laughman, T. Buchanan and B. Wall.

#### OATARRH.

CATARRH.—A new treatment whereby a permanent cure is effected in from one to three treatments. Particulars and Treatise free on receipt of stamp. MB. DIXON, 307 King street west, Toronto.

#### "MURDER WILL OUT."

ON THE TRACK OF THE QUENNEVILLE MURDERERS. However startling the announcement may appear, it is nevertheless a fact that the police are now in possession of seemingly reliable information which may lead to the arrest and conviction of the party or parties concerned in the Quenneville murder case, which occurred in Morey's livery stable some four years ago. This terrible affair, which so startled our pesceably disposed citizens at the time, has now almost been forgotten. The detective tional affairs under a chief superintendent. force have been somewhat sharply criticised on This proposition lacks wisdem and is against account of their apparent helpleseness to bring the guilty parties to justice, or of having made any very strenuous exertion in the case. It, however, appears that an officer of the law. who is not a detective but employed as a re gular constable, has been working up the matter above and, it is said, has gathered sufficient evidence to place the handcuffs on at least one of the perpetrators of the diabolical act. The arrest has nevertheless been delayed for further proof, which if forthcoming, will result in having the affair sifted to the bottom.

> NOTICE. Each bottle of BRIGGS' ELECTRIC OIL WILL hereafter be accompanied by a corkscrew, as it is important that the cork should be preserved and the bottle well corked when not in use to retain the strength of the medicine. It cures Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Liver and Kidney Complaints or of the Urinary Organs; cures complaints arising from Colds,

> ELECTRIC OIL, NOT ECLECTRIC OIL The two words have very different significations, as will be seen by reference to Web-The Eclectric Oil has no claim to ster. wrapper, which looks like begging the question. The popularity of Briggs' Electric Oil is such as to induce unprincipled persons to appropriate all the law will allow them to do. to the words Briggs' Electric they do lay 33-4ts value to themselves.

#### AN ASTOUNDING FACT. BODY SNATCHING STILL THEIVING —A WELL KNOWN

SALOON KEEPER IMPLICATED - QUIESCENT DETECTIVES -

Notwithstanding the reports given by Tas snatching and a warning given to the resur-rectionists, the crime of grave robbing still exists. On Saturday last four bodies were stolen from the vaults of St. Anne des Plaines and on Sunday night the same gang paid a and every priest to julil his mission should visit to St. John's and stole two bodies from have the soul of a poet. Religion is doctrine, the cemetery at that place. The bodies seem and doctrine is poetry. What is redemption? to have been carefully selected, being mostly those of people who have died of peculiar diseases, one of them was that of a man over six feet in height. Five bodies were also stolen from St. Paul de l'Ermite Old Testament, and many of his descendants yesterday morning. It is a well known fact that the bodies stolen in the neighborhood of Montreal are not for the city medical schools, but for exportation to the New England medical schools. A Post reporter saw three packing cases this morning labelled, " Medical Department, University of The only atheist poet in modern times was Vermont, Burlington, Vermont," and at once | Shelley. Byron, bad as he was, believed in followed the cases to the Bonaventure Depot, God; Wordsworth, Coleridge, Montgomery where the Custom officers were interviewed and the scribe representing Tus Post was told to attend to his own business. At the same time two of the city detectives were on the ers. He then read "Two Loves" and several platform, and when asked to investigate the other of his own poems, which were received contents of the mysterious boxes to the States respectively declined, and in consequence the cases were soon dispatched to their destination. The detectives having stated to our reporter that they had no authority to inspect packages at the depot, even when they found packages were supposed to contain dead bodies, our reporter called upon His Honor Mr. De Montigny, and was informed by that gentleman that the detectives failed to do their duty in allowing the corpses to leave the city.

Further investigation by our reporter revealed the fact that a well known saloonkeeper is en interested party in the body snatching case, and that a proof of the same being presented to the License Commissioners the renewal of his license will be refused. Later on, a private detective stated to our reporter that he has had his eye on the saloon keeper for several months, and it is thought that if convicted the saloon keeper and resurrectionist will get at least ten years in the Penitentiary. So ys the Police Magistrate.

## MOWAT MUST GO.

This is the cry made all along the line. Will he or will he .not go? that is the question. We shall not attempt the solution of the question, but answer one of far greater individual importance than the question of Ins and Outs. How can I get rid of my tor-menting corns; get rid of them without pain; antse of \$2,500," she said. "You may get rid of them quickly and effectually, with. out possibility of return? The answer is, use Putnam's Painless Corn and Wart Oure, the great corn cure. Always sure, safe and painless. Putnam's Extractor. Use it and no other. Fraude are in the market. D n't run the risk of ruining your feet with such caustic appli-cations. N. C. Poison & Co., Kingston, proprietors.

### FIRE.

Conflagrations of late have been common in Montroal, but rarely has such excitement been created as when, at half past hix o'clock this morning, an slarm of fire was sounded and the configration found to have broken out at the Reformatory "what will you pay for the barrel when the on Mignonne street. Probably never was such a sensation created in Montreal in re- days in the times of Mile. Emma Lajeunesse,

lation to fires, as was created to-day, when it was known that an institution containing over 300 prisoners confined behind prison bars was on fire. Thousands rushed to the scene of the configuration, and at first mates had been burned to death in their rooms. When a reporter of THE POST repaired to the ill-fated spot, every side of the building was surrounded by crowds of excited people. Flames were pouring forth from all the workshops situated in the west wing of the building, and in a very short time smoke was seen ascending from the windows of the main building. Luckily, however, the firemen succeeded in confining the flames to the workshops. It seemed at one time that the fire would have mastery over the entire structure, but owing to the extra energetic struggle of the firemen, the danger was averted. After hours of hard working, the flames were subdued, but not until the iollowing workshops and contents were entirely consumed, viz.: The tailor's, the blacksmith's, the painter's, the saddler's, the tinsmith's and other workshops, but the shop and contents of the shoemaker's were left uninjured. Damage, estimated at \$30,000, fully covered by insurance.

#### THE POST PRIEST ON "POETRY."

Father Ryan, of Mobile, lectured last evening under the auspices of the Catholic Club in the Academic Hall, under the Gesu. The lecturer was introduced by the Rev. Father Byan, S.J., the Director of the Club, and on coming forward was received with

great applause. Father Ryan said that after preaching Mission he was much fatigued, and trusted his audience would not in consequence expect too much of him. It was a pleasure to him to do anything for those men who held so high a rank in all the branches of learning and as soldiers of the Church, the Jesuits. They bear on their banner the motto "For the Greater Glory of God" and under that banner fought everywhere the battles of the church-and where that banner went, all opposing banners must go down. It was, therefore, a great pleasure for nim to do anything for the Jesuits. Continuing he said: "When one defines a thing, sometimes one destroys something in it. Certain things cannot be defined. Who can define God? Who can define truth? Who can define poetry? Webster says poetry is a composition embellished in musical language. But that is not postry. Postry is indefinable. What it is I know no more than you; I proclaim my ignorance in regard to defining postry. The Catholic Church is a post church, but it writes its poetry in the lives of its saints. A poet has intuition. Take a rose to a chemist, he will tear it to pieces to tell you what is in it. Take it to a poet, in every leaf of that rose he will see a veil that God is wearing in which He hides the mysteries of His great powers. The post loves nature. He loves to live by the sea. There is nothing like the postry of the sea-its mournfulness, its loveliness, its

moanings, as if it knew that some time unknown to itself, in spite of itself, it had swallowed up the lives of men. The American people are not, as a rule, a poetic people They see not, hear not what nature shows and says to us. By instinct every poet loves and admires nature. In a rose, a lily, if he be a true poet, he finds a line or a rhyme of God's Great Poem of Creation. But there are true and false poets. Poets should serve the

truth. Nowadays we have poets who are sensual and desecrate poetry by surrendering it to the vile and the sensual. Poetry has abandoned the altar, and to reach its level again must return penitent, like Magdalen to the foot of that altar. Oscar Wilde-the asthetic Oscar, the sunflower gentleman—came to this country, and he said that art had no moral standard. He is a

falsifier who crowns the flesh. We are taught to crucify because the crucifixion of the flesh is the coronation of the spirit. (Applause.) Every religious act, the saying of the Mass, every prayer, properly said, is a true poem-The beautiful romance of love, everlasting love written in the crimson ink of Christ's blood. There is no poetry like that of the bible. David wrote the great poems of the sang the first poem of the Magnificat. In society to-day there is a lack of appreciation of the higher tones of truth, the higher kinds of poetry. The world is full of machine poetry. For us of the Catholic Church, we can find in her all the highest kinds of poetry. when the last roll shall be called, I believe the poets will be far shead of the philosophwith much applause, the reading of the "Mystic" particularly being greeted with in-

The President of the Club moved, seconded by F. A. Quino, Esq., a vote of thanks to the lecturer, which was carried amidst applause.

tense enthusiasm. He also read a selection

from Longfellow's "Hiawathe."

### ALBANI.

A Talk with the Canadian Nightingale.

Mms. Albani-Gye has been interviewed in Toronto by a Globe reporter, where she gave her first performance last evening.

"Je suis restee Canadienne," was her emphatic reply to the first question put to her, by her interviewer, on his having been introduced by her husband, Mr. Ernest Gye, and on his enquiring if she had not almost for-

see when I go to Montreal. And, above all. I must go and spend a whole day in my dear old convent of the Sacred Heart, where I spent seven happy years of my life. I left it when I was fifteen and a half years of age. Who is there now among the nuns?

The interviewer, who chanced to have some knowledge of the noted institution, situated at the Sault au Recollet, behind the Montreal mountain, which institution saw its palmiest

and which still holds high rank, vouchsafed over 25,000 men in the crowd. The procesleft just at the death of Madame Tracaneau. So I am still going to find Madame Talon and many cries were raised, that some of the in- | Madame de Ventini, who taught me my first words of Italian." Here the great cantatrice laughed learnily at these convent recollections, and one could have imagined her one of a merry group of girls dressed in the regulation conventual white pique, and wearing no other ornament but the medal of some sodality suspended by a green or blue ribbon. Once more she was a "child of the Sacred Heart."

#### HER SCHOOLMATES.

"Do I remember any of my schoolfellows? Yes! Let me see: There was Miss Phrosine Perrault, who sang so beautifully, Miss Corinne Starnes, and I think I recollect a Miss Susan Agar, Were I to see her I should

All three ladies belong to Montreal and are well known there. Miss Perrault is the sister of the French Vice-Consul, Mr. C. O. Perrault; Miss Agar is now Mrs. Dillon, the wite of one of the city assessors; the other lady is the daughter of the Hon. H. Starnes.

"Of course! When am I going to sing in Montreal? Towards the end of March, for sure. I leave for England in April to sing at Covent Garden, as usual; but I hope to come back some day. Now, before you go, let me show you the photograph of my boy. Is he not a beauty, my lovely boy, and only three and a half years old?"

There was no denying it, even making full allewance for a fond mother's pride; and it was with reluctance that the writer found that time had flown on swift wings during this pleasurable interview or rather unconventional chat, and that he had to take his departure. As the talk had begun so it ended, with the same expression of patriotic sentiment inscribed in the writer's album :--"Souvenir d'une Canadienne."

EMMA ALBANI-GYR. "Veila," she said, as she handed the book back, "Une Canadianne, tout simplement."

### OBITUARY.

Madame Marie De L'Assomption, originally Miss N. Fortin, of Cape St. Ignace, died at the Sillery Convent on February 14th, aged 34 vears.

J. C. Reynolds, formerly sgent of the Dominion Telegraph Co. at Belleville, Ont., died on February 13th of consumption at Gainsville, Florida.

The death of Mrs. Reginald Force, at Exeter, Devonshire, England, at the age of 82 years in announced. The deceased was mother of Mr. Anthony Force of this city.

The obsequies of the late Hon. John Mc-Murrich were held on February 15th. There were present many of Toronto's most prominent business men. The burial took place in Mount Pleasant Cemetery.

Ex-Governor Morgan died in New York on February 14th at the age of 72. His fortune is estimated at from seven to twelve millions. The President will leave Washington to day for New York to attend the funeral.

Thakombay, the Fijian King is dead. A Vienna despatch says Count Festelics is dead.

Lyman H, Atwater, D. D. L. L. D, of Prince-Ex-Governor Smith died in Milwaukee, Wis., on February 13th

Meyer Magnus, a Jewish philantrophist, resid ing in Berlin, is dead. Goode, who assaulted Queen Victoria in 1837, died in Broadmoor asylum on Friday. Phylis Williams (colored), aged 111, died at Union, near Binghampton, on Friday February

At Dubuque, Iowa, ex-Gov. Stephen Hemsted died suddenly on February 16th of heart dis-

Mr. John Von Exter, for many years Deputy-Sheriff of Queb: c District, died on February 12th, aged 73 years.

