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MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 28, 1886.

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roposed Memorial Church to Their Honor at Penetanguishene.

IRST MISSIONARIES TO HURON COUNTRY.

ncidents in the lives of Fathers de Brebeuf, Lallemant, Daniel and Davost.

BRIGHT PAGE IN CANADA'S HISTORY.

listory of the Establishment of the Mission-The Steps Already Taken for Commemorating the Martyrdom and the Resuits Achieved-Progress of the Work.

The Indian Missions, which formerly existed in the country of the Hurons between the Georgian Bay and Lake Simcoe, will be ever memorable, as furnishing to the his-torian the materials for one of the most thrilling pages of the early history of Canada; indeed, it may be cafely asserted that nowhere on this Continent has Christian heroism shoue with brighter lustre. An attempt to establish a mission among the Hurons was made in 1015 by the Recollet Fathers under Father LeCoron, with Brother Sayard, the historian. The mission was abandoned in 1629. It was only in 1634 that the mission was permanently established by the Jesuits, under Father De Brebeuf. In 1633 the Hurons, having come to Quebec, refused to take the missionaries with them to their country. But the following year, not however without much negotiating, haranguing, feasting, and giving of presents the Indians were gained over. The mission was accepted. De Brebenf. Daniel, and Davost embarked with the savages in their cances, and after a thousand dangers and difficulties, weary and worn wi h hunger and fatigue, having had to endure hardships and indignities from their new companions, they arrived one after the other at the Indian village of Ihonatiria, on the shores of the Bay of Penetanguishene, an inlet of the Georgian

Bay, on the 5th of August, 1631. They received the hospitality of an Indian chief, and there on the shores of the inlet now known as Penetanguishene Bay, they estab- in it. hed their first residence, erected with the help of the Indians their first mission-house and chapel, and founded the mission. The Huron mission, the pure and self sacrificing lives of the missionaries, their sublime courage and devotion, and their heroic death. are matters of history. Fight of them suffered death at the hands of the enemies of Faith. All, however, were ready and worthy to die as martyrs, but foremost of this devoted band stand out two men distinguished by the variety and atrocity of the torments which preceded their death, John Do Brebeuf and Galiciel Lallemant. Francis Parkman, in his Jesuits in North America; Dr. J. Gilmory, of New York; Emeroft, in his history, the learned Sulpician, Faillois; the regretted Abbé Ferland, of Quebec; the editor and writers of "Picturesque Canada"; in a word, all who have treated on it, have recorded their admiration and paid a due tribute of praise to that noble band of missionaries who never recoiled from a sacrifice, and who with a calm and unflinching constancy in the midst of continuous dangers had devoted themselves to Christianize a degraded and savage race. In the annals of humanity there is nothing that does greater honor to man. Well may a well known Canadian writer, Dr. W. H. Withrow, in a review of the "Relations des Jesuites,' in the Canadian Monthly, call them blessed and intropid spirits, and conclude his article by these noble words :-"Through the efforts of the missionaries multitudes of degraded savages were reclaimed from lives of utter barbarism and of pagen superstition and cruelty to the dignity of men and not infrequently to the picty of saints. He who reads the story of the self-denying lives and heroic deaths of these Jesuit Fathers, although of alien race and diverse belief, will not withhold the throb and sympathy for their suffering and of exultation in their lofty courage and unfaltering faith. The imperishable record of their pious labors, of their sublime daring, of their inextinguishable love of souls will be a perpetual inspiration to mankind." It was such men and others such as they that made Lord Elgia in one of his despatches to the Home Government, speaking of the early days of the colony, describe them as the

" HEROIC TIMES OF CANADA." The memories of brave deeds, of sacrifice of self for the general good, instances of extraordinary endurance for some noble end. whilst they challenge the admiration of the patriotic and reflective man, afford whole-some teachings for all. They should not be allowed to perish and be effaced from the

It has been a subject of wondering, and even of reproach, that the memories of such men were so long buried in oblivion and lett unhonored, and that amidst the scenes of the made, and it is intended to commence the Huron mission no monument was erected to recall them to succeeding generations. Then lately strong desires were expressed that a fitting monument should be erected to commemorate the events of those horoic times.

The present parish priest of Penetangnishene, sharing thuse sentiments, and receiving encouragement from many sources, has undertaken the work, the Archbishop of Toronto, in whose diocese the Huron district lies, having most willingly given his sanction

the successor of these illustrious men. The banks of the Penetanguishene Bay have seen the birth of the missions. Since the dispersion of the Huron nation, Penetanguishene, having been the first settlement, the first post established in the former Huron country having been the seat of the first church and the residence of the first priest, who, for tions.
many years, used to attend the whole district from the Narrows of Lake Simcoe to Labou Owen Sound, forms the connecting link between the past and present. The old mission seems to have continued, or at least was first revived in Penetanguishene, which has thus become the heir and representative of the past, so that the traditions of those times are associated with the name and the place. Penetanguishene seems thus to be naturally marked for the glory and privilege of erecting the monument due to those men whose lives and deaths have made so bright the first page of the history of Upper Canada. It was then proposed to erect on the shores of the Georproposed to erect on the shores of the Geor. the Old Norman city, who prepared plans for gian Bay at Penetanguishene, a memorial the memorial church. These plans have been church as a fitting monument to those holy and noble men DeBrebeuf, Lallemant and their companions, the early missioners to that part of Canada, then the country of the Hurges, to recall and perpetuate their memory and the history of the missions.

The people of Penetanguishene and the civic authorities of the town are happy to encourage the Rev. Father who devotes his time and energy to that noble work. They justly think it not only an obligation but a privilege to do something to honor those men who have made their country illustrious. The Mayor, the Reeve, the Councillors have promised a generous and liberal aid to the

But to erect a monument worthy of the men to be honored, and of the events to be commemorated, could not be, and should not be a local affair. The memory and glory of those men is the property of the nation.

Besides it would be beyond the ability of the residents of the locality. An appeal should be made to the people of the Dominion. But even in give the residents of the second of the second of the locality.

To the Editor of the Mail:

SIR,—I have read with pain the report in your issue of this morning of a lecture delivered last evening by ites. Principal MacVicar, we do not be readed to the people of the locality. it was resolved first to appeal to the persons eminent in the Dominion, who by their office, their position, or reputation, naturally represent a people.

letters of recommendation from his ecclesiastical superior, His Grace the Archbishop of Toronte.

The Mayor and Council of Penetanguishene placed in his hand a memorial to His calumny conceived by bigotry and ignorance Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario, I must enter a firm protest, and I doubt not in which they showed the desire evinced on many sides to have a monument erected to the | The statement to which I take exception is:men who have been the

FIRST NATIONAL GLORY OF THIS COUNTRY, and asked him kindly to endorse the undertaking, that it might be shown that it had the dice box, and after procuring all the ten the approval and sympathy of the Lieutenant-Governor of the Province especially concerned

His Honor, who has been of old connected country, cordialy endorsed the project, saying that "he trusted that the endoavers of the tion of the clergy of Quebec not only people of Penetanguishene to have erected a encurage their flacks to commit sin. fitting memorial to sublime courage and devotion might meet with success," deeming it an honor to be the first to subscribe his name urge them to resort for pardon to the confesfor a handsome sum on the subscription list. Hia Excellency the Governor General, Lord

The Lieutenant Governor of Quebec, the Hon. T. Robitaille, and his successor, the Hon. L. R. Marson, cordially approved of the work. The Catholic bishops of Ontario graciously and generously united with their venerable metropolitan in encouraging and subscribing to the memorial, as also did the Archbishop of Quebec and the bishops of the Province. Besides several of the clergy of the two Provinces have already extended their substantial sympathy and encouragement. Let it suffice to name some of the eminent persons of the Dominion and elsewhere who have kindly sub-scribed to the memorial church, giving thereby to the monument as much as it is possible in our circumstances, a national character:—Sir John A. Macdonald, Sir Hector Langevin, and other Ministers of the Dominion; Hon. Edward Blake, Hon. W Laurier, and other members of Parliament: the members of the Ontario Cabinet: Hon. W. R. Meredith and other members of the Provincial Legislature: members of the Quebec Ministry; the Mayor of Quebec; the Mayor of Montreal; Hon. P. J. O. Chauveau; L'abbe Ver-reom, Dr. J. C. Taché, of Ottawa; the venerable Dr. Scadding, of Toronto, and other distinguished persons. During a short visit to France and England made last summer by the Rev. Father Labourcau, several distinguished persons honored his list of subscriptions, among others the Marquis of Lorne and the Princess Louise, Cardinal Manning, Sir Charles Tupper, the Archoishop of Rouen and the Bishops of Normandy, the country of Father DeBrebeuf, L. P. Morton, U. S. Ambassador to France, members of the French Academy, Senators, and other distinguished persons.

PROGRESS OF THE WORK. The site chosen and purchased for the memorial church is most beautifully situated in a commanding position, overlooking the picturesque bay and the whole scene of the birthplace of the Huron mission. On the occasion of a late visit of His Grace, the Archbishop of Toronto, to Penetanguishene, ground was broken and the first sod cut a limit to gullibility!" from the site. Building material has been brought to the place, excavations have been work in the course of May. A committee has been formed with Archbishop Lynch as Honorary President and Father Laboureau as Secretary-Treasurer. Subscription lists have been opened, the people of Penetanguishene and the parish have been canvassed and a sum of \$7,000 or \$8,000 has been subscribed. The Rev. Father has paid a short visit to the principal cities to be able to see personally the dignitaries of the Dominion; but it will be impossible for him to make a o it.

Having charge of the Penetanguishene Mis.

Having charge of the Penetanguishene Mis. sion, Father Laboureau is in a certain sense The character of the undertaking, the object

to be commemorated, will, it is hoped, enlist the general sympathy of the people of Canada and will prompt them to have some share in the orection and completion of the monument destined to perpetuate the memory of brave, holy, and noble men, and to recall most wholesome teachings to succeeding genera-

Subscriptions may be sent to Rev. II. F. Laboureau, Penetanguishene, Oat., or de-posited to his credit at the Imperial Back, Toronto.

PLAN OF MEMORIAL CHURCH.

When in France the Rev. Father Laboureau remained a few days in Caen, one of the chief cities of Normandy, in the neighbourhood of the birthplace of Father De Brobens. Caen. owing to the particular kind of stone found there, is a great centre for semptors and architects. Father Labouteau became acquainted with a distinguished architect of adopted. They had however, to be slightly modified, and to be adapted to actual requirements. These modifications were made by Messra, Kennedy and Holland, of Toronto and Barrie, under whose supervision they will be carried out to completion. The style of architecture adopted is the late Romanesque; the walls will be built from local stone, "rock faced," and all trimmings. mouldings, carving, or statuary will be executed in Credit Valey stone. Two transepts on the sides of the church will be used as chapels, and are intended to contain

ROMANISM IN QUEBEC.

the commemorative monuments.

The following letter was addressed to the Mail in answer to Principal MacVicar :---To the Editor of the Mail:

under the above caption. That portion of the lecture which deals with the status of the Roman Catholic Church in Quebec I will epresent a people. | leave to the people of that province to deal Father Laboureau was then furnished with | with ; they have never yet failed to give an account of themselves when the occasion demanded it. But there is one portion of it which did directly strike the Catholic, no matter where his lot may be east. Against a that others will raise their pens to do likewise.

"When the pricate go to the lumber shanties they take tobacco with them, and literally smoke the peace pipe, when they produce cent pieces they can for a throw, the confessional is set up and a fee of \$1 each is

l assume you have reported the lecturer but actually furnish the occasions and urge them to resert for pardon to the confessional, for which a fee is paid, which goes to enrich the coffers of the aforesaid priesta; Lansdowne, considering the character of the project, felt himself just field to give his name and subscription.

The Lieutenant Governor of Quebec, the lieutenant Governor of Quebec, the example of clerical enterprise! and what a beautiful missionary tale, fit to adorn the delectable Sunday school literature with which the infant mind of the Preshyterian child is reguled. Truly the mantle of Chiniquy has fallen upon the Rev. Principal MacVicar, an honor which I imagine the latter will not covet. Against this villainous slander of the Catholic priesthood I indignantly protest, for if a portion of the elergy is slandered the residue must naturally suffer. But the rev. gentleman has gone too far; he has overshot his mark and has not attached sufficient importance to the intelligence of his auditors. If he will slander the Church he must make his slanders more probable. The rev. gentleman is principal of a Presbyterian college in Montreal, and comes with all the flourish of scholar'y attainments, but I will tell him plainly that, when he speaks of the Roman Catholic Church, he displays his ignorance. Any Catholic child of the age of ten years will refute his assertion, that the sacrament of penance (the confession of sin) is dispensed for a monetary consideration. I challenge the lecturer to mention one instance, with particulars, where such an event occurred. As it, in his opinion, happens fre quently, he can surely give the facts connected with a single case. I must also ask for the evidence upon which he bases his con clusion. The extent to which minds will be carried

in their opposition to the Church is astonishing. Only recently a letter attributed to Cardinal Manning appeared in the Mail. The letter deceived no person in the slightest degree acquainted with the sentiments of his Eminence. In this city, a short time ago, a minister of a prominent church made remarkable statements in his pulpit with reference to the extent of illegitimacy in Rome and European Roman Catholic countries. When confronted with the true state of facts and called upon for his authority, it turned out to be that of a speech reported to have been delivered in the House of Commons at Ottawa by an ordinary M.P. It is time to say to these clerical contortionists, "Stop, there is

I learned from your report that the lecture attracted only a fair audience. Diatribes against the Church no longer possess the mag netic power to draw which they once did, It is a sad commentary upon Christian feeling, that none of the lecturer's Presbyterian listeners deemed it worthy of them to protest against utterances which must have violated their intelligence.

CATHOLIC LAYMAN. Hamilton, April 16.

At a recent Austrian court reception, some of the titled ladies were trains twenty feet long to their dresses.

DECREE

THAT CONGREGATION.

Propaganda Press at Rome, containing Hetherington and Palmer, both Government the heading, of which the above is a verbatim translation. It gives us exceeding pleased God to extend the Congregation founded in Italy by St. Alphonsus, not only into Austria. Bayaria and other Germanic System into Relegion and Holland but into States, into Belgium and Holland, but into the United States, where it exists already in two distinct Provinces, and into England, Ireland, into France, into Canada, both East and West, and into the West India Islands, and South America. We give here following Freeman's Journal translation.

ON THE QUESTION, if it be established hat there have been miracles, and of what kind, in this Cause, and what is thereby accomplished?

Faithful and prudent Servant of God, the enerable Clement Maris happily completed, as "a workman that need not be ashamed. and a good steward of the manifold grace of III. Tim 2.-I. Peter 4, 1 the charge he had received of working in the field of the heavenly Husbandman. He spread through the northern parts of Europe and caused to grow into a great tree, the Congregation that had been planted as a little ened in Italy, to the glory of the Most Holy Redeemer, and for the solvation of souls, by ital mest holy Feunder, Alphonsus de Liguori. Vicona in Austria was the principal theatre of his works during the last twelve years of his life, where an impious filse philosophy and anti Catholic sects had settled as it were for a centre of their wider rule. These evils this Apostolic man, with a few chosen associates, undertook to heal. There, with a joyful success he combatted for the pure Roman faith, that was despised and almost prostrate; he raised it up, converting to her motherly bosom very many who had been her enemies. This he accompaished, aided by no outhly help, but by the example of an unspotted life and manners, and a clean simplicity of the Divine Word, by the exceeding patience of his labore, and that precious solidness of faith, in which he used to glory in those words: "I am proud; I am vain; I have learned nothing; but one thing I have, -I am out and out a Catholic." Adorned with such merits, he fell asleep in the embrace of the Lord, nearly seventy years old, on the 15th of March, in the 20th year of

this century. ra Pontiff Plus IX., of happy memory, on the 14th of May, 1876, declared his virtues heroic. Ashort time intervening, three times a diligent and accurate examination into the shown miracles was instituted, ac cording to the Camaical Constitutions of the Congregation of Sacred Rites. The first was in the Ante-Preparatory Meeting, on the last day o August, 1880, -His Eminence Car-dinal Aloysius Bilio Relator of the Cause. The next was in the Preparatory Meeting of the Cardinals of the Congregation of Sacred Rites, in the Apostolic Palace of the Vatican, on the eleventh of February, 1884; and at length in the General Meeting held in the same Vatican Palace, before our Most Holy Lord. Pope Leo XIII., on the sixteenth of July, 1885, wherein Cardinal Dominio Bartolisi,-Cardina! Belio having deceased, - appeared as R later of the Cause, on the Question proposed, whether the miracles related were proved, -and what was thereby settled, -the Cardinais, one by one, and the Rev. Consultors also gave suffrages. After hearing these the Holy Father delayed uttering his final sentence, that, in the meantime, in a judgment of so great weight, heavenly counsel might be im-

But on the occurrence of this Septuagesima Sunday (Yeb. 21, 1886), our Most Holy Lord having yesterday begun with great joy to the Church the ninth year of his most happy Pontificate, after the offering of the Most Holy Sacrifice, called to him, in his Pontifi-cal Hall of the Vaticen, the Most Rev. Cardinal Dominic Bartolini, Prefect of the Congregation of Sacred Rites, and Relator of the Cause, together with the Rev. Father Augustine Capara, Promoter of the Faith, and me, the undersigned, Sccretary, and they assisting, in due form (the Holy Father) de-creed that proof was perfected in regard to two miracles wrought by God through the inter cession of the Venerable Clement Maria Hof bauer, viz: of the first The instantaneous and perfect cure of the girl Agnes Fiath, affected with scrafulous coralgia, (hip disease) with imminent spontaneous dislocation of the left thigh; and of the other: the instantaneous and perfect cure of Mary Hoffman, suffering from crural hernia with sinistrous strangulation, attended by deadly symptoms.

This Decree was commanded to be given to the public, and to be put among the Acts of the Congregation of Sacred Rites, on the ninth day of March, 1886, by

L. S. D. CARDINAL BARTOLINI, S. R. C. Prefect. LAURENCE SALVATI, Secretary.

RESULTS OF THE ELECTIONS IN NEW BRUNSWICK.

ST. JOHN, N.B., April . 26 .- The election of members of the House of Assembly to-day resulted in the retention of the Blair Government in power. The new house will stand about 29 to 13. In St. John city and county the five old members were re-elected, together with a Government supporter in place of McLeod, Opposition. In Gloucester Hon. P. G. Ryan, Government, and Young, Oppositition, were elected, McManus, Government, being defeated. In Northumberland the At the Opposition four were elected, Hon. r. F. Archbisho Gillespie, a member of the Government, and remarks.

Birchill, a supporter of it, being de-

feated. In Kent, Leblanc and Whaten, Gov] ernment, were re-elected. In Westmorland, K l'am, Government, was re-elected; three Oppositionists were returned as his colleagues. VENERABLE SERVANT OF GOD, CLEMENT IN Kings the Government ticket, Pugsley, MARIA HOFBAUER, PROFESSED PRIEST OF THE CONGREGATION OF THE MOST HOLY Charlotte, Surveyor General Mitchell and REDRAMER, AND SIGNAL PROPAGATOR OF three supporters, Hibbard, Douglas and Rus sell, were elected, ex Speaker Lynot being defeated. In Carletov, Ketchum and Atkin-[We have before us the broad sheet from son, Government, were elected. In Queens, were re elected. In Sunbury, Glasser and Harrison, were elected, the Government gainpleasure to give a translation of the ing one seat, in York the whole Government decree, the more as it respects the ticket, Blair, Wilson, Bellamy and Moore, Blessed Chiment Hofbauer, through whom it were elected, the Opposition locating two men, are still uncertain.

MISSION AT ST. JEAN CHRYSOSTOME, P.Q.

Through the kindness, zeal and invitation f our worthy pastor, Rev. A. R. W. Seers, P.P., the Rev. Messra, Godts and Caron, Redemptorist Fathers, of St. Ann's parish of Mostreal, were invited to conduct a mission in the parish. The indefatigable efforts and labors of the Reverend Fathers for our spiritual benefit has won for themselves an esteam that will never be blotted out partially in the hearts of our countrymen. The devotedness and piety of the congregation reflects much credit on our beloved pastor, who works so laboriously for our spiritual welfare. Nonwithstanding, the bad state of the roads, the parishioners turned out en masse. Old age as well as youth was seen to approach the Holy Table and partake of the Sacred Banquet at intervals. At General Communion fully 900 communicants ap proached and received Holy Communion.

The sermon preached by the Rev. Father were both impressive and instructive. The act of consecration to the Blessed Virgin, the Papal Benediction, blessing of beads, scapulars, pictures, etc., etc., conduced greatly to our spiritual happiness. To reciprocate the friendly feelings that exist between pastor and parishioner, a also to manifest good will and without whose hearty co-operation thanks to the Missionaries for their kindness suits could not have been achieved. and labor amongst us, the Irish portion of the tribute, as a testimonial of regard and gratitude and the subjoined address: -

To the Recercul Messes, Goods and Canon, Redemptorist Fathers:

VERY KIND, REVEREND AND PERFECTED FATHERS,-Permit me, in behalf of my countrymen, the Irish 1 ortion of the congregation of the Parish of St. Jean Chry sostom , to approach and thank you for your untiring efforts for our spiritual benefit during the holy time of the Mission. The many examples given by you will long be remembered and will with the help of Go

never be effected from memory.
We hope Our Divine Lord will long spare you health and strength and permit you to truth to the nations; and, as it is to-day the work in His vineyard. We trust you will sometime think of us during the Holy Sacrifice of Mass and we in return will remember you io our humble prayers and ask Oar Divine Lord to grant us the pleasure of having you in our midst again and preach that that we as Christians and lovers of the True Saith should make our standard forever. Please accept our little tribute as a slight

testimonial of regard and gratitude. Your HUMBLE CHILDREN, THE IRISH OF

ST. JEAN CHRYSOSTOME, P.Q.

ST. FRANCIS SEMINARY, ST. FRANCIS WIS. To the Editor of The Post and True Witness

Sir,-Orders were conferred upon the following gentlemen on the 10th and 11th succe sively. Archbishop Heiss, celebrant; Very Rev. August Jeninger and Rev. J. Rainey, assistants. The following received Tonsure and Minor Orders:-Mr. E. J. Buckwell, Mr. J. Croke, Mr. H.

Mr. P. J. Diackwen, Mr. S. Oroke, Mr. Y. J. Dreits, Mr. M. J. Greettinger, Mr. G. Munger, Mr. P. Holf-ltz, Mr. W. Pischery, Mr. R. Wall, Archdiocese of Milwaukee. Mr. F. J. Conety, Mr. P. Connelly, Mr. P. H. McCabe, Mr. A. W. Stephen, Mr. T. toostack, Mr. B. Richter, vicinity of Dakota. Mr. A. Eress, Mr. J. Genrit, Mr. E. T. Goldsmith, Mr. J. Rittershoff, Mr. J. Zilla,

Archdiocese of Chicago. Mr. J. Barney, Mr. H. Flock, Mr. W. Jruetza, Mr. J. Laurey, Mr. C. Nau, Mr. J. Prencha, Diocese of Lacrosse. Mr. A. Happe, Mr. E. Lenkes, Mr. H. Wagner, Archdiocese of St. Louis. Mr. Ed. Koslowski, Mr. J. Steffas, Mr. J.

Weiss, Diocese of Grand Rapids. Mr. J. C. Reagan, Mr. E. Coolen, Diocese of Leavenworth. Mr. J. H. Freitz, Diocese of Scranton. Mr. J. Shanirete, Diocese of Alton.

Mr. A. Buckheit, Diocese of Fort Wayne SUB DEACONSHIP AND DEACONSHIP.
Revs. J. Kennedy, M. Schoelch, B. Connclly, A. W. Garr, Diocese of Lacrosse. Revs. R. J. Smith, J. Kessler, Arch

Revs. J. Klein, J. H. Tihen, Archdiocese of St. Louis. Revs. H. Brooks, J. D. Etimar, J. Bay, H. Royer, Archdiocese of Chicago. Rev. H. Sholtz, Diocese of Omaha.

diocese of Milwaukee.

Revs. II. W. Jennings, M. F. Harrigan, Diocese of Leavanworth.
Revs. B. J. Heus, W. D. Vorack, Vicareat
of Dakota.
Rev. H. Koerig, Diocese of Detroit (sub-

leaconship only).

Rev. J. Zock, Diocese of Lacrosse (receiving

sub-deaconship only). Rev. J. Gillan, Rev. H. Schnelton, diocese of Alton. Rev. F. Feekes, receiving subdeaconship

only, diocese of Alton.

Rev. W. Vankoosmuller, Rev. A. Browns receiving anbdeaconship only, diocese of Green Bay.

At the close of the exercises the Most Rev. Archbishop Heiss made a few appropriate

AMERICA AND AŬSTRALIA.

GREETINGS OF THE TWO CONTI-NENTS TO THE CHURCH.

REPLY OF THE PRELATES OF THE UNITED STATES TO THE LETTER OF GREETING OF THE AUSTRALIAN BISHOPS.

MOST TELESTRIOUS AND REV. FATHERS-Your message of fraternal greeting was renot only with the deep respect due to its venerable authors, but also with that sense of gratitude and admiration which so precious a document is calculated to inspire in the hearts of your brethren in Christ."

It is most gratifying to us to be assured that, amid cares as weighty as they are increant, your fellow-laborers in the United States have a share in your thoughts and

Your noble address recalls the letters of brotherly love exchanged in earliest times between Christian sees, and affords a living evidence of the unity of faith which binds the children of the Church of Australia to their brethren in America. Though between us there rolls a vast ocean.

ours is a common faith and a common heritage; though members wide apart, we belong to the same mystical body, under the same visible head, drawing our spiritual life from the same divine heart of Jesus Christ.

Great is our joy, venerable Fathers, to learn of the steady advance which our holy religion has made in Australia since 1835, when the first vi ar apostolic set foot upon your shores. The spectacle of a cardinal arcibishop, an archbishop, and sixteen bishops constituting your actual hierarchy, with the prespective increase in the near future of metropolitan and suffragan seas, affords evidence of the zeal and success which have marked your apostolic labors, and is ample caracet of the glorious future which awaits you. It is also eloquent of the untiring devotion of the clergy and laity, without whose hearty co-operation these re-

We may refer with pardonable pride to congregation presented them with a small the immense strides which the English-tribute, as a testimonial of regard and grati-speaking Cathone world has made within the last three centuries. Four bishops only, whose mother-tongue was ours, sat in the Council of Treat; at the Council of the Vatican one hundred and twenty shared in the deliberations. At this moment they number one hundred and sixty, and we may, without rashness, venture the prediction that before the century closes they will exceed two hundred. Moreover, doctrinal and devotional works in English, which, fifty years ago, were scarce, indeed, are now to be found in almost every Catholic home that roble lanes for three centurier, has served by voice and pen to spread aeroad so much of religious error, is now, thank God! the vehicle of great medium of intercommunication in trade and commerce, so may it be more and more the channel for conveying the blessings and consolutions of the Gospel to the hearts of

men. May Australia and America, in holy emulation continue to widen the area of God's king-lom; may the progress of the true faith ever keep pace with material development: and surely we may have reason to take heart when we recal the hereic and successful atruggles of the pioneer bishops of both countries, who so wed in tears that we might

rean in joy.
For this advancement of the cause of religion in both countries we are in no small measure indebted, under God, to the religious freedom which constitutes so noble a feature of our respective governments. They hold over us the wais of their protection without intruding into the sanctuary; and, by leaving inviolate our spiritual prerogatives, enable va to fulfill our sublinec mission without fettering our apostolic liberty.

Permit us, Venerable Fathers, to express

the hope that your Plenary Council just closed may, by God's grace, result in drawing you closer in the bonds of brotherhood, in promoting wholesome discipline, in quickening faith, and in infusing fresh sap and life into every branch and fibre of the Lord's vine planted in your beloved country.

Believe us to be your affectionate and de-

voted brethren in Christ, in the name of all the Fathers, and in his own name, JAMES GIBBONS

Archbishop of Baltimore.
BALTIMORE, FEAST OF ST. GREGORY THE GREAT, 1886.

