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### VOL. XXXI.—NO. 32.

#### MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 23, 1881.

#### PRICE FIVE CENTS

#### IN MEMORIAM.

THE LATE MONSGR. CAZEAU, V.G.

Thou'rt gone from the Master's vineyard, Thy loss we may well deplore, The Master has called thee to Him, The days of thy toil are o'er. Thy labor was long and earnest, And golden be thy reward, Thou, the "good and faithful servant," Thine be "the joys of the Lord."

This world may sing the praises Of man whom it leved thro' life, Of leaders of pow'r and glory, Of heroes of blood and strife; But thine was the nobler study, Eclipse it no glory can The will of thy Lord and Master, And love of thy fellow-man.

Thou'rt gone, but like incense rising, There soars to the Throne above The prayer of the grateful orphan, A tribute of holy love.

And near to the Throne is standing An angel who welcomes thee, The fairest of all the seraphs, The Angel of Charity.

Thou'rt gone, but in Irish bosoms Ever to stay enshrined: Thy memory we shall cherish, The loving, the true, the kind. For ab! when our sky was darkest, In days of our sorest " tild, Thy hand and thy heart was with us A father and friend indeed.

May God, in his love, reward thee With all that is bright and blest, And crown all thy years of labor, With glory and peace and rest.

() lebec, March 1, 1881.

#### IN, COMMITTEE OF SUPPLY.

#### O'DONNELL JUSTIFIED.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

quently moved an address to the Queen, exressing the sentiments of the Bouse relative the assassination of the Czar. Sir Stafford Northcote seconded the motion, choing Mr. Gladstone's laudation of the late acres.

The address was upanimously adopted, and

Duchess of Edinburgh.

Mr. Gladstone, in moving the address to the Queen, said the assassination of a meat Sovereign would, under ordinary cirtumstances, supply a fitting occasion for expressing the sentiments of the House, the present occasion was exceptional. might be cases for criticism and censure in scientific theories in practice. he great Empire over which the Czar ruled. but these were inherited. His reign would be regarded as illustrious and memorable. He had caused one of the greatest benefits to mankind, which had ever been peacefully accomplished, when he liberated over 20,000, 000 seris. He had established free local government and trial by jury.

The House again went into Committee of

On reaching the vote for £6,600 for crimihal prosecution in Ireland, Mr. Parnell moved its reduction to £3,600. He accused the Government of enacting a lance at Dublin Four Courts.

protested, but the vote was carried, 189 to

In the House of Commons, Friday, on going into committee of supply, Mr. O'Donnell moved that Playfair was under an erroneous. impression in his ruling, he having disregarded the authority of the chair in connecon with O'Donnell's recent suspension. Parnell had arranged to go to Ireland to-day to attend public mass meetings Saturday, but,

in view of the prospect of a lively debate on O'Donnell's motion, he did not go. Lendon, March 21. - In the Commons, this afternoon, Mr. Gladstone said he hoped to make his financial statement on the 4th of April, introduce the Irish Land Bill and adourn for the Easter Holidays on the 8th, to reassemble on the 25th and on the same day take up the second reading of the Land

Mr. Gladstone denied that Bradlaugh had applied for the Chiltern Hundreds, and added at if he had the application should not be

Mr. Gorst, in view of the fact that Bradlaugh's appeal would shortly be heard, refraind from pressing the subject of granting a new writ for an election in Northampton.

The motion of O'Donnell, that Playfair, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole, was under an erroneous impression when he uspended him, was withdrawn after a mild iscussion, and a virtual exoneration of Donnell by Gladstone and Northcote.

In Committee of Supply the votes of C410,000 for army expenditure in the Transvast war, and £210,000 for extraordinary masport service for the Transvaal, were

Gladstone stated that a telegram from the ransraal had been received, which con-

tained nothing tending to diminish hopes of peace. HOUSE OF LORDS.

Earl Granville moved addresses to the Queen and Duchess of Edinburgh similar to those offered by Mr. Gladstone in the Commons, and eulogized the late Czar.

Earl Beaconsfield recommended both motions, which were unanimously adopted. Earl Spencer moved the second reading of the Arms' Bill. He pointed to the improvement in the condition of Ireland since the Coercion Act was passed. The Bill was read second time.

#### IRISH AND SCOTCH LAND LAWS.

A Comparison and a Contrast.

So completely is public attention directed to the conditions of Irish tenants that one would suppose that the Irish land laws would be worse than the Scotch and English land laws. But they are no worse than the laws of England, and not so bad, in some respects, as those of Scotland. Absenteeism, differences in religion, differences in race, and inherited animosities are some of the reasons why there is more oppression in Ireland than in Scotland and England. Were the trouble in Ireland due to the fact that the Irish legislation is worse than that of Great Britain there would be little trouble in getting the condition of things remedied. But as that is not the case, the laudlords of the United Kingdom see that if the condition of Irish tenants is to be bettered by law there will soon be domands from the English and Scotch tenants, who will ask, with a good deal of force, why an Irish tenant should live under better laws than a Scotch or English tenant. The similarity of land laws leads many well-meaning Englishmen to discredit the hardships complained of in Ireland.

The evil of consolidating vast tracts of land into a few estates is much more conspicuous in Scotland than in other parts of the United Kingdem. The law of strict entail in Scotland has restricted ownership of land far beyond anything in England. Scotland had a poulation in 1871 of 3,360,018 persons. Including the owners of town lots, the total number of landowners in the country is 132,181. Forty per cent. of land is held by 68 individuals, and over 75 per cent. is held by 580 persons, not one of whom owns less than 5,000 acres.

Among the great estates of the United Kingdom the larger are in Scotland. The Duke and Duchess of Sutherland, whose estates are in Scotland, head the list with 1,358,425 acres, much of which is doubtless London, March 15.—Mr. Gladstone clo-mently moved an address to the Queen, exhas 458,270 acres; the Duke of Buccleuch away. A common sledge was standing not has 450,260 acres; the Duke of Argyle has far off but it was too small to allow the 175,114, and the Duke of Athole has 104,640

Twenty per cent. of the land in Eugland and Wales is held by owners of more than 100 so a resolution of condolence with the and less than 500 acres, and a further 10 per cent. of land is held by owners of between 500 and 1,000.

A recent despatch spoke of Arthur Arnold as alone among the English members of parliament who oppose coercion in Ireland. There is good reason why Mr. Arnold should take the side of the Irish tenantry. In the He dwelt upon the noble self-forgetfulness slang phraesology, "he knows how it is himwith which the Czar, after the first attack self." He was a tenant farmer in Scotland on upon him, lingered to see to the wounded. a nineteen years' lease and spent a good deal The crime shored ingratitude. There of money improving the farm and putting might be cases for criticism and consus in scientific theories in practice. When his lease expired the landlord raised the rent so high, on account of the increased value of the farm due wholly to the tenant's labor and money, that Mr. Arnold had to A tenant in Scotland give up the place. gets nothing for his improvements when he leaves.

An Irish or English landlord cannot sue a tenant for rent till the day after the rent is due; but if a Scotch landlord is afraid he wont get the rent which is not yet due, he can put the tenant's stock and crop under sequestration for the current rent, have them inventoried, and put beyond the tenants control so absolutely, that if he sells, even to After some discussion, the amendment was negatived. On reaching the vote of the court is under the court is the court is under no obligations to hear him in his own defence, unless he gives good security for twice the amount of rent claimed, or "instantly' verifies a defence excluding the action. Twelve months' notice to quit is required in Ireland, and six months in England, but in Scotland forty days is enough. A tenant, dying, cannot leave his lease for the unexpired portion to his widow, or any child except his oldest son, nor can be transfer his lease without the landlord's consent, which may be withheld without cause. Unless the lease stipulates to the contrary, and landlords are usually unwilling to grant the stipulation, the tenant can do nothing to protect his crops from the ravages of game. The landlord must hunt, whether the tenant has anything to reap, or not -St. Johns (Que.) News.

> GOVERNMENT CRISIS IN PORTUGAL. Lisson, March 22.-The vote of want of confidence in the Ministry in connection | As the Czarewitch left the palace he was rewith the Lorenzo Marquez treaty was defeated in the Upper Chamber last night by 50 to 49.

#### The majority included two Ministers. The crisis is regarded as inevitable.

THE LABOUCHERE LIBEL CASE. It is reported that Mr. Gladstone has been subpossed as a witness in the Labouchere libel case. His evidence will relate to the correspondence between the Greek Negropont and Mr. Gladstone, as regards the Bulgarian missions, which correspondence was alleged to have been published by the Tele- | that the day of the Czar's death was the angraph unauthoritatively.

thanks to the Emperor of Austria for the of the third section, was stabled by his assas-

Full and True Particulars.

LONDON, March 21.-The correspondent of the New York Herald, says:—Innumerable accounts of the Czar's assassination have been received from St. Petersburg. All are iragmentary and disjointed. Even now a week after the event it is difficult to construct from them a succinct narrative. The best account of the murder that any eye witness has been able to give, is that of Captain Novikoff, of the Imperial ctaff, who was present when the second bomb was thrown, and who helped to raise the dying Emperor. This officer had attended the inspection held at one o'clock in the great Michel Riding School, and was on his way home down the Newsky Prospekt across the Catherine canal when he heard

#### THE FIRST EXPLOSION.

He had arrived within thirty yards of the Emperor when he saw a cloud of snow suddenly blown into the air. The second bomb had exploded. The ground was strewn with wounded men, tragments of all sorts lay about. On one heap of snow was a dead boy, a wounded soldier of the Body Guard, and a wounded civilian. In the road lay the Emperor motionless. He wore the uniform of the Guards he had been reviewing, his legs were shattered, and blood flowed from his wounds. Some sailors came up and raised him from the ground. Captain Novihoff took him round the body, the sailors held him by his legs, and they moved forward a few paces, when the Emperor said twice

#### " cold, gold,"

and endeavoured to raise his band to his forehead, on which there was blood. Captain Novikoff supporting the Czar with one arm tried with the other to got his handkerchief and bind the Emperor's head. At this moment the Grand Duke Michael came up, and, bending over the Czar's face, said anxiously: "How feelest thou?" To this the Emperor replied that it was difficult to hear what he said. He did not utter a single groan. The Grand Duke snatched a cap from a bystander and placed it on the Emperor's head. He then bade the sailers move forward with him. The people had meanwhile been running up from all sides, and many

FELL ON THEIR KNEES AND WEPT. There seemed to be no conveyance in which the wounded Czar could be placed. The wounded man to be supported in it. Capt. Novikoff asked the Grand Duke Michael's permission to carry the Czar into a neighbouring house and endeavor to staunch the flow of blood. The Emperor had evidently not lost consciousness, for when the proposal was

#### made he distinctly said " BEAR ME TO THE PALACE TO DIE."

Another police sledge now came up, and in this they placed the Emperor, supporting im on either side, for he was unable then to keep up his head. At first the sledge moved forward at a walk, but the Czar's strength seemed to fail so rapidly that orders were given to go at a brisk trot to the Palace. When they arrived the Emperor was conscious, and in that condition he was carried through the gates. Physicians were quickly summoned to his bedside. Surgeon Krouglevski, Dr. Botkin, Dr. Marcus and Dr. Dvorinchine obeyed the call. The last named immediately fetched such instruments as were necessary for amputating the legs. Bandages were applied and the veins were tied up in order that the blood might flow back to the heart. The Czar recovered consciousness for a brief moment, and received the sacrament from M. Bagalore, the chaplain.  $\mathbf{Then}$ 

#### HIS HEART CEASED TO BEAT.

When the explosion took place the Czarevitch was at lunch with his family in the Annitchkoff Paluce. They heard a noise, and with fearful forebodings they waited in terrible anxiety and soon an Imperial equerry galloped up. The Czarevitch and his wife rushed out to meet him and were told that the Emperor was frightfully wounded. The Heir Apparent jumped into a sleigh and drove to the Winter Palace being the first to arrive after the Grand Duke Michael the other members of the Imperial family following. Then came many illustrious persons, among whom were Prince Commaroff, Prince Dondukofikarsakoff, Count Miluton, Count Adlerberg, and Count Louis Melizoff, and the Emperor was not wholly unconscious when they arrived. He opened his eyes and gave slight tokens that he recognized some members of his family. He muttered

the diminutive of the hereditary princes name. At the moment when he breathed his last, all who were present in the chamber were kneeling in silent praver. The events of the next few hours were deeply affecting. ceived with enthusiastic exclamations by the crowd. The Princess Dolgorouky fainted away when she heard the sad news, and remained unconscious for two hours. The same evening, accompanied by her sister and Prince Albredinski, Governor of Warsaw, who is her sister's husband, she left St. Petersburg, being taken to the railway station in a public conveyance. It is believed that she will remain in

#### LIFE-LONG EXILE.

It has been noticed as a strange coincidence niversary of Orsini's execution, and that the spot on w..ich the Empstor was murdered

t lff, and immortelles have been planted upon it. A sentry of the old Regiment of the Emperor Paul, clad in the picturesque uni-form of the last century, stands there on guard striving to keep back the people, who eagerly snatch at anything that can be carried off as a relic. The conspiracy seems to have been organized at Geneva. The details of its conception and execution may soon be given by the Nihilists, but so far as the parti-culars of the plot have filtered through the police, the conspiracy appears to have been more carefully and elaborately arranged than any which has heretofore been made. Assass ins furnished with bombs were placed along the second route which the Czar might have taken on his return from the Riding School. THE SECRET MINE

was prepared in Little Sadowa street in case the bolder attempt should fail. There is some doubt, it appears, as to whether the Czar was really warned by the police before Sunday. It is easy for General Melikoff to say so now that the Czar is dead. The Minister of the Interior did really warn the Emperor, but his warning was so vague that it caused no alarm, and caused no precautions. The truth would seem to be that the peaceful statements of Count Melikoff which gave tranquility to the public left the Nihilists time to work as much as they would. The police would also have the world believe that Roussakoff has divulged all he knows about the conspiracy, but this is not likely to be the case.

London March 21 -A St. Petersburg despatch says Baronoff has succeeded Trodoroff in the Prefecture of St. Petersburg. The Czar will make Moscow his residence for the present.

Sr. Peressuac, March 21.—The Russian police have discovered the existence of a great international conspiracy, and numerous arrests have been made in connection there-

St. PRIERSBURG, March 22.—The Russian press unite in voting to aid European governments to crush the evil of Nibilism.

A correspondent says:—In consequence of the laxity of the authorities in regard to the Traversers at the recent State trials in discovery of the mine near the new Czar's residence, a Court of Inquiry has been instituted. A new revolutionary sheet has been circulated, addressed to Russian workmen. Cypress trees have been planted around the spot where the Czar fell, and sacred pictures. with lamps burning before them, have been placed there.

The newspapers report numerous arrests in the last tew days. At the house of one of the persons captured by the police was found states that two hundred policemen have been 700,000 roubles. The man upon whom was found arms, poison and 20,000 roubles, ar. Clifden District, where a di-turbance has rested last night, stated two dynamite bombs arisen between the Catholics and the Fleming had been discovered.

vision, accompanied by domiciliary visits, processes recently served there. over every house in the city.

#### EMIGRATION TO CANADA.

The following from the Boston Advertiser goes to show, among other indications, that the Dominion Government have not lost to whom the tenantry of Galway and Clare sight of the policy they announced of populating the Northwest:—
The Government of Canada is thoroughly

alive to the value of emigration as a means of

developing the resources of the country.

They have in Europe several emigration

agents, and now Mr. Daley, the Dominion

agent in Montreal, is traveling through the Eastern States, for the purpose of diffusing information about the new Northwest as a field for the settlement of those who wish to take up land in preference to living in large towns. Mr. Daley is a man well-adapted for such an undertaking, as he understands emigration matters thoroughly, and speaks French and English with equal fluency. He is very hopeful of success, and is loud in his praise of the reception he met with in the different towns he has visited. The opening of the European markets to Canadian and American farmers has stimulated the Canadian Government to put forward every lands of Manitobs, and of the vast region and faith of Catholic Ireland. stretching from Winnipeg, on the Red R ver, to the base of the Rocky Mountains. Before returning to Canada Mr. Daley will visit the whole of the New England States, and hold meetings in the different towns as well as distribute literature on the subject of his mission. He says the Dominion is prosperous, and that at present there is every indication of its continuance, because this year a large area of land will be planted with grain for export to Europe. The construction of the great Canadian trans-continental railway to British Columbia will be pushed on with energy by the new syndicate, and the building of this road will open up an entirely new wheatraising country, upon which millions of people will find homes. The great plain of Manitoba he considers to be one of the best grain-raising regions of the world, especially wheat, for the growing of which the deep, black, loamy soll is excellently adapted.