James Kay. assistant foreman of the Evening News printing office, Toronto, died very and-denly at the Continental Hotel, where he board-ed, on the morning of February 18th. Daniel S. Lathrop, of Thacher, Lathrop & Co., car wheel manufacturers, Albany, N. Y., died on February 18th, aged fifty-eight. He was a brother-in-law of ex-Governor Stanford of

Information was received at Halifex on Feb. Thormuch was received at Hallax on February 13th, on the death of Captain Leander S. Sweine, of the brigantine "Edith," by drowning at Cienfuegos. The deceased belonged to Capa Negro, N. S., and had sailed for a number of years out of Fallax.

years out of Fallfax.

The Duchesse de Chaulnes, celabrated by her lawsuits with her mother-in-law, the Duchesse de Chevruese, for the recovery of her children, died in Parls on February 15th in a humble lodging in La Villette. She was only in the twenty-fourth year of her age. Her history was a very romantic one, and many believe she was hardly dealt with. She is described as a magnificent looking woman with a lovely complexion, white, even, teeth, regular, features and a wealth of chestnut hair.

After a long and serious illness. Hop. John

and a wealth of chestnut hair.

After a long and serious illness, Hon. John McMurrich, of Toronto, died on February 14th. Deceased was born near Paisley. Scotland, in 1804, and came to Toronto in 1833. His commercial life had been a prisperous one, and deceased was known throughout the whole Dominion. He several times represented Toronto at the Council. In 1862 he was ejected to the Senate for the constituency of Saugeen, which he represented for two years. He was an unobtrusive but liberal benefactor of the various charities. ous charities.

Funeral services over the remains of ex-Gov-Funeral services over the remains of ex-Goyernor Morgan were held in New York on
February 18th, in the Brick Church, Fitth
Avenue. A large number of prominent citizens
were present. President Arthur and Generals
Grant and Hillhouse, Augustus Scheil, John
Jacob Astor, Hugh J. Jewett, Hamilton Fish
and Young were pall bearers. The casket remained in the church till the following morning
when a special train conveyed it to Hartford.
Conn., where it was deposited in the vault of
Cedar Hill cemetery.

The funeral services over Wagner commenced

The funeral services over Wagner commenced The funeral services over Wagner commenced at the Deysom, Bayreuth, Frussia. The remains were placed on the station platform, the funeral march from "Siegfried" belog played. After addresses, the body was removed to Washenfried Villa, and laid in the tomb with a simple religious blessing. The hearse was preceded by two carriages loaded with wreaths sent from all parts of aurope. Following the hearse came the clergy, the representative of the King, numerous deputations, artists and millitary and civil officers, and a large crowd. The town is draped in mourning.

on his enquiring if she had not almost forgotten this country. And, indeed, Canadienne she has remained in manner and in appearance; the typical Canadienne area is beaux jeux doux, as the national song of the Province of Quebec has it. Madame Albani has all the vivacity of her race, and her long residence in England and her marriage to an Englishman have not at all altered her in that respect.

"And so they say that I have refused to sing in Montreal unless I get a guarantse of \$2,500," she said. "You may simply say it is not the case. Money the cause, indeed! I do not intend to keep what I earn in Montreal. No! it is merely a question of time. I can't get away at present for more than a day, and when I go to Montreal I must have more time than that, for I do not see any one on the days I sing, and I have a few relatives and friends I wish to see when I go to Montreal. And, above ail,

#### BRADLAUGH'S DEMONSTRATION. HIS ABBIYAL AT THE HOUSE OF COMMONS-

GREAT BXOITEMENT IN THE METROPOLIS. LONDON, Feb. 15 .- Mr. Bradlaugh held his promised "public demonstration" last night. To disorder occurred.

Charles Bradisugh, at the head of a large

some information on the points she desired, sion formed near the Nelson monument, got whereupon Madame Albani continued :- "I into line and then marched in straggling columns slong Whitehall to Westminster. The crowd was orderly and there was no interference from the police. Many of the sections of the crowd sang labor songs. A few were excitedly declaiming, while the larger part of the men tramped steadily along silently, but evidently in earnest. Mr. Bradlaugh's purpose by their brilliancy as debaters and their is to present bimself surrounded by his hest at the door of the House and there again demand admission as a representative of the people. The crowd is rapidly gaining strength. No breach of the peace is anticipated by the authorities

Chas. Bradlaugh's arrival at the House of

Commons was the signal for great cheering from the host that followed him. He drove up to the entrance in Palace Yard in triumph, and as he entered the members' lobby he was again loudly obsered. Mrs. Besant and the Misses Bradlaugh were present in the great hall. The west end is in a fever of excitement. It is reported that a detachment of military from the Rorse Guards has been ordered to be in readiness to move at any moment. There is no disturbance as yet. At the close of the reading of Bradiaugh's letter by the Speaker, the Government announced officially that it was the intention of Ministers to propose the affirmation bill. Amid cries of "On, oh," Mr. Bradlaugh said he would postpone any further action until this bill had been discussed. Mr. Bradlaugh and his friends then left the House, and the announcement of the proposed action of the Government was made to the people outside, when the crowd quietly dispersed, and the Bradlaugh demonstration ended without incident. This is regarded as a popular victory.

#### ROMAN EVENTS.

PRUSSIA AND THE VATICAN.

The correspondence between the Holy Fathor The correspondence between the Holy Fathor and the German Emperor appears to have been of a less informal character linan was at first supposed. The following is the text of the letter which his Majesty has addressed to Leo XIII. With reference to a revision of the May Laws.—"I beg to thank your Holiness for the letter which you addressed to me under date the 3rd current [December] and I heartily return the good wishes to which you therein gave expression. It strengthens me in the hope that the satisfaction felt with me by your Holiness at the establishment and scitvity of my mission fat the Vatican] will furnish you with a fresh reason for seeking, by a corresponding advance, to reply to the

#### CONCILIATORY STEPS

hitherto taken by my Government, which have made it possible for most of the [Prussian] episcopates to be re-occupied. I am of opinion that such an advance, were it to be made in the matter of the pre-intimation of derical appointments [to the Stat-], would be much more to the interest of the Catholic Church than to that of the State, as rendering it possible for the vacancles which have occurred in the service of the Church to be filled up. If by an advance of the clergy in this respect, I could arrive at the conviction that the readiness to effect a rapprochement were mutual, I would thus be able to countenance the reconsideration by the Landtag of my Mourchy of such laws as in the course of the struggle for the protection of cantested rights of the State became requisite, without being permanently necessary, to secure peaceful relations [between Church and State]. I cladly avail myself of this opportunity to assure your Holiness anew of my personal reverence and devolon." This letter, which bears date Berlin, December 22nd 1834, is signed by the German Emperor, and countersigned by Count Von Bismarck. hitherto taken by my Government, which have Count Von Bismarck.

THE REICHSTAG AND THE CHURCH. The effects of this communication are, I hear The effects of this communication are, I hear already manifest in Germany. It is reported that Dr. Windhorst, the well-known leader of the Catholic party in the Reichstag, has announced that in consideration of the Emperor-King's letter to his Hollness the Vicar of Christ, he and his friends will refrain from oringing forward their contemplated motion for the repeal of one of the most stringent of the May decrees, called the expatriation law. The publication of the letter was certainly politic, as Dr. Windhorst and his party have no inconsiderable weight in the Reichstag, if reports speaks truly. The comments of the

truly. The comments of the GERMAN PRESS

. THE BISHOP OF NORTHAMPTON. THE BISHOP OF NORTHAMPTON.

who arrived here last month in order to pay the customary Episcopal visit. Ad limita had en audience of the Holy Father on the Wednesday in last week. His Lordship made use of the coasion, to lay at the feet of the Sovereign Pontiff a sum of £140. representing the collections made by the faithful of his dionese for Peter Pence, and certain special offerings. The Holy Father graciously accepted the offerings and bestowed his Apostolic Benediction upon the dicess, with a special blessing upon each priest and convent within its borders. On Sunday last the Holy Father received in private audience the commission for the

of the archdiocese of Naples, who had the honor to depose at his Sovereign's feet the sum of 2,000 lire. Upon the same day, two Canons camerlenght of 8t John Lateran's, accompanied by the Master of Ceremonies, Mgr. Romanini, upon whom on the occasion the Pope bestowed the title of honorary cameriere segreto, presented his Holiness with the wo lof the lambs blessed in the St. Agnes' hasilica on the feast of that young saint, and which are destined for the paliti of ecclesiastical dignifarier. At the private Mass celebrated that morning in his chapel by the Holy Father were admitted a number of distinguished foreign families, chiefly English, among which were Mr. Bellingham, M.P., with his wife, Lady Constance.—Liverpool Catholic Times. PETER PENCE OFFERINGS

#### FATAL ACCIDENT IN A NOVA SCOTIA MINE.

HALIFAX, N. S., Feb. 17.—A serious accident occurred in a coal slope near Maccan, Cumberland County to-day, resulting in the death of three workmen. It appears that eight men were descending the slope to commence their day's work when all were suddenly overcome by a rush of "black damp." Those in rear of the party observed their companions ahead fall to the ground insensible, and turned to rush back to the open air. Hardly had they started to return when they, too, began to feel the effects of the poisonous gases, and the next, moment fell to the ground, all of them but one unconscious. Alexander Dore, with a great effort, 'etailing his senses, managed to reach the opening and gave warning of the danger those below were in. A large crowd soon collected and volunteers quickly made their way below to the resone. Five of the seven men were got out alive, but the remaining two, named Patten and Wilson, and one of the rescuers named Burrows, perished. The bodies of the three latter were brought to the surface, but efforts to revive them proved useless. The slope in which the accident happened belongs to Col. William Bennett, of Amherst, who disposed of his adjacent coal mining property to the Steel Company of Cannda about a year ago, but retainen this one. Had the number of rescuers at hand been small, the loss of life would probably have been much larger, as many of hose who ventured into the rescue of the men fell themselves from the effects of the poisoned air, and had to be dragged out by the others. The distance from the opening of the slope to the place where the men fell was about eight hunds ed feet, and the risk in attempting to save them was very great.

A chemist in Germany has introduced a new system of preserving batter by covering it with a layer an inch in thickness of a strong solution of sulphate of lime, which he also used to preserve cider.

concourse of people, left Trafelgar Equare for willowy girl with dark hair and eyes, and a face the House of Commons to-day. There were full of animation.

### T. M. HEALY, M. P.

Brief sketch of the life and public service of the brilliant member for Wexferd.

Mr. T. M. Healy, M.P., is perhaps the youngest, as he is the brightest and keenest, of that little band of agitators who, during transcendant ability as statesmen. He was born in the western part of county Cork in 1855 His father, Mr. Maurice Healy, having been elected master of the Lismore (Waterford) Union, left his Cork homestead and settled with his family in Lismore in 1866. His uncle, Denis Healy, was, and undoubtedly still is, clerk of the union in the neighboring town of Fermoy, county Cork, and is a man of good reputation and much influence in that section of the country.

The subject of this sketch lived with his uncle for several years and attended the St. Colman's school. As a scholar he was neither brilliant nor over industrious. He was always ready-witted and occasionally clever, with a good share of sarcasm and not a little quiet humor. He gave no evidence of future greatness, and his schoolmates never suspected that he would develop into the broad and analytical statesman that he is, and become such a tremendous and potential force in the public life not only of Ireland, but of the world. "The only thing," writes a close friend of his, "for which I thought him no. ticeable at school, was his great desire to have the hour for closing arrive. Then our afternoons were spent in the fields and groves and woods along the Blackwater, where we explored the recosses and caves, hunted for bird's nests and laid in stores of chestnuts, for which young Healy had a decided weakness. Then he did not seem to have any thoughts about patriotism or statesmanship. The Fenian movement was at its height, and some of us boys expected a bly fight at any moment. I was continually prating of it, but my friend Tim paid no attention to it."

During his school term and in the year following he studied phonography, and when he had mastered its mysteries he started, like many another bright Irish lad who could find no vent for his talents at home, to " seek his fortune" beyond the channel. He went to England, and after a short experience in the office of a firm of solicitors, entered the field of journalism, obtaining a position on Joseph Cowen's Newcastle Chronicle, to whose columns he is still, perhaps, the brightest and raciest contributor.

Mr. Healy's career as a politician has been, so far short, but exceedingly brilliant He joined the revolutionary wing of the Irish party while in England, and was understood to be a full-fledged Fenian. He has, we believe, severed his connection with the advocates of physical force, believing that a moral agita-tion based on the equities of the Irish question can secure the first desideratum of the people—home rule and the extinction of the odious land system. Even before the great agitation of 1879 81 had got into shape, young Healy had begun to see that the best way to work for Ireland was to agitate for autonomy. He joined the Home Rule movement in England and contributed not a little to its successful development.