BISMARCK SAID TO HAVE SURREN DERED

Berlin, April 24.—Reports have been current that Baron Von Schloezer, the Prussian

representative at the Vatican, was in disguise, and it is learned from official sources that these rumors are untrue and that, on the contrary, the Baron is in high favor both with the Berlin Government and with the Vatican. Baron Von Schloezer arrived at Rome yesterday and had a prolonged interview with Cardinal Jacobini, the Papal secretary. He handed to the Cardinal the reply of Prussia to the latest note of the Vatican. It is stated positively that an agreement has been effected between Prussia and the church. There is no doubt that the object of Prince Bismarck in yielding to the demands of the Vatican is to gain the support of the Centre party in the carrying out of various schemes in the immediate future. The Centre is determined to remain a strong and united party, and to guard and defend the rights that have been won back from Prussia. Dr. Windthorst will, probably, soon rolinquish the leadership of the Clericals owing to his advanced age. The Liberals taunt Bismarck with having at last gone to Canossa. They predict that the spread of ultramontanism in Prussia will prove disastrous to civilization and to Congress. The

Protestant newspapers violently denounce

what they term the surrender to the Vatican

A TRIBUTE TO THE MENOLY OF MARY ELLEN BURKE,

Who Died at St Hyacinthe, April 4th, 1986.

They laid her in an early grave, When Apri: winds blew chill, Nofi were were ble ming in the vale, The snow was on the hill.

She waited only for the birds Of springtime here below, And passed away to other climes, Where flowers immortal grow.

Though na'ure smiled not as she went, She he wed no parting sigh; She needed not the flowers of spring To teach her how to die;

For while she tarried here on earth, Her feet had ever 'rol The way of truth at d in 1 scence That leadeth up to God.

With angel steps she pussed along This vale of sin and wee. Nor did she turn to joys of earth, But heavenward ever go.

And in his own good time, the God She loved has calle i her home. To claim the crown that virgins wear, And stand beside His throne. In youth's fair morn, (re care had left

Its traces on her brow, He took her to the realms of light, And she is happy now. What recks she then the churchyard mould?

Her spirit is at rest; Along the hills of Paradise She wanders with the blest. O weep not, parents, sisters dear,

That from your home she's gone, She'll never know the ills that str-w This valu of life along. A faithful Child of Mary here,

With Mary now above,
She waits to greet you in the land
Where all is peace and love.

H. WRIN. St. Hyacinthe College. April 9th, 1886.

THE PRESIDENT'S BRIDE.

THE LOVELY YOUNG LADY WHOM IT IS SAID THE PRESIDENT IS TO MARRY IN JUNE-NOW IN ITALY, BUT TO RETURN IN MAY-A FORMER ROMANTIC ENGAGEMENT THAT WAS BROKEN.

BUFFALO, April 22,-The statement of the Rev. Win. C eveland, brother of the President, that the latter will marry Miss Frances Folsom, the lovely daughter of the late Oscar Folsom, together with some additional information gleaned to day by the correspondents of The Sun, leaves no doubt of the fact that the White House wedding will take place. There has been a romantic episode in Miss Folsom's life which is worth narrating, not only on account of its interest, but because it shows her rare good common sense on a trying occasion. Miss Folsom's father was killed in 1875 on Grand Island by being thrown from a buggy in a rapaway accident. She was at that time only Il years of age, and her first appearance in public was some four years later. Meantime she had been taken by her mother to an uncle's at Ransomville, where Mrs. Folsom attended to her daughter's preliminary education. This step was made necesthe confused condition of Oscar Folsom's affairs, which were in such an entangled condition at the time of his sudden death that Mr. Cleveland, who took charge of the affire, thought Mrs. Folsom and her daughter, for a time at least, had better discontinue their residence at the Tiffi

The appearance of Miss Folsom reserves to missingly was at the celebrated authors' carnival, held in fact of water.

She is a side which strambout with 600 She is a side which strambout with 600 to the pearl street Rink, and which was one of the brilliant and re-plendent off irs of house power; her speed will reach 15 knots the kind of which the monde of this city have peoble ; she will be fitted with the most any recollection. Miss Fulsom was an at modern and approved machinery for the tendant at the Robert Burns booth, and were the character costume of a Highland has be with plaid dress, kilt, and all the accessories. Her rare beauty and amiability made her tremendous favorite with everybody, and is a contest of blanty, in which all the bodes participated, Miss Folsom was a first paz participated, Miss Folsom was a first part and also prope's the vessel. The design of winner. About fifteen thousand bullots the meeting assettioned by Mr. E. Swamedi were cast in this computition, and fatherless beauty had a Lore plurality, her vote nearly equalling tool of all the other heauties but terether. Despite her youth and modest, retiring, and sensitive disposition, Miss Folsom went more and those ush in changes. A more residence and more in society, but did not malect her studies. She was able to pass the R gent's ex. Harry Landy seme, her no pass. Mr. Fd. the four years' course, which subsequently took in Wells College at Aurora, where she was graduated last year the star in the class. In the Central School Miss Folsom did not display any brilliancy of talent, but she passessed a remarkable ability to thoroughly imbibe instruction, retaining what she learned, and understanding it better than some pupils who seemed more bright but whose attsinments were more ephemeral.

It was while she was a student at the Central School that Miss Folsom's first romance occurred. She and her mother were devout attendants at the religious services and prayer meetings of the North Presbyterian Church. There Frankie, as she was wealthy parents and a fascinating gallant, who was, however, impulsive, tives claim to know nothing of her whereabouts, capricious and changeable, both in but some believe she has gone to Europe to society and business affairs. Mr. Townsend bad tried his talents in several fields, but tired of them rapidly, and seemed never likely to settle down permanently in any sphere of life. He was a newspaper reporter, a clerk in a drug store, an embryo lawyer, and a railroad clerk. Miss Folsom was, as now, a lovely and a lovable girl, and as she was impressionable the attentions of joyment in church work. She was regular in Mr. Townsend were received with pleasing her attendance at all religious meetings of The Folsoms resided in an resulted. Soon afterward young Townsend concluded to study theology, and, with that the Presbyterian seminary there. A banker's daughter there, who possessed the same qualities of heart, mind and face that Miss Folsom was noted for, became acquainted with him, and the present belle soon shattered the absent idol of the youth's adoration. He finally wrote a letter to Frankie, in which he told her, with a tinge of sorrow, that he believed he could never love her as she deserved to be loved, that he thought he had proved himself unworthy of her affections, and, in short, that she had best dismiss him from her mind. This was a trying time for from her mind. This was a trying time for in this city. An explosive was placed inside one Frankie, but she promptly wrote back that she of the enormous hollow candles which stand on was perfectly satisfied, and was rather glad to either side of the altar. The explosion, instead have him express his views so frankly. That of taking place while the church was crowded, as was all there was of it. This, however, was not the good fortune of the Auburn girl to whom Mr. Townsend became engaged. He

Came to the conclusion that he was too people was filled with smoke and flying debris. Two came to the conclusion that he was too poor to marry, and told her so in a letter which she received while making arrangements for excitement in the city. No trace of the identity

Folsom, and her father, who took the letter from her hand before she had recovered from her fainting spell, could hardly be restrained from inflicting corporal punishment on the man who had trifled with her affections. Frankie's first lover is now the Rev. Charles Townsend, a popular clergyman of Lausinghurgh, who is married to an estimable lady and is doing good work in the field in which he limitly chose to spend his

The wedding, it was said, would be of the most quiet character possible, and it was to be solemnized in the White House in June. There will not be a dezen persons present, and, if it is possible, the zime of the occurrence will be kept secret un'il after the ceremony. Miss Folsom is modest, retiring, and sensitive, and her wishes are that there shall be no display. In this it is understood

the President concurs. About a year ago somo papers printed a poor picture of Miss Folson, which so dis-pleased her that she employed a detective to hy the responsibility for its appearance, but after considerable effort it was found to be impossible to trace the source of the publication. Her intention was to prosecute the originator of what she termed an outrage both civilly and criminally if it was pos-

sible. The Folsoms, according to recent letters, are in Genos, Italy, and their return is ex- would satisfy the jury that there had been pected about May 20. They will probably 1 come serious false swearing at the inquest. come to Buffalo before going to Washington. There is some talk that the wedding will not be held at the White House if there are indications of too much publicity, but that finterests of his client, he was bound to see the event will be quietly calebrated at the home of Secretary Whitney or some other friend of the President.

A QUEBECER'S SUCCESS DOWN SOUTH.

LAUNCH OF THE TRIUMPH, ONE OF THE WONDERS OF THE AGE. (From the Times, of Apalachicula, Florida,

U 8) Mesers. Swindell Bros. launched their steam hoat sow mill, Triumph, Thursday week. Shortly after 12 o'clock spectators began to arrive, many of whom returned to town under the impression that the launch would be postponed on account of the nonappearance of the Naind, she having on board the Misses Saindell, Mr John Swindell, Mcs. Lytle, Mcs. Dickinson and others from Bainbridge. Early in the afternoon a telegram was re-ceived stating that the Naiau would arrive about 9 p.m. The Triumph was an exhausdecks being swarmed with throngs of people of both colors.

The Triumph, with the assistance of the tug Lattie, glided into the water a nid cheering and applause and the notes of stemmoont

Miss Swindell performed the ceremony of christening the boat by brecking a bottle of champagne over her how as she moved off the ways. Mr. Edward Swindell, assisted by Mr. J. Laurence, and his brother, Mr. an elegant and sumptuous repost had been provided. Mr. Swindell received the congratulations of all those present. Tie canquet was thoroughly enj yed, the appro-priate address delivered by Mr. Feed. Dobell was received with applause. He alluded to the energy of the designer of the Triumph, Mr. Elward Swindell, under whose personal supervision it was planned, constructed and lunched. He then proposed the health of Mr. Swindell, and su cess to the Triumph, which was most enthusiastically received.

The Triumph is a perfect model of marine The appearance of Miss Folsom referred to in length, 30 feet beam and draws only two

maintee are of lumber, and is estimated to promine 209,000 feet per day. The magainery is supplied by Messis. Filer & Stowell, of M. Woulder, Wis.

Her machinery is unique, in that the motive proper is utilized in projeting the machinery. in conjugation with Mr. T. J. New y, of the firm of Finer, S. well Co.

The near with save been coupleyed to the construction of the bear we have he Comolians from Queloc, ad competent abbreves edges of men do not exist, and the forenan, Ma ployée. The Triumph is one of the wonders of the age.

FORGERIES BY A FEMALE. THE TRUSTREE OF A CRURCH BOURD OF MIS SIONS SWINDLES TWO BANKS

HARRISHTER, Pa., April 23 -No local event of years has cause tsuch a consation as the for g-ries charged to Miss Priscalla McCanre involving a loss to two banks of \$8,500. The riding ing a loss to two latins of Section 1 for the sur-young woman has an extensive relationship for this community, and numbered her friends by the hundreds. As a charch-member she exhibited a devenion to att religious duties that wen the confidence and admiration of all those identified with her in the good causs. Her relatives and associknown by her friends, became acquainted ates are perfectly astonished at the lorgeries with Charles Townsend, a sou of disclosed, and cannot ascribe them to anything but a partial loss of reason. Her nearest relabut some believe she has gone to Europe to escape punishment, When she left home about two months ago it was for the estecsible purpose ot visiting a lady friend in Philadelphia. then her family claim to have heard nothing of her whereabouts.

Miss McClure was very reserved when at home. She dressed neatly, but not extra-vagantly; she was very seldom in gcutle-men's company and seemed to find her cuthe Presbyterian church with which she was fervor. The Folsoms resided in an unpretentious brick house on Niagara street, near Morgan, and there her first courtship was held. An engagement soon die. The forgery developments would indicate As treasurer of the Board of that she used the church to ingratiate herself into the confidence of a prominent member who object in view, went to Auburn and attended has a large interest in one of the backs which the Presbyterian seminary there. A banker's she swindled. From this bank she received One of the alleged endersets of her paper was Schuman Furst, of Lock Haven, a brother of Judge Furst, of Bellefonte. He is a wealthy, retired business man, and Miss McClure became \$7,000 before her forgeries were discovered. acquainted with him through his wife, who had been a schoolmate of Miss McClure.

DYNAMITE IN A CHURCH.

MADRID, April 33.—An attempt was made this morning to destroy the church of San Luis probab'y intended, occurred before the people began to arrive for the Good Friday service. sextons who were in the building were badly burned. The outrage has produced widespread ber bridal clothes. The effect on her was of the person or persons engaged in the conspi-the opposite of what it had been on Miss racy has yet been found.

RUSHEEN . ted that he wished to throw light on the NED

WHO FIRED THE FIRST SHOT? CHAPTER XAL .- Continued.

"Granted that there had been some evidence at the inquest bearing on this point, it was not produced here, and this in itself was sufficient to prove its utter worthlessness. The first witnes, was Barnes, a respectable servant, who had been years in the family service, and he deposed distinctly that he knew of no cause of disagreement between Lord Elmsdale and the accused. There was no possible, no conceivable motive adduced which could connect him with the crime. But there was one point to which he desired to call the special attention of the jury, and that was the evidence given by Barnes on cross-examina-tion, which showed that there was a f-eling, on the part of his Lordship, against Rusheen. He had witnesses to produce who, he hoped, would throw considerable light upon this subject. (Mr. Forensic looked up.) They had heard something of the disappearance of a girl who had lived for some years in the family, Ellie M Carthy-he would call her forward presently; -and he believed she He would be the last man in the world to throw odium on a noble tamily; but in the interests of common justice, as well as in the that there was no suppression of truth.

"The great point relied on for the what did all the evidence on this sub- another night of mental agony and ject amount to? A piece of woollen suspense? stuff was found on a hedge-where, it was admitted, it could not have been caught unless the bearer had stooped almost to the ground; and further, the finder-Mr. Egan, an officer of great | pliedintelligence-admitted that the twig on which it was fastened was not strong enough to tear it offa sufficient evidence that the fracture had not occurred there, as the prosecution had attempted to suggest. How the piece of stuff had come there he was not prepared to say: there were frequently circumstances, even in the ordinary life, which it was most diffftible subject of admiration and wonder. Her cult to explain; and yet, when the real cause or occasion was known, which were of the most ordinary and simple nature. He admitted that the piece found corresponded exactly with the piece wanted in the scarf or comforter which Rusheen were when arrested by Egan, but he really could not see how this proved anything against the prisoner. Why, he and his leaned friend had both been staying Richard Swindell, of Quebec, Canada, con- learned friend had both been staying ducted their friends to the platform, whore in the neighborhood at the time. If when shooting in the woods, a fragment of cloth had been torn from either of the coats and caught in a bush near portance to the ends of justice. For what the scene of the murder, would any purpose did Mr. Einsdale come into your the scene of the muider, would any gentleman say it was an evidence of his or his learned friend's connection with so foul a crime; and if they, because of their position in life, were to be exempt from suspicion, why should not a man in a lower class, of blameless character, be equally exempt! He advised the jury to dismiss this matter entirely from their consideration. They had been shown the -carf. He admitted the probability "Dethe nee any visience?"
That the piece produced had formed a "He took out his revolver." that the piece produced had formed a part of the original garment—and a very comfortable carment it was; but he denied, and denied indignantly, the auspicion which was attempted to be founded on so slight a basis. Surely it was possible that a men, whose nights as a mater of dury were very frequently spent in patrolling the woods, might have a portion of such an article of apparel toin. -asigle, in fet, probably would, pass on without noticing it, or at least withed possing to secure the fragment. The night was stormy -he remembered that amination about this time, and spentive years Swin ell has by his integrity and applicate himself; he was sure his learned in the Central High School in preparation for comes to the greath command of the contral remarked it also, an hinself; he was sure his learned would admit it with his usual candour. What was more likely than that this fragment had been blown about by the wind, and caught on the hedge from which it was taken? To found even a suspicion on such a circumstance was not evidence. was not juctice, was not ordinary rectitude.'

The strong point of the prosecution thus disposed of the witnesses for the defence were called.

CHAPTER XXII.

THE CASE IS DECIDED.

"Your name is Ellie M'Carthy?" " Yes, sir."

"How long did you live in the late

Lord Eliasdate's service?" "I am not sure, sir. I was very

young"----"You were very young when you went into service. Well, did you live

five years with the family?" "Yes, sir. I think about that time."

"You remember the night of the 14th of December 18-?" "Yes, sir."

Every eye was turned on Ellie, and the poor girl's color deepened painfully; him and consistent in her replies. One him since she was a child. He but though her answers were given in had been a great deal with the young lord a a low tone, they were still sufficiently lew years ago. She did not know why they clear and distinct to satisfy even an exclear and distinct to satisfy even an exacting counsel.

"Have you any particular reason for remembering that night specially?" "Yes, sir. We expected visitors from England, and as upper-housemaid, it was

my duty to stay up and attend the fires." "And you did remain up for this parpose?"

"Yes, sir." "In what rooms were you desired to keep up the fires ?"

Mr. Justice Cantankerous interrupted the counsel. He could not see to what the examination was leading—thought and never returned to the castle. Mr O'Sullivan was wasting time. Mr. jury where you went?"
Forensic made a grim joke, and sugges- "To Wicklow, sir."

subject, though it was only fire-light. Mr. Justice Cantankerous could not see it; but as Mr. O'Sullivan was mark- When a priest came into a case, he made a edly polite and deferential, and at point of expressing his displeasure with the see it; but as Mr. O'Sullivan was markthe same time addressed his lord-hip much as he would have done a child whose comprehension was not very brilliant, but on whom, nevertheless, he was prepared to heatow all posaible pains, he thought it was best to subside. He had thought it was best to subside. He had t e satisfaction of knowing that he had lost ten minutes for nothing, and that

remember the interruption. The question was repeated. Ellie replied:

"In the library and the drawingroom, and in the great drawing-room." There was a smaller dining-room.

used occasionally when the fimily were tankerous; "and, pray, what had the priest few in number, or for special purposes, to do with this affair?" "What members of the family were at home on the night of the 14th December ?"

Mr. Forensic objected and quoted the bar, who seemed to be the last person on possible for him to blame her in public. whom any consideration was bestowed; and yet how precious every moment was to him! What if the case should not prosecution was the torn comforter; and close that day, and if he should spend

> The learned judge ruled for the defence. Mr. Forensic requested he would make a note of it. He aid so, and it reposes at

present in his private memoranda. The question was repeated, and Ellie re-

"My Lord and Lady Elmadale were at home, and the two young gentlemen arrived late in the evening, and Mr. Elmsdale." Her color visibly deepened as she said the last words, her tone was embarrassed, and

the jury noticed it.
"I am informed that there was an attempt made at housebreaking on that night by the

Every one looked the smazement they felt. The time of defence opened by Mr. O'Sullivan for his clients was generally original, but it was something entirely new in the annals of jarisprudence to charge a man with housebreaking who was indicted for murder. No answer from Eilie. Mr. O'Sallivan did

not expect one. "At what hour did you go to make up the fire in the great dining room ¿"

" It was after twelve, sir.' "Can you tell the hour exactly?"

" It was just two o'clock, sir.'

" Can you swear to it?" "Yes, sir. I heard the tower-clock when

"When Mr. Elmsdale came into the room?

"Yes." "Now, remember you are on your eath, and your evidence is of the most serious im

"I-oh! sir, I can't tell." "Di he come to look for you?"

"Did he ask you to marry him?"

" Yes, bir." " Had he ever done so before ?"

" Not exactly." "Thank you, we understand. On your cath, did he ask you in plain words to

" He did, sir."

The whole court was nushed, and the lowest word could be distinctly heard in every

part of the building. " Did he threaten to shoot you?" "Yes, sir"

Enie firmly believed that such was his in-" And how were you saved?"

"Ned brok in at the window, sir." Mr. Justice Critankerous interrupted

graffl /, "Ned who?" " Ned Rusheer, my lord." Even the judge, who was more cantankerous in name and in manner than in heart and osture, was attracted by the girl's extreme modesty and gentleners. Ned's heart was mating very fast. The next question brought is down very low. It was asked by the

adac -" The prisoner is a friend of yours, I supo 🦗 🥍 "No, my lord-I mean"- But she was not asked what she meant. Mr. O'Sullivan continued - -

"I believe there are no window shutters at Elmsdale Castle?

" No, sir." "Inen, as I understand, a person standing outside could see into the room at night when

there was a light?' " Were there curtains?" "There are very heavy curtains." (Ellie

knew it to her cost, and said it rather plaintively; she had had to take them down several times. "Were the curtains up or down on the

night of the 14th December?' "The curtain near me was up, sir."

" How was that?" "I had put it up to lank at the moon on

the snow. "Then, if Rusheen was outside, he could have seen you and Mr. Elmsdale, and

could have witnessed the production of the revolvar." "Yes, sir. He broke in at once when Mr.

Eimsdale took it out," "That will do now."

Mr. Forensic wished to cross-examine the witness. He did so, but he did not succeed in damaging her evidence. He pressed Ellie hard, hard, which allowable, and coarsely, which did not add to his professional reputation, to admit that Rusheen was her lover; but she was firm and consistent in her replies. She had did not know if it was on her account, but being pressed, said perhaps it might be. She believed Rusheen had every right to be about the castle grounds at night. He was underkeeper-the head keeper was very old. He could have seen the light in the dining-room window half a mile off. It was not usual to have lights there so late at night. There had been a light there once or twice, perhaps, in the last year, after a dinner-party, when they were clearing up. It was her business to attend to the fires—her aunt de sired her. Her aunt was bousekeeper. She supposed Mr. Elmsdale knew she would be up to look after them. She had never seen him since. She went out early next morning, "Never returned! Will you inform the

"A strange affair, certainly! And, pray, who induced you to go to Wicklow!"
"The priest, air."

Mr. Justice Cantankerous drew himself up. but the priest was brought in now, and there was no help for it,

Mr. Forensic was a Protestant, but he re-Mr. O'Sullivan would be very likely to greated it quite as much as Mr. O'Sullivan, who was a Catholic. The counsel looked at each other with an air of confidential resignation, which to outsiders—who supposed them to be at enmity because they held briefs on opposite sides, and were consequently bound to browbeat and aggravate each other's witnesses—was simply incomprehensible. ** The priest! observed M .. Justice Can-

" He advised me, my lord." "And why could not your friends advise

vou ?" "He is my friend, my lord."

The answer was unanswerable, from the case of Stubbs v. Stubbs. Another ten exceeding simplicity and confidence with minutes was lost. It made no great which it was given. Mr. Justice Cantanker-matter to any one but the prisoner at the pricest was her friend, but it was clearly im-"Why did the priest advise you to go to Wicklow!" Mr. Forensic continued.

"Because—I suppose"— "Was he afraid you would yield to Mr Elmsdale's solicitations ?"

"Then he advised you to fly from what he believed to be danger?" " Yes, air."

"Would be have objected to your marrying ing the prisoner?"
"I--I think not, sir."

"Have you ever seen the present Lord Elmedale since the night of the 14th December?'

Elie hesitated and looked very uncomfortable. The question was pressed. " O 10e, sir."

"But you said just now you had not seen him since !" Elie looked aghast. A previous question

and ner own answer was read to her. "On! sir, indeed, indeed 1 would not tell The value of your evidence will depend on

what you swear." Ellie was thoroughly roused now. "And I swear, sir, I did not see Mr. Elmadale again after that night until"-"You mean that you did not see him until

after your return from Wicklow.' It was a juror who interposed. He had a

daughter at home, a fair young girl, not unlike Ellie, and he felt for her. "Yes, sir; thank you, sir;" and the fawnlike eyes turned on him with a look of gratitude that he remembered for many a year to come. There was a suppressed laugh in the court at her earnest "Thank you, sir;" but I do not think the jaror took much notice of it,

"Where did you see Lord Elmsdale for

the last time ?"

" At the castle."
" Wnen?"

"Last Wednesday."
"And, pray, did he ask for this interview with which you favored him, or did you seek it yourself?"
"Sir, the pricet advised me."

Sir, the priest advised me," It was too much for Mr Justice Cantankerous's priestaphonia, and brought on a severe attack. "And may I ask you why he advised you

marry him, on the night of recember 14th, to go near a gentleman whom he had advised you to avoid?"

juntice." "A curious story, certainly."

Was everything, as usual, to go against Ned? It seemed so. Mr. O'Sullivan thought so, and he was not much given to despond. 'And will you inform us what just Lord Elmsdale was to do to his underkeeper?

"Oh, my lord, he swote black against him at the inquest; and I was away, and there was no one to say against it, and the priest hoped he would be persualed to tell the truth

"A very strange case, certainly! I have never met anything like it in the whole course of my legal career ;—the principal witnesses at the figurest are not forthcoming at the trial, and important evidence, which should kerous leant back in his judicial scat with injury, and wishes you to know it, and also

to onserve his equaturally under the tria'. "I hope the counselfor the affence has the command "Whoa," some witness to produce who will corroberate

this young woman's statements." Mr. O Sullivan had a witness; and when the reaser is informed that it was Jack the Rupper, he will not be approvised that the him the trainer told his auditors : course for the defence had some doubts as to

the result of his appearance. Jack was mainly impressed by the scene which surrounded him. The gravity of the judge, his imposing robes, his lofty position, his formidable head dress, and his stern look, combined with the appearance of the barristers, the crowd of strangers, the "gentlemen in the box," and the attendant officials, formed a coup dwil which he had never before witnessed, and provoked the exclamation-'Ah! thin, glory he to God! -an' I wonder will the judgment at the Last Day, that Father Dan does be talking about, be a finer

sight!" Some attempt had been made to improve the general respectability of his exterior man, but it proved a failure; he had been too long a child of nature to render a ready compliance to the requirements of art. The Prof. Glesson undertook to drive the stalling clean snirt and the grimy hands, the decent jacket, and the tangled mass of hair, which quietly under the maddening uproar, and, no comb could ever reduce to order, latter a very long and hard struggle, succeeded the well-behaved expression of the mouth and perfectly, but before that was effected the the mischievous twinkle of the eye-each flating contradicted the other. It would have been as well, perhaps better, if Jack had stood in the witness box in his original

The boy looked even younger than he was, and the judge looked him over with considerable suspicion.

"I hope," he observed solemnly,-"I hope this boy understands the nature of an oath" Bedad, thin, I don't!" was Jack's sudden

and unexpected response.

"You have produced a singular witness, Mr. O'Sullivan-a very singular witness. Of course, if he does not understand the nature of an oath, it is useless to examine him,' "I think, my lord, he understands it perfeetly. If the question were expressed differently, I am sure we could elicit a more

suitable reply."
"I think, Mr. O'Sullivan, I conveyed myself with sufficient clearness." "No doubt, my lord, no doubt. And now, boy, what do you mean by saying you don't understand the nature of an oath?

I took an oath, it was to swear what was true; an may I never see to morrow if that wasn't the place where the top ov the quality awore away the blackest lies I ever heard! "We don's want your opinion about the inquest, sir," interrupted the judge, angrily; "we want to know if you understand what you are doing now?' (To be continued.) WHAT IS A NAVY BEAN! MORGAN, Tex .- I was afflicted with gravel, and could only get temporary reiler from physicians. Pain excruciating. Used three bottles Warner's safe cure and passed a stone

" Faix on' I did, sir; and it was that same

put me out entirely. Sure ye tould me, when

THE STALLION MASTERED

as large as a navy bean, giving me complete relief.—DAVE GILLIS, Organ and Sewing

Machine Dealer.

PROF. GLEASON HAD TO FIGHT FOR HIS VICTORY -THE VICIOUS BEAST MADE UP ITS MIND TO EAT HIM, AND CAME VERY NEAR DOING IT. TOO-PISTOL, WHIP, AND CORD BROUGHT INTO PLAY.

New York, April 22 - Horsey men must have been scarce about the clubs and at the theatres last evening, except such of them as could not get into Cosmopolitan Hall, where there was only standing room, and not much of that, at 8 o'clock. The big brown man-eater stallion from Montreal had been turned loose there in the panelfenced pen, on the sawdust covered floor, to await Prof. Oscar R. Glesson's toying with him. When his owner saw him let loose there, he shrugged his shoulders and re-marked that it was no superal of his, manifestly meaning that it was likely to be the occasion for a funeral of somebody else. When Prof. Gleason went into the pen the stallion looked at him with surprise, and then, seeming to remember trouble with him the night before, edged away from him un-

easiny.

His first lesson was obedience to command, to approach the trainer. That stallion has a deep-scated prejudice against obedience. He may conceul it for a while, but only to find occasion for making his protest more emphatic. The trainer carried a revolver loaded with blank cartridges in one hand and a whip in the other. Around and around the enclosure dashed the stallion, kicking like a mule when the whip flicked him, refusing to come at the word of command.