#### THE NEW PROTESTANT ORGANIZA-TION.

TORONTO, March 18.-A number of persons epresenting various parts of the Province, and both political parties, met last night at the offices of a prominent harrister in this city and perfected the organization of a The new secret Protestant society. name of the order, the names and titles of its officers will be withheld from the police. The object of the new organization is said to give uncompromising hostility to the Roman Catholic Hierarchy. Every member is sworn to never vote for a Roman Catholic for office either Civic, Provincial or Dominion and all the energies of the order are to be devoted to the abolition of separate schools. convents and nunneries. The order disclaims all connection with Orangeism. An The Czar has written a friendly letter of was that on which General Mezentzoff, chief organizer was appointed at a salary of \$1,200 per annum, to visit the various cities and ject which the R man Catholic prelates had of the Beaconsfield Vincyards near Pointe lutter's condolence at the death of his father. I sin. It is now encles d and covered with towns of the Dominion to open but the

## IRELAND

### RACK RENTING.

SERVING WRITS IN THE GAOL

Lenten Pastoral.

#### M. SULLIVAN'S ANSWER

Endorsed by the Archbishop of with Boyton as chief. Cashel.

### A NEW INTRIGUE.

### AND DETERMINED.

LAND LEAGUE IN KILMAINHAM JAH, all the weapons at its command. Arrange-

London, March 15 .- O'Keene and P. J. Sheridan have been arrested under the Coercion Act. The latter was one of the Dublin.

New York, March 15.-Parnell's mother, at a Land League meeting last night, said she expected to hear of the arrest of her son and daughter in England, and in that case she would go to Ireland herself and take their places, and see if the daughter of "Old Ironsides and the grand-daughter of Washingtou's aide-de-camp would be arrested."

London, March 16 - A Loughrea despatch despatched by special train in all haste to the relief expedition. It is reported that one The Municipal Council are considering the advisability of establishing a system of superint because of the large number of a Protestant clergyman from Belfast, pre-

The Loughrea telegram, reporting an out-break in the Clifden district, is totally unfounded. The ship " Valorous," stationed in Galway Bay, has taken process servers and 80 policemen to the Islands of Luttermull and to Troy and the Peoples' line to Albany an-Feenish, belonging to Forster, a Magistrate, owe £5,000.

LONDON, March 17 .- A. M. Sullivan, M. P. has written another long letter in answer to the Lenten Pastoral of Archbishop McCabe. He repudiates the imputation that ladies have put aside their modesty and accuses the Archbishop of insulting some of the most exemplary devotees of the Church. Sullivan maintains that the objects of the Ladies Land League are purely charitable.

Archbishop Croke, of Cashel, has written to A. M. Sullivan, congratulating him on his reply to the Lenten Parteral of Archbishop McCabe, of Dublin. Croke says he unreservedly adopts Sullivan's sentiments against McCabe's monstrous imputations. LONDON, March 17 .- More arrests have

been made in Ireland under the Coercion Act. Dunlin, March 18 .- The Freeman's Journa regards the proposal for the appointment of a Papal Nuncio at the Court of St. James as one of the most dangerous intrigues ever atenergy to get settlers on the wild but fertile | tempted by England against the nationality

A large quantity of explosives was seized at Leith docks yesterday. Thousands of cartridges were landed by a vessel from New Orleans. It is supposed that the vessel intended to land at Queensiown, but fear of the authorities caused her to proceed further on. London, March 19. - A Dublin correspon-

dent says Parnell's absence from Ireland is much commented on. It is believed he is afraid of arrest, though such fear is thought here to be groundless, in view of the immunity of Dillon and other leaders.

Loughlin, convicted of committing an outrage on Sanders at Corkey, near Castle Island, was sentenced at the Kerry assizes on Saturday to ten years' imprisonment.

TRALEE, March 19 .- The cases of the Land Leaguers under arrest here have been adjourned to the summer assizes. Dublin, March 19 .- A farmer named Conroy has been probably fatally beaten by a

party of men at Corkey, Sligo County. The Emergency Committee have sent a body of Ulster laborers to the relief of O'Donnell, a Catholic, of Beimullet, Donegal

County.

TRALES, March 19 .- The trial of the Land Leaguers was adjourned in consequence of the statement of the Crown Counsel that nearly all the jurors were members of the League, and that a fair trial could not be obtained. Ball was allowed.

The Irish programme is believed to be to abstain from obstruction till after Easter, knowing that the English Radicals are now foremost in demanding a permanent system for facilitating business.

The Ladies' Land League have sent a prisoners in Kilmainham Jail. No further

arrests were announced yesterday. before them on Tuesday was a proposal from Chaire, P. Q.

Rome for the appointment of a Papal Nuncio at the Court of St. James, and adds :- It will be with a feeling of the most intense satisfiction that Irish peop a will learn that the pre-lates were unanimous in emphatically pronouncing against the proposed change, and that their views have been embodied in a most decided letter, which will be forwarded

at once to Rome.

London, March 21.—Several Land League meetings were held in Ireland yesterday. Mr.

Dillon at a meeting at Woodford, County Galway, spoke strongly in opposition to the Irish judges.

Dublin, March 22 .- Those who cry out against the Government for not arresting the principal Land Leaguers should remember that unless they are reasonably suspected of treason they cannot be arrested for anything said or done outside the proclaimed districts; those who appeared in those districts have

been very guarded in their language.

Dunlin, March 22.—The prisoners in Kilmainham jail have formed themselves into a Kilmainham jail branch of the Land League,

THE LAND LEAGUE SECRETARY ON THE SITUATION.

#### (Ry Cable to the Irish World.)

Dennis, March 18, 1881.—Landlordism is now rampant. Landlords are serving some prisoners with writs, for back rents, in jail. Land meetings were held last Sunday in fifteen counties. Great multitudes. Im-The Whole People United mense cathusinsm. Brave speeches! Strong, radical and ringing resolutions.

The Irish people are most determined, and will fight the good fight to the last. Four hundred tenants under Landlord

Palmer, of Mayo, have struck against rent on account of the arrests going on. The League is fighting the landlords with

ments are being made to return several prisoners-non-tent payers-to the poor-law guardians. The Crowbar Brigade is on the march.

Eviction notices are falling in showers over Ireland. Twelve hundred writs of ejectment were served last week. The Land League counsels the people to

resist to the last. The consequence, in all likelihood, of this general registance will be large numbers of

land sales for non-payment.

A great land meeting is announced to take place at Enniskillen on next Sunday areat numbers of sympathizing Orangemen will be there. They declare for "the Land for the Poople!" Parnell attends.

A testimonial movement is started here to present Davitt with ten thousand pounds on his release. An appeal with this in view will be made to America. At the Executive meeting of the Land

sided \_\_\_\_\_

#### NAVIGATION.

NEW YORK, March 21 .- The Citizens' line nounce the resumption of navigation on the Hudson River commencing to-night. There are great quantities of freight on the wharfs awaiting shipment to the interior of the State by river.

#### A LETTER FROM LEO XIII. ROME, March 19 .- The Pope has written to

the Catholic and united Greek Bishops of Russia instructing them to order Requient Musses in all the Churches for the late Czar, and requesting them to issue pastorals requiring loyalty to the new Czar. The Pope announces that the freedom of the Catholic Church in Russia, agreed upon by the late Emperor, will be maintained.

#### THE LAND LEAGUE.

The Irish National Land and Industrial League, New York, reports collections aggregating \$16,000 since the date of organization, a year ago. At yesterday's meetings, in New York and Brooklyn, large accessions to the membership was announced.

St. Louis, March 18.—A mass meeting last night was addressed by several prominent Irishmen and resolutions were adopted rigorously denouncing the attitude of the English towards Ireland. The Coercion bill and land laws were both denounced. The Legislature adopted a resolution of sympathy with the people, and a salute in bonor of St Patrick was fired by the Adjumnt-General under instructions of the Legislature.

#### THE EASTERN QUESTION.

CONSTANTINOPLE, March 21 .- Oa Saturday the Turkish delegates submitted a new proposal suggested by the Ambassadors by which the Turks make additional concessions. in Thessaly, and cede Crete instead of Epirus. This is probably the extreme limit that Turkey will cede to Greece.

The London Standard has announced that it has an unpleasant duty to state that the telegraph despatch affirming the acceptance by the Ambassadors of the Porte's proposals, is altogether inaccurate. These proposals are altogether inadequate; the cession of Crete is their only substantial teature, and the Ambassadors will make a counter proposal that the Ports shall cede not only Crete, but Thessaly, and perhaps a strip of Epirus. War is almost inevitable in consequence of the indifferent attitude of Austria and Germany. There are reasons to believe that the Powers will informally notify Greece and Turkey that the latter will not be permitted to send a ship to Grock Waters.

FRENCH AND ESGLISH CATALOGUES FREN TO ALL ON APPLICATION .- The season for planting games and a supply of shamrocks to the grape vines and small fruits will soon arrive. Parties are requested to forward their orders to Gallagher & Gauthier, No. 101 St. The Dublin Freeman's Journal says the sub- Francois Xavier street, Montreal, proprietors

## REDMOND O'DONNELL

LE CHASSEUR d'AFRIQUE.

PART II.

CHAPTER XY CONTINUED. Now he is perfectly quiet. The tableau in the sick room is this—Sir Arthur reading gravely aloud the Castleford Chronicle at one side of the bed, Misse Herncastle gravely embroidering at the other, and Sir Peter, lying with wide open eyes that never leave Miss Herocastle's face. They all looked so very well content, that I came away?

She laughed a little and gathered more hyacinthe for her bouquet. Again the soldier glanced at her with those blue, brilliant eyes of his, but again the brown eyes were intently fixed on her flowers. Was Lady Cecil jealous?

"It is a pity, no doubt, to interrupt so happy and well assorted a party," he said, "still I think I will be vandal enough to do it. I am very much interested in this matter, and am going to turn amateur detective and probe it to the bottom. A veritable ghost in this nineteenth century is a novel and wonderful curiosity; let us make the most of it. It is something even to see a man who has seen a ghost. It has never been my good fortune, in all my varied experience, to meet one before. I shall go at once and 'interview' Sir Peter."

He bowed and departed, and Pansy and Pearl, who had run off, rejeined Lady Cooll.
"How nice he is, aunty," Pearl said, "with such white teeth, and good-natured-looking, and everything. He's nicer than Sir Arthur I don't like Sir Arthur, Pansy don't like Sir Arthur nor Papa Peter, nor Major Frankland.1

"He's lovely," said Pansy, 'only he's too big. 'They're all too big except Papa Peter. Aunt Cecil, when I grow up I should like to marry Captain O'Donnell-shouldn't you?" trady Cecil blushed a little, laughed a little,

and labsed the speaker. Oaptain O Donnell is flattered by your preference, petite; still I think he might find it tadious waiting until you grow up. Who'll reach the Keeper's Tree yonder first? Onetwo-three-now."

The game of romps began, and Pansy forgos her matrimonial projects. And the object of her nine-year-old affections ran upstairs, and was shown into Sir Peter's room. The tableau was as Lady Cecil had described it, only Sir Arthur had ceased reading, and was gazing, as well as Sir Peter, at the calm face opposite, and the white rapid fingers and gleaming needle.

"I trust I am not an intruder, Sir Peter," the young Irishman said, coming forward, " but hearing of your accident-"

\* Come in, O'Donnell—come in," the sharp querulous voice of the invalid said; "I wanted to see you. If you're tired sitting here, Sir Arthur, perhaps O'Donnell will take your

"With pleasure, Sir Peter." The chasseur came forward, saluted the lady and the Cornish baronet, and took Sir Arthur's vicated

seat. "And with your permission, Sir Peter, now that Captain O'Donnell has come, I will go too. I have not been out to-day, and my head aches. I will administer your medi-

cine, though, before I go. He took it submissively from her hand. Captain O'Donnell watched every movement, and followed with his eyes the stately figure out of the room. She closed the door after

her, and they were quite alone. ruis is a very strange—a very remarkable Occarrence, 51- Peter," he began. "The talk is, that you saw a ghost, No. 1 thought

ghosts were exploded ideas: Will you pardon me if I think so still?" "I wish to Heaven I could," Sir grouted. The afternoon sunshine was pour-

ing into the room; his nerves had recovered their tone, and he had a companion. He youd expression, "Of course there was no could talk sufficiently calmly now of the apparition. "Unfortunately for me, it admits here beside me, I saw Katherine Dangerfield six years ago. You can see her grave any last night. I saw her face plainly-plainly day, for that matter, in Castleford cemetery In the light of the moon; the night was clear as day. Saw her as I have seen her a hundred times here in Scarswood."

"And she vanished when you looked at her?"

"I don't know when she vanished. My horse saw her as well as I; Wilson will tell saw her dead-cold, and white, and still-I you he found him trembling all over with ter- | see her so every day of my life; and Talbot ror when he came up. He threw mo-I fell saw her-ask Talbot-he was one of the men orened my eyes here in this room and-" He stopped and cast a look of nervous dread at the dcor.

"And you thought you saw the ghost a second time. You mistook Miss Herncastle for you know what I mean. She is very like her, is she not?"

"Awfully, frightfully like her," the baronet answered, in a trembling tone. "O'Dounell, I tell you I'm afraid of this woman—I don't know why, but I am. Perhaps because of her resemblance to Katherine; perhaps—I tell cried, passionately, "I was not found of her. you, I don't know why, but her eyes, her face, I was a brute, a villain, a cowardly wretch. I her voice, frighten me. They are so like—so insuited her—brutally, I tell you, and sho-

"And yet you persist in having her with you, in your room."

"Yes; and I can't tell you why there eime. Why did she ever come here? Who is she? How dare she come to be so horribly like that dead girl?"

' How, indeed!" Captain O'Donnell answered. "Sir Peter, I have a great curiosity concerning this Katherine Dangerfield. Have you any picture of her? I would give a good deal to see one."

"Yes, I have," the sick man said. "Do you see that escritoire over there? Open that | died out of the miserable little wretch's body, the left and you will find a photograph of Katherine Dangerfield, taken a month before she died. You will see the wonderful like-

Redmond O'Donnell obeyed. He unlocked the escritoire, opened the drawer, and produced a picture wrapped in silver paper. It was a photograph, soft and clear as an engraving, and beautifully tinted. The chasseur took it to the window, and gazed upon it long and earnestly.

The story of Katherine Dangerfield had been told him in brief, by different people at different times, and its sad pathos had touched him deeply. Her only fault had been that she had loved "not wisely, but too well," had trusted too implicitly, and had believed the man she loved, and was ready to endow with and again, until I too go mad or die." her tortune, as generous and faithful as herself. And all had been forn from him in one bitter hour-all, and Death, the only friend who had been true, came to her aid. And now he held her picture, taken during the kind, in common with most people; but that happiest period of her life, the month before her marriage. And, as Sir Peter had said, the saw a ghost last night. Now, Sir Peter, is it first thing that had struck him was the strong not barely possible that Miss Herncastle may resemblance to Miss Herncastle. No one could fail to look upon the two and not exclaim, " How like!" Only at first plance. though; the more you looked, the more this first striking similarity seemed to fade. It

was like, but could never have been taken for the portrait of my lady's mysterious gover-

He sat down and deliberately analyzed the features one by one-the points of resemblance. He began at the beginning. First the hair, this pictured hair, was brown-pale | field." chestnut brown, without a tinge of red or yel low; that is if the tinting had been true to nature. It rippled over neck and shoulders and down to the alim girl's walst, a bright, feathery cloud. Miss Herncastle's hair was let black, straight as an Indian's, and twisted in great shining curls about her, head. The brow in the picture was broad, open, intelligent. Miss Herncastle's hair was worn crepe down to her straight black brows. The pictured eyes laughed up at you from the been noted for an overstock of sound sense in gard; the eyes of the governess were grave, her lifetime, but I can't believe that her sombre, smileless.