When Parnell was nut at the head of the Irish party, he began to look around for bright young men, well trained, well educated and well balanced intellectually, to join the ranks. He secured O'Connor, O'Kelly, Dillon, Brennan, Healy, Sexton, O'Donnell and others, nearly all of whom were journalists. Healy was the youngest of the lot. Him he chose for his secretary, and it was while dicharging the duties of this office that he attracted the attention of the nation.

When the general election of 1880 came on candidates of the National party in the various boroughs and counties. Sexton stood for sexting attention to the conciliatory sentiments expressed by the Emperor, expresses the opinion that it would not have been worth while to enter upon the conflict between Church and State merely for the purpose of exacting the fulfilment of the duty of notifying ecclesiastical appointments to the Government. The Germania points out that the Emperor distinguishes between the Conflict Laws and the Organization Laws. The former on the cessation of passive resistance would of course fall into desuctude, while the latter would form the real point at issue, which will depend upon a revision of the May Organization Laws. The Church would find it impossible to accept without modification the duty of notifying ecclesiastical appointments as settled by Dr. Falk's Bill. these young men were put forward as the or their failures. These are part of the higtory of the century, as they marked a new era in parliamentary agitation

Mr. Healy developed marvellous qualities as a debater and an analyst of men and measures. He attracted the attention of the leading men in Parliament who had grown gray in the service. He was a mere boy-less than 26 when he took his seat-but he seemed to grasp public questions and understand them in the most setonishing way. When Giadstone introduced his land bill the young statesman began to study it. He worked night and day on it, and he came in at every sitting with some new objection and some fresh amendment, which clearly proved his understanding of the intricacies of the measure. He was said to be the only man in the House of Commons besides Mr. Gladstone who fully understood the bill, and the Healy clause which was forced on the Government is the only feature of it which is of any prac-

tical value to the Irish people. When Forster undertook to stamp out the Land League in 1881, Mr. Healy was one of the first to be marked for arrest. When Parnell and Dillon and O'Kelly were sent to Kilmainham, he was abroad and started at once for Dublin to join his comrades in prison, but he was intercepted with a telegraphic order and sent to Paris, where he held a conference with Treasurer Egan. Here it was decided that the member for Wexford and the patriot curate for Kilmallock, Bev. Eugene Sheehy, should visit the United States, where T. P. O'Connor had already arrived. Those who heard Mr. Healy then will bear testimony to the fact that no man ever came out to represent the League, who so clearly, forcibly and convincingly stated the Irish case. He attended the Unicago convention and contributed much towards bringing about the harmonious action reached by that great gathering.

Just prior to his departure for Ireland it had

been decided to start the Republic, and we held

a conference with Mr. Healy at the Parker House, which resulted in his accepting the position of special correspondent of this journal, a position which he ably and brilliantly filled up to the time when his pen was stopped by Earl Spencer and he was immured in Richmoni prison. While writing letters for The Republic, Mr. Healy was also contributing to the Newcastie Chronicle, to the leading magazines of Engand, Ireland and Scotland, attending to his parliamentary duties, sitting in the councils of the Irish leaders and studying law in London. He was, perhaps, the busiest man in the party, and yet he found time to win the affections of the gifted daughter of his friend andloo-worker, Mr. T. D. Sulliven, M. P. for Westmeath, whom he married about five or six months ago, and from whom he is now Dora Wheeler, the artist, is described as a tall, separated because he loved his country and

dared to plead her cause before the civilized

world. - Boston Republic.

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## THE FAMINE IN IRELAND. The Bishop of Baphoe Denounces the Attitude of the Government Towards the Feople.

Received of Rev. Lawrence Walsh, Water-bury, Conn., U.S. America, the sum of twentyfour pounds, fourteen shillings and four pence, for the relief of distress in Donegal.

† MICHAEL LOGUE, Bishop of Raphoe. Letterkenny, January 28, 1883.

REV. DEAR SIR: -- I have received your welcome letter, inclosing a draft for £24 148 4d. I beg to tender you my most heartfelt thanks for your great charity in procuring this generous aid for our suffering people. You will place me under an additional obligation if you kindly convey my warmest thanks to the two Societies who have so generously enabled you to forward this much needed re-

The state of things here is such as would make us despair did we not keep the goodness and mercy of Divine Providence in view. The number of people stricken is not so great as in 1879, but the accounts coming in to me from the distressed districts are, if possible, more heart-rending than any I received during that gloomy period. Then we are only in the beginning of the misery. There are thousands of poor creatures endeavoring to hold out as long as they can; but they will not be able to suppress the cry of distress much longer.

Worst of all, there is little prospect of re-The Government, though aware of the evil and admitting it to its full extent, will do nothing effectual to remedy it. The charitable public who stood by us so nobly in 1879-80 is worn out with us and our miseries. And indeed it is no wonder. I am little over three years a bishop, and I am in my second famine. During the first trial I had hope, but it is hard to hope now. I often thought within myself, in 1880, when re Î often ceiving such splendid remittances from America, as to keep me in a state of continual surprise and admiration, surely such munificent charity can never be repeated; and it is hard to expect that it could.

Wishing you every blessing, I am, Rev. Dear Sir, Yours most gratefully,

MICHAEL LOGUE. BEV. L. WALSH, Pastor.

"THROW PHYSIC TO THE DOGS, I'LL

NONE OF IT." We do not feel like blaming Macbeth for this expression of disgust. Even nowadays most of the cathartics are great repulsive pills, enough to "turn one's stomach." Had Macbeth ever taken Dr. Pierce's "Purgative Pellets" he would not have uttered those words of contempt. By drugglets.

IBISH NATIONAL LAND LEAGUE OF AMERICA

CENTRAL OFFICE, 19 ARCADE BUILDING, Buffalo, N.Y., February 12, 1883. To the Irish National Land League of America

-to all Irish-Americans: It was the intention of the Central Council of the Land League of America to call a Convention of that body during the present month; but at the request of Mr. Parnell, the time for holding the Convention has been postponed until the latter part of April. At that time Mr. Parnell, as well as Mr. Sexton, the brilliant orator of the Irish Parliamentary party, and probably Mr. Egan, the late faith ful Treasurer of the Land League, will be with us. We desire to welcome these distinguished patriots with all the honors they so justly

patriots with all the honors they so justly merit; and it is our earnest hope, therefore, that the Convention, at which they are to be present, may, in point of numbers, of intelligence, of enthusiasm, he a truly creditable assembly of those who are best and most worthily representative of our race in America.

The call for the Convention will now be issued about the 17th of March next. We ask the co-operation of all Irishmen in our efforts to make the occasion an ovation worthy of our honored guests. To such as are not already members of the league we extend a cordial invitation to join the branches now established, or where none exist to form new ones, and communicate with the National Secretary, John J. Hynes, No. 19 Arcade Building, Buffalo, N. Y., as soon as fifty members have been secured, when they will be entitled to send a delegate to our coming Convention.

We exhort every branch already formed to labor zealously to increase its membership, so as to be entitled to send more than one assertative. In the converted with convention of the church. The organ and another instrument furnished the only music. so as to be entitled to send more than one representative. Let us demonstrate to our brave leader and his confreres that our sympathy in their noble struggle has not grown cold.

We have likewise a plan to offer to all whom this circular may reach—a plan for the relief of the suftering Irish of the faminestricken west-that it seems to us must meet the approval of all. Day after day the wail of their misery reaches us, the old sad story quently at home, and consider a most valuis retold, history repeats itself in unhappy able medicine; in fact, the very best remedy Ireland. Deadly famine ravages the west and | for a cough that I ever used. north, the tyrant government turns pitiless from the petition for relief, to spend its diabolical energy in demoralizing the east and south, hatching conspiracies, bribing informers, rewarding perjurers, immolating the innocent. It has been said that "the hat would never again be passed for Ireland," and we do not wish to break the promise, nor do we deem that in addressing ourselves to the men and women of our own race clone we are doing anything contrary to its spirit.

Our plan is that between this date and that of St. Patrick's Day, every Irish man and woman in America, and every descendant of such, shall contribute the sum of one dollar to a special fund for relief purposes only. To make this a truly popular subscription no one shall be allowed to contribute more than one dollar, and none less. Lists will be opened immediately at the different Land League Branches, and moneys received by the treagurers; the name of each contributor shall be published in the Irish-American papers. These moneys shall be entirely separate from the Land League Fund, and shall be transmitted by the Rev. Lawrence Walsh, of Waterbury, Conn., the General Treasurer of the Irish National Land League of America, to the famine-stricken districts of Ireland, for relief purposes only. Contributors can, if so minded, forward their money direct to Father Walsh. We ask each branch to hold a final meeting on St. Patrick's Day, to close the subscription to this fund. Each person paying one dollar can, if he or she desire it. be enrolled as a member of the land league,

agitate and organize against those alien rulers, whose unrighteous laws bring on this misery, and who answer the prayer of the starving subject by pointing the way to

JAMES MOONEY, President, REV. LAWBENCE WALEH, Treasurer, JOHN J. HYKES, Secretary, Central Council, Irish National Land League of America.

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

#### NEWS FROM ROME.

NEWS FROM ROME.

ROME, Jan. 30.—Baccelli, the Italian Minister of Public Instruction, has taken possession of the Convent of Riscoll in Florence, and installed a lay teacher as superior, putting aside the nuns. Baccelli was a student of the Jesuits. When Rome was under papal sovereignty he used to receive communion nearly every morning. Now he seems to put away nuns and prumote sceptical professors. He has just placed a noted infidel in the Board of Superior Instruction. Some of the school inspectors are consummate too noclasts, and there are instances in which they have knocked off the fingers and noses of crucifixes and plucked out the eyes of Madonnas and saints. He seems to take delight in doing things that he knows will displease the Pope. Still, outwardly he is a firm believer. He says his rosary, and so on the best of terms with his brother, Mgr. Baccelli, a very clever prelate, who takes action ex-officio against hereties, infidels, and noted tinners. Were the Pope King of Rome, many of the acts of Baccelli Monsignor.

The making of exceptations is a favorite occupation of the Minister. He has pulled down houses around the Agrippa Monument, and has resulted in the Agrippa Monument, and has resulted in the Agrippa Monument, and has resulted in the arrest of the blackmailer. Months ago he sent a leiter directing the Frince to put a package of a million in bank notes in a certain window in the place of Cardinal Hohenhole, in the Fizzza Maggiore. The Frince turned his leiter over to the police. They placed a package of paper in the designated window, but no one came to take it. A few days ago the Frince received a second threstening leiter containing the same request. If the notes were not placed in the window the writer threatening leiter containing the same request. If the notes were not placed in the window the writer threatening leiter containing the same request. If the notes were not placed in the window the writer threatening leiter containing the same request. If the notes were not placed in the bin

also rector of this church. The organ an another instrument furnished the only music.

LETTER FROM MEMBER OF CONGRESS HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Washington, D. C., Feb. 19th, 1882. Gentlemen-Enclosed find one dollar, and will you send me some of N. H. Downs' Vegetable Balcamic Elixir, by express. I have a bad cold, as has almost everyone else here. but cannot find the Elixir, which I use fre-

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

Cremationists claim that their process of dis-posing of the dead is cheaper than the prevail-ing method. But if economy is an object, why not set the corpse out in the open lot and ex-plode a can of dynamite under it? Experience shows that a body is never seen after an ex-plosion of dynamite in its immediate vicinity— and the explosion is much cheaper than crem-ation.—Norristown Herald.

when he had called the meeting to order, Brother Gardner arcse and said: "Gen'len, if it wann't for de wheels on a wagon the wagon wouldn't move. When the wheel is on, den what?" "Grease!" solemnly exclaimed an old man. "Kerrect!" whispered the Fresident, softly rubbing his hands together. We zithe wagon an'de wheels. We will now pass de hat aroun' for de grease."—Detroit Free Press.

While the guards are being doubled around the palace of the Sultan, and the most experienced safe builders are employed in constructing a bed-chamber of chilled iron for the Czar that cannot be opened without a knowledge of the combination, the gratifying news comes that the Governor's Guard of Ohlo is to be disbanded. How tranquil and secure is the life of an American potentate beside that of foreign rulers!—Cincinnati Saturday Night.

Every day the papers tell of some man while

Every day the papers tell or some man while out deer hunting being mistaken for a deer and shot. The reremblance between a man and deer is not great, but it seems as a though any hunter could tell the difference unless he has the buck fever;" but as they cannot distinguish a man from a deer it will be well for hunters to carry a banner or a transparency on which shall be printed the words; "Do not shoot me, I am not a deer."—Peck's Sun.

be enrolled as a member of the land league, said contribution being received in lieu of initiation fee.