Suddenly he changed his mind. He came. He had made up his mind that Glesson annoyed him, and it would be a good idea to eat Glesson. But he wore no such expression in his countenance. His ears were not laid back and he looked meck. When within three feet of the trainer his jaws flew open like those of a yawning alligator, and he made a grah at the man's right breast. Glesson had burely time to throw the heavy handle of the whip between him and the brute's teeth, that grated along it, and just seized his heavy shirt enough to tear it, with but a slight nip of the skin. The attack was made with such lightning like rapidity and wholly without warning that the trainer forgot his revolver, but the loud, fierce and peremptory tone of his yel, "Back, sir!" made the stallion stop, and the whip in an instant more made

The lesson recommenced, and within three minutes the savage brute again in the same treacherous way endeavored to seiz, his trainer by an arm, but was not quick enough to do so. Again the man's voice held him is check. Several times afterward he ap-proached with what could now be seen was the same settled purpose of abating the nuisance of a trainer by devouring him, but the big "He thought, sir-my lord, I mean-that | revolver was then brought into play, and its Mr. Elmsdale might be persuaded to do Ned howitzer-like reports frightened him. White taking breath once Prof. Gleason remarked that this was the most treacherously vicious

beast he had ever handled. Then the circus recommenced, With Johnny's help and an infinite deel of caution to not give the station a chance for a snan, the training bridle of cold was got on the beast and he was movie to understant that he had to go and come, walk and stop, as ordered, but the revolver was not for a moment laid saids, nor dil Gleason for an instant take the stare of his lug round, light blue eyes from the murroronely glaring eyes of the stallion. Then a plain our-bit criving bridle, open, was autoscituted for the cord, and the "double safety tope" was rigged to the least's forelegs to have been given then, was withheld, and is trip him. While Glesson poured a bottle of tendered now!"—and Mr. Justice Contan Liniment on his browned wed slightly wounded trip him. White Glesson poured a bottle of breast, Johnny took the lines and safety rope the air of a man who has suffered a grievous, and proceeded to give the coimal a new series of surprises with his fore logs, the effect of which was to instil into him a new respect for

Prof. Glesson then continued the lesson with some more advanced students in "Whoa," untit the stallion cheyed it with surprising promptitude. While teaching

"Never say the word 'whoa' to your horse without you want him to stop short there. Say 'steady' or 'easy' when you want him to go s'ower, but keep 'when' for no imperative order of an instant stop, and see that it is obeyed. Doing so may be the saving of your life some time.

Then the stallion was hitched to a buggy, His owner hade aid that he was afraidef things above his head, capecially noisy things, and would run away from them. So Johony perched near the top of a very tall step ladder with a huge bass drum, while up near him were two assistant grooms with tin page and sleigh bells. The racket they made, added to the music of the band, was simply informal, and that drum elevated as it was and whanged as Johnny whanged it, must have been a terror both to the sight and hearing of the horse. up to the step ladder and make him stand had tried to run away, to animal kick the buggy to pieces, to upset it, and in every way he know to resist. It was necessary to put the cord bridle on him and haul him up to the ladder; but when that operation commenced, and he found that his jaw was going there, he went along, and discovering that the noise was nothing while the cord was a great deal, gave up the fight. At last he stood in different under the "Salvation Army," as Gleason called his ladder corps, while the reins lay unused on the dashboard. As the stallion was taken out Prof. Gleason promised to give him an afternoon lesson to-day, and have nim trained to the docile performance of a see saw act on a board to-night.

BECAUSE URIO ACID in the blood causes most human ailments is why Warner's safe cure restores to health so many people suffering from so many apparently different diseases. It neutrlizes and removes the uric

A porter in a Paris wholesale drug house You understood it well enough at the instole enough drugs to set up an apothecary shop of his own.

OUR OTTAWA LETTER.

[From our own Correspondent] OTTAWA, April 20.—By the way business is sow progressing. Ministers hope to bring the session to a close early in June. A dissolution and receral election next fall is not regarded as probable, although that programme was an enumeral buths Mail. The party in representation. nonneed by the ward. The party in power have very thing to gain by deloy, and most Tory members would prefer that the parliament should run out its full term. Surveying the political situation one cannot but perceive that the Conscription than last ground general ground in all the of their hearts in the completion of the l'acite Railway, and are devoted to the men who pushed that great work to a conclusion. The Northwest will be represented next session for the first time in l'arbane of the continue of the lactor has price. The committee pour les west will be represented next session for the lactor has a much dependence is put then

THE RIPL EXECUTION

and the Frincisc ACT, to carry a minor of complete on work without mixing to some state for the Torice. But the firsh vote, which holds the bolome of cover or a good meny constituencies, will go against the inversely admixed at overbehouring their Moreover, the Liberals were considered increasing investigation as been concerned. Every it were, which gave decided a montum to the movement. Popular jedousy had been previously aroused by Sir John Macdanald's encroachments on provincial rights. Freach-Canadians justive regard him with suspicion, Canadians justly regard firm with suspicion, since he has never abundaned his desire for a legislative union. The exposure of his attempt to smash the federal compact at London, a game in which he was thwarted by Sir George Cartier, has had the effect of opening their eyes to his true character. Again, he has never repuciated the threats of his chief organ, the Mail,

TO RECONQUER QUEBEC, abolish the French language and institution , and deprive the Catholic church of its treaty rights. All these things have nud a deep effect, and ought to be enough in all conscience to de-feat his cardidates from Vandread to Gaspe, It is beyond hel et that a people so proud and sensitive as the French Canadians could bear these threats without r senting at and continue to support the party which use them. It will require, I should imagine, a partty strong of

after the next appeal to the people. Of New Brunswick it is not easy to speck. THE LOCAL GENERAL ELECTION now going on may perhaps give an index of government against the failure of the popular feeling. Several constituences have Dominion to implement the terms of confed-been saddy debauched by the fate resonal. The eration. The result was that they obtained Province is, however, naturally Liberal, and the backing of the Colonial office, which Province is, however, naturally Liberal, and not likely to change the character of its representation for the worse. Now Sectiants distinctly unti-confederate. The Local Government to do as they agreed. It will be remembered wint a how based its appeal to the people shortly to take place on the cry of secession. It will be turious to watch the result. Of course, this is the most utruskiad of opposition, and must have a marked effect on the Dominion elections.

A good deal also depends on the fisheries ones-A good deal also depends on the disheries quesment. Prince Edward Island has suffered more than any other section of the Dominion from the policy pursued at Ottawa. Her trade has been

paralyzed, and with the torms of union unful-filled, even to the extent that Mr. Mackenzie attempted, it would be strange indeed were the tight little island" to send to Ottawa a sap headed delegation of Tornes like those now hero. Mr. Davies and Dr. McIntyre, the two Liberals from the island, unticipate a great in-provement next election. It must not be for-goiten that Mr. McDonald holds a sect into which he was voted by a straight Tory vote of the Commons, although defeated by a large

majority. SIR JOHN MACDONALD

made his appearance in the House of Commons shortly after 4 o'clock this afternoon. He was heartily cheered by both sides, and seemed much gratified with the warmth of the reception extended him. He looked pale, worn and aged His walk had none of its old elasticity, and he appeared like a man who had suffered and was still suffering. It is satisfactory to see him in his place again. It is to be hoped he will bring his somewhat disordered followers into line and expedite business. OTTAWA, April 21 .-- The division on Mr.

Laurier's resolution condomning the conduct of the government towards the halfbreeds showed a majority of only 42. This is a great change from the So majority which they boasted at the beginning of this parliament. In spite of the fact that they have carried many by elections this de-cline of strength is very significant. The division list shows the names of ten Bleus who voted condemnation of Sir John Macdonald's ministry. These were : Amyot, Bergeron, Coursol, Desaulniers (Maskinonge), Desjardins, Dapont, Gaudet, Gigault, Ouimet and Gilbault. Mr. Mitchell also voted with the Opposition, making the number of defections for the Government ranks eleven. When we consider that this parliament was elected under special conditions at a time chosen deliberately for the advantage of the ministry; also when we think of the vast, powerful and uncorupulous influ ences used to purchase and retain support, the change may be taken as a sure indication of the approaching downfall of the government. But when we look further and reflect that this defection has taken place from the ranks of those representatives under the direct influence of Ministers, what must be the change in the constituencies outside? Nor have they any practical or taking cry wherewith to go to the country. The N. P, where it is not a dead issue, is against them, the Pacific railway is completed, all the other lines of their policy are openly condemned, they can no longer continue the system of large expenditure on public works as a means of bribing the constituencies. Evenently they have got to the end of their teather. There must be retrenchment, but every one knows that this Ministry is incapable, and could not, if they would, adopt a policy of economy. Yet this is what is needed more than anything else, after the stupendous outlay The country the Pacific Railway. requires a rest from gigantic enterprises, recuperation and the development of internal resources.

THE BEATY WOODWORTH SCANDAL was on the tapis in the Committee on Privileges and Elections again to-day. Mr.

Langevin read another communication from Manitoba strongly urging the immediate construction of the road. It was agreed to give Beaty a few days grace and if he was not then able to give assurances for the building of the road this summer, the charter was to be cancelled and given to a new company. Mr. Woodworth read a letter from Mr. E. A. C. Pew. which stated that gentlemen possessed of the means were willing to build the road, but Beaty would not agree unless he got \$1,500 per mile bonus for "the Boy," valves have lost ground considerably in all the that Braty's only object was to make a hanl, provinces except British Columbia. The post and that he had no intention of building or ple of the Pacific alope have obtained the desire allowing others to build pulses be meaning himself. The letter went on to show The committee adlt is the general impression that the Government has unduly favored Mr. Beaty ment makes good the promise to that effect in the speech from the throne. Considering the Mr. Mitchell was about right when he said in maladministration of affairs in the terms. tories and the many namerosary decide increases was whether liesty should be allowed forced on the strikes in the way of mancipolies, to retain control of the road, not his railway disadownnee and bid land aw . it can building it. After the exposures that hardly be expected that the mains to aim have had been made the duty of the much support from that quit it. In Catains, Government was to shut down on the whole gang at or ce. Rays he their charter and give a new one to men who scald he relied on to and the Prenelise Act, we carry a number of complete the work without having to bonus

Liberals were consected in the ground their strength, or a new and of the ground this session. As for the Tales a dark and the discussion conquent policy, and the discussion conquent policy, and their canditates no conquent exposed this session. As for the 1 conditions a last that their canditates no congruent to have a last time of it. One of the bolicie odd me that their day that it is not the Red outside alone that has led to the chain a oil position for in the ancient province. That were the last straw, is a fix were, which gave decided in mention to the Mr. Gircuard of Jaques Cartier, chairman Mr. Gircuard of Jacques Cartier, chairm in of the committee, is generally considered a ressonably tair man for so pronounced a conservatism, yet men ei good record have been known to do strange and sometimes inextusable things for the benefit of the party in a pinch like the present.

> A PUBLIC MEETING has been called, on requisition, by Mayor McDougall, to morrow evening, to consider the distress now existing in Ireland and to raise a subscription for the benefit of the sufferers. The requisition is signed by many leading citizens, and it is provable that a handsome amount will be raised.

THE HOUSE was occupied all afternoon discussing the question of navigating the Straits of Northumberland in winter. This is a matter which comes up regularly every session, and always ends in the same unantisfactory way. It is now pretty well demonstrated that it is a lowance of assurance in any man trapped to physical impossibility to run steamers across them as a supporter of Sir John Maedena'd in the Straiteduring the prevalence of the ice jam. the face of these thints. In Manitoba the poor The terms of confederation do indeed require persistent disallumance of local range way charters and general cusselness of the protective and Howland proposes a marine subway or tunnel them, Ross and out is: land, supported the Government when they came to Ottova. Mr. believers in its practicability. However the Watson alone stead firm, and I am assured he islanders atick to the letter of will come back with more reliable colleagues. will be wigs on the green. Two members of the Island government visited England during the winter to appeal to the British eight years they have done nothing either to on. Should no means of securing an opening improve the Northern Light or replace her to American markets be found, the Maritime with a botter vessel. The islanders have Provinces generally will go largely in Opposition, in spite of the policy of bribing constitution, in spite of the policy of bribing constitution, in spite of the policy of bribing constitution on the ronce when the Northern water to be be the policy of bribing constitution on the ronce when the Northern water to be be the policy of the policy of bribing constitution on the ronce when the Northern water to be be the policy of the po Light was had up last winter charged enormously for carrying freight and passengers. However the question is one involving the good faith of the Dominion and a strong effort should be made to satisfy the reasonable demands of Prince Edward Island. We have paid over a hundred millions to pacify British Columbia, and certainly one province has as good a right as another to demand the fultiment of the terms of Union.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY,

RIDEAU.

THE STATEMENT SHOWS A DECLINE IN THE NET RECEIPTS BUT A MORE HOPEFUL

London, April 21.-The report of the Frand Trunk Railway Company, just issued, deals at length with the position which the company now occupies. The total decrease in the net receipts for the half year was £110,000. The decline is attributed to the depression in trade, the war in rates and the loss of traine caused by the smallpox epidemic in Montreal. The directors, however, consider the general finances of the company in a satisfactory condition, as the company is in a position to secure a full proportion of the general advantages confidently expected from the more peaciful arrangements now established among the American railway systems .-Globe.

MADE SHORT WORK OF IT.

Office of Dayton Journal, Dayton, O., Nov. 11, 1885.—In April, of 1883, after doctoring for fou months, for kidney trouble, began taking Warner's safe cure. In one week I was relieved of a stone as large as a peanut, followed by sediment that indicated dissolution of the stone. - W. H. ROUZER, foreman of job room.

A Western editor (married) says he will be glad to publish the poetry and poard any poet who will find a word to rhyma with housecleaning which is not wickedly profane.

If there ever was a specific for any one complaint, then Cartar's Little Liver Pills are a specific for sick headache, and every woman should know this. Only one pill a doce. tts

The belle of Bath, M.T., wears a shoc fourteen inches long, and has been tendored the captaincy of a baseball nine.

The enervation and lassitude of spring time are indications of the sluggish action of the blend, overloaded with carbonates accumulated by the use of heating food in winter. Shis covdition may be remedied by the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla, the best blood purifier known. §

A desperate speculator put up a Newfoundland dog in Wull street the other day as collateral for a flyer in the stock market.

A GRADUAL FAILURE of strength, with extreme pallor of face, fullness under the eyes, prostration, swelling of ankles and legs, indicate unmistakably a deranged condition of the kidneys, which should remove all this Privileges and Elections again to-day. Mr. of the kinnys, which should remove all this presents and privileges and Elections again to-day. Mr. of the kinnys, which should the prejudiced to her. We have no less a cott cannot be avoided until we have the co-section of certain capitalists to build the certainly need the great kidney specific, public opinion is again rapidly changing in personage than Lord Randolph Churchill operative system. Change the system and Northwest Central Railway. Sir Hector Warner's safe oure.

MUTUAL LIFE.

The sixteenth annual meeting of the Ontario Mutual Life Assurance Company was held at the head office in the town of Waterloo, Oat., on Wednesday the 14th April, 1886, and, as on former occasions, many influential and representative policy holders from different sections of the Dominion attended, to the number of about 100.

The president, I. E. Bowman, Esq., having taken the chair on motion, W. H. Riddell, Eq., secretary of the company, acted as secretary of the meeting. Notice calli g the annual meeting having been read, on motion of Alfred Hosken, E.q., QC., Toronto, seconded by Robt. Baird, E.q., mayor of

following statements as total: Sixteenth expressed connect gravitation with the wider time a first the expressed connect gravitation with the wider time a first the expressed connect gravitation with the wider time a first the expressed and the port, containing an exhibit of the company, and many so gratable is signature. The expression was showing the financial position of year, were tensered to the officers directors at and may.

The applications for assurance grammer to \$1.607,050 under C. E. Common over applicated scrutture to \$1.607,050 under C. E. Common over applicated scrutture to \$1.6055 porcess, and the total number of pair for ever too halfs to the electron of 1 under at the end of the ye rise 381, involves. A number of english to minute electron in the control of \$8.250 Sal. 71 v 5.857 baseing been made to be balanting to a pair 1 HE ARTS WAY WAYNES PROBLEM TO Be before as any or we at \$1.408 and accounts and a with resulting in the electron of ARTS PARCES TO BE BALLS. from persons whose health was not up to our add his Marshall and John Enken, jr. In the standard, and were therefore declined. Gar ensuing term of three years, net useds are \$600.617.05, showing an in Community Mesons, Henry P. J. Jak crease of \$90,716.80; and our total assets are smand J. M. Soully were appointed, by vote

of the previous year, an unit it is proportion. of large policies having become claims, tut the number of deatls does not indicate any abnormal increase in the rate of mortality.

Our expenditure shows a reduction of \$8 639 83 in the cost of management, and the lever beil was brought to welose. ratio of expenses to income has been reduced from 264 per cent, to 213 ver cent. This enables us to continue the same distribution of surplus to policy holders for 1886 as last for the ensaing year. year, after making full provisions for the evment of all our death losses, and adding \$107,471 10 to reserve.

The detailed statement prepared and duly certified to by your auditor is berewith submitted for your information

On behalf of the board, ISAAC E. BOWNAY, President.

SINTEENTH ANNUAL STATEMENT. Not assets, Discriber 31st, 1884, \$503,000 25 Less esmeeth d liens on lapsed pelicies \$2 571 61

Less ledger balance written off...... 295-24

remiums ... \$250, ... \$257 Premiums, \$240,414-43. Less re-assur-Interest.....

The expenditures for the year comprise claims under 45 policies, \$76,836,00; matured endowment, \$1,000; purchased policies, 89,796 25; surplus paid in cash, \$25,465 C6; returned premiums, \$216.13; agenta' commissions and salaries, \$34,397.62; medical examiners' and directors fees, salaries of officers, stationery, printing, advertising, postage, and all other expenses amounting to \$23,402.73, micking a total of \$171,113.79, leaving a belance of net assets of \$550,617 05. consisting of the following items:

memering to bettering to coco.		
value		
Municipal Debentures, mkt		
and the second second second second		
value\$122,785-86		_
Municipal Debentures, cost 3	(11.4001)	07
Mortgages (cash valuation,	,	
more county and antiferious		
\$904.563 (0	392,969	12
Loans on policies (reserves to		
ст	67,148	441
	O CHARGO	
Loans on policies (reserves to		
cr\$59.582 00	32,834	×1;
Bills receivable.	1,353	
Company's office	6.314	
Agents and other ba anecs	1.151	103
Commuted commissions	2,250	1.3
	-1-1-0	
Mois n's Bank, depent re-		
celn's	22,400	(1)
Molicula Bank, account cur-		
rent		
Less outstan ing		
checks 14,179 45	5.863	7.2
These of a second of a second	. , c. a.i.	
Bani of commerce account		
CHT. Dt	1,322 1,657	5.3
Cash in offica	1.657	111

ADDITIONAL ASSETS.

6660,617-05

\$714,769 18

10,102	14
1,380	15
31.793	
91928	U2
14.394	
1,709	26
9,838	67
4,6(14	79
o nav	7.9
2,1130	`\$
	31,793 5,428 14,394 2,582 1,709 9,838

2,030 73 \$ 93,044 62 Total assets December 31st, 1885..... £753,061 87 LIADIZITIES.

\$ 38,892 69 Surplus Dec. 31st, 1885..... We beg to report that we have carefully examined the books and accounts of your company for the year ending 31st December, 1885, and that we find the same correct and in accordance with the foregoing statement. We have also examined the mortgages, de bentures and other securities held by your company, and we hereby certif, that they are correctly shown upon the statement sub-

H. F. J. JACKSON, Auditors. J. M. SUULLY, Waterloo, March 4, 1886.

ADOPTION OF THE REPORTS. In moving the adoption of the directors

report, the president said:
That the volume of new business for the past year is not quite equal to that of 1884, owing partly to the general depression in trade throughout the Dominion, partly to caeancies and changes in our agencies during the year, and also to some extent to the unusual competition from the co-operative associations, whose activity has somewhat interfered with the regular life assurance companies among the workingmen, which, how-ever, will be only for a short time, until the public has had an opportunity of testing by practical experience the insecure basis on

which these associations stand.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE ONTARIO | solid reserve, such as the Outsrie Mutual posscesses in its interest bearing investments.
Our death losses since the first of January,
1886, are only about one half of what they

were for the same period of 1885, so that we have good grounds to expect that the surplus available for distribution will again be considerably augmented during the current year. Our lavestments have earned a fair rate of will show. Ine amount of interest bearing assets, consisting of debentures, mortgages, policy loans and liens on hand lat January, Company as at the 31st Doctor, 1885. The process of the species of the past years of the past years of the fact and the factor of the past years and the section for the vertainment to be decise. Among the species were Moses, \$27,007,44, being \$257,005,32 for principles. Moreon, Septemble Humans, they found, and \$33,052,122 for interest on investments. Mogresian, Adison, Williamson and others. The applications for assurance granted bring the year amount to \$1,057,050 and refer. C. E. Ceruman were appointed scruting to the second of the second

referre, having been ten level and responded should be regaried as a facility cutified to the most enthusiastic, representato, one of the most enthusiastic, representa-

After the annual mosting the board met. when I. E. B where, E.q., was re elected president, and C. M. Uaylor, vice-president

GEO. FORMES, Grand Agent is a City of Montres and Pos-

vace of Patient Orator - 118 St. James Street.

HOME RULE NOT TO BE LIMITED.

firsted in Irish after at present by the whole credited world, it would be well. I think, and the part of Mr. Parnell and those who have the question of Heme Rule in hand to be very carried in accepting any measure or measures of self-government that might at some fining still further concessions in the event of the new proposed bill not being addounted to surply the wants of of all contraversions have a labor to be being and a first that instead of arbitrators chosen in the heat of the part of the part of the contract of the new proposed bill not being addounted to surply the wants of of all contraversions have a labor to the part of 2 086 85 the question of Home Rule in hand to be very \$561,033 40 of relf-government that might at some future concessions in the event of the now proposed bill not being adequate to supply the wants of the Irish people. The present form of Home Rule proposed by Eoglish statesmen is not the result of a kind spork of feeling exetted in their breasts, but rather that (i.e. if for the people of Iceland have arrived at such a stage that they will attempt something desperate if their appeals for legislative \$501,730 04 | the result of a kind spork of feeling exerted desperate if their appeals for legislative includes a tenth of the part of British politicians), so that they affle bring all their old time exact most to max on some scheme that will enable them to grant a "Home Rule" which will appeass Parnel on the part of British politicians and the part of the part o and his followers, and at the same time leave themselves in such a position that anything detrimental to British trade or prosperity harshated by an Irish Parliament can be promptly vetoed or "sat upon" themselves of a dry lorige to the judicial functions, as the promptly vetoed or "sat upon" themselves of an archive tor in such cases, is at leave the Home Rule she would call them before of an archive tor in such cases, is at leave the Home Rule she would call them before and the desired the decrease there and I was a "gone man," and advecting to the following the decrease there and I was a "gone man," and set of me to frave. I did so, and came across the such archive the decrease there are the such archive the archive the decrease there are the such archive the decrease the such archive the now. It has always been the policy of England to keep Ireland ground down to the dest for several reasons. See knows if Ire. Sion of the value of labor and of its right to land got the ghost of a chance to instruct be represented in the departments of the herself in the art of war, or could obtain the wherewith to outer the field against acr, she would be more than a match for her; thus t is her (England's) parliament enacis laws making it a crime for an Irishman to own or keep licerus, or to become proficient in any way that might be the means of leading to

the disruption of the "Empire." At other reason is, as long as Ireland is in a state of service degradation the better will England prosper and grow. With Ireland, ignorant and degraded, slavishly tilling the soil and gathering the produce thereof to be sent off to other countries, as well as the greatness. goods they manufacture, Englishmen can afford to live fat and contented on the returns which the sale of these goods produce. English capitalists and English landlords, for the most part absentees, have done so for years, and would continue to do so if the voice of the Irish people, backed by the voice of the people of the United States and other countries, did not call upon them to desist.

However, it seems landlordism has received its death blow in Ireland, which is a great deal to be thankful for, but, even with the total extinction of the landlord system, Erin's wrongs and troubles would not be at an end, for the abject slavery in which they might expect to be kept by a native who feeds them would be, to use a common expression, out of the frying pan into the fire. sincerely hope, however, that Mr. Painell and his colleagues will be a match for English politicians on the Home Rule question as on other things.

Again, a good deal has been said about four millions of Irish acting in the role of a powerful ally of England, if the latter but did treat them fairly and kindly. Now, for my part, I don't see why they should be such faithful allies of England, even if she did grant them Home Rule. Is an Irishman da void of true patriotism to such an extent that he would be satisfied to remain subervient to a stronger power, notwithstanding he had a good opportunity to become free and lade-pendent? He ought not to be. However, it is wise to take whatever little concessions may be offered them, in the hope that they may be of infinite value to them at some future time, in strengthening their chances to obtain what ought to be the goal of a true Irishman's ambition. But to think that an Irishman has reached the height of his na tional ambition when he is intrusted with the management of his own internal affairs is absurd.

What little prominence is given to the study of Irish history in schools which are directly or indirectly wader the management of those devoted to the exaltation of beatsant and the glorious deeds she was wont to perform in olden times. If the perusal of the history of Ireland was more general in schools attended by Irish children or those descended of Irish parents, we would have more enthudeeds performed by their forefathers in council and in the field would instil into their During the first three and a half months of 1886, we issued new policies covering to be despised or be ashamed of, as one minds the fact that she is a nation by no means

I sland done in any way that would entitle her to Home Rule?" Let his lordship refer to history, both ancient and modern, and he will there find out the fact that Irishmen have highly distinguished themselves on the field of battle; often against tremendous odds have victories been won. It is not my purpore to here go into details in connection with the matter-suffice it to say that comeh interest for 1885, as the following statement can be shown to refute the false recitions made by such people in their miserable attempts to blacken and degrade the Irish race

in the eyes of the world. As I said before, I claud's statesmen will 1585, was \$524 513 65, to which was added As I said before, Ledand's statemen will there adult, heavy felling, attended by drowsighting the year \$86 529 89; but as a large have to be exactly and not allow themselves portion of this sum was invested towards the to be boosticked by any concessions that close of the year it did not bear interest for would not give them i'll legislative indepen-more than an average of six menths or half dence at least, such as we have in Canada. the un (\$43,264,99) for the whole year. The Have Libbonea shed their blood and gone in crest collected in \$33,002,12, and the through all the mountain persecutions of Kincardire, the minutes of last angual in seems account account account p 85 307.93. | past agent account here, for the pulley meeting were taken as read, and the same making the total amount carried \$8,8,310,05 privileges with the Earl in pa the would thereupon confirmed. The precident then on a capital of \$557,778 64, which is equal to that if recording to the important period of the precident that a rate of 6 per cent, on the amount invested.

THE DIRECTORS' REPORT. GENTLEMEN, -Your Directors submit the by several prominent policy holders, who me him to be the several meaning of an who

King ton, April 17, 1806.

Wisdiscres, Syllege, Teather that we crease of \$96,716.80; and cur tot lassets are so and l. M. Soully were appointed, b, vote day sert one of the last of the first of the death loss of are considered by mexcess for a considered by mexcess for the last of the Votes of thanks to the president and disco-tors, to the manager, secretary, and officed ment of datural progrative shall be recon-stant, to the agents, medical examiners and mend and the welface of the discoing man-stant, to the agents, medical examiners and should be recarded as a predictly contilled to et gesembers he vilve efetige zous an ele

tive and harrandous meetings the company The present condition of the relations has tween labor and expiral are for from existratory. The disportant of the employed is due in a large degree to graping and herd long exections of employers and alleged distrimination in favor of capital as an object of governmental attention. It must also be consided that the lab ring were month always care ful to avoid once as sorol in justi-tiable disturbance. I a nesatistical that semething any bediene under the fello ral authority to prove theister occurs which ou often arise form every the hetween mapley one and employed, and which of dimes seriously threaten the opinion intent to of the country, and in my opicion the the preparation of the reliable notes, and in my opicion the the preparation of the Joseph Wares. 7. 2. Rater of Tru Post and Turk Wilsess, the country, and in my special in that of Richard Courses S.B. Sta, - In view of the great interest mani-voluntary arbitration as a means of settling stand in frish all are at a record by the whole these dath office. But I suggest that in-

bureau would be a just and readible recogni-tion of the value of labor and of its right to

VARIOUS LABOR MATTERS.

Government,

Last week the building trades of Brooklyn adopted the pine hour bidia.

There are reported to be over \$0,000 unemplayed at ip-building expenters in England. The sword is but a hideeus flash in the darkness. Right is an eternal ray .-- Victor

Industrial and moral worth, not wealth, is the true standard of individual and national

Many traders throughout the country seem to have compromised upon a nine hour instead of an eight-hour day from May I.