The nose was the same—the same preciseclassic, and not saub. The mouth was hand-some—the handsomert feature of all—square- "I simply can't beli cut at the corners, sweet, strong, like the eyes, smiling, and with bright, resolute lips. The shape of Miss Herocastle's was the same, the expression entirely different. All the hard lines, the rigid compression, the grave in the picured one. The chin was alike-a curved chin—a square, determined mouth, the throat was graceful and girlish, the shoulders sloping-the waist long and slender; Miss Herncastle's proportions were those of what men call "a fine woman."

The moments passed; in the sick room all was very still. The buzzing of the big blue groom had found him quivering with terrorflies on the pane, the restless tossing of the invalid, the chirp and rustle of summer life without, all were plainly audible. Had Captain O Donnell fal'en asleep over the picture? Peter broke out at last impatiently :

"Well, O'Donnell are you dreaming there? What do you think of the picture? Did you over see such a likeness? It might be Miss Heancastle's portrait, might it not?"

O Donnell rose up and returned to his place by the bedside, picture in hand.

"No," he said, with slow, thoughtful gravity, "never Miss Hernicastle's picture; there is not one expression of this face like any she ever wears. Shall I tell you, Sir Peter, what it is like?"

"Of course; for what other reason have I shown it to you?"

"Tnen here's my opinion: If Katherine Dangerfield, instead of dying and being burled yonder in Castleford cemetery, had lived, and vowed vengeance for her wrongs, and came back here to wreak that vengeance, this pictured face would look now as Miss Herncastle's does,'

Sir Poter half raised himself, alarmed, ex cited.

"What do you mean?" he asked. "This. This photographed face is full of latent power, undeveloped, unsuspected-to be used, as circumstances turn, for good or evil. If Katherine Dangerfield had lived, and

her life had been a happy one, she would have been one of the best, the bravest, tho most womanly of women-a model wife, an excellent mother, a noble matron. If she had lived, wronged and embittered as her life was, I believe, Sir Peter, there is no evil, no depth scarcely, to which she would not be cappole of sinking to gratify her revenge. It is the face of one who might have been a dangerous woman. This face looks affile, a very little, like Miss Herner tie. It she had not died, I should real Certain Miss Herncastle and Ka-

therine Daugerfield were one and the same.' Tuere was a blank pause. Sir Peter lay back among his pillows, terrified, helpless. The chasseur's face was tull of dark, grave thought.

"Good Heavens, O'Donnell!" Sir Peter garped at langth. "What do you mean?" "I hardly know—yet. I feel like a man groping in the dark. Sir Peter, there can be no doubt-(it is absurd of me to suppose such our he no doubt Kutherine

Dangerfield did dle?" "No doubt?" cried Sir Peter, shocked bedoubt. Good Heavens above! O'Donnell, I -I never heard of such a thing. Drad! of no doubt. As plainly as I see you sitting | Why, certainly she's dead-dead and puried

> "Ah! no doubt. Did I not say it was a most absurd supposition on my part? Of course she is dead, as you say. You saw her dead, no doubt?

"Saw her dead!" the haronet repeated, with a shudder; "I only wish I had not. I and fainted. I remember no more and I | who saw her laid in her coffin and in her grave. Dend! Yes she's dead-dead-dead. Poor little Kathle!"

His voice choked; he turned away and covered his face with his hands. His nerves were all unstrung; he was weak and ailing, your dead relative; she wasn't a relative, but | frightened and lonely, his very life was fast becoming a torture to him, he broke down. O'Donnell looked at him in surprise.

"You were fond of your cousin, thenmean of this unhappy young lady? Why l thought..."

"You thought right," the little baronet His eyes dilated, his face grew ashen white. "I see her still, O'Donne'l," he whis, ered, huskily, "as she stood before me then—like death, like snow, frozen and white, swearing ther. She frightens me, and she fascinates that oath of vengeance: 'Living, I will pursue you to the ends of the earth: Dead, I will come from the grave and haunt you.

She swore it, and she was one, living or dead, to keep her word. What I saw last night has not been the living; and she will come to me from her shroud and coffin again and again; until I go raving mad at last."

His voice rose almost to a shrick of passion and fear. The last remnant of man's courage -the key is in it; open the third drawer to and he burst out into a tempest of womanish sohs and tears.

O'Donnell sat silent watching him-pity, contempt, disgust, all in his grave, silent face. he made no attempt to console or snothe this stricken sinner; most of all that was soft and tender in his nature had died a natural death years ago. He sat grimly enough now, waiting for a lull in the storm. It came. Even Sir Peter Dangerfield had manliness enough left to be ashamed of crying like a whipped

schoolboy. "I-I can't help it, O'Donnell," he said: piteously. "If you only knew what I have yone through since that time, what I have suffered, what I still suff-r, you would feel for me. Katherine Dangerfield is dead, and saw ber spirit last night, as I'll see it again

"We have an old adage in our country," O'Donnell said, curtly, "that sorrow is soon enough when it comes." Now, for my part, I don't believe in ghostly visitations of any is a point we won't argue. You believe you be a somnambulist, and that all unconsciously she got out of bed en sac de nuit, and that it was she you saw under the Klag's Oak?

But Sir Peter shook his head. "No," he said. "Some one asked that

walked in her sleep in her life—that she had gone to her room at half, past ten. And it wasn't Miss Herncastle—it was no res-mblance this time-it was Katherine Dang r-

Captain O'Donnell shrugged his shoulders. Argument was was ted here. He drew out his watch, It was past six now, and nearing the Scarswood dinner hour.

"I won't stay to dine to-day, I think," he said rising. "Sir Peter, with your permission I'll keep this picture for the present; I don't see my way clearly through this maze, and I can't believe your solution of the enigma. Katherine Dangerfield may not have ghost would remain so supremely silly after six years' interment as to take nocturnal ly-neither straight nor yet retrousse, not rambles to Scarswood on purpose to keep a

> "I simply can't believe it. Shall I ring for some one to take my place?" He rang. Mrs. Butler and one of the

maids came, and the chasseur took his departure. The family were in their rooms dressing; he made his way out unnoticed; resolution of the living mouth were wanting | the lawn and terraces were deserted also, and he passed cut of the house and the gates undisturbed. He walked on to the town, lost in thought.

What did the mystery mean? He might have thought the ghost a myth, a figment of Sir Peter's superstitious, overheated brain, but there was the evidence of the horse. The he had thrown his master in his trightened bound-and Saracen was a calm, well-tempered animal on ordinary occasions. acen was not superstitious, nor likely to be terrified by optical illusions. The horse had seen something-now what had that something been—goblin or human?

It was a riddle the Chasseur d'Afrique could not read. He walked on with knitted brow and perplexed mind into and beyond the town. It was very quiet; the respectable fourth-class, shop-keeping, rate-paying citizens were in their back parlors drinking tea. An opal gray sky was overhead, a faint evening breeze was stirring, and the golden evening stars twinkled amid the golden gray. In its peace and hush Captain O'Donnell went on, out into the suburbs, opened the quaint old gate, and entered the solitary churchyard. The deep-st hush of all reigned here: not a sound but the twitter of the birds in their nests and the rustling of the leaves could be heard. He passed on, looking at the inscriptions on the tombstones, until at last he reached that solitary corner, where, under the waving fir trees, six years ago, they had laid Sir John Dangerfield's adopted deughter.

He paused. The gray-stone was overrun with clematis, the grave with grass and weeds. He pushed aside the fragrant blossome and read the inscription:

KATHERINE,

ÆTAT 17. RESURGAM.

"Resurgani-I shall rise again!" In the light of these latter events, how ominous the word sounded—like a threat from the dead. He stood there until the last yellow glimmer died out of the western sky, and the whole expanse had turned cold and gray. The rising night wind struck chill, when at last he aroused bimself and turned away.

But before he had gone five yards he paus. ed. Then after that momentary patise, he passed into the shadow of a tree-shaded walk, and stood still.

A man and a woman were standing just inside the gate, screened from par sers-by outside, by the elms that waved above it. Even at that distance he recognized the woman's figure—it was not to be mistaken—it was Miss Herncastle. Fate seemed to take a malicious pleasure in

throwing hir a across her path. ing him to play the spy.

He stood still; it was impossible to go a stop onward without being seen, and what would the governess think, but that he had dogged her steps again! He stood still. The backs of both were turned upon him, but governess. he knew Miss Herncastle's stately figure and bearing, and dark. plain dress immediately. The man-who was the man! For one moment O Donnell's heart gave a bound-a sickening bound of fear. Was it-was it Sir Arthur Tregenna! The height was the same: this man wore a gray suit and a conical felt hat; so did the Cornish baronet upon occa-Could it be the chivalrous, the highminded Cornishman could stoop to such deception, such double dealings, such treachery to himself and Lady Cecil as to keep private

assignations with the governess! As the thought crossed his mind the two turned, moved forward to the gate, and he eaw with a sense of unutterable relief that he was mistaten. It was not Sir Arthur, it was in no way like him. He saw the face of an utter stranger. The daylight still lingered, and the moon shone radiantly bright; he saw their faces clearly. Miss Herncastle, calm, statuesque, as usual; the man tall, fair, student-like, with stooping shoulders and a pale, thin face. They were speaking as they appreached the gate and him. In the profound stillness the last words of Miss tierncastle in her rich, sweet, full tones, came to him:

"You must go back, Henry, and at once, tonight. That you have been at Castleford at all will cause talk enough. I had to tell you Marie De Lansac was here, but I certainly did not expect you to answer my letter in person. Say good-by now, and let me go on alone; it would be fatal to all my projects to be seen with you."

Their hands clasped. The man murmured something earnestly, in too low a tone to be heard. Miss Herncastle's clear voice responded:

"Give up! give up now, after all I have suffered, all I have worked so hard to accomplish, ail I have done already! Never! You ago of this matter in London, should know me better than that. The first But things have changed since then installment of my revenge I have had. What and other actors have appeared upon the I have sworn, I will do; then, I care little scene. I wonder now"-and he folded his what comes. Good night, my kind, my faithful friend; go back to London at once.

She pulied a thick lace vail she wore over her face and walked away, with her own rapid, resolute step. The man lingered for nearly ten minutes: then, he, too, opened the gate and disappeared in the gloaming.

And Captain O'Dennell! He stood like one petrified. Marie De Lansac! his sister's Louisianian name, on Miss Herncartle's lips -and to this man! What did it mean! And her revenge-the cath she had made, and meant to keep! What strange, incomprehensible jumble of mysteries was it altogether? His head absolutely turned giddy for a moment with the surging thoughts that

filled his brain. Who was Miss Herncastle? He glanced the moonrays, that told the legend of Kather ine Dangerfield's death. If Katherine Dangerfield were dead-if-what reason had he to doubt it? And yet?—and yet?—his blue sixteer eyes flashed, his lips set, his face grew like silly. iron with a sudden, stern resolve.

"I'll get at the bottom of this juggling. therine Daugerfield's ghost Sir Peter saw un- hardly have done to ally you to another the rector's son? Leave Japtain O'Donnell's but I have often seen her picture. Lady Co-

very question—the earl I think it was—and der the King's Oak, or—a living woman! Miss Herncastle replied that she had never And, above all, I'll find out what the name of And, above all, I'll find out what the name of Marie De Lansac has to do with you or that man " 10-50

CHAPTER XVI.

THE STORY OF THE IVORY MINIATURE. "Lady Cecil," Lord Buysland said, "a word

with you!" It was an ominous beginning. The earl never called his daughter by her proper name of title unless in a state of unusual gravity or unusual displeasure. They were alone together. The hour was just after dinner, and the ladies among whom the governess had figured, had adjourned from the dining to the drawing room. Miss O'Donnell had gone to the plane, my lady perused a popular novel. Miss Herncastle seated herself by the window with that filmy lece embroidery - Lady Dangerfield kept her constantly employed—and Lady Cecil, feeling oppressed and out of spirits somehow, had thrown a black lace mantilla over her head and white summer dress, and stepped through one of the open windows out upon the lawn, and down to the terrace. She was pacing slowly and thoughtfully up and down, a lovely vision in the sunset, when her father's voice abruptly spoke behind her.

She turned in surprise. She had imagined him with the other gentlemen, Sir Arthur, the major, and Sir Peter, over the wine and after-dinner talk, and here he was beside her,

with a face of ominous gravity.
"With me, papa? Certainly. What is it?" But her heart fluttered guiltily a little, as she asked the question, what it was -something very unpleasant flashed upon her at once.

"What is it?" Do you really need to ask that question, Lady Cecil? I have come to demand an explanation of your extraordinary conduct of late."

"My extraordinary conduct! Really, рара—" "That will do! You feign surpriss very

well, my dear; but it doesn't deceive ma. repeat-your extraordinary conduct! What do you intend by it? In regard to Miss Herncastle, I mean, of course,"

" Miss Herncastle!"

"Lady Cecil, be good enough to cease repeating everything I say as if you were a parrot," her father said, more irritation in his face and tone than she had ever seen or heard there before in her life. "Your hearing is not defective. I hope—I said Miss Hancastle. What do you mean by your conduct to that young woman? Why do you insist upon fercing her society upon us-by making her one of the family, as it were—by having her to dine with us? Oh, don't lay the blame upon Genevra-she would never think of so preposterous a thing if left to herself. I repeat once more, Lady Cecil-what does it mean?

would so seriously exercise you. I thought pose; I are it on his face—any one might you believed in equality, fraternity-were a see it. Everything had gone on velvet; you full in the face. and- -"

"Keep to the point if you please," the earl politics now. It does not motter what I believe, whether I am radical or conservative in this affect, that I can see. It is a purely personal and finally concern. Cecil "-sternly -" has Sir Arthur Tregenna formally proposed to you yet?"

The faint carnation rose up all over Lady Cecil's fair, pearly face.

" No. papa." "I thought not," but his face darkened as he said it. "And whose fault is that? Not Sir Arthur's, I am very certain,"

"Sir Arthur's, surely, papa. What would you have? The absurd customs of England simplicity of a child. I believe in my soul require that a lady shall wait until she is asked. Do you wish me to go to Sir Arthur infatuatedly in love with her. She fascinand order him to marry me?

"I wish you to act as a rational being, to trap. She is one of your silent deep, dangercease acting in such a manner as to render a our sort. She will marry him-mark my proposal forever impossible. Are you will- words, Queenie-that young woman will marfully blind, that you cannot see that he is ry him. falling in love with that confounded nursery

" My sight is perfect," Lady Cecil answered, coldiy; "and if it were not I still might see not be the that. Sir Arthur takes little pains to conceal baronet." his preference. As it is probably the first pities to come between him and it. I cer-

"What do vou mean?" "This, papa," Lady Cecil said, "there is no use in getting angry and excited-that if Sir can honestly and truly fall in love with her, and congratulate him on his choice. Why should you or I try to thwart it? He is not see it. You must save him, Cecil." bound to me in any way; he cares as little for "Papa, it is impossible. Oh, pray let me me, in the way of love, as I do for him. Miss Herncastle is a much cleverer woman than I am, or ever shall be, and if he wishes it, why, let him marry her. She certainly suits him much better than I should, and for the difference in tank, it he can overlook that, we surely may. Of this be very certain,"-her eyes flashed and her color rose -" I will accept no man's hand while his heart is another woman's, though his fortune were three times thirty thousand a year,"

The earl listened, amuze, scorn, anger passion, swaying alternately over his placid tace; but he heard her to the end. - His eyes were fixed upon her proud, resolute face, the ancer that rarely left them curling his lips

cynically now. "Fine sentiments," he said; "fine heroics taken second hand, no doubt from the Castleford circulating library You appear to have changed your mind of late, my dear; we did not hear these lofty sentiments when we spoke together some weeks of this matter in London. arms and looked at her with sneering sarcasm-" whether the coming of that very fine young Irishman, Redmond O'Donnell, has had anything to do with it?"

Long practice had taught him to stab home—surely and strongly. The flush of color that had arisen to her face died out as he spoke, leaving her whiter than her dress. "This is your revenge," she said slowly;

but I think my father might have spared me that. From other than his lips I should deem it an insuit."