By this plan a very large sum can easily be obtained, such a sum as will be an inestimable blessing to the famine sufferers, and surely no one will feel the giving of so small a contribution. We cannot, in this happier land, be unmindful of our starving brethren in Ireland, but as we give we can resolve to do all in our power to render this constant almsglving unnecessary, by lending our aid to those at home who fight the good fight against accursed landlordism, and its train of evils.

If we cannot soften their hard hearts, we can

#### FARM WORK FOR FEBRUARY.

Seeds of all kinds should be procured now, that they may be on hand as soon as spring opens. Dealers are overrun with orders just poverty stricken exile, or the degrading work-house. is of the greatest importance that only the hest seeds of the choicest sorts be used. Canvass the whole subject of seeds with much care, and it will be time well spent. There is no economy in sowing cheap seeds, and when there are weed seeds present it is a great mistake and a source of much future trouble.

> Manure .- The making and saving of manure are among the most important labors on the farm in winter. The value of this product depends upon the character of the food given to the animals; the kine, age, and care of the stock, and the attention it receives after it is dropped. Manure from the stables may be put in square, compact piles, which will retain sufficient heat to keep out the frost and rot rapidly. By adding the fresh manure to the top, and forking in the sides, the whole heap will be in fine condition for use in the spring, and will give quick returns on any field crop. The worst arrangement is to have the droppings scattered over a large open yard, to be frozen and trampled into the mud.

Farm Animals should be kept nest and clean. Examine young cattle for lice; these pests may be found along the back and neck of the animal. Rub the infested parts with kerosene oil, diluted with an equal quantity district supplied.

of sweet oil, or lard. Horses that are idle may be kept in a yard with an open shed for shelter, and if fed with a few ears of corn for their grain, will keep in good condition. Work horses need good stables and an abundance of wholesome food. Use the currycomb and brush daily, thus keeping the surface of the skin in a vigorous and healthful condition. A sharp currycomb is to be avoided, as it irritates the animal. The keen points may be filed down.

Pigs thrive in dry, warm, and well ventilated pens. A large portion of the swine trouble come from too much dampness and filth. The brood sows need special attention, and should be provided with a large, warm room, with fine litter. Give them a mixed diet.

Poultry .- To do well in winter, fowls need a sunny place where they may have sufficient exercise. Brood hens need a warm and quiet place to bring forth their early chicks. These will be ready for the early market, and bring good prices.

WHAT TO DO IN CASE OF ACCIDENT.

WHAT TO DO IN CASE OF ACCIDENT.

Professor Wilder, of Corneil University, gives these rules for action in case of accident. It would not be a bad thing to cut them cut and carry them in one's poeket book, or, better yet, commit them to memory.

For dust in the eyes, avoid rubbing, dash water into them; remove cinders, etc., with the round point of a lead peneil.

Remove insects from the ear by tepid water; if an artery is cut, compress above the wound; if a vein is cut, compress above the wound; if a vein is cut, compress below.

If choked, get upon all fours and cough.

For slight burns, dip the part in coid water; if the skin is destroyed, cover with varnish.

Smother a fire with carpets, etc., water will often spread burning oil, and increase danger. Before passing through smoke, take a full breath and then stoop low; but if carbonic gas is suspected, walk erect.

Suck poisoned wounds, unless your mouth is sore; enlarge the wound, or better cut out the part without delay; hold the wounded part as long as can be borne to a hot coal.

In case of poison, excite vomiting by tickling the throat, and by warm water and mustard.

For acid poisons give alkalies; for alkaline poisons give acids; white of an egg is good in most cases; in case of optum poisoning, give strong coffee, and keep moving.

If in the water iloaton the back, with the nose and month projecting.

For apoplexy, raise the head and body; for fainting, lie flat.

"Golden Medicai Discovery" (words regis-

"Golden Medical Discovery" (words registered as a trade mark) cures all humors from

the pimple or eruption to great virulent eat-

M T ng ulcers. The course of true love: Bertha and Gontran adore each other, but their stern parents are inexorably opposed to the union of the young people. The young people consequently are in despair. "There is only one thing left to us," says Berths, pale but revolute. "And that is—?" "Death!" "Death!" But, dearest, suicide is a crime under the new Code." "I know it is, but I have thought of a plan to get round that. First, you must kill me—." "Kill you, my darling!" "And then I will kill you!"—Irench Fun.

"Uncle Ben," said old Bob, "here's that \$10 what yer lent me about a year ago." "Brudder Bob, I is greatly suprited at the course what yerself is now takin." 'Fore de Lawd: neber 'spected ter git dat monty again, at' I dun thought dat I hadgin de money ter yer." "Ef dat's de case, Uncle Ben, I ll jes' put it back intermy pocket. I always makes it a rule neber to disappoint a man."—Arkansaw Traveller.

### "THE ONY ONE IN AMERICA."

The International Throat and Lung institute, Toronto and Montreal, is positively the only one in America where diseases of the air passages alone are treated. Cold inhal-ations are used through the Spirometer, an instrument or inhaler invented by Dr. M. Souvielle of Paris, ex-side surgeon of the French army, with proper dietetic, hygienic and constitutional treatment suitable to each Thousands of cases of Catarrh, Larvn. gitis: Bronchitis, Asthma, Catarrhal Deainess, and Concumption have been cured at this institute during the last few years. Write, Church street, Toronto, Ont; 13 Phillips eight line boats have, during the season, rea Square, Montreal, P. Q.

## A CURE GUARANTEED

For Old and Young, Male and Female.

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

Mack's Magnetic Medicine is sold by Druggists at 50 cents per box, or 6 boxes for \$2.50, or will be mailed free of postage, on receipt of the money, by addressing

MACH'S MAGNETIC MEDICINE CO.,

Windsor, Ont., Canada-Sold in Montreal by B. E. McGALE,

ST. JOSEPH STREET. And all Druggists everywhere.

CLINTON H. MENEELY

BELL CO.. SUCCESSOR TO MENEELY & KIMBERLY,

Bell Founders, Troy, N. Y. Manufacturers of a superior quality of Bella.
Special attention given to OHUROH BELLS.
25 Illustrated Ostalogue sent free.
25 Feb. 78-28

#### SCOTCH NEWS.

WHEK'S MINERAL SHIPMENTS TROM GREENOCK -Last week 998 tons of coal were, shipped foreign, and 218 cases coastwise. There were no shipments of pig iron.

MILDNESS OF THE BEASON.—Paneres are growing in the open air along the borders in Gayfield Nurseries, Towerhill, Rothesay, showing the mildness of the climate of Bute. HEALTH OF EDINBURGH,-The mortality rose

last week from 76 to 100, as the death-rate was 22 per 1,000 per arnum. During the week there were 135 births, of which 19 were illegitimate. CHARGE AGAINST A SCHOOLMASTER, -Henry

Boyd, a schoolmaster at Turriff, was committed for trial at Aberdeen on Saturday, on a charge of using indecent practices towards girls under twelve years of age in his school. Bail was fixed at  $\pounds 60$ .

Measles have broken out in the island of South Bonaldshay, Orkney, and have spread with great rapidity, but the cases are reported to be of a mild type. It is also stated that measles have made their appearance in one of the northern isles of Orkney.

THE WATER SUPPLY OF EDINBURGH .- During the fortnight ended the 23d Jan., 11,620,000 gallons of water have been sent into Edinburgh daily from the Water Trustees' reservoirs at Alnwickhill, Listoneshiells, Torduff, etc., that quantity giving 35.77 gallons per head per day to the population within the

Suicing.—On Friday evening, at Tillicoultry, a woman named Christina M'Laren or Stewart, recently married to a quarryman, committed suicide by drinking a quantity of salts of sorrel. The young wife suffered great agony for over an hour, but Dr. Currie, who was sent for, could do nothing to relieve her, and death put an end to her suffering.

APPOINTMENT OF WATER INSPECTOR FOR PORT-GLAEGOW.—At a meeting of Port. Glasgow Fown Council on Monday—Provost Orighton in the chair-Mr. Smith, meter-taker, Glasgow, was by the casting-vote of the chairman elected to the office of water inspector vacant through the resignation of Mr. P. Macfarlane. The salary is £90 per annum, and there were 134 candidates for the situa-

LARGE OTTER KILLED .- On Saturday a re markably large dog otter was killed in one of the tributaries of Biggar Water. It is 4 teet long and weighs 24lb. It has a most beautiful fur, long and silky. Parties well acquainted with the species state that it is the largest and finest one they have seen. It is in the possession of Mr. J. Crawford, leather merchant, Biggar.

PROHIBITION OF THE IMPORTATION OF CATTLE -The Commissioners of Supply for the county of Mid-Lothian have resolved to prohibit the importation of cattle from England and Berwick-upon-Tweed, in order to prevent the spread of foot-and-mouth disease. On the suggestion of the Commissioners, a simi-Iar prohibition was agreed upon by the Leith Town Council on Tuesday.

UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH LORD RECTORAGE -In view of the approaching tercentenary of the university there is, the Review understands, a growing feeling among the students that His Royal Highness the Duke of Albany should be appointed Rector in November, when the Earl of Bosebery's term of office expires. Negotiations, we believe, are at present going on between the Liberal and Conservative Committee with the object of securing the unopposed return of His Royal Highness.

GALE AT THE OBENEYS .- The strongest gale of the season burst over Orkney on Friday night and on Saturday. Considerable damage was done to roots of houses, the pavement of some streets being covered with troken slates and lime. Communication between the islands was entirely suspended. Neither steamrs nor sailing cr were able to proceed t sea. On the west coast of the islands the sea washed over banks and cliffs, the spray being swept far inland by the force of the gale. The telegraph between Shetland and Orkney has been interrupted, but it is not yet known where the fault is.

THREE HUNDRED DAYS IN PRISON IN YEAR,—A notorious character named Bridget Gallacher was placed at the bar of Tuesday's Police Court on a charge of disorderly conduct in William street on Monday night. She was found guilty, and cent to prison for 30 days. Gallacher only got out of prison on Monday, after passing 80 days there for disorderly conduct. It seems that for a long time past only a few days has elapsed between her liberation from prison and her next apprehension. Since 23d January last year she has undergone sentences vary ing from 20 to 60 days, and in all has been in prison 300 days out of the 365. There are 42 previous convictions now standing against her name.

Mr. Fawcett has now sanctioned the division of Scotland into three surveying districts, and has appointed Mr. E. P. Redford, who has been for some years upon the Scotch Surveying staff, to be surveyor of the new district, with headquarters at Aji.

Last week's white fishing at Egemonth Girvan, and Fraserburgh was very successful enclosing stamp, for pamphlet, giving full but at Wick the winter herring fishing has particulars and reliable references to 173 turned out a failure. At Eyemouth the twenty lized on an average £316 each, or a total of nearly £9,000.

> The farm of Newmuins, which belongs to the Corporation of Renfrew and contains 126 acres, has been held during the last 19 years by Mr. Wright at a rental of £2 per acre. It was put up by public auction in the Counoll Chambers on Saturday at the upset rental of £2 2s per scre, and after a keen compet! tion, was knocked down to Mr. Campbell West Park, Govan, at £3 per acre.

> A woman who is weak, nervous and sleepless, and who has cold hands and feet, cannot feel and act like a well person. Carter's Iron Pills equalize the circulation, remove nervousners and give strength and rest.

GORDON BROWN'S DISMISSAL. A SUIT AGAINST THE 41 GLODE" PENDING.

A SUIT AGAINST THE "GLODE" PENDING.

TOEONTO, Feb 16.—A few days ago a writ was issued oy Mr. J. Gordon Brown's solicitor against the Globe Printing Company, claiming \$5,000 for wrongful dismissal. The suit is taken for what Mr. Brown terms his dismissal from the managing directorship. He was retained as a director, after the recent changes in the Globe management, Mr. Brown is belisved to have claimed a bonus, representing a year's salary in advance for his dismissal without notice. The present management has been attempting to compromise the matter, but apparently without success. There is believed to be a very bitter feeling between the present managing director, Mr. Taylor, and Mr. Brown.

BRIGHT'S DISEASE, DIABETES. Beware of the stuff that pretends to cure these diseases or other serious Kidney, Urinary or Liver Diseases, as they only relieve for a time and makes you ten times worse afterwards, but rely solely on Hop Bitters, the only remedy that will surely and permanently ours von. It destroys and removes the cause of disease so effectually that it never returns.



KIDNEYS, LIVER & URINARY ORGANS THE BEST BLOOD PURIFIER.

THE BEST BLOOD PURIFIER.