Glouvester City, N.J., K. of L. are trying to persuade the cigar and tobacco dealers to wy and sell nothing but union-made goods.

Carpentars are organizing fast all over the Union. The Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America is receiving large accessions.

I have always held that the man who proved untrue to his trade union was unfit for metabecship in the K, of L., and I believe the majority of our members think as I do. -T. V. Powderly.

Some of the most enthusiastic advocates among the Philadelphia K. of L. have a project on foot to build two large halls for their own accommodation, one in Konsington and one near the center of the city. The work of organization among the Kuights is progressing earnestly this week.

Three thousand New York barbers have resolved to strike against working one hundred hours a week for from \$9 to \$13. They want the shops to close at 8 p.m., except on Saturday, when 10 p.m. is fixed for closing, and on Sundays they will close at 12 m., which means a reduction from one hundred hours to eighty hours per week.

No matter what Gould may do now, he cannot very well destroy the impression that everyone has, that he inaugurated this terrible state of things, and on his head and on the heads of his advisers must rest the blood of those people who were said low by the deadly rifles of those drunken "deadly sheriffe."-Lowell Sun.

Men are to-day getting higher wages than they used to get when the hours were fourteen and fifteen a day. It may be that when the hours are put down from ten to eight there will be a lowering of wages, but it will be only temporary and ultimately the wages for eight hours' work will be more than they now are for ten.

People say the boycoit is a terrible thing. But the same weapon is used by polite society, so called. A man who puts out a shingle as a doctor without having obtained a diploma, is boycotted by the medical prosiasts in the cause of Ireland, for the glorious | fession as a "quack." A man who attempts to practice law, without having taken the regular course, is boycotted as a " shyster. In the same way the K. of L. boycott the workman who is not a Knight, as a "seab." \$110,250 more than the amount issued during | would be led to believe by the sayings of | The principle is precisely the same. The boy-

WE SHOULD BLOT OUT DISEASE IN ITS EARLY STAGES.

The disease commences with a slight derange-The disease commences with a slight derangement of the stomach, but, if neglected, it in time invites the whole frame, embracing the kidneys, liver, pancross, and, in fact, the entire glandular system; and the afflicted drags out a miserable existence until death gives relief from suffering. The disease is often mistaken for other complaints; but if the reader will ask hunself the following questions be be able to determine whether he himself is one of the afflicted:—Have I distress, pain or difficulty in breathing after eating? Is and teeth in the mornings, accompanied by a disagreeable taste? Is the tongue cont.d? Is there pain in the sides and back? Is there a fullness about the right side as if the liver were cularging? Is there costiveness? Is there vertigo or dizaness when rising suddenly from an hor zontal position? Are the secre-tions from the Kidneys highly colored, with a dop set ofter standing? Does food forment so a after eating, recompanied by distulence or belining of gas from the stomach? Is there frequent pulpitation of the heart? There various symptoms may not be present at one ince, but they form at the sufferent turn is the dreadful disease progresses. If the case become of long standing, there will be a dry, it elements to a long attended after a time by expectors. by very advanced stages the skin

to hands and to the spearance, and to hands and to the are covered by a cold stoly perspiration. As the liver of helps to be some in the aid nore of section in the print appear, and the usual discussion in the section of the sectio do seek the metric point appear, and the usu I to strengt prove carriedly universing against the later operations desired. The origin of this and dw is undergoing or dysucjeta, and a small quantity of the paper medicine will remove the disease a tak a in its incipiency, at is most important that the disease should be promptly and properly treated in its first stages, when a little medic ne will effect a cure, and even when it has obtained a strong hold the correst remedy should be persecred in until every vesture of the discuss is cradicated, until the app. tite has returned, and the discretive o gans restored to a healthy condition. The samest and most effectual remedy for this distressing com-plant is "Seigel's Curative Syrup," a vegetable properties and the solution of the properties of the properties of the world, and by the properties, A. J. White, Limited, London, E.C. This Syrup stykes at the very foundation of the disc se, and drives it, root and branch, out of the syst m. Ask your chemist for Seigel's Curative Syrup.

The people of Canada speak confirming the

above.

Reamond Conners, N.B., Jan. 10, 1886. Porr Sir, A wish to inform you the good your Peter Str. -1 wish to inform you the good your seize strip has done inc.

I thought at one time I would be both round than alive, but had the in is to find one of your almaness and tree reading it co clude to try your remedy.

I've found of he and found my health so much improve that I cannot did until now I fall like a new to be a I have taken altogether 5 bottles.

Yours ruly Parick McLesky

and twist and twist as "gone man," and adved me to trace. I did so, and came across Soig I's Symp, which cured me entirely by continued me, which proved that sometimes the best of skill is not always the only hop.

Your truly,
W. J. Romarson, Evangelist.

ALBERT BIGDOR, N.S., May 16, 1885.

A. J. Whire, United.

Grathmen 1 am now using Seigel's Syrup for Dispersia, and find it to be the best medicine I ever use 11 or that complaint. It is a priviless boon to any one afflicted with indigestion. ion. Yours truly, Wя. Выкач

Sorth Bay, Ont., Dec. 7, 1885.

Sir,—I take great pleasure in informing you that have been cured by your Siegel's Syrup and pille I suffered ten or twelve years with indigestion and look stipation of the bowels, vomiting food and bile from the stomech, which caused great pain. I tried several good physicians, none of whom were able to give me any relief.

I tried several patent medicines, some of them given relief for the time being, so you can easily me that I

relief for the time being, so you can easily see that I was discouraged and it was with little faith that I was disconnect and it was with little fain that i camme need to take your Scigel's Syrup and pills.

I started with your medicine about one year ago and bave taken in all about 2 dozen hot les, it did take some little time to stop the vomiting, but I can say that now my health is greatly improved.

I will cheeffully recommend it to all suffering from stometh cound into

I will cheerfully recommend to stomach complaints.

I can give you the names of several others if you wish.

You may print this if you wish, a it may be the means of helping some other sufferer.

LEWIS WALBARE

South Bay, Ontario. Proprietors: A. J. Whate (Limited), 17 Farringdon Road, London, Eng. Branch office: 67 St. James street, Montreal. For sale by every druggist in Montreat.

It now looks as if co-operation had tuken root thoroughly in this city. The two re-cently organized boot and shoe co-operative concerns have brilliant prospects ahead, and their respective stockholders are very much encouraged at the outlook. When co-opera-tion becomes universal there will be no room for industrial warfare, but many lessons have to be learned before success can be obtained. -Lynn Knight of Labor.

The associated press papers state that Genoral Master Workman Powderly has written an open letter to a Lynn resident, in which he says very positively that "no person should be forced to become a member of our order by the manufacturer or by the man or firm he may be working for. The manufacturer who forces his employes to join the order in order to procure the K, of L, label cannot have the label under any circum-

A Boston paper maya: - "An entertainment and hop, under the auspices of the Congrega-tion 'Gates of Prayer,' was given last night,"

The territory as w owned by the German East African Society measures about 30,000 German square mites.

A biographical museum of famous Frenchmen is a new idea that is being put to test in

They still want \$10,000 to finish the pea.s tal for the Bartholdi statue.

A DVERTISING Contracts made for THIS PAPER which is kept on file at office of LORD & THOMAS, MCCOBNICE BLOOK, CHICACO, ILL.

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WEDNESDAY......APRIL 28, 1886

Or it esteemed contemporary, the Richmond Times and Record, has the following to say of THE POST :- " We gladly welcome the " that the Post is more and more becoming the acknowledged exponent and fearless " upholder of the broad and liberal political " opinions of the best of Irishmen throughout " Canada. We wish the Post abundant suc-" cess in its advocacy of freedom and of equal " rights and privileges to all the people of " every creed and untionality."

THE sixteenth annual statement of the Ontario Mutual Life, which appears in a nother column, contains some very gratifying and satisfactory results of the past year's usiness. It shows an increase over previous years under nearly all the There was an increase in heads. premium income, in interest income, in total assets, in total assurances, and in surplus to members, while there was a decrease in expense of management and in ratio of expense to income. It will be noticed that it was large "amounts" rather than the number of deaths which contributed to swell the tigures in the account of the death losses. The company is also pleased to say that heavy as the claims were, they have all been acknowledged and without delay or dispute. By this fairness and promptness in meeting its engagements the Ontario Mutual has gained hests of friends and proved its claims to public confidence, which is the basis of prosperity.

LABOUCHERE ON HOME RULE.

THE opposition to Mr. Gladstone's schemes for the better and freer Government of Ireland does not premise to be overwhelming. The anti-Home Rule meetings that have been held up to date by the discontented Whigs | Nobody will be more delighted at our enterand the inimical tories do not reflect the real prise, our foresight and our energy than the sentiments of the English and Scotch masses men who will be doing business in the old any more than the rebellious Orangemen voice | flooded districts twenty or more years from the scutiments of the Irish people.

As an enormous mass meeting, held in London last evening, to which thousands RESPONSIBILITY AND CAUSE OF were unable to gain admittance, and which was addressed by a large number of members of Parliament, Mr. Labouchere declared, tion of the meeting, which, as a substantial for Ireland.

"BLIND SHARES" FOR PARLIAMEN-

TARY INFLUENCE. The Tories no longer deny that the charges, preferred by Mr. Edgar, M.P., tee of Enquiry, and especially by the witness

sense of shame that would keep the guilty parties in the shade. On the contrary, the Ministerialists and their organs boldly defend the conduct of Messra. White and Jamieson, and profess to believe that it is quite proper for a member of Parliament to sell his "influence" for paid-up stock in companies which require favors at the hands

the Government. Mr. Gilmour proved clearly that "blind "ral authority to prevent disturbances which shows when he said: "I care not for the there is more than the sin of extravagance a not formally understood to be the rule, per-

shares" were given to Messra, Jamieson and John White, in consideration of the influence they were to use with the Government. They were to get lands for the company from the Government for nothing, if possible. Mr Gilmour also related how Sir David Macpherson, late Minister of the Interior, had informed him that Mr. White and his associates had the right to evict the halfbreed settlers from the lands granted to the company if they chose to exercise it.

This is in effect all that was charged by Mr. Edgar against the supporters of the Government, and, the policy of denial having failed, the Tory organs are now devoting themselves to the task of educating their party up to the belief that Merses. White & Co. have not been guilty of any wrong doing-This is indeed a sad condition of affairs, and speaks damagingly of the political morality of one public press and men.

THE CITY AND ITS FLOODS. THE great flood of 1886 has come and gone, leaving monumental traces of ruin and misery behind it. Montreal has never before experienced anything like it. It has required this demonstration of the magnitude of the evil to awaken the public and the authorities to a keen sense of the consequent dangers and losses which the city is liable to suffer twice a year from the overflowing of the St. Lawrence. Year efter year the city has been a victim to these floods, with a varying measure of damage to property, of distress and disease to the working classes, whose misfortune it is to be obliged to inhabit the low levels of the city. Now that many of the rich as well as the poor have suffered, that traffic was largely suspended for days, that trade and commerce were brought to a standstill, "edition of the Montreal Datt. Post to our there is no further question as to the "list of exchanges. We are of the opinion necessity of taking adequate steps to prevent the recurrence of such disastrous visitations. The air is full of scheme8 to make the Canadian metropolis watertight. Every one has their theory and their explanation for the blocking of the ice and the overflowing of the waters. It would be perfectly uscless to discuss who is right or wrong in their work of imagination, or to undertake to scitle the true cause of the floods. It would be equally futile and a loss of time to heed the theories of amateurs and cranks who know all about preventing the floods. The press and the public have simply two facts to deal with : the first is that Montroal is sub ject to floods-robody denies that; the other is that these floods must be prevented and measures adopted towards that end-all are agreed on the necessity of this. Now, what these measures will be we do not pretend to know or say. All that the public will requice is, that the prevention be made adequate for all time to come, and be effected at a reasonable cost, to be borne by future gen erations. To make that prevention ade quate and cheap, it must not be allowed to get into the hands of quacks or exper imenters. The City Council should have nothing to do with it, but should place the matter in the hands of a board of capable engineers, upon whose joint and professional responsibility the city would accept the de sired scheme and plans to keep the waters of the St. Lawrence in their proper channel. The undertaking will, no doubt, be an enor mous one, and will necessitate an enermous expenditure, but with the assistance of nosterity we cught not only be able, but willing to start it and push it through without delay.

LABOR TROUBLES.

THE tone of the monopoly press and the other antagonists of organized labor, and the amid ringing cheers, that such men as 1.ord arguments which they use to prove the friends Hartington, Mr. Goschen, and others, of labor to be in the wrong and to shift upon principle on behalf of Ireland, as well had no more right to speak in their shoulders the whole responsibility for as the members who speke in favor in order. the name of England than had the three outbreaks and difficulties, forcibly recalls the of their adoption, may well feel proud of the tailors of looley street. He gave special well known fable of the wolf and the lamb. importance to the fact that the meeting was | The great factor in labor troubles-the not composed of the fashionable beauties nor oppression and injustices of incoopolists ducing the resolutions made an elequent and addressed by persons decorated with and of grinding espitalists is altoorders, but was made up of laborers gether ignored, and labor organizations rom the field and from the workshop, are accused by the organs of these who had met to raise their voices in support monopolists and capitalists, and even by the for liberty. Mr. McShane acquitof Mr. Gladstone's efforts to pass the bill judicial bench, with disturbing the stream of granting Home Rule to Ireland. "If Mr. social order. To find the original cause of Gladstone fell," said Mr. Labouchere "he the disturbance we must lock higher up the would fall with the democracy of the three king. stream. The disturbance is at its very source : give back Ireland her parliament were descen- | few, exactions and frauds upon the people | dants of the Esaus, who in their parliament sanctioned by a perverted public opinion, the sold their birthright for peerages." These courts of justice made the servile instruments sentiments met with the enthusiastic endorsa. of monopoly, combinations and rings plundering the people, and the disinherited masses. and unequivocal test of its carnestness, au. | denied access to the resources of nature and therized the chairman to get up a petition to the means of self-employment, compelled to Merchand and Hon Mr. Garneau, who all the House of Commons in favor of Home Rule compete against each other in the labor market.

It is this state of affairs that causes social upheavings and stirs up the sediments of passion and hatred. The most important liberty and prosperity. The eulogy of Ircadmission yet made that the cause of the land did not cease here, but was added to by trouble lies in this direction, and that the against John White, M.P., and other sup- responsibility is not all to be placed on the Opposition, Mr. Girouard, the young porters of the Government, are correct. shoulder of labor, is the formal declaration of newly elected representative of Drummond After the testimony given before the Commit- President Cleveland in a message to the United States Congress, by which he avows Gilmour, it is impossible for them to do so. that "the present condition of the relations The result is not as honest people would "between labor and capital are far from expect - a confession of wrong-doing and a 'satisfactory. The discontent of the employed " is due in a large degree to grasping and ' heedless exactions of employers and alleged object of governmental attention. It must also be conceded that the laboring men are not always careful to avoid "causeless and unjustifiable disturbance. " * * * * I am satisfied that some-"thing may be done under the fede-

so often arise from disputes between employers and employed, and which at times seriously threaten the business interests of " the country, and in my opinion the proper "theory upon which to proceed is that of " voluntary arbitration as a means of settling " these difficulties."

President Cleveland has felt that the value of labor, as an element of national prosperity, should be recognized, and the welfare of the laboring man should be regarded as especially entitled to legislative care, and it is under these convictions that President Cleveland has followed in the wake of labor reformers and organizations, and has placed the responsibility of strained relations between capital and labor where it properly belongs.

GLADSTONE AND THE QUEBEC

ASSEMBLY. On Saturday morning last the Legislative Assembly of Quebec adopted a series of reso lutions in which the right of all people to self-government was asserted, and in which that representative body of the French Canadian race expressed its warm appreciaexpressed its great satisfaction and sympathy striving, with so much courage and statesmanship, to solve the problem of Home Rule for the Irish people. Yesterday, after the Speaker took the chair, he informed the following reply :--

LONDON, April 20. To the Speaker of the Logislative Assembly

Outlie; Sin,-I have received with deep g-atification you telegram informing me of the resolution unonimously adopted by the Legi-lative Assembly of Quebec in support of the measure now before Parliament for the future government of Ireland. I am also writing to you my acknowledgments.

W. E. GLADSTONE The reading of this message from Mr. Hon. Mr. Lynch, seconded by Mr. Carbray, moved that the resolutions adopted by the Legislature, and the reply received from the plete masters of the situation. War-Hon. W. E. Gladstone, be entered on the den Laviolette was on the scene in an journals of the house. This was unanimously | instant, but only to meet a s.orm of bullets

The letter to which Mr. Gladstone refere as having been sent in formal acknowledge as if the break for liberty would be successment of the receipt of the resolutions has ful, but the courage of the guards was equal been given to the press and was cabled to this side this morning. This letter reads:

"I am deeply gratified at the resobody. It is my belief that the poople of England, who have partial responsibility for the old misdeeds of the British Government and the 'people of Scotland who have really none, will both concur in the wise and liberal views entertained by the Quobec Assembly,"

The British Premier has the courage of his envictions to a marvellous degree. It is selden, if not unprecedented, that one Government will confess to another its misdeeds and its responsibility therefor. Mr. Glads tone has taken our local legislature into of terms that Irish sufferings and misery are due to the misgovernment of Ireland by the English people. He evidently believes that open confessions are good for the nation as well as the individual. These admissions of Mr. Gladstone will assume an historic importance, and the Quebec Assembly will the Grand Old Man to make them.

IRELAND'S FRIENDS IN QUEBEC.

THE members who moved in the matter of getting the Quebec Assembly to adopt resolutions of sympathy with the struggles of the Irish people for self government and of congratulation to Mr. Gladstone in having committed the Imperial Government to that fruits which have sprung so soon from their action and utterances. Mr. Carbray in intropatriotic speech which put the House in the humor of listening to a recapitulation of ted himself well and easily won the applause of the House by his earnestness and determination to have the motion adopted with flying colors. The who had graciously yielded up the fathership of his resolutions to avoid any clashing, spoke with his usual cloquence, and defended the cause of Ireland with a vim and a warmth that were highly creditable. He was followed by the Hon. Mr. Beaubien, Hon. Mr. gave eloquent expression to the warm sympathy telt by the French Canadians for the Irish people, and to their prayers that La Vielle Irlande should once more enjoy Mr. Gagnon, the fighting man of the and Arthabaska, Mr. Laliberte, of Lotbiniere, Dr. Rinfret, Dr. Dunamel, Mr. John Whyte and Mr. Poupore, and, last but not least, the Hon. E. J. Flynn, Solicitor General, and the Hon. W. W. Lynch, Com. missioner of Crown Lands. These two gentlemen distinguished themselves. Mr. discrimination in favor of capital as an Lynch's patriotism and warm love for the old land is well known. He has proved it on many an occasion both by his eloquence and by his substantial assistance in the hour of need or for the advancement of the cause. He is a man of large heart and

warm expressions of admiration.

the evening. All admit that never was the Solicitor-General in better form, and never House and galleries wild with enthusiasm. quarters. He made an important declaration arguments, was flung at those who would money go? have tried to prevent the Assembly from tion and great pleasure at the intention of expressing an opinion or giving a vote on \$5,000 was provided to pay the annual travelthe British Government to give Ireland a the resolutions on the ground that the ling expenses of the Governor, this item was with the noble efforts of Mr. Gladstone in had the effect of destroying all was \$13,187.40; in 1876 the full sum was technical barriers to the passing of the for all were in sympathy with their object. House that he had cabled these resolutions to All honor we say to Mr. Flynn, the Irish the English Premier and had received the Catholic representative in the Cabinet, and to the amount was \$11,135.82; in 1882-83 the his colleagues in the House, who, with such marked ability and such warm sympathy, up- 1884, \$9,463.97, and last year, \$6,951.21. held the claims of the Irish people for a free and independent parliament in Ireland.

CONVICTS AND POLITICS.

St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary was or Saturday last the scene of a terrible conflict between prisoners and the authorities of the prison. The convicts, at a given time and Gladstone was received with great cheering. signal, rose as one man in open rebellion; they overpowered and disarmed the guards. and for a time seemed to be comfrom the desperadoes, and to receive several dangerous if not mortal wounds. It looked to the occusion; the warden especially showed a brave determination to do his duty in the very teeth of death. One of the ringleaders. "lutions add ted by your honorable with a revelver pointed close to the head of the wounded and prostrate warden, demanded that he order the gates to be opened on pain of instant death, but the warden, help less as he was, refused to do the bidding of the villian, saving, "No, I can die but once." The descerado had the humanity to desist and not to carry out his threat.

Owing to the exhaustion of the ammunition captured by the convicts, as much as to the arrival of further assistance, the revolt was ultimately quelled and the mutinied prisoners were driven back at the point of ritles and of excitement.

This revolt is prima flucic evidence that the management of the prison has been essentially weak and defective, and that discipline has have the honor of furnishing the occasion to ties and politicians have been under- or to gratify their jealous or other malicious mining the usefulness of the prison for feelings. years past. It was like all divided houses, it had to fall. We hope that the eyes of the and of carnage enacted on Saturday will convince it that the introduction of politics and partizanship into a prison is not only dangerous, but a crime against the public safety. A rigid and serious investigation is

WHAT IS IT—ENTRAVAGANCE OR ROBBERY.

THE expenditure annually incurred for the maintenance of liideau Hall and its occupants, has reached the proportions of a public | merchants and other wearers of the livery of Ireland's wrongs, glories and struggles scandal. The magnitude and unreasonable- trade-with long pursesand protty daughters ness of the extravagance connected with the Government House, will be somewhat under-Governor Generalship to Canada is as great as that of the Presidency to the United States, at Government House, doms around him. Many who now refused to laws made in the interests of the wealthy Opposition leader, the Hou. Mr. Mercier, although the American population is about tifteen times larger than the Canadian. greater than that of the Dominion. The total cost in ISS4 of the office of Presi-House for the new President. The average | Lord Lansdowne. annual cost of the Governor-Generalship of If it were understood, once for all, that

Under these circumstances Mr. McCrasey, any detailed idea of the expenses in and of fearless independence, as this declaration

form of the motion; I care not for the the bottom of the expenditure. For instance, consequences of my vote; I am in favor since Ridean Hall was purchased sixteen years of the motion and I shall vote for it.' | ago, for \$82,000, the Government has spent Such language proves him to be a man of no less than \$450,000 in the way of repairs distinctions of society, will wonder and wait unshakable principle and cannot but evoke and alterations; and, notwithstanding this, the whole property would not to-day bring To Mr. Fiynn, however, fell the honors of \$50,000. Where has the difference gone?

Again, since 1869 to 1882, the Government has spent for furniture the sum of \$86,369.96; did he deliver such an oration. His speech then there is the past four years to account was an cratorical triumph which sent the for, which would bring the total expense on this head to \$100,000. Competent judges say The plea he put in for Ireland was that the whole furniture of the viceregal a magnificent effort and drew forth applause residence to-day could be laid down for ten and praise indiscriminately and from all to fifteen thousand dollars. The fuel and ight account for Rideau Hall is simply when he said that the Local Legislature had, amazing and can only be explained by putting as a deliberative body, a perfect right to pro- it down as a fraud and swindle on the counnounce on all questions submitted to it. try. In 1878, \$10,211.10 was paid for fuel Besides our legislative powers," he said, and light for Rideau Hall; in 1879, \$7,723 06; we have undeniable and universally in 1880, \$9,014.44; in 1881, \$8,312.10; 1882, recognized rights, and among these 8,200. Everybody knows that these rights was that of discussion on no smounts were never paid out for the actual matter what subject." This declaration, requirements of the viceregal residence in the backed by constitutional authorities and way of heat and light; but where did the

Notwithstanding that a special sum of not expended; in 1877 the sum was \$17,554. opinion as to the merits of the resolutions, was \$8,943.38. The next two years there cipal himself, for he must be appears to be no return given, and in this respect the return is not complete. In 1882 amount was \$10,841.39; in 1883, \$7,280.19;

Then there is the sundry accounts of Rideau Hall at the Bank of Montreal, which figure up annually from \$18,000 to \$29,000. The salaries of the Governor and his staff

These figures show beyond a shadow of doubt that, besides paying for the legitimate maintenance of the Governor and his household, the country is being fleeced and robbed in the interests of some who do not appear on the viceregal list. What is the Government going to do about it?

THE RIDEAU HALL DUDES. During the recent discussion in the House of Commons on the extravagance practiced at Rideau Hall, Mr. Woodworth, a Conservative member, stated, what has been known all along by many persons at Ottawa, but which until now has not been very publicly ventilated, "that the Governor General was not to blame, but half a dozen dudes in Ottawa who run the whole thing." And we are reliably informed that the truth of this blunt assertion cannot be questioned. It is consequently high time that His Excellency's attention be directed to a state of affairs that is calculated to reflect discredit on him and that the dudy referred to be brought to task for thus wantonly squandering the money that is wrong from the people of Canada in adrevolvers to their cells in a tremendous state | ministering to their luxurious habits and extravagant ways. They are not only enabled agement, but in numerous instances, and the same is no secret, they abuse the confidence not been properly enforced. It is a well reposed in them, excluding old and deserving known fact that St. Vincent de Paul has citizens of high character and good social been a hore of contention between two standing from participating in the hospitalities rival factions of the Conservative party at Rideau Hall, either because they think for public patronage, and that poli- thereby to advance then own selfish purposes

It has been repeatedly stated that a sure passport to the Rideau Hall festivities is to Government will be opened at last, and that gracefully lose a ten dellar bill at the these disgraceful scenes of insubordination | gambling table in the Club House, or to lean upon certain social successes which your women folk have achieved-successes which are more or less desirable, according to one's interpretation of prudence and circumspection. As there are substantial grounds for these assertions, they at least deserve His Excellency's attention.

No one can deny that members of Parliament and other gentlemen of high social position have been left out in the invitations to Rideau Hall, while lucky -and some interesting grass widows that help to swell the gay circles there, seem rather stood when it is known that the cost of the to be sought after than to have any difficulty in procuring admission to the entertainments

The question, therefore, resolves itself thus: Is there any particular standard by which and American wealth immeasurably persons are to be judged before being favored with an invitation to Rideau? If so, what is it? Have the names of our respectable citizens dent of the United States, including his to be used at the pleasure of this half dozen salary, the salaries of the executive depart. of dudes? Will this one be asked because ment and household attendants, contingencies, I they know the taste of his wines, and that light and fuel, heating and repairs, green one struck off because he is a sober, sensible, houses and maintenance of grounds, and self-respecting man? Surely no syllabus of general contingencies for the White House, fashion was ever so unjust or so perverse, was only \$141,000, and that included a special, and yet these things have happened, not once. charge of \$25,000 in furnishing the White but many times during the administration of

Canada since the year of confederation is certain conditions and circumstances were \$130,000, besides the expense of bringing the | indispensable to him or her who pretended to new Governor to Canada and sending the the honor of being entertained at Rideau old Governor back to England every five Hall, the general public might cease to agitate this much vexed question. If it were a decided thing that to enter the gates of Government the member for Halton, rendered valuable House as a guest one had to sport an eyeservice to the country when he brought the glass and ride a well groomed horse; have a matter up the other day in the House and | pretty wife or daughter : be well known in called upon the ministers to halt in their the town, if not by fair fame at least hy lavishness of the public money upon the notoriety; speak with a drawl and otherwise the old parish system was extended in viola-Rideau rookery. The fact that the Govern- distort the dignity of our manly human tion of the treaty of 1774, this treaty proment refused point blank to give Parliament | nature - why, then a great number would be better pleased to be con. around the vice-regal residence, is only too spicuous at their gatherings by their apply to any outside the 82 parishes then eswell calculated to create the suspicion that absence. But so long as such is tablished. He speaks strongly in favor of

sone who are intellectually superior to such as fashion mostly favors, persons of educa tion and refinement, who have a right to the for a satisfactory explanation.

It seems as though the gatherings at Ridean, if they are to be selected at all, should unite moral worth and genuine respectability, talent and erudition, instead of all the toppery and fashionable ignorance which it is possible to bring together.

This choice of cultivated and enlightened guests can, however, scarcely be made by the half dozen dudes already mentioned. They have given the capital a proof of what they are able to do in the responsible matter of issuing invitations and spending the money wrung from a heavily taxed people. Would it not be well if His Excellency would now confide this delicate task to the same number of clear-headed, genuine men! The result would be sure to be interesting and more eatisfactory to the Canadian

REV. PRINCIPAL MACVICAR ON "ROMANISM IN QUEBEC."