"Indeed. And why, I wonder? He's very bandsome, he has the dash and the air | cions about O'Donnell are correct." noble you women love, and he is the 'hero of a thousand battles,' warriors, don't you? And then—it may have been fancy-but I used to think, long ago in at the grave, and the gray stone, gleaming in Ireland, that you were in some danger ofyou understand, I suppose? Did you ever wonder, my dear, why I carried you off so would never have come of his own free will anddenly? That was why. You were only sixteen, and sixteen is so supremely billy. Although I don't think your youthful penchant was returned at that time, Irish hearts are proverbially in-I'll find out who you are, my mysterious Miss | flammable, and it might have been. Being Hern astle! I'll find out whether it was Ka- | poor as a church mouse yourself, it would

church mouse as long as bread and cheese are name out of the discussion, Believe me, if Torryglen is with us once more; and I remember the French have a proverb about one always returning to his first love. Your conduct of late has certainly been so extraordinary that there must be some reason for it."

ips with some painful inward emotion; but rown eyes looked straight before her, with a light no one had ever seen before in the soft

eyes of La Reine Rtanche.
"You do not answer," her father said, beginning to feel that he might have gone too far; " perhaps then I am wrong after all in my superstitions. If so, I beg your pardon The lamps filled the long apartment with But this matter lies so near my heart, my golden mellow light, and Sir Arthur sat at the dear, that you will forgive me if in my displeasure and disappointment I speak harshly."

His heart! The Right Honorable the Earl of Ruysland's heart! A smile crossed his daughter's lips-a faint, bitter swile, not pleas nt to see on lips so young and sweet. answering that scornful smile, "my heart is set upon your marriage with the son of my oldest friend. It will be the bitterest blow of my life if that marriage is not consummated."

"Papa," Lady Cecil answered, "let us drop our masks—there is no one to see or hear. sous in needle-work? I hope you find him Your heart is fixed on my marriage with the son of your oldest friend. How would it be if the son of that oldest friend were penniless as-as Redmond O'Donnell, for instance, it had begun to dawn upon him that his miswhom you fear so greatly? It is the thirty sion to Scarswood had not been fulfilled. thousand a year you wish me to marry, is it that he had not asked Lady Cecil Clive to be not? It is a rich and liberal son-in-law your heart is set on, I fancy. You call it by a to her. She must know what had brought him down; she must know what had been on comes to."

"Very well, my dear-on the thirty thousand, if you will. I am penniless, you are penniless. Is the degradation of marrying s fortune greater than the degradation of living on the bounty of a man like Peter Dangerfield? You are an entire daughter, a reigning belle, high-born and high-bred, and you are a pauper. The food you eat, the roof that shelters you, the dress you wear, are unpaid for. This sort of thing can't go on forever. A crisis is very near-flight, exile for me; for you, my proud, high-spirited Cecil, what!"

She leaned against a slender rose-wreathed pilaster, and covered her face with both hands, her heart too full for words. "Truth is unpleasant," her father pursued, but there are times when it must be

spoken. This is one of them. You are acting like a fool-I really can't help saying it -and must be brought to your senses. Let us look the facts in the face. You came down here with every intention of accepting Sir Arthur-Sir Arthur comes down with "Really, papa,"—and Lady Cecil tried to every intention of proposing. On the day laugh—"I did not know so simple a matter following the picnic I know he meant to proradical of the most rabid sort in politics, but played your cards very well," she winced at the words—"our object was attained.
When Ginevra sent him into the violet bouinterrupted, impatiently; "we're, not talking | doir in search of you, I could have sworn he would have pro osed before he came out. Five minutes after I saw that confounded Miss Herncestle, sent by the Demon of Mischief, no doubt, follow and spoil all. He met her, you pesented her as though she had been his equal, and the trouble began. Without beauty, without vivacity, without station, she is yet one of these women whose anhtle power is as irresistible to some men as it is incomprehensible. What you, with all your beenty, all your attractions, all your prior claim, have failed to do, she has done. He is an honorable man, and with the innate he has not the faintest idea that he is falling

tes him, and he is led unconsciously into the

She looked up, pale and tremulous, in the silvery dusk. "Well, papa, and if she does? She will not be the first governess who has married a

"My dear, there is this of it. That woman time that austere gentleman ever felt a touch | is no ordinary governess; she is an advenof the tender passion, it would be a thousand turese, and one of the deepest and most unprincipled sort."

" Papa I this is cruel, this is unjust. You know nothing of Miss Herncastfe.'

"I have eyes and I have studied physiognomy before now. That woman is capable of Arthur prefers Miss Herncastle to me I shall | deeds you never think of; she is clever, deepnever be Miss Herncastle's rival. And if he thinking, and unscrupulous. She will marry Bir Arthur before he knows it, and the day as I believe it is in his nature to love, I houor | that makes her his wife is the day that ushers in his life-long misery. I can't stand by and

alone. What can I do? I liked him, I esteemed him, I might grow to love him in time, as a wife should do so deserving a husband. While his heart was free, I was willing to obey you, to retrieve our fallen fortunes, and marry him. But all that is changed. We have fallen very low, but there is still a deeper depth than mere poverty. If he cares for her, if he wishes to marry her, if he loves her, in short, it would be degrading on my part to accept his hand. I do not want to be poor, I do not want to anger or disobey you, papa, but I cannot—I cannot— L' cannot l'

Her voice broke in a sort of seb, her brown eyes were full of passionate pleading and pain. Her fingers tore all unseeing the flowers from the pillar and flung them wantonly away.

"It is not too late yet," the earl said calmly; "the mischief has begun—it is not done. Trust to me; I will repair it-I will save him."

She looked at him suspiciously. "How?"

"I shall have Miss Herncastle sent away. shall explain to Ginevra, and at any cost the governess shall be dismissed. And pending that dismissal she shall not be allowed to appear in our midst. Lead us not into temptation.' Not a word, Cecil; in this matter I shall act as I please. You must marry Sir Arthur Tregenna—you shall—not fate itself can part you. This is the last evening of Miss Herncastle's appearance in the drawingroom-the last week (if I can manage it so speedily) of her stay at Scarswood. And for you, don't hold poor Tregenus at arm's length as you do. You avoid him on every possible occasion; you slip away and leave him whenover you can. Don't let me fancy my suspi-

Lady Cecil started up, stung beyond all en-

You all like strong durance by the last words. "Again Redmond O'Donnell! Papa, this is not to be endured even from you. You insult me, you slander bim. It was you who brought him here. Why did you do it? He -you insisted upon it. And since he has. been here, has he given you may ground for your suspicions? Has he paid me the slightest attention beyond the most formal courtesy of a gentleman to a lady? Have you ever seen us together?—has he heen half a quarter as attentive as Major Frankland, or

requisites of existence. I carried you off, and all your fears were as groundless as your fears you pined on the stem for a few weeks, then of him, your mind would be easily set at rest. Useful was herself again. Now the hero of He treats me with a civil indifference that is as unflattering as it is sincere."

She turned abruptly to leave him, a bitter. ness in her voice she hardly strove to conceal a passion in her eyes rarely en there.
"Have you sayrning more to say?" she He stopped. She was white to the am cold. She shivered as sheepoke, and her iair face looked quite colorless in the fading light. "Do as you will. It is uscless to resist fate. If I must marry Sir Arthur | must. But if Miss Hernoastle be an adventuress, I wonder what I am?"

She pushed aside the rich curtains of silk and lace, and stepped into the drawing room, governess' side. Squire Talbot had called, and he was entertaining Miss O'Donnell' Her brother was not present; for that, at ieast, Lady Cecil was grateful.

Lady Cecil took the vacant place at the piano. Her futher, following her in, crossed without compunction to the pair in the win-"Ir-peat it," her father said, as though dow recess, the lady embroidering still, the genfleman watching the clear-cut profile as it bent over the work, the long, white, swift fingers, and neither talking much.

"How hard you work, Miss Herncastle; his lordship said, blandly; you put us idle people to shame. Is Sir Arthur taking lesan apt pupil, my dear young lady?"

Sir Arthur colored, partly with annoyance. partly with a sense of compunction. Latterly bis wife. And in part he stood committed him down; she must know what had been on his lips when Miss Herncastle entered the bondoir. And Miss Herncastle! in some way he stood committed here, too. She attracted him as no woman had ever done before in his life, and he had made no secret of that attraction. To keep faith with one, he must in a way break it to the other. Like that gallant knight of the Laureate's story, "his honor rooted in dishonor stood." And this evening he was realizing it for the first

Miss Herncastle smiled, perfectly unembarassed, and reached over for the dainty little basket that held her flosses and laces. Either by accident or design, the earl never knew which, the little basket upset, and dosses and laces fell in a shining heap at the earl's feet. Something else fell, too-a square, hard substance, that flashed in the gaslight. Sir Arthur picked up the basket and fancy work, his lordship the square sulpstance. What was it? A portrain an oldfashioned isory ministers, beautifuly painted and set in a jewelled frame. His eyes fell Unon It and a sudden stillness of great surprise came over him from head to foot; then he turned round and looked Miss Hernoustle

She met his gaze with calm composure, and

reached out her hand. "My favorite souvenir," she said. "I hope it is not injured. "!!ow stupid of me to up-set the basket. Thanks, my lord."

But my lord still held the ivory miniature. still looked at Miss Herncastle. "I beg your pardon," he said, in an altered

voice; " it sounds rather impertinent, but I must ask where you got this." Miss Herncastle looked surprised. "That I that picture, my lord? Oh thereby hangs a tale." Do you know who

it is ?" " Miss Herncastle, do you?"

Her name w

"No; and I have the greatest curlosity on the subject. That picture came into my possession in the most accidental manner, and for the past six years I have been trying to discover its owner, but as yet I have not suc-

"Mrs. Vavasor! I knew more than one Mrs. Vavasor, but none of them in the least likely to possess this picture." "You know the original of that picture,

14 M1rs. Vavasor.

then, my lord?" "Undoubtedly, Miss Herncastle. Theoriginal of this picture is Major Lionel Cardonnell, my late wife's only brother, at present in Quebec. May I, in turn, inquire who was

Mrs. Vavasor, and how she came to be possessed of this?" He was watching her-vague, strange sucpicions afloat in his mind. From first to last she was a strange, mysterious creature, this governess; an air of mystery appeared to enshroud her; her possession of his brother-inlaw's picture seemed to can the climax

Miss Herncastle met his suspicious gaze with the calm of conscious rectitude. "Two questions, my lord, which, unfortunately, I am incapable of answering. Six years ago I gave music lessons in the family of a mercantile geutleman-his name was Jones, and he has since emigrated to Australia with his family; and visiting that family I met Mrs. Vavasor. We became very friendly, not to the point of intimacy, though, and one day, upon my leaving the house, she gave me this portrait, and asked me to take it to the jeweller's to have one of the stones replaced in the case. She was suffering from headache herself she said, and dare not venture out, and servants were too careless to be trusted. She told me, haughtily, that it was the nortrait of an old lover of hers. I tookit. and for four days again did not visit the family. When I returned I discovered Mrs. Vavasor had suddenly gone away; they had discovered something concerning her not to her credit-had quarrelled and parted. She had gone to France, they said, and refused to have anything to do with her property. Under these circumstances I kept the picture until she should send for it. She never did send for it, and I have never met her since. I never heard the name of the gentleman

whose likeness it is until to day." She threaded her peedle, and placedly went on with her work. The earl listened in profound silence. It sounded plausible enough, and yet he did not believe her. But then, he was prejudiced against Miss Herncastle. He handed it back to her and arose.

"What was your Mrs. Vavasor like, Miss Herncastle?" "She was a little, dark woman of French extraction, I believe, in spite of her English name, with black eyes and hair, and an incest

sant smile. As a rule, people called her very pretty! Her first name was Harriet." Harriet? Yes-I sec-I sec. It was Harriet Lelacheur, to a dead certainty-Mrs. Harman, rather, under an alias. I thought so from the first. I thought her dead years

He sauntered away. Sir Arthur in turn took the ivory miniature and gazed at it. "Did you know Major Cardonnell, Sir Ar.

thur? But I suppose you must have been too young." "No. I never saw Lionel Cardonnell," the baronet said; "I heard the story often, though. Very handsome face, is it not?much bandsomer than that of the Countess of

Ruysland, and yet like her, too." "You knew the countess?" "Certainly not. The Countess of Ruys. land died before her daughter was a week old,

cil wears one, and there is a large painting at

Clive Court."

Clive Court. "

Does Lady Cecil resemble her mother? If 80, her mother must cortainly have been very beautiful." "She does not in the least resemble her

mother—her father, either, as you may seemother relative of the Clive or Cardonnell Miss Herncastle, will you think it strange if I tell you—you resemble at times, strange it I stran

"Impossible, Sir Arthur!" "It is perfectly true. His lordship saw the resemblance the first evening he met you

Lady Gecil has spoken often of the singular familiarity of your face. I did not remark it to her, but I know it is your resemblance to her mother. Something in the expression, something in the poise of the head and the color of the eyes, are precisely the samo as in her ladyships portraits. You aro much more like the late Lady Ruysland than

her own daughter." Her self-command was wonderful, but the filmy web of flossy lace dropped suddenly in het lap, and her face turned from him to the purple twilight, weere the odorous roses slept, and the tall arum lilies hung their suowy heads. It was a minute before she snows means. Then her soft, musical laugh chimed on the stillness, her smiling face turned to him once more.

"Another unaccountable resemblance," she said. Really, Sir Arthur I begin to think I must be a most abnormal sort of a person. I startie poor, nervous Sir Peter by my real or fancied resemblance to a young lady relative of his dead and gone, I startle the eart by my resemblance to his late wife; I wonder now whose double I shall find myself next?"

"It is odd," Sir Arthur answered, looking at her gravely. "Your resemblance of the tate Miss Katherine Dangerfield must be very striking indeed. Mr. Talbot, of Morecambe, is almost as much impressed by it as Sir Peter. Your likeness to Lady Ruysland's is only seen at times, and then not very strongby. Still it is there."

And this handsome young officer is Lady Ruysland's brother. I have puzzled myself a thousand times trying to imagine who it could be, so it is satisfactory to know even that much. But will you think me impertinently curious, Sir Arthur, if Ishould ask to knoweven more? There are reasons, not easily to be explained, connected with Mrs. Vavasor, that make me extremely desirous to know all I can of her antecedents. Was this gentleman-so greatly above her in sank as he must have been-really her lover?"

"Mrs. Vavasor? But you forget, Miss Herneastle, I do not know your Mrs. Vavasor. Lionel Cardonnell has not set foot in England for over five-and-twenty years. He has been stationed at every military depot in the Canadas, the Provinces, and Bermuda. At present he is in Quebec. Your Mrs. Vavasor may have known him out there."

"No." Miss Herncastle replied, "I fancy not. She knew him in England, and very long ago. Her maiden name was Harriet Lelacheur.

"Oa," cried Sir Arthur, a new light of intelligence breaking over him. " Harriet Lela-Then it is quite clear, of course. And you knew Mrs. Harman, did you, Miss Herncastle?" I have met her. She called herself Mrs.

Vavasor, though an alias, possibly." "Or possibly she married again after Har-

man's death. Well, Miss Herncastle, she told you the truth concerning Cardonuell-he was her lover." "And would have been ber husband if he

could—is that true also, Sir Arthur?" "Perfectly true, I believe."

" Lady Ruysland—his sister—carried her of to some lovely place on the Cornish coast, and imprisoned her there, while he exchanged into a regiment ordered to Canada," pursued Miss Herncastle.

"Again, quite true. I see she has been no doubt laughs when he recalls his first evil is found. The trouble began in the grande passion for his sister's femme de cham- abuse of free will. bre, and congratulates himself upon his narrow eccape. Still, if one may venture to expart of the late countern."

" What " the governess cried, " to save her him from blighting all his prospects-ruining his life by a marriage with such a woman As that?"

He looked at her in surprise, and a little, perhaps, in displeasure.

"A designing adventuress? But she was not a designing adventuress in those days. She was very young and very impulsive, and very much in love. So was he. The end may have justified the means, but I doubt it. She was beneath him in rank, certainly, but they loved each other very sincerely. May a man not stoop sometimes to raise the wo-May man of his choice to his own social level, and yet both be perfectly happy?"