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

H. H. WARNER & CO., Torento, Ont., Rochester, N.Y., London, Eng

THE CELEBRATED

## "KIDNEY-WORT"

THE SPECIFIC FOR KIDNEY DISEASES. LIVER TROUBLES, CONSTIPATION, PILES, FEMALE WEAKNESSES AND RHEUMATISM.

Physicians endorse heartily.

"I have found Kidney-Wort to work like : harm, doing all that is claimed for it. After using it several years in my practice I, a 'regular physician, can endorse it heartily. It has done better than any remedy I ever used."—R. K. Clark, M. D., South Hero, Vt.

DANGEBOUS KIDNEY DISEASE. "A stroke of paralysis prostrated me, also dangerously diseasing my kidneys. The doctors

failed, but Kidney Wort cured me."-E. Slade 18 Blackstone St., Boston. Mass. "My kidney troubles had lasted for 8 years. often passed blood. Kidney-Wort cured me.' -Michael Coto, Montgomery Center, Vt.

KIDNEY DISEASE AND RHEUMATISM "Two of my friends had my trouble," says Mr Elbridge Malcolm, of West Bath, Me., "I was given up to die, by my physician and friends. We all had kidney disease and rheumatism. Mine was of 30 years standing. Kidney-Wort

has entirely cured all three of us." "I had kidney troubles for many years. Kid ney-Wort cured me,"-I. M. Dows, of Diebold Safe Co., 28 Canal St., New Orleans.

OURED AFTER 20 YEARS. "I devoutly thank God that I found out the virtues of Kidney-Wort," writes C. P. Brown of Westport, N. Y. "It has cured me of a 20 years case of terrible kidney disease."

EIDNEYS. LIVER AND CONSTIPATION. "The most satisfactory results," writes Jas. F. Read, of No. Acton. Me., "in cases of kidney and liver troubles and constipation, have followed from the use of Kidney-Wort, by members of of any person selling or dealing in any my family.

Kidney Troubles and Rheumatism. "My attending physician gave me up. I'd had rheumatism and kidney troubles for 20 years. Many doctors and numberless remedies did me no good. My friends, too, thought my death was certain. Kidney-Wort has entirely cured me," so writes Elbridge Malcolm, West

Bath, Me. LIVER DISORDER.

"Please tell my bro. soldiers, and the public, too," appeals J. C. Power, of Trenton, Ill., through the St. Louis Globe Dem. and Home and Fireside, that Kidney-Work cured my liver disorders, which I'd had for 20 years."-12,2 and of all pretended formulas or recipes of

REEUMATISM. "I have tried a great number." truly remarks Mr. W. N. Grose, of Scranton, Pa., under date deals in any but the genuine will be proseof Dec. 12. '82, "but there is no other remedy like cuted. Hop Bitters, Mrc. Co., Rochester Kidney-Wort, for curing rheumatism and diseased kidnevs."

INFLAMMATION OF BLADDER. "Chronic inflammation of the bladder, two years duration. was my wife's complaint," writes Doctor C. M. Summerlin, of Sun Hill. Ga. "Her urine often contained mucus, pus. and was sometimes bloody. Physicians inscriptions-my own included-and domestic remedies only palliated her pains, Kidney-Wort, however, has entirely cured her."

INTERNAL PILES. "I had internal piles for several years," said J. B. Moyer, of Myerstown. Par "Nothing helped me except Kidney. Wort. It cured me. LADIES' TROUBLES.

Respect the confidence reposed in you by ladies. "It has helped me in Intricate diseases," writes Mrs. Annie Rockbald, of Jarrettsville Md. This lady correspondent wrote us about Kidney. Wort's curative effects. RHEUMATISM.

"Nothing else would," terrely says Justice J. G. Jewell, of Woodbury, Vt. "but Kidney. Wort did cure my three years rheumatism." DYSPEPSIA.

Our correspondent, Mr. Josiah Kenney, of Landisburg, Pa. says:"Kidney. Wo.t cured my dyspepsia. I had it in its worst form, too." A WILLING OATH.

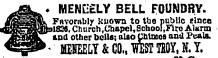
"Iwill swear by Kidney Wort all the time," writes Mr. J. R. Kauffman, Lancaster, Pa. (Al) its patrons do the same, Mr. K.) DELICATE COMPLAINTS

Another lady, Mrs. J. B. Clark, Amitee City, La. writesus: "Kidney.Wort has cured me of habitual constipation, pain in the side as well as some other delicate complaints."



McSHANG BELL FOUNDRY Manufacture those celebrated CHIMES and BELIAS for Churches, etc. Price List and circular seut free, Address: HENRY Mc-SHANE & CO., BALTIMORE, Md., U. S.







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

YOU'SHFUL COLOR' AND

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



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

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

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

PROVINCE - P QUEEPO, DISTRICT OF MONTE CAL. Superior Coart. No. 297, Dame Herminie Richer, of the Parish of St. Louis du Mile End, in the District of Montreal, wife of Pierre Picotte, undertaker, of the same place, judicially authorized for the purposes of this suit, Plaintiff, vs. the said Pierre Picotte, Defendant. An action en separation de biens has been instituted in this cause,

J. C. LACOSTE,

Attorney for Plaintiff, Montreal, 9th February, 18-8, 27-5



FOWLE'S FILE AND HUMOR CURE has been before the public THIRTY YEARS and has effected many wonderful cures, one Bottle will cure the worst case of PILES. From Two to FOUR BOTTLES will cure LEPROSY, SOROFULLA, PSORIASIS, CANCER, ECZEMA, SALT RHEUM, RHEUMATISM, the KIDNEYS, DYSPEPSIA, OATARRH, and all diseases of the SKIN and BL JOD. \$1 a bottle. Sold by all druggists. Send for a \$2 page pamphlet which will be sent free to any eddress showing its wonderful cures. HENRY D. FOWLE, Boston, Mass.

## \$200.00 REWARD!

Will be paid for the detection and conviction bogus, counterfeit or imitation Her Bitte especially Bitters or preparations with the word Hop or Hops in their name or connected therewith, that is intended to mislead and chest the public, or for any preparation put in any form, pretending to be the same as HOP BITTERS. The genuine have cluster of GREEN HOPS (notice this) printed on the white label, and are the purest and best medioine on earth, especially for Kidney, Liver and Nervous Diseases. Beware of all others, HOP BITTERS published in papers or for sale as they are frauds and swindles. Whoever



Health is Wealth!



DR. E. C. WEST'S NERVE AND SRAIN TREATMENT, a grazanteed specific for Hysteria, Dizziness, Convulsions, Fits, Nervous Neuraigia, Headache, Nervous Prostration caused by the use of alcohol ortobacco, Wakefulness, Mental Depression, Softening of the Brain resulting in Insanity andleading to misery, decay and death Premature Old Arge, Barrenness, Loss of Power in either sex, Involuntary Losses and Spermatorrheea caused by over-exertion of the brain self-abuse or over-indulgence. Each box contains one month's treatment. One Dollar a box or six boxes for five dollars; sent by mail post paid on receipt of price. With each order received by us for six boxes, accompanied with 55 we will send the purchaser our written guarantee to refund the money if the treatment does not effect a cure. Guarantees issued only by DR. E. C. WEST'S NERVE AND SRAIN TREAT-

B. E. McGALE, Chemist, SOI ST. JOSEPH STREET, MONTREAL.

Beware of cheap imitations.

IF NEARLY DEAD

after taking some highly puffed up stuff, with long testimonials, turn to Hop Bitters, and have no. fear of any Kidney or Urinary Troubles, Bright's Disease, Dibates or Liver Complaint. These diseases cannot resist the curative power of Hop Bitters; besides it is the best family medicine on earth.

[For the Post and TRUE WITHESS.]

## WAITING FOR THE TRAIN.

BY AGNUS BURT.

(Conclusion.)

As we neared the clump of maples the path merged into a broad avenue, bordered on each side by tall stately trees, at the end on each side by tall states y areas, at the end of which lay the house, a perfect picture of rural beauty, its white walls contrasting with green jalousies and broad veranda which rau sil around it. On the lawn were tastefully placed large garden vases, or arns, from which depended trailing vines and richly colored

geraniums. "Ye'll come in and rest ye, neebor, for the day's warm, and mysfel I'll be gay glad, tae see onybody frae the hielars. Look ye, yon she's waltin for us in the doorway," and the wistful eyes of the aged woman fastened on my face with a strange longing I could not resist. 9 11 11 23

"Aye, aye, I'll tent an' bide wi' ye, syne ye wish it," I answered. While still speaking, I observed the lady in the doorway was coming down the steps, evidently to welcome the

"I am truly glad to see our mother has met an old friend," was her greeting, as she press-ed my hand cordially.

"This is my dochter-in-law, Mysie Caverhill, Allan's guid wife; an', neebor, I dinna' min' ye'r name, what was't?"

"Miss Harland," said her son, who was just beside us; "and I hope we may be able to

persuade her to make us a visit." At once I understood the hope that had

sprung up in the speaker's heart for his mother's restoration; and right willingly did I accept the invitation so that I might aid in It was a cheerful, happy luxurious home into which I found myself so unexpectedly

ushered. Good order and perfect housekeeping in every detail. The servants, or help, as they call them, moved around in their respective duties-more like the trained domestics of some baronial residence we read of in Europe than those of a farm house in Vermont. But, as the station-master informed Vermont. But, as the station-master into the me, young Mrs. Caverhill was an heiress and a genuine lady at heart. The perfect harmony on all sides showed that good taste and wealth worked hand in hand. One could be told them at home, if we suited each other, to adopt me as his successor and heir. mother was first considered in everything; when, as the hostess, Mrs. Caverbill, wished to carry me off to the apartment set aside for visitors, she placed her arm caressingly around the aged form, saying, "Only for a few min-utes, dear mother; until Miss Harland removes her hat and shawl."

"Aye, aye; dinna bide lang," was her response."

"Let. there be no ceremony between us, Miss Harland," she eagerly said, as we passed down the corridor. "I feel as if Providence had sent you specially to us. Allan has whispered a few words to me, how mother has taken to you. No doubt you are already informed through the Station Master of the great bereavement that has shattered her reason. I cannot tell you how I felt when I seen her dear old face turned on yours, and her hand clasping your arm as you came up the lawn together. You are the first person she has shown any interest in since her arrival from Scotland."

"Dear madam, I am only too happy to do tell me what you wish me to do."

"Stay with us as long as you can," was her eager reply. "I know it will appear sel-fish, as, no doubt, you have other demands on After that I settled here, where my wife was your time, other friends to think about; but born, and where she best leved to dwell. On our extreme case will plead my excuse. The Scotch accent that comes so easy to your tongue has roused something in her dulled, clouded mind that makes both Allan and my. self hope against hope."

"Are you a native of Scotland?" she con-

of Scotch parents; and from childhood it has to spend Christmas Day with them, been my delight to copy and imitate the as he was a stranger in Scotland and had no accent used by my mother. Border tales and friends there but Alec. Well, mother was at ballads, quaint delineations, Burns' songs and the station to meet her boy and his friend, poetry, has been a continual source of enjoyment. And, now, so long as I can remain with you, Mrs. Caverhill, I am only too happy to help all I can. But, tell me, do the Doctors think there is no hopes for her recovery?"

"They all agree in the one answer, and we her any good, probably she will slip away like a child going to sleep, with her darling's name on her lips. But since I have seen her eager look fastened on your face, I will hope scainst all their learned and wice deal. bear on her case. Nothing in science can do hope against all their learned and wise deci-

Beturning to the pleasant airy parlor, we found the mother coming in search of us, saying, "Mysie, lassie, dinna keep my neebor sae lang frae me."

her sanguine hopes. inwarily offering a prayer for divine direction for each word I should say, sat down beside the old lady on a low ottaman, when with childlike engerness she began:

"Did ye come far the day, neebor; an' kintrie?"

I told her the reason of my delay at the station, and the kindness of the Station-master and his wife; that a messenger would soon come for me, but that if she wished it I would send him away, and make her a long visit. In telling ber this I used the same broad Scotch accent I had first spoken to her

"Aye, dae, I wish it, wi' se' my heart. Ye mauna luv' me, noo that ye'v cam. I could na' thole that at se'."

The dear old soul babbled and talked of the scenes of her early life; and were it not that some of the places were familiar, from the many times I had heard my mother describe them and the motley collection I had read of old jashloned Scotch legends and stories, I would have been, many times, at a loss to keep her in replies.