Rev. Principal Mac Vicar, of the Preshy

terian College, Montreal, lectured the other parliament of her own, and also subject matter was not within the always swelled to enormous figures. In 1875 evening in Toronto on a subject which was competence of the Legislature, and it the sum expended for travelling expenses one of Chiniquy's pet themes, and which reads: " What great men know, but dare not speak of: or Romanism in Quebec." This resolutions. There was no difference of 28; in 1878, 89,778 45; in 1879, the amount is a hard hit on the Rev. Prinsmall man since he dared to speak of it. We did once believe that the Principal was a great man, but since he gave currency to an odious slander against Archbishep Ryan o Philadelphia at a late gathering of the leading Protestant divines of the country, and as he has steadily declined, although repeatedly called upon, to retract and apologize, we have come to a different conclusion about since confederation amounted, as far as his greatness, and we have no heritation known, to \$954,000. Finally, there is the in accepting his own insinuation against item of "contingencies," which nobody can himself that he is verily a small man. "Romanism in Quebec" is a subject upon which narrowness of mind becomes more narrow and bigotry more intense. liefore a strongly prejudiced and, we may say, ignorant audience of Torontonians, Rev. Principal MacVicar had no difficulty in making his falsifications of facts, his misrepresentations and his direct falsehoods, an agreeable intellectual treat to this listeners. If he was able to make a whole assembly of distinguished, learned and intelligent Protestant divines believe that Archbishop Ryan had threatened the American Republic with a suppression of religious freedom as soon as the Cathelies became the majority in the nation, not one would be surprised at an audience of common tolks, who were more or less responsible for their prejudices and ignorance regarding affairs Catholic, swallowing as pure gospel truth all the statements of the Rev Principal. The lecturer speke first on the great wealth in real estate owned by the Catholic church in the Province of Quebec. His complaints and indignation at her presperity were loud and bitter. He forget to tell his audience that there was not a feet of that land that the Church did not either payer work for. The Church has got nothing ur nothing, as the Frenchman cays. The real estate owned by the Church has cost ? the public treasury not a cent. On the contrary it has cost the Church hundreds of years of labor in the material, intellection and moral development of this colony, it the Church does hold real estate, it is held in the interests of religion, charity and elueation. Mr. MacVicar tried to amone his hearers by the statement that the Church in Montreal had property exempt from taxation amounting to over five and a half millions. He forgot to mention how much property held by the various protestant and other creeds was also exempt from taxation, for the very good reason that a comparison on this score would have told against himself. Mr. MacVicar may hoodwink the Toronto folks, but he can't fool people who know his character and his method of dealing with facts.

> He next had a slap at the tithes, which he said were also a source of large revenues. It kills the Principal dead to see the true ministers of God treated as being "worthy of their hire." If he had the management of effairs he would follow the system of European atleists and starve the cures out. We would, however, remind the Rev. Principal that the tithes are far from being a source of large revenues; they do not furnish on the average enough for the cute to live on and keep his church in order, He also tickled his audience with an account of how "fees for masses, income from the " women's celibate orders, from lotteries and from the sale of trinkets were fruitful "sources of revenue." He took good care not to tell his audience how the asylums, the hospitals, the colleges, the schools, the convents and other institutions are filled with people who would otherwise be a public charge on the public treasury. Principal MacVicar is developing a good deal of the charlatan and is fast earning the name of a theological demagogue. Listen to this story told by him in all seriousness and given as a standard whereby to judge the Catholic church and her clergy:

"When the priests go to the lumber shanties they take tobacco with them, and literally smoke the peace pipe, then they produce the dice box, and after procuring all the ten cent picces they can for a throw, the confessional is set up and a fee of \$1 each is charged."

At this point a man in the audience said the statement was a lie. And we believe the man hit the nail on the head.

Principal MacVicar attacked the rights enjoyed by the courch. He claimed that viding that the old law in regard to the maintenances of churches, &c., should not

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that the church there should then be put on ea agnity with the other churches.

We would like to know what rights the Catholic church enjoys in this Province that the different sects of Protestantism do not possess or cannot have. The talk of disestablishing the church in Quebec is the purest specimen of religious demagogism. Then as to the claim that the treaty of 1774 is violated, it is simply ridiculous and unworthy of notice.

Principal MacVicar taking up the cry of the Orange Gleaner of Huntingdon, charged that a policy of elimination is being carried on in many places in Quebec under which Protestants are being force | out. We have recently dealt with this hollow pretension, and showed, if there was any dimination, it was self-imposed, and proved that it was absurd to hold the French or the church responsible for the going, coming or stopping of any class of citizens. Why there are more French Canadians and Catholics leaving the Province annually than there are l'octestants all told to in the country. The Rev. Principal conclud- to the grand old party, and who of the Quebec Legislature in ap ed by arguing at length that the system under would not move a finger to advance the planding Mr Gladstone, said such which the Church works in Quebec keeps back the Province. Now, when we want a man to judge what progress the Province has made and is making, we will not go to a bigot, a slanderer, a champion of falsehoods and a demagogue, for an opinion on the sub-

THE DOMINION PARLIAMENT AND HOME RULE.

On the 20th day of April, ISS2, the Dominion Parliament adopted resolutions urging Her Majesty's Government to grant Home Rule to Ireland. The Crown received the Canadian petition with marked disfavor and haughtiness, the Colonial Secretary having been instructed to write and tell us that we had better mind our own business and not trouble ourselves about affairs which did not concern us. The soub was churlish on the part of England, but it did not weaken Canada's request that Ireland receive fair and just treatment at the hands of the Imperial authorities. In fact, it has taken but four short years to show that the Canadian Home Rule Resolutions were neither an unwarrantable nor an aimless (however impertinent it might be) piece of interference in matters Imperial.

four years to the day after the adoption of the Home Rule Resolutions which brought reprimanded Bandmaster Bonner, of the upon us the displeasure of Her Majesty, the Prime Minister of Great Britain, the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, sent a cablegram to the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly of Quebec that he had received with deep grati- that he was engaged and paid to perform fication the special despatch informing him of the resolution unanimously adopted by that representative body in support of the measure now before the British Parliament insperopriate to the occasion. The president for the fature government of Ireland. On the same 20th day of April, Mr. tilladetone supplemented this hurried expres- | called Mr. Bonner's attention to the intersion and message of his pleasure and ratisfaction by addressing to the Quebec Logislature an epistle in which he makes admissions of historic value, and in which he pays the highest till use to the wisdem and to the a few anti-Irish dules, who saw in the Riverality of the French Canadian people, remonstrance to a bandmaster of the What greater compliment could be paid to a people, what better opinion could be held of "loyalty." They wrote indignant letters to it, than to have the greatest statesman of the the prees, and wanted Principal MacCabe to age and the Prime Minister of the British rise and explain. They urged that the matter Empire tell them that "it is his belief that should be brought before the Government, " the people of England, who have partial and have it come down like a thousand "responsibility for the old misdeeds of the of brick on the Principal. They wanted to "British Government and the people of know if a man could be head master of the " Sectland who have really none, will Normal School in the Capital of the Dominion " both concur in the wise and liberal views who would dure to prevent one of Her " sutertained by the Quebec Assembly."

Quente may well feel proud of having, by its sincere expression of sympathy for Ireland and by its warm congratulations to the Eng- the part of the outraged Loyalists would lish champion of her cause, elicited such valuable declarations from Mr. Gladstone.

In view of this happy turn which events have taken, would it not be opportune and even beneficial to the cause of justice and freedom, which it has already pleaded, for the Dominion Parliament to imitate the example of Quebec and of other Legislatures abroad, and send across to the Grand Old Man a message of sympathy and of encouragement in the great and noble work he has undertaken to accomplish in face of colessal difficulties and obstacles? THE dictates of a royal bandmaster in the matter Post thinks it would be a meritorious act on the part of the Federal House to do so. Mr. Gladstone himself would estcem it so. In his reply to Mayor O'Brien, of Boston, acknowledging the receipt of congratulatory resolutions adopted at a mass meeting of citizens, the Premier avowed that "such expressions of favorable opinion gave Her Majesty's Government powerful moral sup-

Now if resolutions are welcome from American citizens, and it such a high appreciation is accorded them a fortiori, would dependency of the Empire?

We have waited purposely before urging this matter, to see if any of the Irish representatives in Parliament would have sufficien: sense of duty and of courage to take th: initiative. Over two weeks have passed by and not one of them has made a move. Are they ignorant of the great historic events that are transpiring, or are they forgetful of the Canadian people,? or is it that they are afraid

"descent will put up with no shilly." "shallying from them. Who will make the first move in the matter! We "know that party exigencies will be pleaded against this course; but will every Irish Catholic M. P. prove like a dumb beast in " his people's wishes merely because of party "exigencies ?"

There is the price the Canadian people, and especially the Irish Canadian people, have to pay for the pleasure of being represented by men who are blind to every other interest but that of party, who would see humanity and justice outraged in their own land before they would give up their fealty the grand old chieftain and cause of Ireland or vindicate the rights of action was one to be commended Irish Canadians, if their action should be considered offensive to their Orange allies, or unless their action had the previous sanction of the political bosses. Canadian public life contains too many incidents in which our failed in the fearless and independent discharge of their duties, but it contains no record of effacement more humiliating, not only to themselves, which would be small loss, but to Canada at large, than this suppression of the nation's sense of pleasure at seeing the star of freedom rising on Ireland's horizon and its admiration of Mr. Gladstone's courage and statesmanship in committing the Imperial Government to that principle of Home Rule which the Canadian Parliament arged upon the Crown four years ago.

"LOYAL" VS. NATIONAL MUSIC AT OTTAWA.

The goody-goody Loyalists of Ottawa have been greatly agitated over an incident that occurred as tar back as last St. Patrick's Day. Since then the papers of the Capital have been flooded with correspondence on the subject. All the trouble revolves around On the 20th day of April, 1886, exactly the fact of Principal MacCabe, President of St. Patrick's Literary Association, having Governor General's Foot Guards, for having omitted at the close of the concert the playing of a selection of national wirs, is indicated by the progamme. Mr. Bonner, forgetting a certain work, consulted his own preferences, and gave the audience a dose of "loyal" music, which was altogether of the society, Mr. MacCabe, who was responsible for the execution of the programme, ference with the wishes of the society, and very properly retuked him for his presumption and importinence. The incident would have ended there but for the officiousness of Governor's Foot Guards an insult to Majesty's bandmasters from playing the cert. All this open fuming and feeting on have passed unnoticed but for their dark proceedings in having a petition sent around urging the authorities to dismiss the worthy Principal. When their indignation takes the shape of revenge then we rise to interpose a protest and tell them to call off their dogs of war. Principal MacCabe will remain at the head of the Normal school, a position he fills with marked ability and satisfaction, until lrish Canadians will be refused the right to run a concert according to their own tastes and likes, and be obliged to yield to the of selecting music for the proper celebration of the Irish National festival.

OUR IRISH REPRESENTATIVES AND HOME RULE RESOLUTIONS.

Is there any reason why the Dominion Parliament should not follow in the footsteps of the Quebec Assembly and adopt resolutions of congratulation to Mr. Gladatone on the question of Home Rule for Ireland? There is no reason that we can sec. The Federal Parliament has already placed itself on record they be so accepted from the most influential as being in favor of self-government for the Irish people. This fact to our mind is a special reason why it should to-day tender the hand of sympathy and of encouragement to the statesmap who had the courage to espouse the principle of Home Rule and advocate it from the Treasury Benches in the

British House of Commons. The members who are supposed to represent Irish-Canadian interests, and whose duty cause and of what they owe to the Irish it was to see that that sympathy and encouragement were sent forth from the Parliament of offending the Orange sentiment of the of Canada to Mr. Gladstone, have failed to Noither ignorance nor forgetfulness can be detriment of the cause. They knew that Canadian people to pass judgment upon the agreed to Mayor O'Brien agreed and the present and spectacle. Already has the cry of popular indignation gone up at the sight of such unworthy inaction on the part of our Irish representatives. The London Catholic Rc-

give Mr. Gladstone the benefit of a hearty and independent parliament for Ireland. expression of sympathy. We may say to French Canadian representatives by their "the Irish Catholic members of the House | zenerous sympathy and love of fair play have "that the Canadian Home Enters of Irish proved better friends to the Irish cause than our own representatives. They have besides exhibited more independence and fearlessness, which have won for them the admiration of Mr. Gladatone. We have no doubt that if we invited the liberal-minded and independent members of the House, who the face of his country's expectations and are not of our nationality or who are not specially authorized to look after our interests, to move in the matter of getting Parliament to adopt resolutions. there would not be the slightest hesitation on their part to do so. That they have not already done so is because they expected the Irish representatives to take the initiative, as was their right. The Ottawa Free Press, the organ of the Liberal party at the Capital, commenting on the action in every respect. It pointed out that as Canada was essentially a Home Rule country it was of the utmost fitness that those who enjoy and prize Home Rule for themselves should applaud its bestowal upon others. Irish representatives have only too lamentably | The Free Press then urged that resolutions looking in this direction should be passed by the other provincial legislatures of Canada and by the Dominion Parliament, at this juncture, as it would lend a moral assistance to Mr. Gladstone which would be great in its usfluence upon the British people. But none of our Irish representatives took the hint. The Free Press returned to the John M edonald's followers, the people would be the wook and formally invited them to be up and doing. It wrote :-Would it not be well for the Irishmen of the Capital to bestir themselves at this opinion have had their effect. Repentence is a momentous crisis in the history of Ireland and by a public meeting strengthen Mr. "Gladstone's position on the Home Rule question by sending him a word of cheer. Where is the Hon. John Costigan, the Irish representative in the ministry, that he does not bring forward resolutions in the House to add a word of encouragement to Mr. Gladstone in his efforts against great odds the brazen mistress of a profligate English King to do justice to Irish claims for local legislative claims for local tion. We think something could and should

> The Catholic Record, of London, has written ir the same strain, but nothing seems to move our representatives except the party whip and party considerations. The secret of their inaction lies in their dread of displeasing the Orange and fanatic elements of the grand old

How different the Liberal side of the House. The Hon. Oliver Mowat, the Liberal Premier of Ontario, was interviewed at Chicago on the subject of Irish Home flule. and he informed the American public that the Liberals of Ontario were pleased with Mr. Gladstone's scheme of giving Ireland self-government. He also said that the the originated of the privileges of Home Rule once contested can never be taken from them, and practical recognition. A contrary course has been the one adopted by Sir John. The meanifacturing interest, to suit which he has ar parently moulded his fiscal policy, is not blindly opposed to reciprocity. every step taken towards the mens of the principle will be one as a true blessing. To what then are we to attribute his neglect of the opportunities afforded could see no reason why the in President Arthur's time for a treaty of comprinciple of Home Rule should not succeed indifference to the question whenever it came in Ireland as well as it does in Canada. These spatiments have received the endorsation of the Liberal organs of the country. The Liberal organs of the country. The London Advertizer, edited by Hon. David They know that so long as Canadian and the country and the country to Canadian They know that so long as Canadian and the country are considered to the question whenever it came up. I believe the cause is to be found in English influence. On "the most favored nation" principle, British manufacturers cannot object so long as they have the entry to Canadian markets on the same terms as the Americans. Mills, M.P., says that "Mr. Mowat to English capital and likely to retain the char-"in making this statement on Irish Home acter of a borrower they possess a vast advan-British anthem at a St. Patrick's night con- [.. Rule rightly voiced the sentiments of the "Reform party of Canada."

What, then, are our frish representatives airaid of, when they have the sympathy and support of their political opponents? Let them cut loose for once from their Orange allies and hoist the flag, or we will have to that not to he sitate to sacrifice them rather than call in strangers to do it.

WILD ORANGE BLUSTER.

REV. DR. WILD THROWS KENTISH FIRE INTO AN AUDIDNOR OF TORONTO GRANGEMEN.

OHONTO, April 23.-Rev. Dr. Wild lectured

in St. Andrews Hall last night on Ireland, Her Struggles and Destinies. The proceeds were in aid of the benevolent fund of Russmore L. O. L Every seat in the hall was occupied, and on the platform were about twenty representa-tive Orangemen, including James L. Hughes, Churman; Frank Somers, County Master, and W. I. Wilson, District Master, Centre Toronto. In the first part of the leature the doctor told how Jeremiah had gone over to Ireland and founded the famous city of Tara, eighteen miles from Dublin, and near which flowed the Boyne River. The tribe of Den established themselves in the North of Ireland and thence peopled Scotland and England. The conclusion to be deducted from this is that the Queen is an Irishwoman. He then proceeded to show that the one great curse of Ireland had been and was the Romish Church. During the famine in that country England had spent millions of money to relieve the distress, and Canada had given \$100,000, and yet all the time priests were collecting money from the people and sending it to Rome. Britain would be perfectly justified in saying to the Irish people: "We will give you all the liberty you want, but we will not allow your money to be taken away and spent in a foreign country." Foreign allegiance spiritually means political insecurity at home. The Irish members cried for Home Rule, yet they had never assisted to devise any scheme looking to that end. They left the task for old Mr. Gladstone, but they were always ready to pick flaws. The lecturer concluded:

Believe me, Her Majesty is going to remain Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, Empress of India, and the ruling, reigning sovereign of an undivided empire. Britain is going to remain House with which they are politically allied ; do so, much to their own discredit and to the Protestant; she is going to remain united, strong and free. And, Orangemen, your society wil pleaded by them. Can it be subservience to Orangeism that prevents them from nailing their colors to the mast, even in the very day of Irish triumph? We leave the Canadian people to pass judgment upon the prevents the cry of normals of Roston that Her Majesty's Government of Roston that Her Majesty's Government in the pleaded by them. Can it be subservience to can to the subservience the treaty of controlled defence and a dread to freebooting politicians, and to any and all who seek to dismember the even yet it is a matter of doubt whether the empire or curtail our liberties, or intended to defence and a dread to freebooting politicians, and to any and all who seek to dismember the even yet it is a matter of doubt whether the empire or curtail our liberties, or intended to defence and a dread to freebooting politicians, and to any and all who seek to dismember the even yet it is a matter of doubt whether the empire or curtail our liberties, or intended to defence and a dread to freebooting politicians, and to any and all who seek to dismember the even yet it is a matter of doubt whether the empire or curtail our liberties, or intended to defence and a dread to freebooting politicians, and to any and all who seek to dismember the even yet it is a matter of doubt whether the empire or curtail our liberties, or intended to any and all who seek to dismember the even yet it is a matter of doubt whether the empire or curtail our liberties, or intended to any and all who seek to dismember the even yet it is a matter of doubt whether the empire or curtail our liberties, or intended to any and all who seek to dismember the even yet it is a matter of doubt whether the empire or curtail our liberties, or intended to any and all who seek to dismember the even yet it is a matter of doubt whether the empire or curtail our liberties, or intended to any and all who dismember the even yet it is a matter of doubt whether the empire or curtail our liberties, or intended to the transfer of the treaty of loubt whether the even yet

cord utters the following note of reproof:— Old Man expressed his belief that the people of "It is now in order for the Dominion Parlia"ment to follow up its resolutions of April in the wise and liberal views taken by the Quebec Assembly on the question of a free leaf. Britain must rule the wayss. The Union Take with the people of the following note of reproof:— Old Man expressed his belief that the people of ever remind us of our work and duty, and we should have the courage of the lion, the beauty of the rose, the tenacity of the shamrock and the freshness of the maple leaf. Britain must rule the wayss. The Union Take ways and independent parliament for Ireland. Jack must still float in the breeze!

OUR OTTAWA LETTER.

(From our own Correspondent.)

OTTAWA, April 22.-Parliament adjourned this evening till next Tuesday for Easter holi days. A great many members have left to visi their homes. Only those whose homes are too far away remain to hold the fort, and will have ample time to make love to their constituents by sending them pamphlets, parliamentary papers, etc. It is astonishing what a pro-digrous quantity of this sort of literature s sent from Octawa as the parliamentary term draws to a close. Besides what is sent by in dividual members, tons of campaign literature are mailed to all parts of the country. This is no very great abuse. As both sides do the same, the evil, if there be any, balances itself, and the public enjoy the benefit of such in structions as may be derived from the free exer cise of party criticism. I should judge by the small amount of this sort of matter sent out this session that a general election is not ex-pected this year. Certainly, it is not for want of material that the Opposition refrains from the work. They have a tremendous indictment to lay before the country against the Minist y. Not only has the Government been proved guilty of the most astounding

waste of public funds, extravagance, neglect of the best interests committed to their keeping, and all that is reprehen ible in administration, but they seem to have deliberately opened th floodgates of corruption and afforded their fol lowers every facility for plundering the country. The scanda's with which the names of Bowell White, Beaty, Woodworth, Jamieson, etc. have been connected are only specimens of the general syst in. "The Boy," as Mr. Beaty expusitely engacessed it, has been taking care of himself with wonderful persistency and suc-case. If an aggregate value could be reached of what it has taken to satisfy the hunger of Sir the amount. But there are signs of a sobering up after the carnival of corruption. Recent -xposures and the wholesome terror of popular zoed thing, but when it only comes when fur ther siming is inadmissible its sincerity may be When a trustee has been discovered in plundering his trust it is not usual to condone his offence and reinstate him in the position he has abused. Punishment is the law of human justice in such cases, and it would be a strange thing indeed were the people of Canada to return the Ministers and the party to positions which they have used with a sole aggrandizement and with a recklessness of ex ravagance and corruption unprecedented since

HOURS AREAD.

It is difficult to understand Sir John Macdonald's dislike to reciprocity. When the National Policy was inaugurated he laid it down as a principle of the retalistory character of that measure that as the United States abrogated duties on Canadian productions, the same course would be adopted by Canada. He has forgotten all that, however, and has actually taken a diametrically opposite policy. The abolition by the United States of duties on fruit has been met on this side by raising the duty to an almost probibitory figure. This is very stupid on the part of our Government. It wil not affect the Americans, and must deprive al but the wealthy of a luxury which, in a country like ours, should be made as free as possible to all classes. It may be admitted that the general policy of the Republic towards the Dominion has been characterized by a patty spirit of per secution, as unneighborly as it is short-sighted but as the benefits of free intercouse are largely on our side, any approach on their side ought to Liberals of all Canada endorse the plan for be met by a frank and practical recognition.

COMMERCIAL UNIO nerce with the United States and his persistent the United States would tend to change and eventually destroy that relation. It is thus, I have no doubt, that Canadian interest; are be ing made subservient to English commerce But there is a greater danger sheal. The United States Senate would never have gone to the extent it has in the effort to trample on Canadian fishery rights were it not convinced run the rick of

A RUPTURE OF FRIENDLY BELATIONS with the Americans. This has been openly expressed by Mr. Frye, and serves to show the mean advantage he and those acting with him are ready to take of the dependent condition of this country. A more lumiliating position for a people occupying so large and important a territory as Carada, would hardly be imagined. While England does nothing for us and while our "troody loyal" inhabitants boast of the protection we enjoy under the flag that braved a thousand years; the real fact is, we could not be in a more helpless, unprotected and abandoned situation. I have already shown in a former letter how open we are to attack from Russia. We now can see how helpless we are whenever the United States pleases to encreach upon us. Canada has paid, and must continue to pay, a big price for British connection so long as it last. Between English neces sities and American greed our prospects are pretty narrow. Let us hope that a more robust and manly generation of Canadians will arise who will seek and secure a higher destiny than that of a barnacle.

A VEEY THIN HOUSE assembled this atternoon. In answer to Mr. Curran, Sir Hector Langevin said the Government intended to investigate the Montreal flood and its causes. The co-operation of the city and Harbor Commissioners would be expected. The Hous: went into supply and passed a number of items, adjourning at 6 'clock till Tuesday. During the sitting Sir John Macdonald introduced a bill granting repre-gentation in the Dominion Parliament to the Northwest. Assinaboine is to have two, Alberta one, Saskatchewan one, and Arthabaska no representation.

Ottawa, April 21.—The scizure of an

American fishing schooner by Customs Collector Campbell at Buddock, C.B., has caused quite a stir among Maritime Province members, most of whom are remaining in town during the holidays. It is well known that the Government is by no means anxious to push things to extremes on this question. be from henceforth a terror to traitors, a wall of Only after pressure was it determined

stion. A Cabinet meeting T keenly.

was held to-day, when the subject was probably discussed. The seizure having been made, the law relating to such cases must take its course. The usual inquiry into the facts will establish the direction of the vessel's disposal, and, as a further result, bring up

THE WHOLE QUESTION in dispute as to the rights of American vessels in Caradian waters. It is held by Mr. Frye that the ordinary customs and laws of international commerce govern in all cases of vessels, whether in the fishery trade or not, entering the ports of Canads. Our government takes the other view that the treaty of 1818, withholds from American vessels all right to enter our ports save for shelter, wood, water and necessary repairs. But the American senator made the threat that if this view was insisted on by Canada, he would retaliate by closing all American ports to Canadian vessels for seaboard and lakes. It would be hard to say which side would suffer most in this war of retaliation. To make his threat effective Mr. Frye would have to close the canals and stop railway traffic. The greed, slupidity and absurdity of the position assumed by the Americans is evident. Mr. Frye, obedience to the demands of the New England tishermen, simply desired to close United States markets against Canadian fishermen while he calculated on having the run of our waters all the same, shipping the fish in bond at our ports. The scheme was what the French would call a coup, but what in vulgar English is known as a "scoop" lie would scoop our whole fisheries, actually

and fishing rights on our own ground and, having the American market to themselves, make a very handsome profit out of their own countrymen. But Canadian obtuseness in not seeing the thing so lovely as Mr. Frye, stands in the way. Canada has other fish to fry. Soon we may expect to hear the American earle soar and screech and the Canadian beaver get up on its hind legs and how!. But hefore war breaks out, and before General Middleton takes the field, the usual polite, round about diplomatic correspondence must take place between Washington and London. There will be heaps on heaps of it. Meanwhile a terrible amount of ink will be shed by newspapers on both sides, many of which will show much passion and a few a little scuse. So the row will proceed till British trade interests are Then, presto! Canada will be ordered to haul down her flag with the postage stamps on its tail, and the Yankees will have their own way, as they have always had when treating with Britishers. I am not a prophet, nor the son of a prophet, but if this

KILL CANADIAN TRADE

THE FINAL OUTCOME

experience goes for nothing. Viewed in its higher aspect it is not a cheering spectacle to see a great nation cheating and bullying a weak dependency. Mr. Frye knows England will not risk a misunderstanding with the United States for Canada or the fisheries. Nor can we altogether blame her, for Canada has shown no particular love for the mother land in matters of commerce, though she is always ready enough talk very big about her loyalty. This brings a thought full of sorrow to my mind. What will poor, dear Ballykillpspisher Johnson do for his 200,000 Canadian Orangemen to aid him in his threatened rubellion of Ulster. Canada will need them all at home in case of trouble with the Yankees. She needs them any way were there no trouble. All these Orangemen, with the exception of Bowell, White, Jamieson, Clarke, and ove or two others, have work to do at home providing for their families. Those named are all we can honestly spare to aid Bro. Johnson's rebellion. They may go with a blessing as soon as they are ready They never would be missed: they never would b

But there is no fear of their going, that is all I am sorry for. They are better hands at raising a rebellion in Canada by robbing halfreeds of their farms than going to Ireland to fight the battle of the Boyne over again. THE GENERAL ELECTIONS.

The likelihood of the general election coming off next fall is again mootel. The action of the government looks as if such was iptended, and we may be sure that Sir John will give the Opposition scant notice or time for organization should he so determine.

Another year and it will be impossible to conceal the financial distress of the ministry, and it is urged that another year can only make more clear the failure of their policy. It is remarked as a sign of our Impending election that there is a bill before parliament providing that the elections for the Commons in Manitoba be held simultaneously with those of the older provinces. Another bill empowers the government to pass an Order in Council calling upon the Imperial Government to pass an act empowering the Dominion to extend parliamentary representation to the Northwest territories. Were a dissolution and election not intended for this year there would be no necessity for these acts being passed this session. It is therefore well to be prepared. Perhaps, after all, it would be just as well. The Tories may have the advantage in an election this year, but not very great, for they will lose more in Quebec than they can possibly gain elsewhere with the Iris vote dead against them.

RIDEAU.