This was treading on delicate ground. His eyes brightened as he spoke; he looked at her eagerly. Miss Herncastle picked up her work, took another needleful of floss, and

went calmly or.
"Certainly, if the woman of his choice be a lady But that Harriet Lelacheur could never have been. From my experience of her she must always have been underbred, selfish, coarse, and wicked. These qualities may not have shown in the happy days of her youth-a lover's blind eyes may not have seen them; believe me, though, they were always there. It was a fortunate escape for Afajor Cardonnell; he has reason to congra-tulate himself, and thank his sister's clever strategy. By the way, though, Lady Ruysland and her ex-waiting-maid must have become reconciled afterward, from what I have heard the latter say."

She was working industriously once more. The Curnish baronet was watching her.

"They did. My lady, by way of recompense, I suppose, dowered her waiting-maid, and married her to a tradesman of the place; his name was Harman. He died before the first year of his married life had expired, leaving his young wife and a babe of a fortnight old. Of course, of all this I know nothing personally; I have heard my poor father, though, and Lord Ruysland speak of it so often that it seems familiar to me as a household word..."

"And Lady Ruyeland came to the aid of her servant again, I suppose, in her hour of widdowbood and adversity. She was noble in that, at least."

"She was noble in all things," Sir Arthur answered; "it was a loyal and generous na-ture, but with a passionate pride, a flery temper, a latent jealousy and recklessness that have wrecked many a noble nature before. It is not a pleasant story, Miss Herncastle, but at least it is no secret. She flew to her humble friend, not for succor, but for shelter." "For shelter," Miss Herncastle repeated, looking at him steadily; "and died in her

(To be continued.) The Pope has issued an Encyclical proclaiming a jubilee from March 19th to November 1st for Europe, and to the end of the year for the rest of the world.

(Continued from last week.)

LECTURE

PARISH OF ALEXANDRIA, ONT.

EVIL IN THE WORLD.

The last man in the world, my friends, to set himself up as a judge between good and evil and a critic of his Creator should be the Atheist, for a greater evil than himself does not exist through all the spheres of the universe. He is not merely evil himself, but he is an active emissary of evil, lugging along the bighways or public streets his budget of blasphemous sophisms, and inviting the un- and you will recollect, the whole business wary and feeble-minded to plunge into his ended disastrously for both man and serpent. own congenial mire. To hear him talk you would imagine that he had received a commission from some unheard of power to test everything, moral and physical, and to reject everything which his mighty intelligence could not understand. To listen to him one might be led to imagine that the was, somebow other, special being, with special intellectual endowments and a capacity to explain all things visible and invisible. They loudly proclaim the limitless power of human reason, but, I am compelled to say, the devil was very unfortunate in his choice of the agents who disseminate that doctrine, for they are a complete retutation of their own assertion. His Satanic majesty fails in this case to manifest his accustomed astuteness. Of course he has but poor material to choose from, the great geniuses of every age being on the other side of the question. I am astonished the devil does not take to the rostrum and stump in person; he may be sure of the applause of those who cheer his representatives. Let him not be afraid; let of light on this as well as many other myshim come and deny God's existence, and, though "auld clootie" be himself, if not a bright, at least a burning example of that very existence, our modern society will see no inconsistency in the rash assertion. But let the fiend be sure and outer his name on the hotel register as " millionaire," otherwise the "better classes" will certainly give him the go-by. Perhaps he might be able to furnish "advanced thinkers" with some novelty in the shape of a brand new sophism, for the world is getting tired of the re-hash and hell-broth of reasoning that has never changed since the devil himself made his first appearance in human annals. Ambitious agnostics! go dip your heated brains in a thimblefull of cool, common sense!--the stones ye are picking up and pitching at Heaven have been thrown ages ago by more skillful slingers and stronger foes than you! And the rocks fell back upon their own heads, too. Don't lose sight of that fact!

What is moral evil? The perversion of a good; the abuse of free will. The creature is finite; his understanding is necessarily imperfect; his will is the agent of his imperfect understanding. He has only a blinded grasp of his obligations and duties, like a child before his mother's commands. Had he an adequate idea of the extent of his obligations to his good Creator evil would be impossible. God has given him existence, a rational soul, free will. These are positive excellencies. Evil is a negation. Who introduced the negation? God is a pure act; negation has no place in Him. We must ranks of Christianity to-day were as depraved seek for this negation in the result which as Captain Kidd or Cacus, what would that tollows imputable violation of law. Where have to do with the principles of Christiauity? is this imputable violation of law to be If every individual Atheist on the globe were making you her confi iante. He is married sought? Not among the irrational creatures; as pious as Eucas, as just as Aristides, as there-to a French Canadian, I believe, I be-they are incapable. There remains, there-generous as Casar, as chaste as Scipio, as lieve, of great wealth, and great beauty, and fore, the rational creature; with him moral

Physical evil is not in itself an evil: it is, in a sense, a negation of natural laws govpressan opinion on so delicate a matter, it cap erning our physical being. It is a concehardly be called a very creditable act on the mitant of physical imperfection, not originally so, but under the present conditions of the fall. It is the physical in sympathy with brother from a designing adventuress-to save | the moral state. It is an outcome of those anomalies whose explanation must be sought first of all, in man's disobeying law, whether divine, natural or human. Violation of these laws is followed by retribution either here or hereafter. There is no escape on natural grounds; we must reach the plane of the supernatural to escape the worst conse-

quences of violated law. My friends, it is not necessary to illustrate this question by seeking arguments from different sources. Let us look into our own being, moral and physical, and we shall easily understand the case. When did moral evil begin with each one of us actually? When we were old enough to violate knowingly the moral law. As to the physical evil which affects us, obedience to law would have saved us from two-thirds of our difficulties. The remaining third, perhaps, comes from others. A man exposes himself unuscessarily to a severe storm; he catches cold and neglects it; he dies of consumption. You, his grandchild, feeble and declining, may sometimes, when kept awake all night with a hacking cough, feel disposed to grow impatient with your Creator, and fretfully ask :- " Why am I tortured thus?-why is my young life to go out in its prime? Others are strong and Maker. robust, while I have never known a day's health." My poor child, the difference between you and your robust neighbor is just this: yous grandfather neglected the laws of health and your neighbor's did not. Of course, the foregoing merely illustrates one phase of the question, but it serves to manifest the sources of physical evil. Run through the whole series of physical evil, and you will find that man's self is to blame for the physical sical pains and penaltics that beset life on

this earth. As to the conspicuous case of Adam's abuse of free will, and its ovil consequences upon his posterity, I have this to say. Adam re-ceived such supernatural light in his understanding that his will was strong and reason was mistress of his actions. He could deliberately listen to temptation and disober, because his will was free, but such disonedience could have no excuse whatever, for he could plead neither, passion, ignorance nor fallty. Adam, by disobeying, was stripped of that special light, that original justice, which was never due to human nature, but was the free gift of a good God. As mankind were in Adam as the river in its source, he lost original justice not rhythm of Virgil. It laughed with the easy only for kimself but for all his genius of Horace, and boldly threw off the posterity. "A nice thing," cries the materialist, "that a man in this century should be held responsible for a sin committed thou- found in elligence of the Stagyrite oscillating sands of years ago!" This sounds very fine in the gloomy twilight which ever enwraps and the stagyrite oscillating the stage of the Stagyrite oscillating the sta in the ears of those who are ignorant, but is uncertain belief. And through all its various manifestly absurd to people who are taught to modes it proves its origin and mission,—the make a distinction between actual and original devil's gurrilla warfare against the majesty of sin. The sin of Adam was actual for himself, the Most High and the immertal interests of

of deprivation and eclipse, which can only be removed by the second birth of baptismal regeneration, whether actual or virtual. This is the mystery of Original sin and its remedy. Tue thing itself is beyond our comprehension.

Though the Sacrament of regeneration raises us to a state of moral harmony with our Creator, and therefore capable of receiving the supernatural gifts of His mercy, yet our nature never-in this life, at least-can recover entirely from the deep wound which Adam's fall inflicted upon it. That sin lowered the tone of our nature, if I may say so, and consequently relaxed the energy of all those forces of good which fight against the evil within us.

But now steps lightly forth a chattering agnostic magpie and discourses thus :-"Friend, one moment, if you please. "Why did God allow Adam to fall, and having fallen, why did He punish countless millions for actions which were the direct consequen-

ces of Adam's disobedience?" Profound philosopher! A cleverer intellect than yours or Darwin's or M'lls' first asked the reason "why" in the Garden of Paradise, If we knew every thing, philosophers would have to go to work and earn a living by some more legitimate means than splitting bairs. May I ask: Who are you that question the mysteries of the Most High? What rights, pray, can you claim against your Maker? Suppose you met a worm some fine day, and the creature asked you :- " Why did Heaven give you reason which you abuse? Why are you allowed to increase the race of bores by your evil example?" Would you argue with the worm, or, would you feel inclined to scrunch the vermicular insolence? And would you not find the worm's questions uiflicult to answer? Remember that there are thousands on earth to-day who are suffering because of the high treason of some ancestor hundreds of years ago, and, think you, the high treason of the great father of the human race—in whom you were co-traitor—should have no sad consequences? Spare your hypocritical sentiment; you will find something more than the original stain on your soul when the Great Day's sall throw a flood steries. No one on that supreme occasion will be able to say :- "1 am punished for another's sin : I am condemned innocent.

#### INFIDEL VIRTUE.

There is a special phase of modern infidelity as ridiculous as the protoplasm itself. The ancient Atheists never claimed to be virtuous, whatever else they pretended to. They indulged every passion, quaffed full goblets of Falernian, cowned themselves with roses and lived and died to the sound of sweet music. They were skeptics but no hypocrites. It was reserved to the nineteenth century to manifest the stern virtue of the noble infidel under the cloak of the most indicrous hypocrisy.

You can hardly pick up a pamphlet, speech or harangue of this class of people without finding lofty comparisons between Christians' vice and infidels' viriue. The Atheist is such an honorable man-so tender, so just, so humane! He does not drink whiskey; his tastes are not swinish; he is a graud character, an intellectual expression rather than a being of flesh and blood. Who ever heard of Tyndall setting fire to a neighbor's barn, of Huxley watering railroad stock, of Spencer picking a guest's pocket, of Darwin haunting out-of-the-way beaths and bawling: " Stand and deliver!" to a true man! And the feetile-minded creatures imagine that such pretensious trash is a powerful argument against Christianity !

If every man, woman and child, in the patriotic as Leonidas and as truthful as ---Baron Muuchausen, what would that have to do with the deadly dreams of unbelief? A Christian is bad when his life is inconsistent with Christianity; an Atheist is bad when his life is consistent with Atheism. Christianity tends to good; Atheism to evil. The former builds up; the latter pulls down. The error of the Skeptic can never be defended by any natural good that is found in the unbeliever. A man may be a very good hus-band, father and citizen, and yet be a great rascal for all that. There are beasts with nobler natural qualities than some men. A lion never beats his wife; a tiver provides faithfully for his young; a she-bear will never absudon her cubs; a dog will honestly carry home the family joint from market, and the house mustiff will share his bone with the vagabond cur. But all this does not make those animals rational, and the Atheist may possess every natural good disposition in the catalogue and yet not be virtuous. The Atheist makes a god of unture, "matter," "force" or whatnot, and hence, natural inclinations, according to his standpoint, are good. But the essential meining of "virtue" is "force," a struggle against natural inclinations. Now, as no man can long sustain a successful struggle against natural inclinations by the use of natural weapons, it follows, as a strict conrequence, that the Atheist, and those also who deride supernatural remedies, cannot be and domestic qualities, but the best civil and

I think it not indiscreet to lay down as an axiom this proposition :- Whenever a man boasts of his virtue, mistrust him. The fox that lost his tail was, in his own eyes, an "advanced thinker," but his theory was surpicious, considering all the circumstances of the case. Virtue is an ivy that can only stand by outwining itself about the oaken supernatural, and, even with this assistance, it is shaken by a zephyr and sometimes dragged down by the midnight storm,

a man to heaven, or put him right with his

But virtue is prolific of good works. I open the page of human annals, and find Atheism appearing-a black and ominous blotch-at intervals in the world's history. Whenever the dark spirit has passed, it has lett a moral ruin more dreadful than the natural destruction which marked the path of the sanguinary legions of Tamerlane or Bajizet. It undermived the strong spirit of Sparts, and lurked u id the false light of the age of Pericles. It distorted the primeval theism of ancient peoples and inspired poetry with idolatrons conceptious. It excited the discontent of the masses and whispered soft flatteries in the ear of kings. It sang in the sublime numbers of Homer and darkened the smooth genius of Horace, and boldly threw off the mask in the pages of Propertius. It held the broad m nd of the Ox-browed and the profound in elligence of the Stagyrite oscillating

it has never lost its original malignancy. No sooner was the Church of God established and form. than it spoke with the tongues of Sects and moved the brutal arm of tyrants and persecutors. Down through the ages, a series of tragedies have marked each uprising of the Atheistic spirit, and it is not too much to say it is since then that society has that the world is on the eve of a catastrophe which shall surpass everything of a like have been formed, monuments raised, nature in the annals of the human race, because, agencies, productive of and favorable to skepticism, have been at work for the last few centuries, preparing millions of men for a the whole latter-day mob of pretenders ever rejection of all belief. To those agencies I aball more particulary refer in a few moments. This much I will say here: Atheism has done nothing, at any time, for the moral, material, physical or intellectual well-being of man-

When skepticism has something better than Christianity to give the world, then let it speak. Has Atheism ever relieved one single human being of the sorrows inseparable from our impersect state? Where are its hospitals for the suffering? Where are its asylums for the mentally and physically stricken? Where are its orphanages, in which helpless innocence is tenderly nursed upon the bosom of divine charity? Has Athelam ever been the motive of the enfranchisement of the weak-of the emancipation of the slave? Has it over modified the cruel severity of when cornered upon this question :- "But ancient codes of law, and given humanity a place in judging the erring citizen? Has it unjust attack; has it over thrown its secondly, I do not see how how a law can be over the people and wrested their just rights from the hands of despotism? Has it ever consoled a troubled heart: ever wiped a tear from the cheek of sorrow; ever brought gladness to the haunted bearth-baunted with a memory-of the widow and the orphan? Has it ever given bread to the hungry, raiment to the naked, instruction to the ignorant, ave, or even a cup of water to the lips of the thirsty? Now, all these things Christianity has done, and is doing, with a charity never tiring, elevated and pure.

Atheists! when you have covered the earth with charity's divine self-sacrice, then, but toot that is heard at the door of cabins and in not till then, ask us to reject the good Father the lofty portals of great kings? He who who alone inspired those deeds through the gave life when He pleased can take it back prolific light and love of His Holy spirit!

You virtuous! you honest! you worthy of anything but scorn! Away, with the false pretence to the hell that awaits you! You are worse than the small-pox in any community. It kills the body but you, the soul! You are worse than the robber; he steals money, but you, man's immortal hopes! You are worse than the murderer; he inflicts temporal, but you eternal death upon the poor victim! Base and dishonest! you doubt your own blasphemous dreams, and yet you would inolve others in your mental damnation! You are playing a game of chance with your own soul and the souls of others. You pretend that life, death, soul, body, time, eternity, man and the Great Creator are mere empirical subjects to employ your devils dialectics upon, and that existence is but a flash of light upon the brink of annihilation. You prefer annihilation to lod, because before high Heaven a terrible retribution awaits you, and the conscious spirit within tells you so. You boast of free thought and you are the most abject intellectual slaves on earth, for Almighty Goo and his living Church are our authority for believing, while paltry persons of vain opinions are your authority for disbelief. Believe me, it is safer to die in the faith of an Augus tine, an Aquinas or a Bossuet, than to depart from life bugging the poor phantom sophisms of Voltaire, Darwin, Tyndall and the rest. You sneer at these words now, but, wait You will cry out in death; and it will not be to a protoplasm! It is not superior intelligence that makes you a skeptic : it is superior ignorance. There is not one of your infidel sophisms that can stand the test of five minutes analysis.