Now and then Mrs. Caverhill joined us and a person they desired to honor. listened with evident pleasure, occasionally remarking something that seemed to give the

old lady great delight.
At the appointed time my mountain courier made his appearance. I despatched him with business connected with the sale of cattle,

change in the mother, with hopeful delight.

up the mountains to a particular bend in one of the green giants, as some tourists call our hills, where just about sunset nature seems to surpass all attempts at artistic imitation.

pered, in answer to her eager questioning glance. "Mind bring her back the nicht, Allan, lad," was the sad, sweet refrain of her quaver-

to cheer the darkened way of my afflicted mother. But to the truly generous Christian heart, thanks are fulcome. May your efforts to lighten her weight of sorrow mest the same consideration from those around you. "And now," he added, in a lighter tone, "I have done thanking, as I know it is not pleasing. I will only say, as the Indian chiefs say when they meet in council and each Sachem or head of his tribe concludes his speech with

'I have spoken.'" Just then he drew the rein, and the horse obeyed the check. "Look, Miss Harland; can there be anything to surpass that sight in picture land?"

Midway up one of the mountains, just where an opening gave a view of the range of lewer hills with rich farms, meadows and pastures on their sides and between them, threaded with silver streams and waterfalls gleaming in the rosy light as they leaped from rock to rock in their downward course. Then, up almost to where we rested, came the floods of golden haze, blending into pale amber, deep rose, melting out into an exquisite pink, purple, passing in ripples and waves of amy-thist. Such a glorious commingling of hues and shades was sufficient cause to bring lovers of the beautiful from many lands to enjoy the sight. We waited until the last gleam of sunlight died away ere we returned. On the way he gave me some particulars of his

mother's loss of mind. "My youngest brother, Alec, was her idol, as youngest sons generally are, but he was a worthy son; a generous, warm-hearted, handsome young man, and loving his mother above all beings on earth. Nothing too good or to handsome for her use; he dearly loved to dress her in the tartan she still wears; and invariably he sent or brought with him from Aberdeen, the town where his employment lay, a dress and scarf to match for his 'Bonnie wee mither,' as he loved to call her. As soon as the least, tear and wear, became apparent on its rich colors and checks, Alec replaced the old one with new. I had left But, I suppose, something was wanting in my nature to suit my rich relative. I could not toady or play spaniel. One reminder of my dependant situation was quite enough for me, and I hired on board ship as cabin boy, and said good-bye to Golden ladia. I rather feared to meet my father, as he might blame me for my disobedience, and my wayward, ignorant youth was pretty well punished before my parents and self met. I seen life, hard and soft, and was man-grown when I next stood in Auld Scotia. I found one after another of my brothers and aisters had died, all except Alec, the youngest, whom I had left a baby in the cradle, now grown a young man, and the comfort of his parents' eld age. That same year my father died, and mother and Alec lived on in the old home-stead, almost under the shalow of the Ochill hills. Alec was employed in a large house as book-keeper, and every Saturday evening gaw him at home with Bonnie wee mither, until the following Monday morn. Some years since I had the good fortune to win a prize anything that lies in my power. Only just in the matrimonial lottery, for, without undue exaggeration,my wife is a jewel above price. We visited the land of my birth for a wedding that fatal evening that brought so much sorrow to watching, expecting friends and rela-tions in Scotland, Alec was on his way, for he wrote to Mother to meet him at the station, and to wear the last new dress and tartan scarf or plaid he had sent her; that he would ride with the engineer, who was a great friend "No, I was born in Montreal, Canada, but of his, and for wee mither' to invite him

but there was no express train that night. When the fearful truth was understood, reason tottered and fell, and the physicians in attendance declared her case hopeless. Mrs. Caverhill and myself went over in the first steamer going out, for there was none else of have had the best medical skill brought to her children living, and brought her home with us. Since then we have watched her week without remembering who I am, or that Mrs. Caverbill is my wife. Perhaps she hears some tones in your voice that recalls Alec to her mind. I noticed her start when you called her 'mither.' Another strange feature in her case is, she shows no remembrance of her former religious tendencies. Our family Mysic caught my hand and pressed it her former religious tendencies. Our family almost hysterically at this confirmation of has always been Roman Catholic on father almost hysterically at this confirmation of and mother's side, and no children were I had no plan marked out to follow, but more carefully trained or taught our religion by a mother than we have been. That early teaching has been my armor when youth and inexperience sorely needed

help. And as for Alec, he was truly a Christian and Catholic gentleman. The one hope what's ae the folk duen in yer part oe the now of Mrs. Caverhill and myself is that God will restore her reason and remembrance of her early faith before He calls her home. Now, Miss Harland, just use your own judg-Now, Miss Harland, just use your own judgment how you speak to her; everything you do will be for the best, and may God bless your efforts. I hope you will not deem me intrustve in bringing my poor, efficted parent so forcibly before you; but, like my wife, I have a strong feeling that the interest you have aroused in her hitherto numbed faculties is the precusor of good tidings."

ties is the precusor of good tidings."

Arrived at the house, the first one to greet us was "Bonnie wee mither," and as her thin, small hand slid into mine, I kissed the beautiful child-like face, thanking her for

her welcome. "Aye, neebor, ye'r welcome; welcome as the sunlicht is tae dark Loch-na-gar. Allan brocht ye back. Come ben and rest ye," and she drew me, gently and kindly, as one would

Her mood had changed since the morning. During the evening repast she scarcely spoke, and Mrs. Caverbill noticed she eat very little.

Mr. Caverbill was called away on some made his appearance. I despatched him with a written message to the effect that I would write more fully in the course of the week the cause of my delay; that probably he was acquainted with Mr. Caverhill, my host, so he need have no anxiety on my account. The afternoon passed quickly. Both my host and hostess remarked the apparent change in the mother, with hopeful delight.

"Ah, music by all means," I replied, "as I see you have a superb piano." In speaking of the exquisite scenery sur-rounding his home, Mr. Caverhill asked me Just before scating herself at the instru-to accompany him in about an hour's drive ment she placed her mother-in-law in her ac-

customed arm-chair, shook up the soft cushions and drew a hassock for her feet to rest on, saying, "Now, mother dear, I am going to play for you."

One could see the old lady was accustomed "I'll no bide lang frae ye, mither," I whisto all these little attentions, and took them as a matter of course.

Beautiful indeed was the music my hostess "Miss Harland," said my host, as we drove under the spreading maples, "words are too feeble to express Mrs. Caverhill's thanks and mine for your kindness in giving a specific pathos and expression that all most transported me with delight. For a final, she glided into "Auld Bobin Gray," and gave it such pathos and expression that must have captivated the heart of its com-poser, if that lady still lived, and heard her rendering of it. While enjoying the mustc, I was curious to watch the effect, on "wee mither." She seemed far away in mind during the first part, until "Auld Robin Gray came stealing on the ear like a spirit of the past. She glanced over at the plans with a quick, startled look, then at me, saying :

"What's yon, Mysie's sayin' about Auld Robin Gray? Aye, aye, Auld Robin Gray; it's lang syne I heard it first," and then relapsed into her former abstraction. Mrs. Caverhill left the instrument as she

spoke, saying as she bent over her: " Mother, dear, I was not speaking, I was playing for you." But "wee mither" took no notice of her; did

not seem to hear her, and with a look of disappointment she took a seat beside me. When thanking her for the great pleasure

her playing gave me, I remarked " yours has been no ordinary training, and you must be a passionate lover of the art to arrive at such perfection. Very few amateurs play as you

"Tis true I am passionately fond of music, and I am proud to hear my dear teachers spoken of as no ordinary instructors. The sisters of St. Mary's Convent, where I was educated, used to tell me 'Music was a talent God had given me to be used as a solace for those around me,' and to-night, when mother noticed, for the first time, anything I played I realized the force of the saying."

"Dear friend," I said, "let us hope 'lis the beginning of the awakening from the mental torpor. I am as hopeful as yourself on that subject. Mr. Caverbill gave me some particulars when we were out this evening, and I find the strangest part of her malady is the total oblivion of God or religious sentiment." "Yes, Miss Harland, that to me is the strangest and most painful part. Up to that

fatal event her life was that of an exemplary Christian wife, mother and friend. From what Alian tells me of his early recollections of her teachings, examples and daily practices of our holy and beautiful faith, their household must have been an edifying one to their dissenting neighbors. Unless you are a Catholic—a Roman Catholic, I mean, Miss Harland—you cannot understand our feelings in this case. To have the dear, old mother slip away to the other world without some preparation to met her God, without being able to say, pardon me, my Saviour, my sins and offences, without being able to make one conscious Act of Contrition. They say there are none perfectly happy in this life, and 1 suppose 'tis true; for were it not for that one heart pain there is no happier couple than Allan and his guid wife."

For an answer, I drew my Rosary from the pocket of my travelling dress and kissed it. "Well, well," she exclaimed; to think how my first impression has misled me. I set you down in my mind as a strict Presbyterian-one of the real orthodox stamp. After that I'll never trust my first impressions. Won't Allan have a good laugh at me, for I mean to tell him how fancy misled me."

When Mr. Caverbill joined us, he enjoyed her mistake quite as much as herself. "I often told you, Mysie, never to trust or

be carried away by first impressions."

Before taking his seat he caluted his mother with tender and reverend respect, but she took no notice of him whatever. In a low voice Mrs. Caverhill told him of her sudden recognition of "Robin Gray."

"Well, let us be thankful for even that; the full awakening will come in God's time. Have you been playing, Mysic? Give us my favorite, Haydn's 'God Save the Emperor.' After that we will beg something from Miss Harland. The last time I was in New York, about a month since, I heard it beautifully rendered in St. Patrick's Cathedral, with full orchestra accompaniment. The choir sang one of the Benediction hymns to it, Tantum Ergo, I think, were the words. It was a glo-rious final, of the sweetest and most solemn part of Sunday's devotion. I hope you will be charmed with it, Miss Harland, as well as

myselt." As its beautiful modulations rose and fell under the artistic touch of the performer, I felt my whole being under the spell that perfect music always holds over its admirers. When its last note died on the ear, Mr. Caverhill requested his wife to play an accompaniment and sing the simple air to the words of the Benediction Hymn. Her sweet and carefully trained voice took it up and without being aware of an effort, I found myself joining in with an alto part; Mr. Caverhill added his deep base, and quite a respectable trio was the result.

"Why, Miss Harland, that music and you must be old friends. 'Tis not the first time you have sang it as a concerted arrange-

ment," said my polite host.
"That melody is an established favorite, in every Catholic Church in Canada," I informed him; "so you need not wonder I welcomed it as an old friend. I could not

help singing it with you."
And the "wee nither," the reader will ask; did the grand old anthem awaken no recollection of the past? No, not the slightest sign did she give that she even heard us. She reclined amidst the cushions, her eyes wandering here and there, the thin small hands nervously entwined. She seemed like one awaiting something the heart dreaded.

Mrs. Caverhill had observed me, watching the "wee mither," and in a low tone she requested some old Scotch song. "Sing it for her, and to her."

Back to my mind came a ballad I had seen in an old newspaper, composed by the Rev. Dr. Bethune, of Brooklyn, N. Y, It seemed as if that one song alone would come to my lips; So striking a few quaint old chords that fitted to the measure, I sang it, as Mrs. Caverhill requested, "To the dear old

Oh sing tae me the auld Scotch sangs I'the braid braid Scottish tongue,
The sangs my faither loved to hear the sangs my mither sung,
When she sat beside my cradle or crooned me on her knee,
An' I wad na sleep she sang sae sweet the auld Scotch sangs for me.

Yes, sing the auld, the gude auld sangs, Auld Scotia's gentle pride.
O' the wimplin burn an sunnie brae an' the cosic ingle side,
Sangs o' the broom an' heather, sangs o' the trysting tree,
The Lavrock's lift the gowan's blink, Auld Scotia's sangs for me.

Sing on sing mair o' that auld sangs for ilka ane can tell,
O' joy or sorrow o' the past where memory loves
to dwell to dwell

Let hair win grey and limbs win anid until the day I dee,
I'll bless the Scottish tongue that sings my mither's sangs for me.

(To be continued.)

Medical.



Readoche, yet Carter's Little Liver Pills are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cured

HEAD

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

Is the bane of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills cure it while others do not.

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

CARTER MEDICINE CO.,

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# LINIMENT.

The Best External Remedy for Rheumatism, Meuralgia, Cramps, Sprains, Fiesh Wounds, Burns and Scalds, Frosted Feet and Ears, and all other Pains and Aches. As a Liniment for Horses it has no equal. One trial will prove its merits. Its effects are in most cases Instantaneous. Every bottlewarranted to give satisfaction.

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

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## EARS for the MILLION

Foo Choo's Balsam of Shark's Oi Positively Restores the Hearing, and is the Only Absolute Cure for Deafness

Only Absolute Cure for Deafness

Known.