ARRESTED FOR MURDER. OWEN SOUND, April 24 .- About a month

ago James Baily, a farmer living near Wiarton, and his hired man lost their lives under circumstances which led to the belief that murder had been committed. Detective Rogers was detailed to look into the case. The result is that James King, John Wilson and Charles McCleary are now under arrest here, charged with the double murder. The prisoners were taken before Justice Price. yesterday, when Ellen McCleary gave most damaging testimony against King and Wil son, showing plainly that the murder of Bailey was premeditated, the object of his removal in that way being to secure Ellen McCleary's affections, Bailey being desirous of making her his wife. The girl says it was fear of the prisoners that caused her to abstain from making public heretofore what she now states, as they threatened to murder her also. Shortly before the murder was supposed to have been committed, she sent her brother Charles, now under arrest, to Bailey's house, in order to get the hired man out, as she anticipated his life was in danger. The brother started for that purpose, but before he had gone fur he discovered that Bailey's house was on fire. After the fire the charred remains of two persons were found in the ruins, but at the inquest then held nothing was elicited to show that the horrible crime now unearthed had been perpetrated. The prisoners have been remanded for a week, as further evidence against King and Wilson is anticiis a popular measure or otherwise. Persons pated, ball being refused. The affair has created much excitement in the neighbor-

THE REPORTED SEIZURE OF AN AMERICAN FISHERMAN AT BADDECK UNTRUE

HALIFAX, April 26.-American and Canadian readers should largely discount sensational press despatches telegraphed from Halifax alleging "outrages" by American fishermen, "seizures" of American vessels, etc. The reported seizure of an American fisherman at Baddeck is a pure canard, and the consequent joy of the London Times that this seizure will lead to a settlement of the whole fishery difficulty between the two countries is premature. The facts are that an American trading schooner with a general cargo from Boston for St. Pierre, Miq., passed through the St. Peter's canal and the Bras d'Or lakes to get clear of ice along the coast of Cape Breton. She was boarded by a Customs official to see that her clearance papers were all right, and everything being so she of course proceeded on her voyage.

FATHER AND MOTHER MURDERED. Sr. Louis, Mo., April 24.—George and Emma Flectwood are in jail in Charlescon, Coles County, Ill., charged with murdering their father and mother, two years ago, in their home, ten miles from Charleston, and afterward setting fire to the house to conceal their crime. At the time of the tragedy circumstances pointed to James W. lukleback, a hired man, as the author of the crime, but he was acquitted. Two more of the children, John and Albert, will be arrested. The nature of the evidence against the accused has not been divulged. The old people left a small estate, which was divided among their eight children.

THE QUEBEC ELECTIONS

QUEBEC, April 25 .- The civic elections which closed yesterday, resulted in the return of Mr. W. Miller, advocate, as alderman for S. Peter's ward, Messrs. T. C Aylwin and R. H. McGreevy as councillo for Montealm ward, and Messrs. J. Kar and Murphy as councillors for Champla. ward. Mr. Majoney, the defeated candidas for Montcalm ward, intends to bring no los than four actions at law against his opp

PROPUETIC UTTERINGS FOR IRE-LAND.

New York, April 26.—Speaker Jas. W. Husted, last evening, addressed the Manhattan branch of the Irish National League at Prevoort Itali on "The Progress of Ireland." He characterized Emmott and O'Connell as the Washington and Lincoln of Ireland. Parnell, he said, had the genius of the former and the courage of the latter, and was superior to both as a parliamentarian. Gladstone was a great man, but never could have attained the position be holds to day had not Parnell paved the way. Speaker Hustod predicted that during the present century Ireland would take her among the nations of the earth, and that there would be a parliament in Dublin within the next five years.

in matters A CARDINAL WITH THE GOLDEN FLEECE.

ROME, April 24. - The Pope, at the request of Christina, Queen regent of Spain, will on Wednesday next invest Cardinal Jacobini, the Papal secretary, with the insignia of the order of the Golden Fleece, a reward for his labors in mediating the dispute between Spain and Germany concerning the sovereignty of the

HONORING MR. M.CABE.

THE ST. PATRICK'S LITERARY ASSOCIATION PRESENTS AN ADDRESS TO THEIR RE TIRING PRESIDENT -- A BANQUET AT THE CLUB HOUSE.

OTTAWA, April 16 .- A special meeting o St. Patrick's Literary Association took place ast hight for the installation of oil After the ceromony was concluded the retiring president, Principal McCabe, gave a review of his terms of office as president, and said although he was retiring from the official ranks of the association it would have his support in all its undertakings. As Mr. McCabe was about to leave the platform Mr. J. T. Dowling, the president elect, stepped torward and read a highly complimentary address. It was signed on behalf of the St.

Patrick's Literary Association, by
J. L. Dowlin, President.
P. Baskerville, T. R. Latchford,
V. Baskerville, T. R. Latchford, W. H. BARRY, E. P. STANTON, JOHN B. LYNCH, M. STARES, Ottawn, Ont., 13th April, 1886.

The address was accompanied by a magniticent gold headed cane with Mr. McCabe's name engraved on it.

Mr. McCabe made an able reply in which he said: "It is a proud thing for the association to know that under its auspices was inaugurated the movement which brought the Irish of this city into sympathy with and support of the constitutional struggle for Home Rule for the dear old land, which v see crowned with succes. For the valuab token of your regard, accompanying to address, I thank you. I prize it as a mark: your good will, as a mark of the harmonio relations which existed and exist between n and the other members of the association For this reason it will be to me and my family a proud possession."

After the meeting adjourned the Association proceeded in a body to the "Club House," where the banquet took place. The spacious dining hall was artistically decorated with the flags of all nations, and appropriate mottoes ornamented the walls. The untolded banner of the Association hung at one end under the motto "Caed Mille Failthe." President Dowling presided in the chair, and on his left sat Mr. P. Baskerville, M.P.P.,

and on the right Principal McCabe. The event was one of the most successful in the history of the association.

NERVOUS DEBILITATED MEN.

You are allowed a free trial of thirty days of the use of Dr. Dye's Celebrated Belt with Electric Suspensory Applian ces, for the speedy relief and yer nament core of Nervous Debility, loss of Vitality and Man-hood, and all kindred troubles. Also, for many other diseases. Complete restoration to health, vigor and manhood guaranteed. No risk is incurred. Illustrated pamphlet, with full information, etc., mailed free by addressing Voltaic Belt Co., Marshall, Mich. G

' HIGH WATER,

OTTAWA, April 23.-The water in the Ottawa River is now higher than at any oth er time for seven years, and it would take a slight further rise to cause considerable damage at the Chaudiere mills and piling grounds. Some of the wharves are already under water.

READ THIS.

For COUGHS and COLDS there is nothic equal to DR. HARVEY'S SOUTHERN RK PINE. Every bottle of it is warranted . . can, therefore, be returned if not found sati-

THE IRISH LAND BILL.

LONDON, April 20.-A meeting of the City Liberal association to-day adopted a resolution in favor of the second reading of the Home Rule bill, and expressed the hope that Mr. Gladatone would aucceed in pacifying Ireland. Sir John Lubbock's amenament declaring that the proposed parliament in Dublin and the Land Purchase bill would be njurious to the kingdom was rejected by a large nuijority.

Some of the leading Liberals opposed to the separation of Ireland are forming a committee for the purpose of securing joint action. It is understood that Lord Spencer's opposition when prevents the abandonment of the bar i bill. Mr. Chamberlain will make no turvier advance a but will awart develop-

To " A. AGUE'S OPINION. the fortunelity meeting of the Irish National League to-day that \$3,500 had been received in donations to the league parliamentary fund from America during the post two weeks and \$2 250 from Ireland. Lord Mayor Sullivan addressed the meeting and said that while he could not pronounce Mr. Gladstone's yet it was a measure Ireland could honorably supporting Mr. Gladstone's policy. accept.

LONDON, April 20 .-- The Standard believes Mr. Chamberiain will insist that the whole of the present irish representation be retained in Westiminster and the two orders of the Dublin purliament given up. It believes, o yever, Mr. Gladstone will not consent.

THE NEED OF THE MOMENT.

Lincoln, Neb., April 26. -The executive committee of the Irish National League of America has issued a circular to its members congratulating them on the introduction in the English Paritement of Mr. Gladstone s heme rule and land purchase bills, which the circular says: "If passed with certain essential modifications, pointed out by Mr. Parnell, it will, we believe, bring peace, happiness and contententment to our long distracted and long suffering country." The circular asserts that these measures are now assuled by the most powerful and most unscrupalous combinations composed of men who, from hereditary prejudice and class in terests, are the enemies of all human progress and popular rights, and says every branch of the league should, therefore, without a moment's delay, organize citizens' Cork, April 21.—An immense Loyalict meetings considered of the most representative them. men of all shades of Americar politics and men of all nationalities, and by that means obtain in the form of resolutions such an uncquivocal expression of genuine American opinion as will strengthen the hands of Messrs. Gladstone and Parnell in the coming The members of the league should also use all their influence in their various states to induce local legislatures and other representative bodies to follow the example of the legislatures of Onio, New York, Connecticut and Rhode Island, and the Parliament of Quebec, in passing appropriate resolutions and sending messages encouragement across the water. The circular is signed by Patrick Egan, president; Ches. C'Reilly, treasurer; John P. Sutton, secretary, and concludes with an earnest plea for honest and active work in securing the triumph which seems so near.

HERBERT GLADSTONE SPEAKS OUT.

LONDON, April 21 - Herbert Gludstone, speaking at Bradford last evening, said the Government would hell fast to its present on paying the costs. When the sale of a Irish policy, and would secure victory whether it required six months or six years.

DAVITT'S OPINIONS. GLASGOW, April 20 .- Michael Davitt ad dressed a crowded meeting of Irishmen at the City Hall here this evening. He said Mr. Gladatone's Irish bills amply justified the labors and sacrifices of the Nationalists, and labors and sacrifices of the Nationalists, and felt that he himself had not spent nine years in prison in vain. He hoped the prosperity that would result if the bills were adopted sum therefor, and the minerals realized from would influence Parliament to extend still said property shall be vested in the state aufurther home rule in Ireland. If the thority or such local body as the Irish legislandlords staved in Ireland and circulated lature may provide. The Irish receiverlandlords stayed in Ireland and circulated money, trade would revive and Ireland would general and deputies, who are to execute the demned the principle of the parliament of to hold office as permanent civil servants, two orders, but urged the acceptance of the subject to the authority of the treasury. not need to resort to protection. He conplans in the hope that it would soon be al-

BIRMINGHAM, April 21.-Mr. Chamberlain speaking at a meeting here this evening, said that Mr. Parnell would not regard as permanent any settlement of the Irish Gov. connent which would not enable him to sever the last link between Ireland and England, No people worthy of the name would submit to such restrictions in their respective authority as Mr. Gladatone proposed. As regards Mr. Gladatone's alteration of the land purchase bill, the amount proposed by the state authority is empowered to relax told clearly that he had convinced by the state authority is empowered to relax told clearly that he had convinced to the state authority is empowered to relax told clearly that he had convinced to the state authority is empowered to relax told clearly that he had convinced to the state authority is empowered to relax told clearly that he had convinced to the state authority is empowered to relax told clearly that he had convinced to the state authority is empowered to relax told clearly that he had convinced to the state authority is empowered to relax told clearly that he had convinced to the state authority is empowered to relax told clearly that he had convinced to the state authority is empowered to relax told clearly that he had convinced to the state authority is empowered to relax told clearly that he had convinced to the state authority is empowered to relax told clearly that he state authority is empowered to relax told clearly that he state authority is empowered to relax told clearly that he state authority is empowered to relax told clearly that he state authority is empowered to relax told clearly that he state authority is empowered to relax told clearly that he state authority is empowered to relax told clearly that he state authority is empowered to relax told clearly that he state authority is empowered to relax told clearly that he state authority is empowered to relax told clearly that he state authority is empowered to relax told clearly that he state authority is empowered to relax told clearly that he state authority is empowered to relax told clearly that he state authority is empowered to relax told clearly that he state authority is empowered to relax told clearly that he state authority is empowered to relax told clearly that he state authority is empowered to relax told clearly t to such restrictions in their respective him was only a paper estimate. It could not be doubted that at least £150,000,000 would be required. He (Mr. Chamberlain) would sooner quit politics all last together than pledge British credit for such a sum and for such a purpose. Irishmen ought to be allowed to attend Westminster and vote on all matters not specially remitted to the parliament at Dublin. He would enter no cave and would join no coalition. He would support Mr. Gladstone all that he consistently could if the latter accepted the modifications which he (Mr. Chamberlain) suggested. Mr. Chamberlain said he would be glad to concede Ulster a separate assembly. The modifications he suggested must not be left to a committee, but the Government ought to give a guarantee that they would be accepted. The meeting unanimously endorsed Mr. Chamberlain's proposals.

THE DUKE OF ARGYLE'S VIEWS.

London, April 21.—The Dake of Algyro, in a speech at Glasgow to-day, admitted the sincerity of Mr. Gladstone. He believed the Premier was misled by the Parnellites when premier was misled by the Parnellites when the position assumed by him of England than had the three tailors of There were, he continued, no before the elections. He atrongly opposed Mr. Gladstone's proposals as embodied in the Home Rule and Land Purchase bills. It would be impossible, he said, to entrust the

coercion and concession. The former was a turee kingdoms around him. Many who now dangerous means by which to restore order, refused to give back Ireland her parliament He combatted the accusation that Mr. Gladstone was handing the government of Ireland over to crimemongers. Judging from evi-

and remember of Ireland he had not found is undoubted. Taxpayers will incur no risk from the land scheme proposed by Mr. Glad-stone. The great body of the Irish people do not want separation, knowing it to be impossible owing to the geographical position of Ireland and the ties of blood and social and business relations existing between the people of Ireland and England, Mr. Gladstone's proposals, he said, would strongthen the the whole question to withhold protection safe oure.

from them. It would be equally unfair to leave the settlement of the land question to the Dublin parliament. There was a perfect agreement among the members of the cabinet on the land question. Mr. John Morley said he was prepared to accept reason able modifications of the Irish bills. The retention of the Irish representatives in the House of Commons would weaken the Parliament at Dublin and demoralize the Parliament at Westminster. Mr. Morley said it was impossible for the Government to revive the Coercion act. If it did revive that act it would only play into the hands of the Irish desperadoes in America. The proposi-tion on which the Government's policy de-pended was this: "We are willing and bound to run some risks to give Irishmen the degree of power necessary to teach them a responsibility which fits men for freedom and for a place n a free and constitutional system of govers ment." He was willing to listen to a practical plan to retain the Irish members at Westminster. He had not seen such a plan and was not sanguine that a suitable one would be invented. No power on earth, however, could prevent the lrish representatives, if admitted at Westminster, being the arbitrators and masters of English legislation. The meeting was attended by over four thousand persons and great enhome rules qual to the ideal of the Nationalists, | tausiasm prevailed. Resolutions were adopted

SALISBURY'S CONVICTIONS.

LONDON, April 21.-The Marquis of Salisbury, in a letter published this afternoon, will indignantly reject Mr. Gladstone's des perate scheme for the government of Ireland

A conference of the Conservative association of Great Britain will be held on May 15 to consider the home rule question and to reorganize the party. Lord Salisbury will address a meeting at St. James' hall in the ovening.

THE BRADFORD ELECTION.

LONDON, April 21.-In the parliamentary election in the central division of Bradford o-day, to replace the late Right Hon. W. E. Forster, Mr. Shaw-Lefevre, Liberal, received 4,407 votes, and Mr. Hoare, Conservative,

At the general election the poll stood :kt. Hon. W. E. Forster, Liberal.... 5,275 eorge Motley Wand, Conservative.. 3,732 giving a Liberal majority of 1,543, against

Home Rule was denounced. A procession of Nationalists also paraded the streets tonight. There was no disorder.

LONDON, April 21 .- Sir John Lubbock speaking at Seven Oaks this evening, said it was with great pain that he found himself unable to support the Government's Irish proposals.

LONDON, April 22.-The Irish land purchase bill, which the House of Commons last Friday night gave Mr. Gladstone permission to introduce, was issued to-day. It covers twenty-six pages. The bill is divided into five parts. There are fifty-three clauses and four schedules. The bill provides that a landlord who is desirous to sell his property shall apply to the state authority. The latter shall refer the application to the land commission, which, sher due enquiry, shall fix the price at which the property shall be sold, unless the laudlerd and the state authority have previously come to an agreement. If the landlord objects to the price fixed by the commission he may withdraw his application property has been effected the commission shall pay the creditors before making any other distribution of the purchase money. Certain rent charges may be bought outright by the state authorities, or the payment may be continued from the tenants' repayments. In cases of property whereon there financial part of the act, shall be appointed They shall be paid from the Imperial exchequer, but the Irish Government shall appoint the actual collectors. If the receivergeneral or any of his deputies shall be guilty of malieasance, the culprit shall be subjected to a fine of £500. The measure empowers the treasury to create three classes of permanent annuities bearing interest respectively at 3, 27 and 21 per cent., which shall be charged to the Imperial Consolidated Fund. Strict these rules where he may think it advisable. The other points of the bill were fully covered

last. A BELFAST PROTEST. BELFAST, April 22 .- At a crowded meeting of Liberals and Conservatives in the Chamber of Commerce here to-day resolutions were passed violently condemning the measures proposed by Mr. Gladstone for the future government of Ireland.

LONDON RADICAL OPINION.

LONDON, April 22. - A great mass meeting of Liberals and Radicals was held at St. James' Hall, this evening. Mr. Labouchere presided, supported by Messrs. Bradlaugh, Lawson, Howell and Pickersgill, members of Parliament, and others. Thousands were unable to gain admittance to the hall. Mr. Labouchers, alluding to the recent Conserva-tive-Liberal anti-home rule meeting at the persons on the stage to-night decorated with orders and no fashionable beauties in boxes, but there were present laborers from the Government of Ireland to men whose object field and from the workshop, who had was separation.

The workshop, who had met to raise their voices in support LONDON, April 21.—Lord Spencer, speaking at Nowcastle to-day, and there were two ways to deal with the Irish problem, namely fall he would fall with the democracy of the refused to give back Ireland her parliament were descendants of the Esaus who in their parliament sold their birthright for peerages. Mr. Howell proposed a resolution congratuladistanced during his term of office as ting Mr. Gladstone on his endeavor to secure the rermanent union of England and Ireland encouraged crime and conspiracy. The bill would become a law after being so modified encouraged crime and conspiracy. The bill would become a law after being so modified colleagues of Parnell, he said, have a real as to harmonize with the desires of the affection for their country, and their ability Radicals. The resolution was seconded by Mr. Leicester, M.P., and supported by Mr. Lawson, and was carried unanimously, as was also a resolution authorizing the chairman to sign a petition to the House of Commons in favor of the bill.

AN UNNATURAL shortness of breath, with unusual disposition to pleurisy and bronchial affection, indicate that the blood is full of union between the countries. Lord Spencer affection, indicate that the blood is full of said the Irish landlords rights had often been uric acid poison, which can be removed curtailed, and it would not be fair in settling through the kidneys by means of Warner's

O'KELLY'S CABLE LETTER

THE DAY OF FREEDOM DAWNING,

GLADSTONE'S PERSONAL INFLUENCE.

Joe's Double Faced Attitude-The Whig-Tory Coalition-Improvement in the Irish Position.

HOUSE OF COMMONS LIBRARY, WESTMINSTER, April 23, 1886 Decidedly, things look brighter for Mr.

Gladstone. Last week all was gloom and uncertainty he Liberals and the Rudicula were in the dumps; rumors of dissention were in the al.; Gladstone's defined scheme locked like a dark storm cloud over the political sky, and men foreboded dismal happenings. All that is now passed. The cloud is but as and the scheme revealed, and instead of frightening all England out of her wite it has calcued and reassured public opinion.

GLADSTONE'S PERSONAL INFLUENCE.

The Wizard of Hawarden has once more won the astonished admiration of his countrymen and broughs them under the influence of his marvellous power. Mr. Cnamberlain's venomous opposition has tailed to wreck the measure, but has succeeded in narrowing in character, and thereby diminishing its power for good as a final settlement between the two nations. Mr. Chamberlsin's attatueis singularly dishenest. Evidently he believes mankind mostly made up of fools. At one moment he rails at the Irish members for accepting a small settlement derogatory to the national dignity, and a few minutes latter he denounces Mr. Gladstone's scheme as a peril to the British Empire, and certain to lead to the absolute separation of Ireland from England.

DOUBLE FACED ATTITUDE.

He denounces the Irish party for accepting too little, yet, in the same breath, leclares we are obtaining too much. With these dishonest pretences he hopes to arouse suspicion and disunion in the Irish ranks in order to defeat Gladstone's settlement and compel Ireland to follow at the tail of the radical party in the delusive hope of obtaining better conditions. In the meanwhile Ireland is perishing. Five hundred thousand souls have left Ireland since 1880. Our population is now barely five millions, yet, I am sorry to say, Mr. Chamberlain is not without hopes of finding traitors within the national ranks to help him.

THE WORK OF THE COALITION. Lord Hartington's coalition with the Tories has been an unmixed blessing. It utterly destroyed his Parliamentary influence and aroused an almost savage feeling against the Whiga among the English democracy. Sceing the liberal aristocrats uniting with the toxies against Mr. Gladstone's Irish scheme, the English democracy felt themselves almost irresistibly impelled to make common cause with the Irish people against their oppressors. The Opera House meeting was a cumping out shallow tory dodge of the boomerang kind; it is likely to do more harm to the Whigs and Tories than to any one else. Its first effect has been to provoke an intense party feeling all over England to decide a large number of hesitating liberals to throw in their fortune

LOOKING AFTER THEIR RENTS.

All men begin to perceive that the aristoe more interested their rents than in maintaining the honor and power of the British Empire. Liberals of all shades are also beginning to recognize that Gladstone's defeat means the disruption of the Liberal party and the indefinite postponement of popular reforms. This consideration has been conclusive with many minds. Mr. Gladstone's speeches on the two bills dealing with home rule and the land purchase have also produced an enor mous effect. With unmatched eloquence and power he stated the case of Ireland and shrivelled up his opponents, who returned to suggest alternative schemes.

" OUR PLAN HOLDS THE FIELD." When toward the close of his summing up of the home rule debate he declared, "Our plan holds the field," the ring. told clearly that he had convinced alike the conscience and intellect of his supporters. The details have not been accepted yet, either by the Irish or the English mem bers. They will have to be fought out in

THE IRISH POSITION.

Up to the present the Irish party has maintained a marked reserve, while cordially accepting the general principles of both bills. The settlements proposed are most complex, and even men of the clearest intellect need not be ashamed to ask time to coasider them before venturing a decided opinion on their merits. Mr. Parnell and the Irish party want such a settlement as they can honestly accept as final, and one whose conditions they can carry out in good faith between England and Ireland, While they accept the general principles both of the home rule and land purchase schemes, they object to many of their details.

SOME OBJECTIONS. There is too much imperial control. The financial contribution to the imperial treasury demanded from Ireland is too heavy, and the compensation to landlords is far too liberal. It is fair to say that the standard of land pur-chase adopted is very flexible, and that much would depend on the honesty and courage of the commission appointed to deal with the the landlords. The normal rate of purchase is set down at twenty years of the net rent, which is estimated at twenty per cent. under the judicial rents. Purchase would therefore really be effected on a basis of tifteen years' judicial rent. This, however, applies only to the good land and fairly managed estates.

POWERS OF THE COMMISSION. Power is conferred on the commission to bargain for more favorable terms for bad lands or rack-rented estates. Only ten or even five years' purchase might be given. Landlords counct claim twenty years' purchase; both sale and purchase are optional it is the maximum rate alone which is fixed,

" A BOLD AND COMPREHENSIVE SCHEME." Men who want to judge the purchase cheme honestly should keep these facts in mind. No one can deny that the two bills form a bold and comprehensive scheme for the settlement of the complicated and daugerous difficulty, or that even in their present shape they would confer enormous good on the Irish people. Both bills need amendment, but they are measures which should not lightly be rejected or endangered by any

JAMES O'KELLY, M.P.

IRISH EVICTIONS.

HARDSHIPS UNDER WHICH THE IRISH TENANT LABORS.

London, April 21, 1886.—A fortnight ago sent the results of an interview with Mr. Wilfrid Blunt, narrating the eviction outrages on the estate of Lord Kingston, an Irish peer. The latter had replied tartly, disputing many of Mr. Wilfrid Blunt's allegations. Mr. Blunt returned pluckily to the subject, and gives to day more chapters and verses of his instances, some of which I select as they came from the lips of those evicted. He quotes one venerable Celtic patriot thus:—"The Irish peasant is driven further back from the good land to the bad, from the plains to the mountains, always outwitted by the law, which he does not understand. Yet you complain when the peasants turn on you and blood is shed. l'elieve me at the day of judgment the poor Iriah will not be judged by the English law, nor by the laws of ordinary conomy, nor, as I cometimes think, even by the ten commandments.

IN THE WAKE OF THE EVICTED.

Mr. Blunt then describes how he had been last week, while Mr. Gladstone's debate was on, tramping over the harren hills in the wake of 250 men in military uniform, with rilles and bayonets, sent to hunt out half a score of the very poorest but worthiest of Lord Kings on's tenants from their mountain homes. Continued Mr. Blunt-"There could be no deception here about their poverty, no pretence of p dirical combina-tion, other than that given by a long instinct of race preservation, inherited from centuries of resistance. The Land League to these peasants, though it has partiy organized them, has suggested not a new idea of home rule to them, but the right to keep their homes, and the landlord, with an armed force behind him, has in their view as little title to dispossess them as Alaric had to dispossess the Senators of Rome,"

A CASE OF CRUEL WRONG. Mr. Blunt interviewed the evicted Pat Reynolds, aged sixty-nine, with his wife, aged sixty, and one girl, aged five. The other children, who are in America, have sent money till this year The land, comprising six for rent. acres (Irish), had belonged to the wife's family for generations. She remembered the rent being only fifteen shillings, and later it was 65. He is evicted now for a half year's rent. with costs, £3 15s, 10d. When asked why, with such an exorbitant rent, he had not taken his case to the Land Courts, he said it would have been useless, as he could not afford it. The cost would have been £3 or £4. Pat had built twenty-nine years ago a good stone house, 42 feet by 14; value, £50 His movables were two goats, three sucking pigs and furniture, sny £5; hay, say £3. His debts amounted to £20, principally to pay the rent. But for his children in America he could not have lived. Their failure this year to send money caused his eviction.

The next eviction tenant questioned was Bridget Lee, aged forty years, with five children. Her husband went to America thirteen years ago and has sent the rent regularly since then till this year. The last money received from him was £3 in October. Her rent was £5 10s for six poor acres. She was evicted for a half year's rent, the possessions being two cows, a vearling calf and two goats. She owes to banks £9, to the shop £14: for children's clothes £4, and to the neighbors for seed oats 16 shillings. The enormous rent charged to this woman, said Mr. Blunt, is four times its value in England. It has been due to the fact of the husband making money in America, and to this, too, is due the credit given to her.

RAPACIOUS LANDLORDISM. Another case was that of Charles Ward, aged sixty years, who has a wife and four daughters at home, and two daughters and a son in America. They are very tidy people. He and his father used to hold of good land and nine and one-half poor, the whole for £10. Nine years ago Lord Kingston took away twenty acres of good land, on which there was a good house, built by the tenants, and left them nine and one-half acres of waste. This was reclaimed by the tenant, making a new rent of £6. Ward has built a stone house on his present holding, the value of which, judged by a mason present, was £45. He is being evicted now for a half year's rent, the cause of failure to pay being bad times and no money from America. He owes £22, and being asked why he did not sell his interest in the land, he said it was too poor and too nigh up in the mountain, and nobody had money or would buy. The only people who kuy the land now in Ireland were those who came back from America, and they wouldn't come to such a place as this. The wife had asked to be readmitted as a caretaker, but was refused unless she promised to have her rent ready in a month and then to clear out. This she could not do.

ADVICE TO LORD KINGSTON. Mr. Blunt ends by recommending his story to Lord Kingston, as a peer soon perhaps to vote on the Home Rule and Land Purchase bill, and bids him, "if he still doubts me, send out an honest man, not a lawyer, to examine my cases, or rather to come himself, and I warrant we should not differ greatly in our estimate of English law in Ireland."

AN EX-LT. GOVERNOR'S SUCCESSFUL

RISK, SYRACUSE, N.Y., Jan. 1st, 1884.—Three years ago I felt tired and worn out. Had nausea, occasional retchings, sense of weight and fullness in the lower part of the body. Feverish, hot and chilled. Seemed to be giving out. Unable to obtain relief. Determined to take my case in my own hands. Used Warner's safe cure. Am completely restored to health. Nothing like it for disease incident to declining years.—T. G. ALVORD, Ex State Lieut. Gov.