Since the sixteenth century there have generous as Casar, as chaste as Scipio, as been a continual succession of talse sacons who had but one object in view, viz: to put the Mosaic cosmogony in the wrong. They have perverted talent, worked hard and consumed their lives for this purpose. The jawbone of an ass in a drift cave, they fondly hoped, would knock over as many Christian arguments, as a similar weapon in Samson's hand did Philistines. They skilfully imbedded human skulls in the chalk pits of witness against the word of God. They carved human footprints amid Devonian and as the members have had an ample opranges to prove that Truth was a lie. They would not hesitate to scratch "Anno Mundi 4,000 ante Adamum," upon the Laurentides this day to prove that our race is older than our first parents. They would see neither absurdity nor bull in the argument. Some years ago they found a zodinc plate at Kurnack or Deudera, I forget which, and at once they fell to and deciphered the human race to be billions of years older than Moses leads us to infer. Viscontl proved that it could only have been drawn up 700 years before Christ, computing from the position of the celestial orbs. Moreover, a traveller in Egypt named Cailland found a similar zodiac packed up with a mummy, which manifestly proved from inscriptions that those plates were used for judicial astrology and were common in the days of the Ptolemys. They laughed at the idea of the deluge, but in this they only followed the example of the Anglican "bishop" Colenso, whose "inundation virtuous. They may possess very good civil in Upper Asia" has become quite famous. Nevertheless in the most ancient annals of domestic qualities possible will never bring the leading people of the globe, there are plain references to the dread catastrophe of water. Orientalists quote the Chaldean author Berosus and Abydene (fragments of whose works may be found in Eusebius and Syncellus) who speak of a deluge clearly analogical with the deluge of Genesis. In a sacred book of the Hindoos, with the title of Mahrabarata, the deluge is described, and its occurrence does not ascend beyond 5,000 good or bad season will equally result in loss. years. In a sacred book of the Chinese, Chou King, a similar deluge is spoken of which occurred under Yao, towards the year upon the sterile islands of the Arctic Sen; the soil of valleys and river banks packed

question :has been the victim of a great and sudden were born to inheritance of wrath, a condition | I: has never changed in its evil purpose; were occupied by man before; that it has, wealth of lawyers, the lawyer must be king."

'he contrary, left the bed of the sea dry on u and of it the lands now occupied by is from that epoch that the man; that it. few individuals 84. increased and occupied the manner referred to, AL. 'dhmenta its progressive march, that estable-

natural facts grouped into scientific systants." It was Curier who spoke the foreguing words, a man who torgot more science that learned. Yet, to hear our v riusus Atheists barangue, my friends, one would imagine that the Mosaic cataclysm was a something that stood isolated and alone on the page of the Bible, that the annals of the Gentiles were silent about the matter, and that, therefore, it was not reasonable to ask any man-especially a "Free Thinker"-to believe the same. If Herodotus or Sanconiathon asserted that there was a deluge our "Advanced Thinkers" would believe it instanter, but a circumstantial record of an event brought about by divine agency and inscribed

divinely inspired book, ah! that would be giving up the whole discussion. They have no very particular objections to the deluge, but they ceretainly have to the God who caused it. And, again, they ask, l'ow could a good God drown all mankind?" Well, in the first place, men were very bad if ever protected legitimate authority from bothing but a dringe could cure them, and, good that hangs a man, for, supposing ninetynine men in every hundred on earth guilty of murder, and law powerful enough, then all those millions would have to be executed Pray, Atheists, if it be just to hang one man for murder, is it not just, and, therefore, good, to hang a hundred millions if culpable of a similar crime? And, is not the Almighty putting man to death now at the rate of one hundred thousand a day? And will He not send His executioner, Death, to you some of these days when you least expect the summons? Do you think your "advanced ideas" will stop for an instant that restless when He pleases, for He is Master, and who are you that you question His ways? The "advanced thinkers" of Neah's days blasphemed the Lord and laughed His servant to scorn, but the deluge came for all that, and they went shricking away in the tremendous billows. The only wisdom for mertals is to be wise in time. Remember, O Atheists, that true science leads to God; false science, to the devil. A man may presee a every principle of true science and, yet, direct it to an evil end through a corrupt heart and skeptical mind, just as a painter may be acquainted with every rule of art, and yet give society sensuous venuses and obscene satyrs. Principles never guide a man right when his beart and mind are wrong; he is out of harmony with Lis professions. The evil heart is led to the mire by contemplating an object which elevates the pure soul to the presence of its Creator. But, to argue with your in flated Agnostic is a mere loss of time. It is simply mittens margaritas ante porcas-casting pearl before swine

( To be Continued. )

#### ITEMS OF INTEREST.

A Berlin despatch gives an account of the elopement of Count Herbert Bismarck, son of Prince Bismarck, with the Princess Elizabeth, wife of Prince Charles of Carolath Beuthen.

While a party of American travellers were visiting the battlefield of Waterloo an iron box was found by one of them. It contained the will of an English officer, Sir Charles O'Neally, and by it the present heirs of his fortune suddenly find themselves dispossessed in favour of the children of his eldest

of the evils of insults against the Church, the spollation of churches and the absence of religious teachings in the schools. The Pone complains of being powerless to prevent these disasters, and therefore orders his people to supplicate to the Most High through the jubilee.

The Missouri House of Representatives recently adopted, with apparent cheerfulness Paris, so that primary strata might bear false and good faith, a preamble and resolution reciting that, "as the session is nearly at an end portunity to get clear of their surplus gas they should now proceed to work and do something for their country."

After joint sittings of the Propaganda and the Congregation of Bishops, the Pope is about to issue a Constitution maintaining the independence of the religious orders in Eugland as regards internal jurisdiction, but modifying it as regards external action in the sense of dependence on the Episcopate, the ground being the peculiar circumstances of Roman Catholicism in England.

England, commercially, is in a better condition to-day than she was two or three years ago, but agriculturally things are getting worse and worse. Reports from the principal farming counties all show that the situation is steadily growing desperate. Although the landlords have made large concessions in rent and in other privileges, there is still such a small margin of profit in farming that the area of untilled land is constantly increasing. If, by any possibility, a farmer can forfeit bis lesse, he is almost sure to take advantage of his opportunity. The statement is made by a number of well-informed authorities that never before was there in England such a complete want of falth in the future of the agricultural interest. There have been in the past bad years, but the farmers have looked hopefully beyond them. At the present time, many of them are convinced that a -Exchange Paper. The Marseillaise calls the present French

Republic, " a republic of lawyers, in which a 2357 before Christ. In the "Annals of Christian Pullosophy," vol. xiii., page 138, in common with worship or the fine arts. the testimony of twenty-eight different "What has the Civil code to do," it conpeoples is adduced, all going to tinues, "with music? What have legal forms strengthen the narrative. The evidences of to do with the mass? What has the code a tremendously violent commotion of nature | forestier to do with the theatre, or the crimiare visible to-day on the globe. Marine nat |code with vespers? What elective sands and pebbles drifted far up on the moun- affinity is there between the lawyer's gown tain sides; sea shells, weeds and fish remain and dancing or the Angelus? We fall to see mingled with the production of sweet water it. By what right, by what fitle, for scattered on the summits of the loftlest what reason, under what pretext, is ranges; bones of tropical animals found in the lawyer Ferry director of public worisolated masses on the sheres of Siberia and ship and the arts? Does he even know what art is, or religious ceremony? If he has any knowledge of these matters, where into huge crevices of rocks, full of the re- did he gain them? At the school of law? mains of animals and vegetables belonging All he knows is about the proceedings of the to different climates and remote countries. | courts, the ceremonies of the bazoche. And Listen to a real scientist speaking upon this yet, this lawyer's clerk regulates the albs of priests, the mantle of the muses, the petti-"I think, then, with Messieurs Deluc coats of the opera. And all because he is a dead Dalomicu, that if there be licentiate in law. Why should this limb of one thing more clearly proven than the law meddle with everybody's thought and another, it is that the surface of our globe conscience? It is nothing less than despotism? It is the old notion that the king and revolution whose date cannot go hack far- his ministers are supposed to be gifted with ther than five or six thousand years; that universal knowledge because they have unithat revolution buried the countries that versal power, and that under the common-

MESSES. GALLAGHER & GAUTHIER, proprietors of the "Beaconsfield Vineyards," Beaconfield, near Points Claire, P. Q . have comoved red on the occasion have their Montred office from it is thriel the land left dry in street to 101 St. Francois Names of ret. ed, consequently, French and English estatogu sie ee sit.

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MONTBEAL, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 23.

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#### CATHOLIC CALENDAR

For March, 1881.

THURSDAY, 24.—Feria. FRIDAY, 25 .- Annunciation of the B. V. M. Less. Is. vii. 10-15; Gosp. Luke i. 26 38. SATURDAY, 26 .- The Five Wounds of our Lord (March 25). SUNDAY, 27 .- Fourth Sunday in Lent. Epist. Galat. iv. 22-31; Gosp. John vi. 1-15.

Monday, 28.—Feria. Tuesday, 29.—Feria. WEDNESDAY, 30 .- Feria.

THE Western Catholic, a Chicago paper, proves pretty conclusively that the closetting of James Stephens with the British Consul in New York is a pure canard. James Stephens may not be all that he thinks he is himself, but it is wrong to place charges to his credit which are not true.

It is with pleasure we notice that, as the old orators of the Irish element leave this land of Canada for their homes in a better land, year after year, new ones arise to take their places and preserve the fame of the Irish race for eloquence. The St. Patrick's Day spesches of Messrs. Gahan and Kiley, of Quebec, and of Father Doherty in Montreal, bear the genuine stamp of oratory upon them.

Ea Minerce observes that Mr. Kennedy, the Conservative candidate for East Northumberland, is an Irish Catholic, and that the Conservatives intendalso nominating one of the same element to replace Dr. Harkins in the local House for Prescott, probably either Mr. James Fahey, of the Mail, or Mr. John O'Dimohoe, Q.C., of Toronto. Perhaps it is this spirit of liberality which has brought the new Protestant party to the surface with its paid organizer at a salary of \$1,200 a year.

We have received the sum of fifty-nine dollars for the Land League through the Reverend Father Neville. This handsome sum was collected from the Irish settlers round the parish of St. Sylvester in the County of Lothbiniere, P. Q. We beg to call the attention of other parishes to this action of the patriotic Irishmen of St. Sylvester. We have also received this morning twentythree dollars from the men of Hemmingford, with promise of more to come. It was those men who subscribed \$234 last year to our Irish Relief Fund, and long may they prosper.

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sented to act as agents for The Post and True to the Irish World that the sum of £10,000 WITNESS in their respective localities, and will be collected and placed to Michael are empowered to enroll subscribers and collect subscriptions:-J. H. Muliart, Liberty, that the President of the St. Patrick's Society Montgomery Co., Kansas; Michael Allan, initiated a movement in the same direction Melrose, Stearns County, Minn.; P. H. at the concert last night and that Kissane, Chatcauguay, N. Y.; C. Whelan, simultaneously one of the speakers at the Springfield, Brown Co., Maine; Thos. Bouen, St. Lawrence Hall - perhaps at the Bath, N. B.; James Guerley, River Beaudette. Que.; Thos. L. Bowley, P. M., St. Agnes do | testimonial. This is as it should be. Dundee, Que.; James Kearns, Connaught, Michael Davitt is one of the purest and most

says Fenianism never took hold of the Irish and he has but one arm. As Mr. O'Leary heart in Canada. Fenianism had never any | judiciously put it, when men like Davitt are | Afghanistan and the Transvaal. There is business in this country; but the Gazette is no longer useful, when the bastiles of Britain altogether wrong in implying that there is the slightest affinity between Fenianism and Nihilism or any other ism raised in revolutionary hot-houses on the European continent. The Fenians took their name from the ancient militia of Ireland, and their aspirations were for Irish nationality. If our contemporary could only understand that that the fund is stated. We ourselves have Fenianism and advanced Irish nationalism already received a few dollars towards are convertible terms it would find itself in the fund, and shall open a column a better position to deal with the Irish ques- at once for the subscription. Ten thoution as it troubles the Imperial Government at the present time.

THE Toronto World says an oath-bound society has been formed in Toronto, the aim of which is to exclude Catholics from office society was all but absolutely unnecessary, as Catholics are pretty well excluded already in the Queen City. Out of twenty-seven Alder- | Canada, although, certes, he might go furmen there is but one Catholic, although we ther and fare worse.

believe from one-third to one-fourth of the population profess that religion, while as for getting elected to Parliament Catholics have given up the attempt in despair. Things are different here is Montreal, and indeed wherever there is a Catholic majority, and long may it continue so. It would never do to have bigotry displayed all round, although the miserable fanaticism of Toronto would be almost an excuse for illiberality.

If the Dublin correspondent of the New York Tribune is correct, the Irish National party is seeking allies abroad with some success. He says :-

"Some months ago an officer of rank in the English army told me that Aylward was acting as a medium of communication between the Home Rulers and the Boers. 'You will see,' said my friend, 'that the Boers will rise just when the Irish troubles at home become formidable. There is a complete understanding between Aylward and the Irish leaders in Dublin and in Parliament."

If the English Government do not satisfy the claims of Ireland the Empire will have to pay as much money in their wars with Ireland's allies during the next twenty years as would buy out the landlords.

THE London Free Press chafes under the estrictions placed upon Canadian industry, and instances the case of our relations with France. Says our contemporary:-

"Thus, to point a case, while on a shipment of a line of agricultural implements from Canada direct the duty is 18 francs 70 centimes per 100 kilogrammes (222 lbs.), if the importation was from England direct the duty would be but 6 francs for the same quantity. Seeing that England makes the treaty and not Canada, it looks as if an unfair friend of Eldon. It is also a question how use was made of that opportunity to secure a far the Nihilists will permit him to go with prejudicial discrimination against Canadian in favor of English made goods."

The Free Press is, in our opinion, most unjust. Does it imagine for a moment that England retains Canada for friendship's sake? England has colonies, keeps dependencies, in order that she may make profit by them, for she lives by trade. Why does not the Free Press come out boldly and say:-" Come, no more of this nonsense, Canada is intelligent enough to make her own treaties, and her own trade and pocket her own profits." If we are satisfied to be a British Colony we cannot grumble at Britain making our treaties for us. Wards in Chancery and minors are not allowed to act as principals in business transactions.

The suit for libel brought against Mr Labouchere, M.P., editor of Truth, by Mr. Levi Lawson, one of the proprietors of the London Daily Telegraph, is the sensation of the day in England. Lawson made a cowardly assault upon Labouchere last summer, Lal cuchere challenged Lawson, and Lawson declined, after having consulted some "lady friends." Ever since then, except he has the skin of a rhinoceros, Lawson has been wishing himself dead, for never a day passes that the witty and unsparing editor of Truth does not -figuratively speaking-stab poor Lawson between the fifth and sixth rib. The case is being tried before Chief Justice Coleridge, and Labouchere is conducting his own defence, to the infinite amusement of all Eugland and the great sorrow of the Telegraph of all the Russias. man, who finds his sins and shortcomings laid bare before an unsympathetic world. Labouchere is trying to prove that Lawson is a disgrace to journalism, in that he, a Jew, in order to make money, writes, or causes to be written, strong articles in defence of Christianity and morality, though, at the same time, permitting the insertion of obscene advertisements, for which he charges a high rate. It would have been better for Lawson if he had consulted some Sir Lucius O'Trigger instead of his lady friends when challenged by Labouchere, for the sword of the editor of Truth cannot be less sharp than his tongue

The idea of giving Michael Davitt a tangible proof of the gratitude of Irishmen at home a letter from Mr. Peter O'Leary, which appeared in THE Post of the 8th February last, and was again advocated at a mass meeting held in Nordhelmer's Hall three days later. Davitt's credit. We are happy to observe same moment-referred to the Davitt self-sacrificing characters in history. He has done his share towards lifting the Irish race THE (lazetic is perfectly correct when it from its despondent attitude; he is in prison, have sapped their strength and clouded their intellects, the people for whom they suffered and who are liable to forget them when they have disappeared from the stage, allow them Queen is pleased to let them go abroad. It is to prevent this happening in Davitt's case sand pounds will not be long coming in if the people are in earnest. No sum is too small, and no sum is too large. We, however, cannot agree with the President of St. Patrick'sSociety as to the manner of applying of the money when collected. Michael good for him, and it is hardly likely that he would care particularly about a homestead in

ALEXANDER III.