This Oll is abstracted from peculiar species of small White Shark, caught in the Yellow Sea, known as Carcharotten Kondeleth. Every Chinese fisherman knows it. Its virtues as a restorative of hearing were discovered by a Buddhist Priest about the year 1410. Its cures were so numerous and many so seemingly miraculous, that the remedy was officially proclaimed over the entire Empire. Its use became so universal that for over 300 years no Deafness has existed among the Chinese people. Sent, charges prepaid, to any address at \$1 per bottle.

HEAR WHAT THE DEAF SAY!

"Its virtues are UNQUESTIONABLE and its CURATIVE CHARACTER ABSOLUTE, AS THE WRITER CAN PERSONALLY TESTIFY. BOT4 FROM EXPERIENCE AND OBSERVATION. Write at once to HATLOCK & JENNEY, 7 Dey street. New York, enclosing \$1.00, and you will receive by return a remedy that will enable you to hear like anybody else, and whose curative effects will be permanent. You will never regret doing so."—Editor of MERCANTILE REVIEW.

\*\*\*EDITOR OF MERCANTILE REVIEW.

\*\*\*EDITOR OF MERCANTILE REVIEW.

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HAYLOCK & JENNEY,

(Late Haylock & Co.)

7 Dey Street, New York
Sole Agents for Au,erics.

6 G



# **CURE FITS!**

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

Sawing Made Easy



New Advertisement.

# ST OF WEDA

WON AS PRIZES BY THE UNDERSIGNED:



Medal at the Paris Universal Exhibition, 1867, IN COMPETITION WITH THE WORLD.



THE CENTENARY MEDAL. 1876 IN COMPETITION WITH THE WORLD.



It has performed a miracle in my case.
I have no unearthly noises in my head and hear much better.
I have been greatly benefited.
My deainess helped a great deal—think another bottle will cure me.

Medal at the Provincial Exhibition

OF 1863.



SILVER MEDAL, IN 1868.

---:0:---

A Diploma for the Best Domestic Havana Cigars was Awarded at the Canadian Exhibition of 1880 to

# Sam'l DAVIS & SON

Manufacturer of

CABLE, SENECAL, EL PADRE,

And other Choice Brands of Cigars.

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-AND-

GREY NUN

MONTREAL.

## SIR A.T. GALT

## CANADA AND THE IRISH QUESTION

moch apathy, and he might even add the word ignorance, in regard to the colonies of the empire. Frequently in the press they saw it spoken of as if the increase of prosperity in a country like Canada or Australia would naturally result in their becoming independent. Now, the colonies did not like that. Oclonies did not believe that that ought to be the polley of this country. They believed that the policy of what the development of their strength, should be to draw them closer together—that the self-government which they spipped, and the development of their strength, should be a source of inture strength to this country. And in the colonies there was a certain amount of danger. There was a sense of isolation. The colonies had no share in the government of the Empire. They governed the strength of this country. And in the colonies there was a sense of isolation. The colonies had no share in the government of the Empire. They governed the strength of this country. And in the colonies had no share in the great questions that came up for discussion. For instance, in the question of peace and war, which was one that might carry desolation that the colonies had no share in the great questions that came up for discussion. For instance, in the question of peace and war, which was one that might carry desolation that the province of Lower Canada, now the great questions that came up for discussion. For instance, in the question of peace and war, which was one that might carry desolation. The province of Lower Canada, now the great questions that came up for discussion. For instance, in the question of peace and war, which was one that might carry desolation. The province of Lower Canada, now the province of Lower Canad

COLONISTS DESIRED TO MAINTAIN THE CONSEC-TION.

They were loyal beyond all question; and whenever an occasion arose where they could show their devotion to the interests of the empire at large, they were ready to do it. The self-government which had been guaranteed to them had increased their attachment, and stimulated their progress and their wealth. They were now absorbed in the development of their vast local resources, almost to the ex-clusion of everything else. But he admitted that a change in that respect was probably not very far off. They saw in the case of Canada that it was semi-national now. Its Canada inat it was semi-national now. Its claims in that respect were recognized by the Imperial Government. There was never any interference; the bond of union was one of mutual attachment. But he rather doubted whether a mere bond of sentimental attachment was strong enough. They wanted to have an alliance of imperial interests. They wanted to have some subjects in which they were true partners, in which they would share the losses and the gains. (Applause,) There was one reason why a country like Canada should not desire separation. What was the future it would give them? They would become an insignificant independent country; the mere plaything of the powerful nations of the earth. It was far better to continue an integral portion of the Empire than to pander to a mistaken cry for independence. What would be the effect on the United Kingdom itself? The colonies were the best field we had for the surplus labor and capital of this country. His Lordship had truly referred to the condition of, he was afraid, a large mass of the people of this country. They were getting crushed out of the various employments by which they lived. They had to look abroad, and there was no part of the world to which they could look with such confidence as our own colonies for their future home. claims in that respect were recognized by the

### IT WAS NOT A SEPARATION.

which they could look with such combeness as our own colonies to their future home.

IT WAS NOT A SEPARATION,

not emigration in the sense of severing all those home ties which Roussen, at any rate, had such a all the sense of severing all those home ties which Roussen, at any rate, had such a ration of their old native country, and, as he knew perfectly well, formed the closer and most indimate relations with friends they had left behind. They were the best outsomers of this country. The statistical returns published monthly by the Board of Trade showed unquestionably that of all parts of the world, and of all the inhabitants of the world, and of all the inhabitants of the sent their fellow-countrymen at home. The emigration which had become a necessity of the compite which required it, and the consequence was an additional size and they could very well spare to those portions of the Empire which required it, and the consequence was an additional size of the country would be the result? They would por a friendly or an unfriendly one. Putting said those reasons, which he thought in themselves were very strong material grounds for desiring to maintain the colonies in connection with the Chief Roughom, he might sent affect the properties of the search and a consequently her influence and great weight the country through the result? They would be the result? They would go to strengths no me foreign element—it might be a friendly or an unfriendly one. Putting said the country thready of the proposed the search and a proposed the proposed that the influence and great weight the form of the proposed of the submand to the country three desirable not necessary that any change of the nature of separation chould take place. It would be proceeded, be useless to speak of any obtained in the system of government of the submand of the country three series and proposed the proposed of the country three series and proposed the proposed of the country three series of the proposed of the country three series and proposed the pre

sequence sought escape from the deadlock by, to a certain extent, sacrificing their independence for the sake of their efficiency. As to the grand committees, it appeared to him that the logical result of them pointed to the delegation of the legislative powers of the House of Commons to a single committee of the House. They pointed, in his judgment, to

Then there was the question of the House. They pointed, in his judgment, to LOCAL SELY-GOVERNMENT.

Then there was the question of the county of the county franchise and a redistribution of seate—aquestion, which, he pointed out, would probably be made the occasion for renewed agitation in Ireland, seeing that country had once members than equal to county family on the relations of the House. They desire the county franchise and a redistribution of seate—aquestion, which, he pointed out, would probably be made the occasion for renewed agitation in Ireland, seeing that country and the country family on the relation of the Country family on the same of the House. After referring to Ireland and existed in the western portion of the country; but after all the family on the relations of the Colonies to the Empire. A large assemblage was present. After the Lord Provost, who presided, had introduced Bir A. T. Galt to the said introduced Bir A. T. Galt to the said introduced Bir A. T. Galt to the said ence, the latter rose and was warmly recived. Re said: Great Britain had the finest unoccupied portion of the world, and, indeed, the only unoccupied portion of the world, and, indeed, the only unoccupied portion of the world and the finest unoccupied portion of the world, and, indeed, the only unoccupied portion of the world, and, indeed, the only unoccupied portion of the world, and, indeed, the only unoccupied portion of the world and the finest uncomplete portion of the world, and, indeed, the only unoccupied portion of the world and the finest uncomplete portion of the world, and, indeed, the only unoccupied portion of the world and the finest uncomplete portion of the world, and, indeed, the only unoccupied portion of the world, and, indeed, the only unoccupied portion of the world, and, indeed, the only unoccupied portion of the world, and, indeed, the only unoccupied portion of the world, and, indeed, the only unoccupied portion of the world, and, indeed, the only unoccupied portion of the world, and, indeed, the

THE IBISH CLAIM FOR SELF-GOVERNMENT, a principle involved that would tend to the great advantage of the people at large. He did not believe that the statesmen of this country were unequal to the difficulties of such a task. On the contrary, he believed that the difficulties which they now were encounterling were greater than any that would follow the attempt to solve the problem. (Applause.) They had examples too, before them. They had the great example of the United States, the German Empire, the Contederation of Canada: they had sise the Dutch Republic, the Swiss Confederation—in fact there were abundance of examples in the present day where countries had had to consider these very subjects, and where they had found a successful solution. The truth was the Empire was growing beyond the present system, and he hoped that as the necessity for further changes came, those changes might seek a direction which would give vitality and permanence to the British Empire. (Applause.) THE IRISH CLAIM FOR SELF-GOVE

## A ROOM OF WONDERS!

And well the visitors may say so, for the room was derk, so dark you could not see a hand before your face. Yet plain and distinct, shedding a beautiful soft rudiant light, emit. ting neither heat, electricity, phosphorous nor odor, were a number of crucifixes, statues of the Blessed Virgin, our Saviour, St. Joseph, the Apostles, and numerous other religious objects, prepared by Messre. J. R. Maxwell, whose advertisement on page three is worth 28 tf reading.

MONTHLY BANK STATEMENT. During the month the circulation was decressed \$2,779,000 to \$33,722,000 by the return to the banks of currency sent out during the fall for the purchase of the crops. The total liabilities on January 31st were \$147,040,000, a decrease of \$2,700,000. This

into the mire. The water quickly permeated the entire mine, drowing all anable to get these similar named articles. If their originates the rising water caught them.

crawling could the miners escape. The water rose noiselessly, and the first warning to many must have been the chilling sensa-tion of water trickling along the pathway in which they lay on their backs at work. A break occurred once before about the same place. There is not the remotest possibility

of reaching any of the imprisoned men alive. Journ, Ill., Feb. 18 -General gloom and despair have settled over the miners at Diamond. The number drowned is definitely fixed at seventy-four. The greater part of the families who suffer are of foreign birth, and have been in this country but a short time. The cause of the disaster is said to be that an experienced man was not kept at the bottom of the shaft, whose duty would be to watch the pump and sound an alarm in case of danger. Thomas Daily, a new hand, stood at the post, and when he saw the water gaining on him, instead of sounding an alarm, he rushed to the top of the shaft to see if the pumps were working. Upon his return he found the water up to his waist. He then directed the driver to run back and escape by the air shaft and yell to the men as he ran, and did what he could himself. He saved one boy, all he could reach, and then ascended and sounded the steam whistle. It is thought that with the present pumping arrangements a will take 25 days to pump out the shaft. No money or efforts will be spared to recover the bodies of the men.

Statements of revenue and expenditure for 1881-82.
OTTAWA, Feb. 15.

The total debt of the Dominion on the 30th June last was \$205,365,291, against \$199,861,-532 at the same date 1881. The assets of Canada in 1881 were \$155,395,780, and in 1882 \$153,661,650. The total expenditure in 1881-82 was \$27,067,103, against \$25,502,554 in 1880-81. The receipts in 1882 were \$33,-383,455, compared with \$29,635,297, in 1881. The extraordinary receipts (comprising loans and open accounts) were \$23,038,016. The total expenditure on capital account in 1882 was \$7,257,032, distributed as follows :-

Intercolonial Bailway ..... \$ 585,568 Canadian Pacific Reilway ..... 4,589,075 Prince Edward Island Ballway.... Public Buildings, Ottawa..... 37,314 Welland Canal..... 603.402 Lachine Canal..... St. Lawrence Canals..... Ottawa Canals .... Murray Canal..... St. Peter's Canal..... Land and Cable Telegraph Lines.. 33,635 

These expenditures have been entirely provided for by receipts derived from the sale of Dominion Lands to the extent of \$1,744,456, and by surplus revenues, which, including payments made for investments for the several Sinking Funds, aggregate \$6,316,351.94.

During the year the Government received from the Canadian Pacific Rallway Company the sum of \$4,600,000, being the equivalent of the proceeds of \$5,000,000 of land grant bonds at 92; out of which, during the same period the company earned \$2,032,200 by the construction of 221 miles of the prairie section at the rate of \$9,200 per mile.

During the year over \$4,000,000 of debt, bearing high rates of interest, have been retired, but, on the other hand, the Dominion note circulation has increased slightly over \$1,250,000, and the balance at credit of depositors in the Government savings banks \$5,931,989.69, viz.: from \$15,836,672 to \$21,-768,661.69. Investments were made during the year of \$4,725,926.67, the greater part consisting of sums placed at interest with various chartered banks.