The arithmetician Dase, who died in 1861, declared that he could count thirty objects of the same kind as easily as other people could count three or four. The truth of this assertion was often proved when the arithmetician, with lightning rapidity, gave the cor rect number of a herd of sheep or the books in a library, or the window-panes in a large

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

Geo. W. Platt, of Picton, says he can confidently recommend Burdock Blood Bitters to any who suffer from loss of appetite, constipa-tion and general decinity, that remedy having cured him after severe illness from the same omplaints.

An American lady has had a novel "rose lress" made in Paris. The skirt is composed of 800 roses of different hues, and resoluds from the bodice, while a veil of tulle, spotted with crystal drops, is thrown over the dress to imitate morning dew.

COMPELLED TO YIELD,

Mrs. Salter, of Franktown, Untario, was for four years rillicted with a fever sore that baffled all tre tment, until she tried Burdock Blood Ritter: 4 bottles cured her. All chronic sores ad humors of blood must yield to B.B.,B.

THE IRISH NATIONAL LEAGUE. ADDRESS OF THE EXEUTIVE TO OFFICERS AND

MEMBERS OF BRANCHES.

LINCOLN, Neb., April 22.—The following circular was issued to day by the executive of the Irish National League of America: To the Officers and Members of Branches: To-day we, the members of the Irish National League of America, who have stood by the cause of Ireland and kept the old flag

flying when Irish nationalism was unfashionable, and when success seemed almost hopeless, have just reason to feel proud of the glorlous position to which that cause has been advanced. Through the courage, determination. perseverance and discipline of our people at nome, backed by the support of our organization in America and the sympathy of the civilized world, the demand of Ireland for the restoration of her national rights has been brought home to England in a way she dare not longer ignore. Mr. Gladstone, with the genius and courses of a true statesman, has risen to the necessities of the occa-sion and has introduced in the House of Commons two measures-the one granting Ireland a Parlisment of her own, the other providing for the jurchase of the landlords' interest in the land and its transfer to the occupying tenants-which, if passed with certain essential modications pointed out by Parnell, will, we believe, bring peace, happiness and contentment to our long distressed and long authoring country. These measures are now assailed by the most powerful and most unscrupulous combinations, who, from hereditary prejudices and class interests, are the enemies of all humane progress and popular rights, and all sides idmit the great importance of American opinion influencing the settlement of the vital uuestion. Every branch of the League should, there?

fore, without a moment's delay, organize citizens' meetings composed of the most representative men of all shades of American politics and men of all nationalities, and by that means obtain in the form of resolutions such an unequivocal expression of genuine American opinion as will strengthen the hands of Messrs. Gladstone and Parnell in the coming struggle. The members of the league should also use all their influence in their various states to induce local legislatures and other representative bodies of Ohio, New York, Connecticut and Rhode Island and the Parliament of Quebec in passing appropriate resolutions and sending messages of encouragement across the water. Prompt action is all important as the debates on the Irish Home Rule bill and Land Purchase bill will be resumed early in May. We therefore rely on all branches of the League to take immediate steps to carry out the

suggestion.
Fellow workers of the National League, we appeal to you earnestly to close up your ranks, to organize actively, to shun ever man who at this all important crisis of our country's fate would attempt to divide your strength or introduceinto your councils the demonof discord and renew your determination touid by honest active earnest work in securing that triumph which now seems so close at hand, of the great principle for which we are contenting—the right of Irishmen to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness in their own land.

We remain yours very faithfully, PATRICK EGAN, President. CHAS O'REILLY, Treasurer. John P. Sutton, Secretary.

HOW BY HER LUCK A MATCH WAS MADE!

In San Francisco, Cal., of course, the other day, Fred Welp, a young cigar maker only 19 years old, bought his Sunday afternoon best girl a ticket in the March Drawing of The Louisian State Lottery for a dollar. When the list of the winners was received she was discovered to be entitled to \$15.000, and to settle the connership the young eight make had to marry the lucky lass.—San Francisco Chronicle, March 19.

Several men of war have been ordered to hold themselves in readiness at Constantino ple to sail at an hour's notice.

Scott's Emulsion of Pure

Cod Liver Oil, with Hypophosphites. In Consumption and Wasting Diseases. Dr. C. W. BARRINGER, Pittsburg, Pa., sovs "I think your Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil is a very fine preparation, and fills a long felt want. It is very useful in consumption and wasting

Mr. Labouchere, in a speech at Chiswick vesterday, maintained that the mass of the Liberal party supported the views of Glad-stone on the Irish question.

Horsford's Acid Phosphate Beware of Imitations.

Imitations and counterfeits have again appeared. Be sure that the word "HORSFORD'S" is on the wrapper. None are genuine without

The journals of Vienna have succeeded in collecting only \$200 for the Stry sufferers. The Government will solicit help from abroad The total loss of property amounts to \$250,

As a superb hair dressing and renovator Ayer's Hair Vigor is universally commended. It eradicates scurf and dandruff, cures all eruptions and itchings of the scalp, promotes the renewed growth of the hair, and surely prevents its fading or turning gray.

Red wheels are in favor again in New York, and they once more stir the dust along the fashionable driveways.

To get relief from indigestion, biliousness constipation or torpid liver without disturbing the stomach or purging the bowels, take a few doses of Carter's Little Liver Pills, they will

Kid bedspreads, made out of the backs of discarded kid gloves and the gauntlets of long ones, have cast crazy patchwork into the shade.

Holloway's Pills .- Indigestion and Liver Com-

plaints.—'I'he digestion cannot be long or seriously disordered without the derangement being perceptible on the countenance. These Pills prevent both unpleasant consequences; they mprove the appetite, and with the increase o desire for food, they augment the powers of digestion and assimilation in the stomach. Hol oway's Pills deal most satisfactorily with deranged or diseased conditions of the many organs engaged in extracting nomishment for our bodies from our valous diets—as the liver, stomach, and cowers, ever all of which they exercise the mess salutary courrel. By reserting at an early stage of this includy to these purifying and laxative Pills, the dyspeptic is speedily restored to health and strength, and his sallow ness gradually vanishes.

A popular term formerly in use for the nails on the ten fingers was the ten "commandments," which, says Nares, doubtless led to the swearing by them, as by the real commandments. In the same way the fingers were also called the ten bones, and it was

each guest had fought at least six duels.

A VALUABLE FEATURE.

One of the most valuable features of Hagyard's Yellow Oil is that unlike ordinary liniments it can be safely and effectually taken internally as well as applied in cases of pains, inflammation, sore throat, rheumatism, and all painful complaints and injuries.

CORPULENCY Recipe and notes how to harmlessly, officts ally and rapidly cure obsolity without sensitive and the sensitive stays of the sensitive stays. Its effect is not merally to reduce the amout of fat, but by affecting the source of obesity to incure a radical cure of the disease. Mr. R. makes no the radical cure of the disease. Mr. R. makes no the radical cure of the disease. Mr. R. makes no the radical cure of the disease. Mr. R. makes no the radical cure of the disease. Mr. R. makes no the radical cure of the disease. Mr. R. makes no the radical cure of the disease. Mr. R. makes no the radical cure of the disease. Mr. R. makes no the radical cure of the disease. Mr. R. makes no the radical cure of the disease of the disease

CONSUMPTICE

Branch Office, 37 Youge St., Torogo

REV. FATHER LABELLE'S NATIONAL LOTTER OF COLONIZATION. BESTABLISHED UNDER THE PROVINCIAL ACT, QUALK 32 VICT. CAP. St.

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VALUE OF LOTS First Series - - - \$50,000.6: HIGHEST LOT - . - - \$10,000.00

Second Series - - \$10,000.00 HIGHEST LOT . . . \$2,500.00

GRAND FINAL DRAWNO

PRIZES IN THIS LOTTERY Will take place

Wednesday, 11th August.

THE LARGE PRIZES AT THIS DRAWING

Send 5 cent stamps for mailing and tring the tickets asked for. (8 cents Think it Bisles. To obtain tickets, apply personally, or by letter (registered) andressed to the Secretary,

8. P. LEFEBURE, No. 19 St. James Street,

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THE WAY SEE TO SEE MAKE SALVE TO PETER OF THE

NERVOUS DEBILITATED MEN.

You are allowed a free trial of thirty days are use of Dr. Dye's Celebrated Voltaic lied was Electric Suspensory Applances, for the specific for and permanent cure of Nerviose Behilinghof Viladity and Manhood, and all Emitted to the Also for many other diseases. Complete near tion to Health, Vigor and Manhood gratames No risk is incurred. Himstated pampling this Mankood gratames are supplied free, by addressing voltaio Belt co., Marchall, Lab

JOHNSTON'S FLUID BEEF!

The only preparation of the kind containing are entire nutritions constituents of Beef. -ASK YOUR GROCER OR DRUGGIST FOR-

Johnston's Fluid Beef

And don't let extracts of ment, which bare us nutrition, be palmed off on you.

OURE FIRE cateries. These made the disease of FCES, at Filling Sickness a lifeting study. I war remedy to cure the worst cases. Because ofter label is no reason for not new receiving a cure. Fonce for a treaths and a Free Bottle of my infremedy. Give Express and Fest Office. It words in the first of the fill cure year Audress Dr. R. G. BOTT

Branch Office, 37 Yonge St., Toronto.

FARMS&MILLS For Sale & Exchange. FREE Catalogue. R. B. CHAFFIN & CO., Richmond, Va.

PILES Instant relief. Final cure in 10 days no suppository. Sufferers will learn of a simple remedy Eree, by addressing C. J. MASON, 78 Nassau SL, N. Y.

GRATEFUL---CUMFORTING

EPPS'S COCOA BREAKFAST,

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural lawiwhich govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocon, Mr. Epps has provide
our broakfast tables with a delicately flavored beverage which may save us many heavy doctor's bills.
It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that
a constitution may be gradually built up until strong
enough to resist every tondency to disease. Helpdrode of subtle maiadles are floating around usready
to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may
steape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well
fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished
frame." Clivit Service Gazette.

Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only
in packets by Grocers, labelled thus:

JAMES EPPS & CO., Homocopathic Chem.sts, LONDON, England.

Free Perfumery An elegant sample casket of force, in stamps (to cover postage and packing), A harvest for agts. World Mig. Co. P. O. box 2023, N. Y. city.

WANTED—LADY CATHOLIC, active and into for work endorsed by clergy. Beforences required good galary and permanent position with eld firm Address "CATHOLIC WORK," 14 Barclay St., N.Y.

LOST MANHOOD DEBILITY NAMED TO THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF

mandments," which, says Nares, doubtless led to the awearing by them, as by the real commandments. In the same way the fingers were also called the ten bones, and it was a common thing to hear the exclamation, "By these ten bones!"

At a recent "duelists' dinner" at Pesth sach guest had fought at least six duels.

TEW BOOK. "MISTAKES OF MOD Northgraves, Parkhill, Ont, complising Endences of Christianity and complete answer to Colonel Ingersoll, "Eminently deserving is complete reception and patronage and welcome." Letter of Bishop Walsh, London, 424 pages; paper 75 cents; cloth. Sent on rec pt of price, Active canyanted.

Owe My Life. CHATER 4.

was taken sick a year age With billions fever? " My doctor pronounced me oured, but I got sick again, with terrible pains in my back and sides, and I got so bad I

Could not move! I shrunk ! From 228 lbs to 1201 I had been doctoring for my liver, but it did me no good. I did not expect to live more than three months. I began to use Hop Bitters

Directly my appetite returned, my pains left me, my entire system seemed renewed as if by marke, and after using several bottles. I am not only as sound as a sovereign, but weigh more than I did before To Hop Bitters I owe my life."

R. Fitzpatrick.

Dublis, June 6. '81.

" Haiden Mass., Feb. 1, 1880. Gentlemen-I suffered with attacks of sick headache."

Neura gia, iemale trouble, for years in the most terrible and excruciating manner. No medicine or doctor could give me relief or oure until I used Hop Bitters. " The first bottle

Nearly cured me ;" The second made me as well and strong as

when a child. " And I have been so to this day."

My husband was an invalid for twenty years with a terious

Kidney, liver and urinary complaint. " Pronounced by Boston's best physicians

-" Incurable !" Seven bottles of your Bitter cured him and know of the

'Lives of eight persons" In my neighborhood that have been saved

by your Bitters. And many more are using them with great benefit. "They almost do miracles!"

—Mrs. E. D. Slack.

Bow To Get Sick.—Expose pourself day and slight; at too much without exercise, work too hard without exercise, work too hard without reek dictor all the time; take all the nostrums advertised, and then you will want to know How To Get Well-which is answered in three words —Take Hop Bitte s! 13 None genuine without a bunch of areen Hops on he white label. Shun all the vile, possenous stuff with tions or "Hops" in their name.

MATTHEW, . MARK, LUKE AND JOHN.

WISCONSIN QUADRUPLETS. MILWAUKEE, Wis., April 23 -On Saturday

of last week the wife of a Scandinavian, who works a little farm near Chetek, Barrow lounty, Wisconsin, presented her astonished nust and with four healthy, blue eyed, flaxen haired boy babies, weighing 25 pounds. Mrs. Grendahl, the mother, as well as her liege ford, are Norwegians and were married sixteen years ago. Mrs. Grendahl's family, presix children.

Hitherto the farmer and his spouse have wi hard work to make a living, but in all robability they now have atruck something which were the occasion of the postical offence which were the occasion of the postical offence for which their chief, Louis Riel, has been exequal to a gold mine. The house is fairly besieged hourly with crowds of visitors who are anxious to gaze on the lair features of the quadruplets. A subscription is about to be started by the benevolent of Chotek and other places for the purpose of aiding the family. Photographic artists have made charming pictures of the children, and there is also a rumor that an admission fee will be charged. The county was secoured for wet nurses. Two were obtained, and they will be assisted by the mother, who is in fine condition. The mother wishes to name the children after the four Evangelists, Matthow, Mark, Luke and John, in the order as the appered. They father, who is an old soldier, says they must be called Lincoln, Grant, Garfield and Hancock. In the meantime they are distinguished from mach other by different colored ribbons. They have now lived six days, and are as likely to survive as the usual run of infants.

JACK FROST CONQUERED.

Although during the cold season "Jack Fred" gets in his work livery, yet Hagyard's Vollow Oil beats him every time, curing chilblains, frost bites, and all their painful effects. It cures cures or up, sore throat, rheumatism, and most painful affections.

While making ex avations in a ruln on the Appear Way, near Rome, three two prong silver forks were found, which would indicate that all the old Romens, at least, did not house. eat with their fingers.

A SUCCESS! OL RESULT.

Mr. Frank Hendry, writing from Scaforth rays: "I perchased can be the of Burdeck Blood Biters to purify my blood. It did purify it, and now I have excellent hedth." As a blood paryly ng tonic and system regula-tor the result of taking B.B B., is always suc-

An Italian professor wishing to fludout whether the missm of malaria existed in the dew and soil, experimented on himself by having infusions of dow and soil collected from unbealthful places injected under his akin. He experienced no evil results. He and his friends made fifty-two similar exp grments without harm.

THE LOST RESTORED. Ira McNeill, of Poplar Hill, Ont., states that his brother aged 12, was afflicted with a terrible cold, from the effects of which he tost his voice. Hagyard's Pectonal Balsam cured the cold and restored his voice in the most perfect manner. He says it cannot be exceeded as a remedy for coughs and colds.

The onions of Wethersfield, Conr., have long been famous, but Sanderland Township, in Western Massachusetts, devoted sixtythree acres to that ederiferous bulb last year, which yielded 524 bashels to the core, worth \$20,000, or about \$317 to the core.

GOOD LUCK FOR AN ENGINEER.

UUDANA, Ill. -- I had a severe fall upon my right kidney. Cansed a great deal of sore-ness, but thought I could wear it out. Was running express engine, 212 miles with four trips a week. The strain and jarring came near killing me. Cannot describe my suffering. Physicians pronounced it caterry of the bladder. After using thirty sottles of Warner's sale cure, I am now a well man.—A. S. HAMPTON, ex Cuief Engineer, Div. 143, Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers.

During the recent difficulty between Balgaria and Servia, Gabdan Effendi was the envoy from Turkey to the Bulgaria, government. He wears a false nose. When he set out from Sofia for Constantinople, the Bulgarians gave him a passport, upon which the words, "A pasteboard nose" were written under the head "Particular Marks." Tre Turk immediately complained bitterly to Prince Alexander of the rudeness of his em. playes. The Prince apologized with a smile, and made the diplomatist a present ola uff box for consolation.

Over four hundred grains of a deadly poison are taken out of the blood every day by the kidneys, if they are in health; if not, they can be fully restored when everything else fails by Warner's safe ours.

A WHIG ESTIMATE. LORD SELBORNE CRITICISES GLADSTONE'S IRESH

MEASURE. LONDON, April 23.-Lord Selborne, a Liberal, in a letter to the Times, attacks certain features of Giadstone's Home Rule bill, and pronounces the messure hopelessly faulty from the fact that not one of the restrictions provided, except from the powers of the proposed Irish Legislature, any matter relating to the lives, liberties and properties of the Queen's Irish subjects. Magistrates, judges and properties of the Queen's Irish subjects. police in Ireland, says Lord Selborne, will be servants of the Dublin government. Referring to the fact that Gladstone's measure excludes from the powers of Irish legislature all matters relating to the army and navy, Lord Selborne says: "There is still no reason why a volunteer Irish army cannot be raised without

passing the bill." Lord Selborne also strongly attacks the land purchase bill. He asks upon attacks the land purchase bill. He saks upon the ground that £50,000,000 will be required to buy out the Irish landlords, how sharers in the first £50,000,000 provided are to be selected, and what position those landlords who may happen to be excluded from the first sales will thereafter occupy? First, with respect to the collection of their rents, and second, with regard to the prospects of being bought out at all. Does Mr. pects of being bought out at all. Does Mr. Gladstone, asks the writer, expect that these landlords will have their rents paid in the meantime? What security is there that any future government after Gladstone's will pass an act to add £100,000,000 to the National debt in order to do justice to the remaining landlords of

Ireland, when in the meantime the government of Ireland has passed into the hands of the Nationalists, and a great experiment which has already cost £50,000,000 has perhaps proven a failure? If the question is one of public honor, justice and good faith, provision ought to be made now to discharge the whole obligation, otherwise, it is a cruel mockery towards the landlords.

NOTES FROM QUEBEC.

THE RIEL QUESTION TO BE DISCUSSED AFTER

EASTER. Quenec, April 20.—The Riel question is not after all to be brought before the House by the leader of the Opposition. Hon. Dr. Garneau, the member for Quebec East, is first in with a resolution. He has given notice for Wednesday of the following :-

Be it resolved, that the representatives of the people in this Legislature, without pretending to interfere in questions outside their jurisdiction, think it their duty to avail of the opportu nity afforded by the present session of the House to express publicly and solemnly their sentiments of regret and pain at the deplorable execution of Louis Riel, an execution carried out after the jury recommending the prisoner to mercy, and in spite of all the humane reasons which pointed in favor of a commutation of the sentence."

MORE RIEL RESOLUTIONS.

Just before the house adjourned this morning, Mr. Turcotte, the member for Three Rivers, handed in a notice of motion on the R el question. It is stronger than Mr. Garneau's motion, and is virtually a repetition of the Champ de Mars resolutions, and, in the English version, presented by the mover, reads as follows:—

Whereas the half-breeds, both French and English, for a long time past had grievances

Whereas civilized nations have practically abardoned capital punishment for political

Considering especially the fact that Riel had been recommended to the elemency of the court by six jurymen, belonging to a race and creed different from his and to whom the state had entrusted his trial, it became the duty of the Government to use cemency towards him, Considering that three respites having been granted and the execution postponed three times the duty became all the more imperative, Considering also the fact that Riel and sur-

rendered at the request of General Middleton, Considering that it is evident that the Government has made of the execution a simple subject of election calculations, that it has cooliy computed how many seats would be wor by hanging Riel, and how many would be lost by a policy of c'emency rejustice, that finally in view of giving effect to its calculation it has sacrified him to the hatred of functies, thus allowing them to stir up against one another the different races who in this country live together under the protection of the English flug, Resolved, that in thus executing Louis Riel on the 16th day of November, 1885, the Government of Sir John A. Macdonald has committed an act of inhumanity and of cruelty unworthy of a civilized nation, and deserve-the concennation of all the friends of right and justice without distinction of race or re-

ligion.

The motion will directly raise the Riel issue

Koffee Klatsche and Yum-Yum teas are the fashionable entertainments for charities

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In some parts of Mexico precious woods are so rientiful that the natives build pigstyes of resewood legs.

A recent study of comparative heights and weights among different classes of population in Great Britain shows that the criminal class average no less than 45 pounds in weight, and 41 inches in height less than their en-tagonists, the Metropolitan police. Compared with the general population, too, this class is seen to be 18 pounds in weight and two inches in stature below the average, standing on about the same plane in physical endowments as lunatics.





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Headache, 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 Lowels. Even if they only cured

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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

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or danger by the condition of your blood, with Aver's Sarsaparilla, there need be as shown in pimples, blotches, boils, or no fear of Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, Noudiscolorations of the skin; or by a feeling ralgia. Sait Rheum. Tetter. Eczema, of languor, induced, perhaps, by inactivity. Catarch, Liver treebles, or any of the of the stomach, liver, and kidneys, you diseases arising fror Scrofulous mints in should take Ayer's Sarsaparilla. It will the blood. Geo. Garwood, Big Springs, renew and invigorate your blood, and Ohio, writes: "Ayer's Sarsaparilla has cause the vital organs to properly perform; been used in my family for a number of years. I was a constant sufferer from

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saparilla." It instils now life into the and am a well man to-day." Be sure and blood, and imparts vitality and strength, get Aver's Sarsaparilla, the most thorough Being highly concentrated, it is the most and effective blood purifier. The best is the cheapest.

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Case of Black Walnut, embellished with Carvings and Engravings of rich designs; Pipes decorated in highest style of the art. Revolving lock board. 14 SETS REEDS! IS STOPS!

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Anglals, Vox Humana List Price, \$250; offered at \$82. Pelcubet, N.Y., Organ.

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Chapel Style. Handrome Walnut Cose, finished Back and Front. B sets Revis. 13 Stops.— Diapason, Meholla. Principal. Celesta. Piano, Echo, Forte, Flute. Bess. Complex. Trelde Coupler, Suboback, Vox Humana, and Grand Organ expression.

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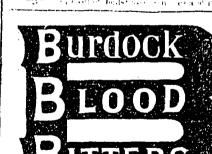
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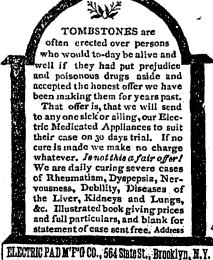






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Or on the arrival of the Grand Trunk Railway Train
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A REVOLT

Among the Prisoners at St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary.

RDEN LAVIOLETTE SHOT DOWN!

Attempt to Scale the Walls Falls -The Ringleader Meets his Death, and his Followers, Cowed, Return to their Cells-Several Guards and Prisoners Badly Wounded.

Between four and six o'clock Saturday afternoon the quiet little Village of St. Vincent de Paul was thrown into intense excitement by the sudden announcement that an attempted escape had just taken place within the walls of the l'enitentiary. At once an official despatch was forwarded to this city informing the Chief of Police of the occurrence, and in return Chief Detective Cullen and Detective Lapointe were at once despatched to the scene, while extra men were kept in readinessawaiting further orders before being despatched, but fortunately another telegram was shortly afterwards received by the chief informing him that the rebellion had been put down. Shortly afterwards a Post representative proceeded to the Penitentiary, where he was most courteously received. A rapid survey of the building and grounds showed that at each corner of the walls there is a guard house and platform, occupied by an armed guard; these have a complete view of the whole yard. Near the stone wall on the east side is a low brick building about one hundred feet in length, used as a repair and blacksmith shop. Near the north wing is a large door of iron, reached by a flight of steps, opening into a passage which leads into the front office and entry. The guards are continually masters of the situation, and can detect the slightest attempt at escape.

From what could be learned as to how the

revolt began it appears that about four c'clock, while a large number of convicts were working in the tailors' and shoemakers' departments, one of the convicts passed near the guard on duty and caught hold of his hands, while others soon came to his assistance, and the guard was at once overpowered and tied up with straps. So soon as another guard entered this department he was at once tied up and a revolver pointed at his head, with the order that if he was to make a step or cry out his brains would be blown out. At the same time other convicts were searching the guard's pookets, whence ammunition, revolvers and ward's keys were abstracted. They then proceeded to the tailor's department, where they changed clothes, and thence to the stone shop, where eighty convicts were busy working. Six guards were on duty in the stone shop and there was not the slightest anticipation of any trouble. Suddenly a movement amongst the convicts was noticed, but before the guards could offer any resistance they were seized, thrown to the floor, and their arms tightly bound. Their revolvers and rifles were taken from them. While some of the convicts were engaged

IN TYING THE GUARDS.

others were constructing a ladder from two pieces of deals, about 24 feet in length, across which pieces of boards were nailed at a distance of every two feet. This ladder was made very wide and strongly, so that three men could ascend or descend side by side, at a time, and, as after developments showed, to be removed. the walls. There was no outery; the by the priseners, and will likely be compelled musical portion of the service published in Saturday's Post was then carried cut. After march to discover and the service published in the Tas intended to be used in scaling guards to defend themselves and the men were all desperate and armed with crowbars, knives, bricks, stones, and the tools which they were working with when the revolt occurred. It should be stated, however, that there was an exception to this in the shoe shop, where the guard, Noel Beauparlant, struggled desperately, but was quickly knocked down insensible by one of the convicts with a heavy mailet, and he sank upon the ground with his face and head covered with blood. The leavy seven-barrelled Smith & Weston revolver, 44 caliber, all loaded, which the guardo each carried, were taken by the priseners, who, numbering S2 strong, ablebodied, daring criminals of the worst class. carrying with them their rudely constructed ladder, burst into the yard crying out like so many devils. A rush was made for the wall near tower No. 2, epaur srw where only one guard was stationed, and he armed with a breech-loading repeating Alinchester rife and seven-shooting revolver. "Don't short," they yalled, and even as they gave utterance to these words convicts, who rushed toward the wall, cursing and throwing a perfect shower of stones. The wall was guarded by but three men at this time, ac follows:-Tower No. 2, Isasc Saunders; tower No. 5, - . Llube; tower No. 6, A. V. Parc. Upon seeing the men coming this rifle into the air to give the alarm. To the ladder, began to ascend like so many gether. squirrels, while down upon their heads the guards were throwing bricks and mortar from the top of the wall as well as returning the fire which was briskly kept up by the convicts from the revolvers which they had taken from the guards.