The eves of the world are now fixed upon

the new Czar of all the Russias, Alexander

III. He is the greatest Sovereign upon earth; he rules over larger territory and a greater number of men of the white race than any other monarch. He is thirty-three years of age, that is to say, in the very prime of his manhood. What then will he do with the immense power he has suddenly become possessed of? Will he be a tyrant like his grandfather Nicholas, or will be aim at constitutionalism like his father, Alexander. All we know of him up to this is that he likes France, dislikes Germany, hates the Turks, mistrusts the English, and has a strong will of his own. We can easily believe that the first act of his after mounting the throne was to send the Princess Dolougrouki quietly across the frontier with an intimation that if she returned his feelings might be hurt, and she-the rival of his dead mother-might have to go to Siberia, as Princes and Princesses without number have gone before. His manifesto against the Nihilists is pointed enough to show uncompromising hostility and a resolve for revenge if not justice. It has been said that the present Czar was for concessions to the people and a constitutional government, but it must be remembered that the heir apparent and the Sovereign often hold different opinions. Who so radically liberal as George the Fourth when Prince of Wales and the friend of Fox and Sheridan; who such a bigoted old Tory as the Prince-Regent and King, and the repression on the one hand, or the bureaucracy with reforms on the other, before he is assassinated. And here it may not be out of place to observe that when a Czar is taken off by poison there is not much noise made about it, from which it would seem that death at the hands of Grand Dukes or high court party is not so bad as at the hands of the Nibilists. Nibilism is, in fact, nothing but the complement of the bureaucracy. So that the Czar is be tween two fires, he is between Charybdis and Scylla, and may be destroyed by either before he knows where he is going. It is rank nonsense to suppose that the terrible fate of his father will not have its effect upon the Czar. The nerves of a Czar are not made of steel no more than those of other people, and it may be safely assumed that he wishes to live and be happy as it is possible for an absolute monarch to be who knows he has deadly enemies within striking distance. The fact of retaining General Melikoff as Minister of the Interior is one proof, at least, that his mind is inclined towards constitutionalism. It may be that Russia, like France, will have to go through the throes of revolution before she obtains her desires, and if so the reign of terror will have been but child's play to the scenes which will be enacted in Russia. It is to be hoped for the sake of humanity, how-

ever, that both sides will concede something.

In the meantime the most wretched creature

breathing should not envy the great autocrat

In this peaceful and prosperous land of Canada Spring is ushered in by the flowing of a liquid through our streets commonly called slush, together with a stream of poetry into the waste paper backet of the editor dedicated to the season. But from all appearances it will be different in Southeastern Europe, for in that disturbed section of the world it is blood which is likely to flow, and in large quantities. Greece demands the carrying out of the treaty of Berlin, which awards her Epirus and Thessaly, and she stands ready to enforce the demand by arms if necessary, while Turkey, also armed to the teeth, duclines to give the territory asked for, but offers the little Island of Crete and abroad is taking root. It originated in | instead. This offer is refused by the bellicose little State, which is growing more earth hungry and determined each day. It took a union of the Powers and their fleets, with steam up and guns We now find that Mr. Brennan, Secretary of shotted, to compel Turkey to surrender The following gentlemen have kindly con- the Irish National Land League, telegraphs Dulcigno to the Montenegrins, and even then the Porte was on the point of resisting at the last moment. Now, however, the concert among the Powers is broken, each is looking after its own selfish interests, and Turkey, even if they were united, is determined to fight sconer than yield up a single rood of land. Germany and Austria have a distinct policy in the East and are willing that matters should be precipitated to secure a further accession of territory to one, and Eastern prestige, if not something more solid, to the other. France is resolved to remain strictly neutral, and England, no matter how well disposed she may be to interfere, has her hands full at the present what with Ireland therefore nothing to prevent an explosion, and doubtless we shall hear of the commence. ment of hostilities one of these fine mornings when we least expect it. A war between Turkey and Greece would to live in penury when Her Majesty the not matter much if it were confined to the possession of Epirus and Thessaly, but when it is considered that the possession of Constantinople is also involved our interest takes a wider range, and we realize that a general war may result in the partition of Turkey. All the powers prate about peace, but as they are eternally doing that no sensiso do prospects of war make nations acquaint-

to Austria a year ago he may yet see fit to go in with the German alliance, and stuitify himself as he has already done as regards his policy all round, foreign and domestic. When war once commences, who can tell where it will stop, or what course events may take? That there will be a rising of the Slav element in what remains of the Turkish Empire is more than probable, and that Roumania, Bulgaria, Servia and Montenegro will take a hand in the game is also on the cards. Greece has the world's sympathies in her aspirations, no matter what monarchs and their ministers may say; and it is the hope of the people that she will emerge from the coming struggle an enlarged and a resurrected nation after her suffering of more than four hundred years.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY. The 17th of March in the year of grace one thousand eight hundred and eighty sa s a black cloud hanging over the island that sitteth weeping by the melancholy sea. The angel of famine sat enthroned on the cloud and looked down upon a people who had suffered long and were still suffering, and sorrow filled the hearts of their friends the world all over, while the wealthiest Government which, perhaps, ever existed, and which swayed the destinies of the Green Isle, looked on, if not with grim satisfaction, with supreme indifference. But already a few generous spirits had arisen who proclaimed that, with God and their exiled countrymen's land.

They went forth to the nations, ashamed it may be, but resolved that shame should not prevent them asking charity for the relief of their countrymen and women. They were successful in their mission. Relief was given with generous hands and the cloud and the angel of famine disappeared from over the fertile soil of Erin. And now this is the 17th of March, 1881, and St. exiled children of Ireland, from their places over the broad earth, rest from their toil, and onco more turn wistfully towards the land of birth or the land of their fathers, and offer her a tribute of love and respect. And once more does a dark cloud hang heavily over Ireland, and the gates of the Constitution are closed while the gates of the prison are open to receive those of her sons who have been loudest in their demands for right and justice. But tbey say the cloud has a silvery lining this time surely, and the prophets assert thatnotwithstanding appearances-there shall be no more famines, and no more suspensions of the Constitution, that we have positively seen the last of those British methods of crushing and tormenting a people who are determined to be free. Let us pray God that it may be so, and let us put forth every effort we can, so that when the next national festival comes round we may be able to hail the mother of our race as one of the free nations of the earth.

This, then, is the one day in the three hundred and sixty-five when Irish patriotforce. No matter where his lot is occasion. cast—whether on the banks of the Shannon, or of the Ganges, on the Mississippi, on the St. Lawrence, whether on the slopes of the Sierra Nevadas, or the mighty Himalayes, be turns aside from his daily pursuits and indulges in a vein of sentiment, which is cause for astonishment to the surrounding people who cannot understand how it is that the love of an Irishman for his vanquished country should be so strong and yet so forrowful. They are astonished because they have not studied the history of this people, so sublime in its self-abnegation. If they knew them better, if they were acquainted with the sacrifices of land and life, and home and wealth which Irishmen have exhibited in the past for their faith and tatherland, they would be surprised no lon-

ger. That love is undestructible; it will never perish, for it has been purified by the fire, and history's teaching and parallels will have been all wrong if it shall Lot yet bear glorious fruit. That "the spirit of a nation never dieth" is as true as the Gospel itself, and we have yet to hear of a race which did not surrender its soul, as well as its lands, that has not in the end reconquered its lost liberties. It is true that generation after generation of Irishmen have gone down into their graves since first the Normans polluted the shores of Erin without seeing their aspirations realized, but the life of a nation is a long one, and the unavailing struggle of centuries should not bring despair. Water finds its level, and people who are true to themselves are successful in the long run.

Let us, then, on this anniversary of freland's Patron Saint, renew our vows of love to the old land, and let us hope that the words of her national poet shall take shape in our

Thy star shall shine out when the proudest shall And the full moon of freedom shall beam round

#### THE ST. PATRICK'S CONCERT AT

OTTAWA. WE trust our Ottawa friends will not deem us presumptious if we advise them in the name of everything decent and everything Irish to their St. Patrick's Day concerts. This gentle- | now as in times past. man is City Clerk and has a reputation for a ble man believes in their professions. It certain kind of wit. He is strong in burleswould seem as if the French and Russians | quing Ireland in the vernacular, and of a are about in as much accord on the surety he burlesqued Ireland and the Irish like to be informed what advantages Eastern question as are the Germans and on St. Patrick's night though not in the accrues to Canada from the money spent on disappear when it is used. Austrians, and that neither England nor vernacular. We cannot conceive anything it. A certain number of cadets obtain comof any sort. The formation of this excellent Davitt is intelligent enough to know what is Italy knows precisely what to do. As poverty in worse taste than his tulsome adulation of makes one acquainted with strange bedfellows the Governor Generals of Canada and royalty military education they receive is paid for by St. Charles branch of the Land League has and aristocracy generally, except it is the our taxpayers, while others of them are ened with strange allies, and notwithstanding ridicule he heaped upon his unfortunate titled to appointments in our Civil Service date. It is thought Mrs. Parnell will lecture

Irishman. We have read of a youth named Lett, who led the Irish at New Ross to victory in '98, but we trust for the sake of the tween his family and Ottawa's City Clerk, Lest we may be deemed unjust or ungenerous in criticizing the great Irish orator, Mr. Lett, we give the following extract from his speech even at the risk of disgusting our readers:--

On a day like this, when we are supposed

to be turning out our big potatoes, our friends of other nationalities, I imagine, can tolerate with placid and becoming equanimity a little of what our co-continental friend Brother Jonathan would call "blowing." Well then, here goes. The memories of this day date back beyond the deluge to the time when Ireland had a rainbow of her own as a firmamental exemplification of her Stellar origin. The ark was the first ship commanded by an Irishman, who navi-gated the entire navy of the world; without compass, rudder or sail, on an ocean larger than the Atlantic and Pacific combined. and accomplished the astounding nautical exploit of bringing his fleet into port on dry land on the top of a mountain. History thus conclusively proves that the Irish people are the descendants of Noah, and some irrepressible wag has irreverently affirmed that this is one of the overflowing reasons why so many of them have such a rooted antipathy to cold water as an unmixed blessing. From traditional revelations of undoubted authenticity, we also learn that the mountain upon the summit of which the ark rested, after the subsidence of the flood, derived its name from an incident which occurred during the process of disembarkation. It is said that, running swiftly down the gang way, the progenitor of the world's help, there should be no famine in their native | most destructive domestic pest came nearly being trampled to death by the elephant; noticing which, Noah exclaimed, "Arrab, rat my boy, you had a narrow escape." If this be true, and I challenge proof to the contrary, this interesting zoological incident proves that Noah was an Irishman, I should say from Tipperary. Ireland was always a land of prodiges. From her ancient warrior kings, her sons were famous on every field of human enterprise and greatness down to her big potatoes, old Granuaile stands alone, six feet three inches high in her stocking soles, the standard ancestress of a race of men full of Patrick's Day has come round again, and the fire, pluck and frolic; and some vile traducer of the race has actually had the unblushing and bare faced hardibood to insinuate that some of them, occasionally, have been found full of whiskey.

but we beg leave to inform him it is not; it that every one knows Mr. Lett is a buffoon, brought him on the platform to shame their that a red coat does not kill national senticountry. We feel for the Hon. Mr. Anglin, ments. who was present at the concert, and we feel for the Hon. Mr. Howlan, Alderman Stars and the forty or fifty Irishmen who were present and compelled to hear such buffoonery on a day when Irish genius is more particularly supposed to throw out sparks of sacred fire. It is men like the Ottawa City Clerk who wrote the so-called Irish comic songs we are to-day so much ashamed of; such as "Looney MacWalter" and "Lanty Fegan's Breeches;" and it is men like Mr. Lett who give foreigners such a poor opinion of Ireland. We implore the Irish people of Ottawa either to leave the concert business alone, or else procure speakers who will not asserts itself with its greatest make a laughing stock of themselves and the

#### THE CANADIAN MILITIA.

Major-General Luard calls for an increased expenditure in order to make our Militia force more efficient; but if the Government consented to increase the Militia estimates every time a Major-General recommended it, we should soon be on a par with the continent of Europe and have a regular standing army, with all that the name implies in the way of jingle and parade, spurs and sabertasches, and the smell of villainous saltpetre would impregnate the air above and around us oftener than peaceably disposed citizens would wish. A Major-General commanding the forces in Capada views everything from a military standpoint. Every strapping fellow he sees should, he thinks, be a soldier, and every hill suggests itself to him as an excellent situation for a military position. All this is natural enough, but still he must not be angry if we are not all burning with the military fervor which rushes up to the cannon's mouth, and so forth. It is mean and ignoble to admit it, but if the truth must be told the majority of Canadians much prefer rushing after a good business speculation, and their military aspirations are satisfied with a review every Queen's birthday. It is true we have what we might term the "Colonel" element among us—men who glory in gold lace and cocked hats, and would like to see Canada one vast camp, but the smallness of the estimates keeps this element away in the rear, warlike, it is true, but disgusted and ashamed of their country, which throws cold water on their martial enthusiasm. The chief duty of the Colonels is every time there are rumors

| Amnes Blutte Charles McNeill. | Charles McN the Colonels is, every time there are rumors of England being involved in a European contest, to rush forward and offer her 600,000 men,-that is to say, a greater number of adults then there is in all Canada, including the lame and the blind and the debilitated. It pleases them to see their generous offer of assistance copied into the London Times. P Clancy. Samuel Slavin. Miss Eliza Kelly. and it kills no one. In good sooth Canada has soldiers enough for all her wants. There is no fear of invesion from any quarter, and Patrick Shea... if there was we have men enough with spirit, select some speaker besides Mr. W. P. Lett at | and soldierly qualities to defend our frontier

especially strong on the advantages of find that it is sure but not slow. A cough Kingston Military College, but we should even of long standing, is speedily controlled missions in the British army, though the Gladstone's famous warning of "hands off" | country, for we believe Mr. Lett is a Wexford | after graduating. Now, this does look some- in Montreal some time in April.

what absurd on the face of it. This system deprives Canada of the young men whom she educates, and whose training might be dead hero a relationship does not exist be- of use to her in the future. We have nothing to say against our volunteers as a body. We give them all credit for their patriotism, and it certainly is patriotism which impels young men to dedicate their spare hours to drill and military training instead of devoting them to social pleasure. The Volunteers of Montreal and Toronto especially are to be commended. They are a fine body of young fellows working their way to military discipline against great obstacles, and having little hope that they will ever be rewarded with the coveted titles and emoluments of Aides-de-Camp or Deputy Adjutants General, which are reserved for the favored few of Canada or the aristocratic importations from England. At considerable expense to themselves the volum. teers of Montreal have dressed themselves and disciplined themselves in a manner which would not do discredit to crack European regiments, and yet General Luard, who wants more "professore" in Kingston College, does not approve of the gold stripes and filegree which the soldier takes a pride in. He would have them exactly like British regiments of the line, routine, pipeclay and all. We would like to see the Canadian volunteers made more efficient, but not increased in numbers. and, above all, we would like to see them taking pride in being Canadians and cultivat. ing among themselves an esprit de corps distinct from that understood at the London Horse Guards. The esprit de corps will, however, never reach perfection until they see the avenues of promotion open to them, fully and fairly, and this will not come to pass until Canadians obtain the high places now given to gentlemen from England, who are no better qualified to fill them than they are themselves.

Ir does seem as if the British Government had got the idea into their heads that the Irish Militia are not loyal, for we see by the Dublin Gazette that they are not to be called out this year. The London Irish Volunteers have been dis-The above is what Mr. Lett imagines is wit, | barded altogether, and the Eighteenth Royal Irish have used the terrible expression "huris on the contrary rank balderdash. It seems ran for old Ireland." It appears that those men, militia, volunteers and regulars, except the Irish people of Ottawa who were Irishmen before they were soldiers, and

#### DAVITT FUND.

THE POST	ûŨ		
A few friends of the cause, Ottawa			
Henry J. Stafford 5	00		
	00		

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Sure but not Slow .- People who have used The Colonels and Brigade Majors are DR. THOMAS' ECLECTRIC OIL to get rid of pain, and cured by it. Rheumatism, neuralgia, corns, lame back, and swelled neck rapidly

Patrick Shea....
Michael Connors.....

LAND LEAGUE.-The Tressurer of the Point expects to send another remittance at an early

# March 23, 1881. SOUTH AFRICA

The Boers' Terms

### NEGOTIATIONS.

British Terms-Hostilities at an End.