The Sterling Exchange purchased during the year amounted to £2,240,903, and the discount below par on the purchase of the

puty Minister recommends the creation of a Canadian Consols.

DOMISION PROPERTIES. A schedule of Dominion properties show the total value of works under control of the different departments as follows :-Department of Bailways and

Canals..... Railways..... \$ 69,821,360 17,443,179 Department of Public Works... Militis and Defence..... 3,555,024 Interior ....... Indian Affairs... 141,000 65,000 Marine and Fish-2,873,318 eries ..... Agriculture..... 8,405 Justice..... 193.985 113 075 Inland Revenue... Secretary of State. 27,233 Post Office..... 24,474

Total.....\$135,004,995 INTERCOLONIAL BAILWAY. The following is the Intercolonial Railway account for 1882:— REVENUE. Passenger traffic...... \$ 651,296 Mails and sundries................. 124,470 Total.....\$2,079,262
WORKING EXPANSES. Locomotive power......... 684,191 Maintenance of way and works.... 469,134 Station expenses..... General charges...... 162,134

Total.....\$2,069,657 Excess of Revenue.....\$ The excess of working expenses over re-celpts on the Prince Edward Island Ballway WAS \$90,992.

Car miloage.....

7,510

The total expenditure for 1881-82 was \$27, 067,103, and the total estimates \$27,305,453.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS. Since Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil has become celebrated, a number of unprincipled persons have been endeavoring to palm off Electron and Electric Oil for the genuine of the surface. It was so at the point where have no merit, they resort to the most un-

the break occurred. The galleries are principled means of selling them by getting low and narrow, and only by painfully slow a name as near as possible to Eclectric. We therefore ask the public when purchasing to see that the name Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil is on the front of the wrapper, and the signa-ture of Northeor & Lyman, the proprietors for Canada on the back.

## Finance and Commerce.

FINANCIAL. TRUE WITNESS OFFICE.

TURBDAY, Feb. 20, 1883.

Though the money market is a shade easier it is uncertain how long it will remain so. The position may be quite changed tomorrow and consequently the stock market keeps very dull and uncertain, brokers not wishing to advise either way for the present. The interest rate for call loans to-day 7 per cent and the discount rate for mercantile paper was 7 to 8 per cent. Sterling exchange keeps dull at 8% to 9 premium for 60-day bills between banks. 91 to 91 counter, and 91 to 97 demand. Currency drafts on New York are a shade stronger at 1 to f premium.

The stock market this morning was even duller than it was yesterday. Very few shares were sold and those were at lower prices. The Canadian Pacific bonds were quoted at 974 to 1004. Canada Central bonds were quoted at 102. Dominion Abattoir stock was firmer at 80 to 95. St. Paul & Manitoba Railway stock was quoted at 133½ to 133½. Richelien Steamboat stock was very strong, and closed at noon at 67½ to 68½, and Telegraph closed at 1221 to 123. Canada Cotton closed at noon at 102 to 110, and Dundas Cotton at 1021 to 107.

Stock Sales.—50 Montreal 2072; 50 Com merce 1341; 2 Exchange 160; 50 Richelieu 68; 50 St. Faul & Manitoba 1341; 50 do 1331. In New York Sterling Exchange sold at 4 83 and 4 86.

British Consols sold in London to-day at 102 716 money; 1025 account, 42's, 1143; 5's 105. Erie, 361; 11linois Central, 1471.

Afternoon Sales.—100 Bank of Montreel 2074; 150 Commerce Bank 1344; 100 Bich & Ont Nav Co 68; 25 do 674; 10 Mont Gas Co 186; 50 St. Paul 1344; 15 Dundas Cotton Co 105; 200 Northwest Land Co 56s.

NEW YORK, Feb. 20, 1 p.m.—Stocks were 252,821 lower. Am Ex 901; C 8641; D&L 1181; 73,521 lower. Am Ex 901; C 8641; D&L 1181; D&R G 43\( \frac{3}{4}\); Erie 35\( \frac{1}{4}\); H & St Jo 40; prid 655,809 7,136 481\( \frac{2}{4}\); L B 107; M C 90\( \frac{1}{4}\); M O P 49\( \frac{1}{4}\); N P 7 45; prid 79\( \frac{1}{4}\); N Y C 124\( \frac{2}{4}\); St P 90; N P 93; W U 80\( \frac{1}{4}\); W U 80\( \frac{1}{4}\);

#### COMMERCIAL. WEEKLY REVIEW -- WHOLESALE MARKETS.

The wholesale trade during the past week has been only moderately active. In dry goods, quietness is still the prevailing feature. The importations of foreign goods has been large, and the supplies have been pressed on retailers to such an extent that they can scarcely carry the load, so we are informed in reliable quarters. In other departments we do not hear that competition has been brought to such a dangerous pass and the general condition of trade is much healthier. The stringency in money has checked business to a certain extent for the time being, but funds will be easier in March

and the restraint will be removed.

IRON AND HARDWARE-As far as pig iron is concerned prices for spring delivery favor the buyers' interest. Sales of some of the loading brands have been made for spring shipment on the basis of about 12s freight from Glasgow to Montreal. On spot there have been sales of car lots of Gartsherrie at \$27.00, of Calder at \$26.00, and Eglinton at \$23.50. Langloan and Summerlee are also quoted at about \$26.00. Scotch warrants are cabled at 47s 4d. Bar iron is quiet but steady at \$2 15 to \$2 25, as to quantity. In same was \$63,830.66, this would represent an | tin-plates there have been sales of I.C. cokes average purchase during the year at the rate at \$4 50 to \$4 75, and I.C. charcoal is quoted of about 8 4.5 per cent. The profit on the at \$5 50. A fair enquiry exists for inget tin, with business reported at 24c, and ingot copper has changed hands at 19 c. Nothing is being done of any note in Canada plates. Speiter is quiet at 430, and lead at 44c. London cables quote tiu at £93 23 6d, and Chili bara at £65s 10a. GROCERIES. - Yellow and granulated sugar

have been in fair demand at the late advance Granulated has been placed in large quantitles at 83c, and in jobbing lots at 95 to 98c the marker closing to day with quite a buoy ant tone. In raw sugars there has been an advance of 9d to 1s in the markets of growth, while in England an advance is reported for Greenock re fined. The New York market is also firm and higher. In molasses the feeling continues dull and prices are quoted 46c to 47½c
Barbadoes, Trinidad 43c to 44c, and Oubs 32c
to 33c. Syrups remain quiet. In fruit dealers report a very circumscribed business. Valencies being dull at 75c to 75c for round quantities. Currents show no material change, values ranging from 640 to 7c for Provincials us to quantity and quality. In other kinds there is little or no change. Teas are beginning to develop signs of improvement, and we hear of a firm shipping from this city about 400 or 500 packages of low grade Japans ranging from 1210 to 20c, to New York, which shows that a better market exists there. There is also some enquiry for Naga Saki teas at 17c to 18c, and an improved business is mentioned in the finer grades of Japans. We hope this is the beginning of better things in the ten trade, which has passed through a remarkably protracted period of depression. There has also been a little better movement in coffee, several good-sized sales of low-grade Jamaica having taken place ut 8½c to 9c. Bio has also changed hands in considerable quantities at

890 to 9c. LEATHER, Hides, &c.—Boot and shoe manufacturers report a very active business, some having been compelled to work over time in order to fill urgent orders. In leather there has been a rather dull week in sole, but prices have not been changed. A large busi ness has transpired in splits, sales being reported of some 20 tons on p.t., but said to be at from 22c to 24c, and at 270,355 | the low prices ruling, buyers manifest more disposition to take hold. There has also been some trading in waxed upper, a round lot selling at 35c. A fair amount of buff and pebbled have been placed among the sales, being a lot of 200 sides pebbled at 13c to 14c. Green butchers' bides continued quiet at 7c, 6c and 5c per lb for Nos. 1, 2 and and Western salted hides are slow sale at ast week's rates.

FISH AND OILS.—A good volume of business has been done in fish, values of which keep very steady. Beyond a few small sales of Newfoundland and Halifax A at within range of our quotations, very little can be reported in cod ol!. Lingetd oil has advanced 3d in England. Other kinds remain unchanged. In naval stores there is no change. Labrador herring, \$6.50, other kinds, \$4.50 to \$5.50; No. 1 green codfish, \$7.25, and large draft, \$7.50 to \$8; dry cod, \$6.25 to From the main galieries narrow spurs or of their own medicines they would, like hon- \$6.50; British Columbia salmon, \$16.50 to gaugways are dug out in various directions. est men, give them a name of their own, and \$17; whitefish, \$6.25 to \$6.50 per halfThese spurs rise and fall with the ledge of not try to sell them on the reputation of barrel, and trout at \$5.25 to \$5.50. Fresh coal, sometimes rising within 12 or 15 feet another; but as they know their preparations frozen herring, \$1.25 per 100, and smoked of the surface. It was so at the point where have no merit, they resort to the most un-

MONTREAL CATTLE MARKET. MONTREAL CATTLE MARKET.

The price of cattle is fully 25c per 100 lbs lower, choice butchers' stock selling at 63c to 53c per 1b live weight, several of the best lots on the market selling at within that range, fair to good grades selling at 43c to 5c, and inferior lean two year old steers and medium kinds at 23c to 4c. Mr. Alex. Knox, of Oshawa, sold at the Point 14 choice steers and heifers to city butchers at \$5.60 per 100 lbs. A few calves were sold at from \$4 to \$8 each. Sheep were quoted at \$4 to \$8 as to size, and live hogs at 7c per lb.

THE FISH MARKET. THE FISH MARKET.

The demand is chiefly for fresh fish. Tommy cods are selling well and some lots have been forwarded to Toronto and Ottawa. Offers have been made to arrive at \$1.85 to \$195 per bbl. being a decline of \$50 per bbl from the highest point a short time since. Fresh frozen herring are in fair request at \$1.00 to \$1.25 per 100 in bbls of about 500. Fresh cod is almost completely out of first hands, owing to brisk shipments to Boston, where steak cod brings 6c to 7c in lots. Fresh haddook is cheap, with sales reported at \$2.55 to \$3.50 in cases. Smelta sell at about 4c to 5c per 1b by the box.

MONTREAL HORSE MARKET.

The enquiry is still chiefly for heavy draught horses, atthough a fair enquiry exists for stylish driving and saddle horses, which command first class prices. Mr. James Haw of Port Hope, sold at the College street market a pair of heavy bay horses, 6 and 7 years old, 2,700 lbs, for \$450. Sales were also reported by Mr. Jas, Maguire of a pair of bay mares, 2,500 lbs, \$550, a bay pony \$115. 1 pair bay horses \$270, a pair of bay workers \$245, a black mare \$180. a chestnut mare \$151, a black mare \$185. Mr. Michael Bahen sold a pair of roan ponies for \$212. The sale was also reported of a stylish bay mare, 6 years old at the American House yards for \$150, and several other animals changed hands at good figures. Three common workers brought \$55, \$69 and \$75 respectively. MONTREAL HORSE MARKET.

#### THE HAY MARKET.

THE HAY MAKELY.

Choice bay was scarce owing to bad roads and what few loads came in found quick sale at \$10.

Qualities, however, below that ranged from \$8 down to \$8 50. Pressed hay is in fair demand, and the sale was reported of 10 tuns to arrive at \$12 50 per ton, and prices range from \$12 to \$13.

Loose straw met a good enquiry, nice bright lots of fiall threshed bringing \$6 readily, other kinds selling at \$3 to \$4 50.

#### DIED.

McAFEE.—In this city, on the 19th instant, Mary McAfes, aged 61 years, a native of the Co. Antrim, Ireland. BOYLE—In this city, on the 16th inst., of erysipelas, Patrick Boyle. aged 28 years, a native of County Antrim, Ireland.

BROWN.—In this city, on the 17th inst, Mary Brown, aged 27 years, beloved wife of David Brown.

Quebec and Lowell, Mass., papers please copy. KELLY.—In this city, on the 18th instant, Patrick Kelly, aged 35 years, a native of Grange, Kilkenny, Ireland.

New Orleans and New York papers please conv. New copy.

Hew Zovertisements.

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DROVINGE OF QUEBEC, DISTRIOT OF MONTREAL. Superior Court. No. 1421.

Dame Victoria Swindurn, of the City and District of Montrea, wife of Thomas Edward Hanrahan, of the seme place, stock broker and investment agent, Flaintiff, vs. the said Thomas Edward Hanrahan, Defendant. An action on separation de biens was instituted on the seventeenth day of February instant, in this cause, by the Plaintiff against the Defendant.

Montreal, 19th February, 1883.

ORUIUKSHANK & CRUICKSHANK, 25 5

Attorneys' for Plaintiff.



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