Several prisoners here succeeded in gaining the top of the wall, when the outside guards, who were at work in the garden, attracted by the cound of the rifles and revoluces, hastened to the scene of the encounter and as fact as a convict's head would appear over the wall would commence shooting at them. In this way the prisoners were kept at bay, and seeing that they must adopt some other tactics they withdrew from the ladder and started to cross the prison yard apparently to attack the woodes portion of the fence which forms a part of the enclosure. Here Warden Laviolette, who had been at work in his office in the main building of the prison, mearing the sound of guns rushed Keeper McCarthy to restrain him, seeing the condition of affairs at a glance, he called upon the guards to shoot down the first man who attempted to escape. The convicts, who were led by one Corriveau, Louis Viau (who recently was sent down for seven years for highway robbery by Judge Itameay), Peters (a life convict sent from the Eastern Townships for murder), Dezer, Holden and Hayes, all "old timers," then turned and fired a volley at the warden; who; alone and unaided,

base of the brain, and went tearing its way out of the right side of the face, completely shattering the jawbone. A moment later another bullet found its way through the warden's wrist, inflicting a painful wound.
An instant later several of the leaders, who
were all aimed, rushed toward him and were all armed, rushed toward him and discharged their revolvers full at the person of the now falling warden. A bullet struck him in the right side, just in the groin, and passed completely through the fleshy portion of the thigh coming out in the rear. The warden fell half tainting to the ground, and the men rushed on the wooden fence several yards distant, which they fiercely attacked with crowbars. At this point the fence is supposed to be weakest, and had they not been driven from it by the bullets at that time, to arrest him. They not been driven from it by the bullets from the rifles of the guards, they would undoubtedly have ancoceded in forcing an entrance and gaining their liberty. Finding the storm of bullets getting uncomfortably hot, and as now and again a convict would cry out that he was shot and stagger back under the wall out of range, the leaders picked up the bleeding form of the almost insensible warden and half carrying. half dragging it with them, but all the time holding it up as a shield from the bullets of the guards, they again renewed the attack.
Vian, one of the ringleaders, placing a revolver to the ear of the wounded warden and demanded that he order the gates to be opened on pain of instant death, but the warden, even with death staring him in the face and weak and wounded as he was, was not to be deterred from doing his duty. "No, I can die but once," came back the answer, and the desperadoes did not shoot. For a space of five or ten minutes the assault on the fence was continued, the guards not daving to shoot for fear of hitting the wounded warden who they still kept in front as a barrier against which they knew the bullets of the guards and keepers could not come. Here one of the committed recently. guards took a careful aim at Corriveau, one of the men Ewho was holding the warden, and at the same time directing the attack, shot him through the heart. Throw-

discovery of the missing revolvers. The following is a list of the men wounded upon either side during the fight :-Warden G. Laviolette, reriously wounded

ing his arms aloft and without a sound he

fell upon the ground a corpse. Upon this the convicts seemed to become discusreged

and sullenly withdrew from their position,

leaving Mr. Laviolette upon the ground covered with dirt and blood. The guards

coatinued firing until the prisoners had cowed and sullenly backed into the prison

and were forced to their respective cells at the points of a dozen rifles held in the trusty

hands of as many guards. After they had

been looked up each man was searched, and,

in head, arm and groin, recovery doubtful. Guard Chartrand, badly shot in left leg. when seen last evening by a Pesr representative, was progressing as favorably as possible. He had just undergone a slight opera-

Guard Beauparlant, who was struck on the head with a 27 pound mallet, was very low it being not only the occasion of the usual last evening when seen by a Post representation of Easter services, but also tive, and his physician has but slight hope of

his recovery.
Guard Goulet, shot in the leg, progressing favorably. Convict Holden, sentenced for eight years,

seriously wounded in back. Convict Norman, under 7 years sentence, bullet in arm.

Convict Munday, also 7 years for highway robbery, shot in arm.
Guard Mazurette, shot through the face, is yet muite prostrated, and it is likely certain

that a part of the maxilliry tone will have

vrette, Isidore Therien, Noel Beauparlaut, Leandre Mazurette, Augusta Leduc.

Immediately after the prisoners had been driven back to their cells, the guards who were tied up were liberated and the wounded men taken to the hospital. Word was sent to Dr. Brosseau, of this city, and he at once left for the bedside of the wounded warden, whom he found to be very low indeed. The warden is about 60 years of ago, and occursed

this position for the past five years.

There is general surprise felt among the prison officials as to how such a plan could be matured for such a time as this evidently had been, and come so near a enccessful issue without the attention of the guards having been drawn to it.

Yesterday the howling and yelling of the convicts were terrible. Shouts would go resounding through the corridors, to be repeated or answered from cell to cell. A very extreme spirit of insubordination was prevailing, and curses were loud and frequent, Altogether they acted like madmen, or as if they were impossession of a large quantity of liquor. One of the officials on being asked AN several shets were discharged at him by the | whether such was not contrary to the rules, replied that they could do nothing with them. This revolt has had a sad ending, and evidently demoralized and embittered them for some time to come.

At the present time there are about 274 convicts in the suilding, this number is less from the shocs into the yard, Cuard Saunders' than usual. Those now confined are an exwas the first to notice them and at once fired ceptionally had lot, and Viau is one of the most prominent amongst them all. There the wall readed the convicts, and, placing has been too much laxity of discipline alto-

> High Constable Bissonnette and Coroner Cones were out there yesterday afternoon. The coroner stated that the ringleaders could be indicted for murder, as accessories before the fact, should the warden not recover.

at will be remembered that about two years ago another general attempt at escaping was made. The guard was overpowered late in the evening, and the convicts waited in the passages all might smoking and amusing themselves till the arrival of the relief. This individual never came, and, as it proved, fortunately. The warden, however, came in the morning with the guards, and one of these latter as the convicts rushed upon them threw a padiock full into the face of one of the convicts, breaking his jaw. This checked the rest, giving the warden and guards time to draw their revolvers.

It is frequently the case that at the Court of Queen's Bench convicts are tried for at tempting to escape from the St. Vincent de Paul penitentiary, and one of them, when questioned as to the difficulty of escaping, took out of his pocket a file which he had down the stairs and out into the had for six weeks. This proved completely yard. Despite the efforts of Chief that the surveillance there was most imper-

Viau, of whom mention is made frequently in the above lines, about fourteen years ago was convicted and sentenced for burglary and for shooting Mr. A. F. Gault, He has escaped several times, and during one of his escapes, while on his way to the city, committed a robbery at the village of St. Laurent. He is a most hardened criminal.

Corriveau, who was killed, had only been sentenced to the Penitentiary for seven years, was advancing toward the men who, for the on the 13th of June last, on a charge of moment, were huddled together like sheep. breaking into Capt. Roy's house and stealing a sincere respect for the Chronicle I would to S3.25; Bear, per skin, \$10.00 to Almost at the first shot Mr. Laviolette therefrom; he is also one of the famous gang received a bullet parity from behind which who fired on Detective Lapping some cich. The state of the Chronicle I would be sincere respect for the Chronicle I would be sincered as the cha went orashing into his neak just below the teen months ago. Corriveau, Van and Nor. home rule in Ireland would be a sturce of Fox, per skin, 90 to \$1.15; ox, cross, per ski

murder at Sweetsburg. VIAU'S CAREER.

Viau, one of the ringleaders of the revolt, on Procession Sunday, 1869, entered the house of Mr. Galt, now member of Parliament, while police were notified, and instructed Detectives Cullen and Bouchard, the only two on the force at that time, to arrest him. They accordingly took a passe of men, and instituted a search. They learned while making inquiries that another robbury had been committed at the residence of Mr. Donegans on Ottawa street and during their investigation found a collar lying on the floor. Houchard kept this as a clew. Detective Cullen while proceeding along St. Paul's reet one night was rotified that a gang of roughs were loitering in a hayloft close by. The party was arrested, among them being the lad Viau. On examination it was found that Viau were a coliar of the same manufacture, size and mitials as that found in Donegana's house. Articles were found in his possession which were stolen from Mr. Galt's. On the lad being brought before Mr. Galt's. On the lad being brought before Mr. Galt's. On the lad being brought before Mr. Galt he was recognized as the person who fired the shot. While awaiting trial Visu escaped from the cell by passing his diminitive form through the wicket in the door. His capture was not effected until four days afterwards when he was noticed running towards the river by Constable Allaire. The lad jumped into the water and caught the rudder of the steamer Montreal, which was about leaving the wharf. Allairs teking one of Joe Vil cent's boats, cap-Montreal, which was about leaving the wharf. Allaire, taking one of Joe Viccent's boats, captured Viau and handed him over to Mr. Culien. He was sentenced to seven years' penitenitiary

PRESENTATION.

Rev. Father Lacombe, the well-known missionary, has been made the recipient of a large picture representing the Blessed Virgin, and the infant Christ, and on the other side St. Elizabeth and St. Jean Baptiste. The pic ture was presented by Messre. Angus and Van Horne, of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, on behalf of the company. The presentation was accompanied by an illuminated address which was road by Mr. Van Horne. Rev. Father Lacombe, although taken by surprise, answered in a suitable manner, thanking his generous friends and promising to carry the picture with him to his North-West missions. The company strange to say, not a weapon of any description was found upon them. But a search of the yard, yesterday morning, resulted in the that the liev. Father had done a great deal towards the completion of the company's

PRESENTATION TO THE 65TH

OF THE HANDSOME BANNERET OF THE SACRED HEART.

The church of the Gesu presented a brilliant spectacle at Grand Mass, Sunday morning, the occasion of the presentation of the banneret of the Sacred Heart, to the particular devotion of which the regiment was dedicated while on service in the Northwest. A description and a history of this banneret has already appeared in these columns. The sanctuary was magnificiently decorated with natural flowers, colored lights, etc. The sacred edifics was crowded to its utmost cu-

pacity.
The Battalion upwards of 300 strong paraded through the streets headed by their splendid band, and on their entrance to the church the organist and orchestra performed Scotson Clarke's Marche Militaire. The ascended the pulpit and delivered the sermon. the altar. The flag of our Lord Jesus Christ, the flag of the British Empire, and, lastly, the banneret of the regiment which combined the emblems of the other two and which no regiment would be ashamed to carry either in war or peace.

Before the beginning of the Mass the banneret was presented by Mrs. Justice Jette and Mrs. Brainard to the Rev. Father Superior Turgeon, the celebrant of the Mass, who in turn presented it to Colonel Caimet.

At the conclusion of the service the regi ment formed on Bleury street, and marched through Sherbrooke, St. Denis, Berri and St. Lous streets to the city ball, where the command was dismissed.

In yesterday's parade of the 65th were nearly 200 of the men who had gone through the North-West campaign. The medals for the regiment have been received and will shortly be presented to the officers and men.

ORANGE MOB ATTACKS A CATHOLIC CHAPEL.

GLASCOW, April 24.-- A collision between Orangemen and Catholics occurred after the holding of a Loyalist meeting here yesterday. Four arrests were made. At a later hour at Orange mob attacked the Catholic chapel, which was crowded with worshippers, and smashed all the windows. The few police who were present were powerless to prevent the mob's work of destruction. The priest conducting the services in the chapel ordered the doors to be locked and thus prevented the mob from doing further mischiof.

SULLIVAN'S REPLY TO "THE TIMES."

Chicago, April 25 .- Concerning the publication of a story in the London Times about Alexander Sullivan and Patrick Egan being concerned in dynamite plots, Mr. Sullivan said to day that the Times is evidently duped by a minor Jules Verne of journalism into publishing romantic tales which were hawked through the offices of leading American newspapers without obtaining a purchaser on account of their absurdity. The Times should have learned from its experience during the American war that it is possible to be imposed upon. Mr. Sullivan said that the assertion that he had directed dynamite plots anywhere is false. He regards the Times' romances as a desperate resort to arouse English prejudice against the Home Rule bill. Mr. Gladstone, however, had declared that a similar panic in 1867 had brought a great remedial measure within practical politics, and in his recent speech he confessed without contradiction that many of the remedial laws for Iroland had been passed We quote Montreal No. 1 905, Ontario 750 under the influence of fear. Whether the to 85c, and Manitoba malt 85c to 86c per dynamite panic has promoted the chance of home rule Mr. Sullivan does not undertake to say, but if it has the Times gives credit where it does not belong. Its story is false in whole and in detail, he says.

HOME RULE TO BENEFIT THE EMPIRE LOYDON, April 26 -Mr. Gladatone has written the following letter to the Chronicle: "It is not my custom to comment on state-

man were in the Penitentiary for the third imperial danger. I will not challenge proof \$2.50 to \$5; Lynx, per skin, \$2.75 to \$3.25; time. Peters was in for life on a charge of the assertion which was doubtless made in Marter, perskin, 90 to \$1.15; Mink, per skin, 755 to \$1.00; Muskrat, large winter 12c; murder at Sweetsburg. always asked for an explanation of the meaning of home rule in order to make clear the question whether or not it would be a source of danger. We have now learned the demand of Ireland from five sixths of her chosen of Ireland from five-sixths of her chosen representatives. Such home rule is, in the language of my address of September last, a source, not of danger, but of strength. The Shots, \$18.00 to \$18.50; Eiginton and Dal-

AROUND AGAINST THE NUBLES.

VIENNA, April 24 -A dangerous state of vienna, April 24—A dangerous state CI \$2.30 to \$2.40; Peun &c., \$2.40 to \$2.45, excitement exists among the ignorant peasantry of Galicia, Austro-Hungary, owing to a rumor that the Government intends to restore torsed labor laws, and to a report that the aristocrats are organizing a massacre of 7:, according to brand: Tinned sheets cake the Polish peasants in revenge for the atroci-ties which the peasants committed on the large sizes. Hoops and Bands, per 100 lbs., nobles in 1846. Secret meetings are being \$1.90 to \$2; Boiler Plate, per 100 lbs.,—held by the peasants, a majority of whom are armed. The noblemen are taking refuge 1ron. \$2.00 to \$2.10; Steel Boiler Plate, \$2.50 in the cities. Forces of cavalry and infantry to \$2.75; heads, \$4; Russian Sheet Iron, have been disposed throughout Galicis.

Several agitators, who are supposed to be Several agitators, who are supposed to be \$4; Sheet, \$4.25 to \$4.50; Shot, \$6 to \$6.50 Russians, have been arrested. The Govern-Rept Cast Steel, 11 to 130, firm; Spring. Russians, have been arrested.

ment is taking measures to calm and disabuse \$2.75 to \$3.00; Thre, \$2.50 to \$2.75; Sleigh the minds of the peasants.

A TERRIBLE DEATH. A MILLER KILLED WHILE ATTENDING TO THE BOLTING MACHINE.

WALLACEBURG, April 22.-Just before drawn to a horrible death. In an instant both arms were torn off near the clows, and the end of the bolt shaft pierced his breast, tearing a terrible opening. His head was also lacerated and the shoe tern from one f. ot. When assistance reached him h s mangled and lifeless body hung suspended in the machinery.

A WHOLE FAMILY DROWNED.

DEFIANCE, Ohio, April 23.-Frederick Hiller man, aged 30, went out in a boat to day with his wife and two little children to fish in the Anglaize river. The boat capsized about thirty feet from the shore and all the occupants were drawned before help could reach them. The bodies have been recovered.

A BRUTAL MURDER.

Kansas City, April 23.-Geo. Armstrong, an employé of the Richards & Conover Hardware company, of this city, was killed to-day by H. T. Smith, another employé. The two men were at work alone together in the packing department, when Smith, without warning, seized an axe and struck Armstrong in the back of the head, then again over the left temple, breaking his skull. Armstrong died this evening.

THE WEEK'S FAILURES.

NEW YORK, April 23 .- The business failures occurring throughout the country during the last seven days as reported to R. G. Dun & Co. to day, number for the United States 169, and for Canada 25, or a total of 194, as compare with 183 last week and 215 the week previous to

COMMERCE.

Weekly Review of Montreal Wholesale Markets.

Business, as yet, is partially paralyzed, and a general report of the markets cannot be successfully had.

FLOUR, GRAIN, &c. FLOUR.-Considerable quantities of flour

have been under water, but the damage He spoke of the three flags which appeared on thereto has not been as great as was ex pected. Receipts have been blocked during the past few days. Prices here are steady We quote:-Patents, Hungarian, per brl, \$5 50; do, American, \$5 50 to 5 75; do Ontario, \$4 25 to 4 75; Strong Bakers', American, \$4.75 to 500; do, Manitoban, \$4.70 to 4.90; do, Canada, \$4.15 to 4.30; Superior Extra, \$4 05 to 4 10; do, choice \$4 15 to 4 25; Extra Superfine, \$3 85 to 3 90 Fancy, \$3.75 to \$3.80; Spring Extre, \$3.75; Superfine, \$3.45 to 3.50; Fine, \$3.20 to 3.30; Middlings, \$3.00 to 3.10; Pollards, \$2.75 to 2.85; Ontario bags, strong, b.i., \$1.85 to 1.90; do, spring extra, \$1.70 to 80; do, superfine, \$1 55 to 1 65; city bags, delivered, \$2.40.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR. - Backwheat flour has been in fair demand for the season, and sales have taken place at \$1.50 per 100 lbs.

OATMEAL .- The market for oatmeal contiques quiet with quotations ranging from \$2.00 to \$2.10 U 100 ths, and in barrels at \$1 20 to \$4 35 for ordinary; granulated being quoted at \$4.50 to \$4.65 per brl. Corn-meal is quiet at \$2.95 to \$3.15 per brl. Moullie \$23.60 to \$24.00 per ton. Pearl barley \$6.00 to \$6 50 per bbl., and pot barley \$4 25 per brl; split peas \$3 50 to \$3 75 per brl.

MILLIPEED -The market is quiet with prices ranging from \$1400 to \$1000, the latter figure being for part car loads. Smaller lots are quoted at \$1650 to \$1700. Shorts are also steady at \$1500 to \$1800 as to quality.

WHEAT .- The wheat market has developed some strong features during the week. In this market there have been some large pur chases in Chicago on speculative account. We quote prices for May delivery nominally as ollows: Canada spring and white winter 900 to 92c, and red winter 92c to 94c. Holders during the past few days have been very tirm, and do not care to offer.

INDIAN WHEAT CROP.-According to latest returns, the prospects of the Indian wheat crop are generally favorable. SEED WHEAT .- White Fyfe wheat is quoted

at \$1.00 to \$1.20, and Red Fyfe at \$1.00 to \$1.20 per bushel. White Russian \$1.00 to \$1.15. PEAS.—This market is fully lc lower to

sell, offerings being made at 74c afloat, with buyers at 75 lc. OATS. -The market is a trifle easier, 3370 being asked May per 32 lbs and 324c bid.

RyE.—Is nominally unchanged at 63c to

65**c**

BARLEY. - In the absence of any important business prices are unchanged, malting barley being quoted at 540 to 56c, and feeding descriptions at 48c to 52c.

MALT .- The market remains very quiet bushel of 36 lbs. in bond.

BUCKWHEAT .- The inactivity previously noted in this market continues. SEEDS .- A fair enquiry is still noted for Canadian timothy seed, which sells at from \$3 to \$3.25 per hushel. American seed has been offered at \$2.50. We quote American timothy from \$2.50 to \$2.75 per bushel.

bushel. Alsike \$6 to \$7.25 per bushel as to quality and quantity.

Red clover remains steady at \$7.50 per

apring do, 17c; Otter, per skin, \$8 to \$10; Raccoon, per skin, 50c to 60c; Skunk, per skin, black, \$1 25; half black, 90c; full stripe, 60., white, 25c.

and the second section of the second section is a second section of the second section of the second section is a second section of the second section is a second section of the second section secti

mellington, \$16 50 to \$17; Calder, 18 00; Carabros, \$17 50 to \$18; Hematite, \$18 to \$20; Siemens, No. 1, \$17 50 to \$18; Bar Iron, \$1 60 to \$165; Beat Refined, \$1 90; Siemens bar, \$2 10; Canada Plates, Blains \$2 30 to \$2 40; Penn &c., \$2 40 to \$2 45. 3 to 3½c per lu; Ingot tin, 24 to 25c; Bar tin, 27c; Ingot Copper, 12½ to 13½c; Sheet Zinc, 84 50 to \$5 00; Spelter, 84 to 84 50; Bright Iron Wire, Nos. 0 to 6, \$2 40 per 100

LEATHER .- Quotations mostly nomina! wallaceburg, April 22.—Just before 6 policies to day James Heyward, a miller in Patterson & Co.'s roller mill, climbed the bolt for the purpose, it is supposed, of clearing a choked convey box, when his clothing caught in the complicated gearing and shafts, and he was to 23c; No. 2 do 21 to 22c; No. 1 China, 22 drawn to a horrible death. In an instant both 24 to 26:; do No. 2 B. A., 21 to 23: No. 1 ordinary Spanish, 23: to 24c; No. 1 ordinary Spanish, 23: to 24c; No. 2 do 21 to 22c; No. 1 China, 22 to 23c; No. 2, 21 to 22c; do Buffalo sole, No. 1, 21 to 22c; do No. 2, 191 to 21c; hemlock slaughter, No. 1, 26 to 27c; oak sole, 45 to 50c; waxed upper, light and medium, 33 to 39c; do, heavy, 32 to 36c; grained, 34 to 37c. Scotch grained, 36 to 42c; splin large. 37c, Scotch grained, 36 to 42c; splits, large, 22 to 28c; do, small, 16 to 24c; calf-splits, 28 to 32c; calfekins (35 to 46 lbs). 70 to 80c; imitation French calfskins, SO to 850; russet sheepskin linings, 30 to 40c; harness, 24 to 332; buffed cow, 13 to 162; publied cow, 12 to 154c; rough, 13 to 28c; russet and bridle,

PROVISIONS.

PORK, LARD, etc.-The market for hog product is not materially changed since last report. In smoked meat there is very little change and last week's prices are repeated. We quote:—Montreal short cut pork, per brl. \$13 50 to 14 00; Chicago short cut clear, per brl. 13 50 to 14 00; Mess pork, Western, per brl, \$13 00 to 13 50 India mess beef per tee, \$22 00 to 22 50;
Mess beef per brl, \$14 00 to 14 50;
Hams, city cured per lb, llc to 12c;
Hams and flanks, green, per lb 0 to 0c; Lard,
Western, in pails, per lb, 9c to 9tc; Lard,
Canadian in rails, per lb, Ste to 0c; Lard, Canadian, in pails, per ib. Sic to 9c; Bacon, per lb, 10 c to 11c; Tallow, common refined, per lb, 5c to 51c.

DAIRY PRODUCE.

BUTTER.—A few small parcels of old Western have been taken at full prices. We quote:—Creamery butter 22 @ 260; Eastern Townships good to choice 220 @ 240; fair to fine 15 @ 21; Morrisburg choice 21c @ 240; fair to fine 15 @ 20; Brockville choice 200 @ 220; fair to fine 140@ 190; Western 100 @ 150, as to quality. Low grades Sc to

93. Rolls 12c to 20c. New Butter. —We quote prices from 276

to 32e as to quality.

CHEESE.—This article has not been exempt from damage by flood, several lots having been caught below the water mark. No heavy losses, however, are reported. quote prices here as follows :- Choice white and colored 10c to 101c, and other grades Sic

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

Approve There is no change in this mar ket, the same discouraging features being noted. We quote prices nominal at \$1 00 to \$1.50 per bbl for ordinary to fair stock and at \$1 60 to \$2.00 for good to choice in quantities. In a retail way \$2.00 to \$2.50.

CRANBERRIES. - Prices are quoted at \$3 50 to \$5 00 1 bbl. as to quality, but the demand of course is slow.

ORANGES. -- Market Erm at \$5 75 to \$7.50 as o quality. LEMONS.-Here the market is very firm

We quote \$5 00 to \$5.50 per box. Cocoanurs, -Market quiet at \$5.00 per BANANAS - Red bananes are quoted at

\$1.50 to \$2.00 ner bunch, yellow Jamaica at \$2 00 to \$3.00 per bunch, and Aspinwalls \$3 50 to \$5.00 per bunch.

TORONTO WHOLESALE MARKETS. Business remains quiet as usual. BOOTS AND SHOES. - A much more hopeful !

tone prevails in this market. Travellers report well and meet with great success. DRY Goods. - There is a little activity observable. FLOUR AND MEAL. - There is no improve-

ment acticed. Oatmeal and coremeal sell in job lots only. Bran is in fair amount at \$1.10 to \$1.30 per bushel in small quantities \$10.50 to \$11.

and fall wheat. Barky is weaker. Peas are picked. cheaper, quoting now at 50c to 60c. Oats 35c HAY to 36c. No trading in corn and rye. GROCERIES.—An upwa d tendency has been maintained in sugars. Tess are quiet, and

other lines are moving freely well, HIDES AND SKINS .- The supplies of hides are equal equal to the demand, and prices remain steady. The season for sheepskins is now over, and \$1.25 is the highest figure paid

for the few now offering.

HARDWARE.—Trade in this department exhibits the usual activity attendant upon are nominally quoted at 7c to 9c as to the opening of spring.

LEATHER -The general situation is deplorable. Prices are not so firmly held. Payments are not satisfactory either. PROVISIONS. - Receipts of butter have in-

creased. Choice rolls sell at 20c to 22c. Cheese steadier and firm at unchanged figures. Hams sell at 11c to 111c; long clear 7 to 71c; and lard 9c to 94c. Eggs steady at 124c. Drossed hogs are easier.

Wool. - For pulled wool there is a steady and safe demand. Until new clip of fleece arrives in the market no transactions in this in the absence of business to any extent we description may be looked for.

SPECIAL SALE

COLORED DRESS GOODS SEXT WEEK -AT-

S. CARSLEY'S,

NOTRE DAME STREET, MONTREAL. New all wool Fish Net Dress Goods, New all wool Boucle Cloth Dress Goods, New all wool Coean Cloth Dress Goods, New all wool Ocean Cloth Dress Goods, New all wool Ocean Cloth lace effect, New all wool Papama Cloth Dress Goods,

New all wool French Cashmere Dress. Goods, loods,
New all wool Striped Suiting Dress Goods,
New Dress Goods, 6c,
New Dress Goods, 8hc,
New Dress Goods, 10c,

New Dress Goods, 15c,

S. CARSLEY.

Decorated Shades and Curtains,
Decorated Shades and Curtains,
Decorated Shades and Curtains,
Decorated Shades and Curtains,
Decorated Shades and Curtains, Decorated Shades and Curtains,
Decorated Shades and Curtains,
Decorated Shades and Curtains,

Decorated Shades and Cartains, Decorated Shades and Curtains,
Decorated Shades and Curtains,
Decorated Shades and Curtains,

We are now showing a magnificent assort-ment of new Curtains and Window Shades with fittings of every description, including a great variety of CORNICE POLES, At S. CARSLEY'S.

Carpets, Bedsteads and Bedding, Carpets, Bedsteads and Bedding, Carpets, Bedsteads and Bedding,

Carpets, Bedsteads and Bedding,

See the choice selection we are now showing n the above, full lines of all grades in Carpets, at lowest prices. All Bedding manufactured on the premises from the purest materials only, at . CARSLEY'S.

REFRESHMENTS.

A Ladies Refreshment Room is now believed to our Waiting Room on Second Floor, Tea, to our Waiting Room on Second Photo, Aca, Coffee, Chocolate, Fluid Beet, Cake, Rolls and Butter, always ready. All of very test quality and charges moderate. S. CARSLEY

ABOUT BROOKS' THREAD. Tohe great commercial event of 1886 in M ntreal is the introduction of the old established British Sewing Cotton of J. Brooks & Co., acknowledged by thousands to be the best thread for hand or machine



Tone, Touch, Workmanship and Durability. WILLIAM KNABE & CO.,
Nos. 204 and 206 West Baltimore Street. Baltimore. No. 112 Fifth Avenue, N. Y.

BIRTH.

RYAN .- At 105 Richardson street, Point St. Charles, on the 22nd inst., the wife of Wm. Ryan, of a daughter. 97 2

BYRON.-In this city, April 21st., Michael Byron, aged 35 years and 4 months, son of the late Andrew Byron.

HENRY.—In New York city, on the 22nd inst., Charles A., son of the late P. F. Henr.,

MILLER.—On the 20th inst., at No. 481 Craig street, the wife of the late James Miller, of a daughter. LYNCH.—In this city, on the 21st instant, at 264 Aylmer street, Thomas J. Lynch, aged

contractor.

30 years. MULROONEY.-At Quebee, on Thursday April 22nd, at the age of 19 years, William Mulrooney, son of Thomas Mulrooney. 97

MINOGUE. - In this city, on the 23rd inst. Mary O'Brien, aged 46 years, beloved wife of John Minogue. O'LOUGHLIN .- In this city, on Sunday the 18th instant, Mary Mullius, aged 63 years, a native of Glin, County Linearick, Ireland,

beloved wife of Martin O'Loughlin. MOORE.—In this city, April 25th, of inflammation of the lungs, Thomas James, aged

3 years and 8 months, youngest son of T. F

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Eccs .- Stocks have been reduced during past few days owing to the railway companies being anable to make deliveries. Good stocks sold at 13 to 134 per doz., and a few cases brought 14c. BRANS.-In this market we quote from

as to quality, and at Soc to \$1 20 in car lots, GRAIN. - Values are stronger in both spring | the higher rates being for choice hand-HAY AND STRAW .-- Several cars of Western pressed hay have been received during the week which have sold at 1.5m \$13.00 to

\$14 00 per ton as to quality. Loose hay is quoted at \$13 00 to \$13 50 per 100 bundles for good to choice timothy, and \$12.00 to \$12 50 for other grades. Straw, \$4.00 to \$6 00 per 100 bundles, and \$7,00 to \$8 00 per ton for pressed.

MAPLE SUGAR .- A considerable quantity of sugar has been damaged by water. Prices quality.

MAPLE SYRUP.—The market is quiet and prices are easy at 60c to 70c per can as to

quality. FEATHERS. - The market has been almost stagnant during the past week, and prices have ruled more or less nominal at 9c to 1240 A per lo. for chicken feathers, the latter price. for small lots of choice dry picked. Geere feathers quiet but steady at 45c to 75c per

Ashes. - The market has ruled quiet, and quote first pots \$3.35 per 100 lbs.