LONDON, March 16 .- A despatch from Durban says it has been decided that a conference shall be held between General Sir Evelyn Wood and Joubert, the Boer com-mander, Paul Kruger and Mr. Brandt, President of the Orange Free State, at Mills Farm, two miles from Prospect Hill. It is the general opinion that the Boers have resolved to make submission.

LONDON, March 16 .- A Durban despatch says the conditions of the armistice with the Boers are that General Wood has the option of sending four days' more provisions to those garrisons that have already received eight days' provisions, and twelve days' provisions to those that have not yet received any provisions. The terms are much the same as before granted.

London, March 15.—The belief is strong in official circles to-day that the war in the Transvani will not be renewed on the expiration of the armistice, which by this time has probably been prolonged for another week. Telegrams received to-day from Sir Evelyn Wood hold out distinct ground for the hope that the Boers will accept such terms of peace as will satisfy public opinion in England. They refuse, as they have refused all along, to consent to annexation, but will accept a British protectorate, which practically would give them their autonomy and England a nominal show of authority. I have it on good authority that the Cabinet would accept peace on this basis; consequently, if nothing occurs to induce the Boers to change their mind, the war may be regarded as ended, and England is well out of an unjust

NEWCASTLE, March 16.—Paul Kruger, in his letter to the President of the Orange Free State, says that the Boers long for peace, but must hold to the offer of a Republic under a British protectorate.

Newcastle, Natal, Mar. 16 .- Paul Kruger in a letter to President Brand, of the Orange Free State, express deep grief at the death of Sir George P. Colley, whom he contrasts favorably with Sir Theophilus Shepstone, Sir Bartle Frere and Sir William Lanyon. He says: "The more the Lord blesses us the more we long for peace, and the more dis-tinctiy we declare that we will do all that is possible to make it easy for the honor of England to be indulgent." Mr. Kruger approves the proposed meeting of Commission ers to negotiate terms of peace He expresses ST. PATRICK'S DAY IN BROCKVILLE. belief that a verbal discussion will lead to a good result. He says :-

aUp to the present time we have done nothing else but defend ourselves. We began armed resistance, not willingly, but of compulsion. Should we not undertake now with equal earnesiness the work of peace? Yes, surely; but no one would demand of us to cut our own throats and decla e ourselves rebels. Lord Kimberley's despatch of the 8th of March cannot be the basis of peace. Reasonable guarantees for our treatment we can by no means admit, as they are too much like an acknowledgment that we have begun our work without justification. The phase must hold to our main the offer of a republic under a British protectorate. When the peace negotiations are opened the British troops shall remain where they are on the frontier and in the campa within the Transvaal, but no fresh troops will be brought from England until peace is con-

He carefully distinguishes between a Royal Commission to investigate the grievances of the Boers and a commission for settling the basis of peace, and he adds :- "A Royal Commission is not to be thought of; an arbitration is necessary, not a jury which can give a verdict of guilty or not guilty."

Care Tows, March 17.—The armistice

with the Basuros has terminated without any agreement having been arrived at, or, indeed, approached. The Governor's agent says that be considers that the petition for peace never had any genuine basis, as the Basutos, so far had any genuine basis, as the Basutos, so far had any feel themselves in any way beaten, and as they consider the Colonial Government wants peace as much as they do, they would not be inclined to accept stringent conditions. Lerothodi's reply to the Governor's communication is to the effect that he is ready to submit to the Queen, or to the Governor as her representative, but that he does not recognize the Cape Government. He prays for peace, but he wants to know the exact terms upon which peace can be had. The other chiefs are of the same mind.

NEWCASTLE, Natal, March 19.—President Brand has arrived here. He thinks war between England and the Boers would prove disastrous in its results for many years to come, and would have a bad effect upon the natives. He believes it is possible to settle the difficulty without any more fighting, and he will do his utmost to promote peace. The statement that many citizens of Orange Free State have taken to the field is untrue. Brand has started for Mount Prospect with Wood.

From that place he will go to the Boer camp. LONDON, March 19.—The reported disagreement between the Boers and General Wood is believed to be relative to non-essential points. The British Government, while reiusing to concede formally the independence of the Transvaal, are ready to insure practical freedom. Ministers privately express confidence in a favorable result of the negotiations.

A despatch from Mount Prospect says President Brand has arrived. Great Britain insists upon the withdrawl of the Boers from Laing's Neck into the Transvaal, and unless they comply, hostilities will certainly be resumed. The News believes the terms offer-Royal Commission of Inquiry, the retirement of the Boers to their homes, and the maintenance of British garrisons in their present

A Newcastle correspondent says it is reported that the Boers killed and wounded three officers and 100 men at Pretoria. The correspondent fears the report is not without foundation, but thinks the numbers are probably exaggerated.

PROSPECT BILL, Natal, March 19 .-- The proagainst whom a charge of murder is pending in the British Transvani courts.

London, March 20 .- A despatch from Dur-

held on Monday, when a final decision must be taken. The Boer leaders fear a rising against their authority.

Paris, March 20 .- Journals of this city today publish an appeal to England on the Transvasl war. It is signed by members of the Chamber of Deputies, senstors and many public men. It expresses joy at the negotia-tions with the Boers, and hopes that England will give them autonomy.

LONDON, March 21 .- A despatch from Mount Prospect, in the Transvasi, received to-day at noon at the Colonial Office, leads to the belief that the Boers have practically submitted to the proposition made by the The Gallant Boers Accept the Government for the appointment of a Royal Commission to inquire into their grievances. and suggest some acceptable mode of establishing peace on terms satisfactory to both England and the Dutch Republic. It is thought that the commission will consist of Sir Hercules Robinson, M. Devittler and Sir To the Editor of THE POST and TRUE WITNESS Evelyn Wood.

Later advices from Newcastle state that there is much illness among the Boers, caused by the great loss of horses. The camp is most foul, and the stench from the dead animals is horrible.

PROSPRET HILL, March 21 .- One of the great reasons why the Boers object to disperse is because they fear that a considerable portion of the population cannot be depended upon to accept the existing government of the country.

DURBAN, March 22.-The Boers have accepted the British terms, including the cessation of the war and the appointment of a Royal Commission. Peace 18 regarded now as assured.

PROSPECT HILL, March 22 .- An armistice of 48 hours is concluded to terminate negotiations. The terms of truce are that all arms, munitions and other property captured by either side, shall be restored.

#### ST. PATRICK'S DAY IN CARILLON.

PARISH OF. ST. ANDREWS, P. Q.

The feast of St. Patrick was celebrated here with unusual cclat. Solemn high Mass was celebrated in the Parish Church by the Rev. Father Dequin, assisted by the Rev. Fathers Moreau as deacon and Bourget as sub-deacon. The Church was crowded by a pious assembly, who listened with rapt attention to the eloquent sermon delivered by the Rev. Father Delahanty, which deeply affected the congregation, tears standing in many eyes. The feature of the teast was the large number of communicants, over two hundred and forty persons receiving the Blessed Sacament. The choir was ably led by the Rev. Father Charlebois assisted by the Rev. Father Derome and Mr. J. B. Charlebois, and the altar and and sanctuary decorated by the Sitters of the Convent of St. Andrews, presented a very fine appearance.

The success of this festivity is no doubt due to the exertions of the Rev. Father Bourget, theparish priest, who worked with his accustomed energy for this object.

Carillon, 17th March, 1881.

The Rev. Father Murray, of Cornwall, assisted by the Rev. I. J. MacCarthy and the Rev. E. H. Murray, of Coburg, as Deacon and Sub-Deacon, celebrated the Grand Mass, on St. Patrick's day. The Rev. Father Casey, of Campbleford, preached a brilliant sermon, replete with sentiments creditable to his head and heart, everyway really worthy of the occasion. In the evening, the Rev. Father Graham, of Lochiel, lectured before one of the largest and most respectable audiences ever assembled for a similar purpose in Brockville. His subject was happily selected:-"Ireland as a Civilizer." Neddless to say it our work without justineation. The phase of rebels is past. We will be reasonable, but was hardled with remarkable ab lity; in a style at once grand, profound and convincing. The Rev. gentleman spoke for two hours, without notes, with a fluency of language, a beauty of description and wealth of originality seldom equalled, leaving on those who had the good tortune to hear him an impression of his vast erudition, depth of thought and intelligence rarely met with. The lecture was for the the benefit of the Bishop O'Brien Memorial Window Fund, and realized a handsome amount. Masses were celebrated from 6 a. m., and hundreds received the Holy Communion, and thus the time-honored Irish National Fertival was relebrated in St. Francois Xavier, Brockville, in a way that could give no umbridge to earth, and which must have given joy to the angels of God in Heaven .- Com.

On Sunday afternoon the weekly meeting of the Montreal Branch of the Land League was indication of what the unfortunate agricul-held in the St. Patrick's Hall. The Presi- turists in Ireland may expect under coercion. dent, Mr. P. Carroll, occupied the chair.

In his opening remarks he alluded to the conduct of the English Government in enforcing the Coercion Act. The arrests were made from among the working classes; this step was taken to create intimidation among the peasants and then force them to withdraw their support from the leaders of the agitation. In former years it was the leaders who were made to suffer, but now it is the farmers, who are the backbone of the agitation, that find themselves cast into prison. It, therefore, devolved upon the Land League to see that the families of these men should not be found wanting for anything, and thus force the Government to fail of its purpose in its efforts to intimidate the people, and in its desire to oblige them to abandon the

agitation. The Secretary then read the minutes and a

communication from the Irish World. It was moved that the money now on hand be forwarded to Mr. Egan, treasurer of the Irish National Land League Fund, in Paris. The President announced that the sum of six hundred dollars would be sent over in the

early part of the week. After the subscriptions had been taken in, the election of new members was proceeded with. Michael Gannon, Esq, of Granby Vil-

lage, was elected as honorary member.

It was moved by Mr. O'Donoghue and seconded by Mr. Stafford, that the thanks of ed the Boers include the appointment of a the Montreal Branch of the Laud League are due to the Rev. Father Neville, of St. Sylvestre, and Mr. Gettens, of Hemmingford, for their exertions in collecting subscriptions for

the Land League.

A discussion in reference to the Davitt Fund followed next. It was suggested that which has ever been their characteristic, by the proper way to build up a fund would be to work in harmony with Ireland and the rest of America. A general fund had been established in Ireland, and the duty of Irishmen in Canada was to forward their subscriptions mise of amnesty to the Boer leaders has had to the treasurer at hendquarters. It was arms and elequent voices of those who should a wonderful effect, especially on Joubert, suggested that the Montreal Branch be a channel through which money for that purpose could pass. The Executive Committee thought that sufficient work was on their ban says Mr. Brand, President of the Orange | hands at the present moment, and that the ed soldier? Have they not even led armies to

#### WOMAN'S LOVE.

A woman's love is of man's life The dearest, brightest part; It soothes him in his hours of strife, And cheers his lonely heart.

And blest is he who back repays
Affection's smiles and tears;
For woman's love shall glid his days,
And smooth the lapse of years.

A woman's love is like the rose-By every tempest shaken; If nourished it still blooms and grows, But withers if forsaken.

Then blest is he by whom 'tis nursed— By God 'twas made and given : There is no richer boon on earth Than woman's love—'tis heaven!

#### CORRESPONDENCE.

SIGNS OF THE TIMES.

There was shipped from here on the 18th inst. 53 pieces of square pine. It was towed down a distance of nine miles to Mr. H. Russel's shippard on the south side of the river St. Lawrence. The work was performed by three men in an ordinary open boat, although there was considerable floating ice on the river at the time. The like was never known on the St. Lawrence in the month of March. LUMBERMAN.

Cap Rouge, 18th March, 1881.

#### THE LAND LEAGUE.

To the Editor of THE POST and TRUE WITNESS : Sir,-Find enclosed herewith \$23, contributed towards the Irish Land League fund and the relief of the victims of Gladstone's persecution, by their friends and sympathizers in this locality, whose names are given be-

Sir, permit me to remark that we endorse the policy of C. S. Parnell; we encourage him and his faithful little band in their stand against the brute force opposed to them, and approve of their getting assistance from any and every source available to overthrow the tyranny and despotism of the landlords, and to obtain for their long oppressed countrymen, at a fair value, the lands apportioned to them by Providence. We recommend boycotting peaceably and systematically the enemies of Ireland, and even her weak-kneed sons. We disapprove of and discountenance violence and assassination, confident that the objects of the league will be obtained, if unity and firmness be persevered in.

The sum sent is indead very small, but every little he ps, and I feel sanguine that this little sum will in due time be handsomely supplemented, for there are here several patriotic Irishmen who are proud and enthuiastic of the daring, courage and unity exhibited by their kinsmen in Ireland in the trying ordeal through which that country is now passing, whose offerings are not included in the above sum.

Yours truly, DANIEL GETTENS. Hemmingtoid, March, 1881.

RELIGIOUS AFFAIRS IN BELLEVILLE.

To the Editor of the Tous WITNESS: DEAR SIR: - During last week the inhabit tants of Belleville had the happiness of paving the Forty Hours Devotion in their midst.

This holy exercise commenced on Tuesday morning, and terminated on Thursday Grening. The energy with which are good pastor, Very Rev. J. Farrelly, V. G., has labored so faithfully in order to promote the spiritual interests of his vest congregation, has been repaid to a great degree by the large numbers he had seen approaching the

Holy Sacramont of the Eucharist during those days of grace. It was truly a grand and imposing sight to witness the devotedness and piety with which all seemed to be inflamed. The ceremonies were so well conducted as to relect much credit on both pastor and Rev. Father Farrelly was assisted by several other Revd. gentlemen, amongst whom were Rev. Father Twohey, of Kingston, Rev. Father Murray, of Cobourg, Rev. Father Spratt, Wolfe Island, Rev. Fatner Casey,

Campollford, Rev. Father Davis, Madoc, Rev. Father Leahy, Belleville, and some others the names of whom I did not learn. Hoping I have not trespassed too much on your valuable space, I have the honor to be

Yours, &c.,
A SURSCRIBER. Belleville, March 16th, 1881.

#### THE LAND LEAGUE.

To the Editor of THE POST and TRUE WITNESS: DEAR SIR,-A short time ago a cablegram informed us that a certain landlord, when refusing a reduction of their rents to his tenants, used the following words: "You have me down now, but the time will come when I shall have the upperhand, and by —— if I don't jump on you," &c. This is, I fear, an Please, therefore, find enclosed a small contribution (about the same amount shall be sent each month) from myself and a few friends towards aiding the Land League to relieve the anticipated distress. We should all do our best in these trying times, and with God's blessing we shall ere long have the happiness of seeing our beloved country emerge from the darkness of ages and fulfill Emmet's aspiration by taking her rightful place among the nations of the earth.

Many persons, especially among my sex, may unhappily be prevented subscribing to this noble fund, because it has been said that Mr. Parnell did wrong in discussing the affairs of Ireland with such avowed infidels as Rochefort, but, Mr. Editor, Mr. Parnell went to France to enlist in behalf of his afflicted country the sympathy and support of all classes, Catholic and Protestant, Believer and Infide), Liberal and Conservative, and if men like Rochefort can be induced to ally themselves with a good cause, it is a step towards their conversion. Rather a thousand times would I see my beloved country remain steeped as she now is in all the bitterness of serfdom than lose that bright jewel of Catholic faith which through the long ages of persecution has ever irradiated her chains and lightened her slavery.

This however, is a social and not a religious question, and as you Mr. Editor, very ably put it some time ago, "would Mr. Parnell have been justified in refusing a donation for the starving Irish, from unbelieving Roche-fort? if not, neither would be have been justified in refusing his sympathy."

Nor can I agree with the assertion, that Irish women discard that inherent modesty, combining together in Land League Associations to ameliorate the distress of those suffering from wicked laws, from Coercion and from Landlord cruelty, especially as they are deprived by those very laws of the gallant more naturally be the leaders of the people. Have not noble-hearted women in all times

of suffering come to the front? Have they not gone to the battle field to succour the woundbattle? Aye, and with the blessing of our Tuesday night. Small boys and stalwart Charlevolx, is dan holy mother the Church en their spotless foreigners were busily engaged all day dis- tion of the brain. Free State, lunched with General Sir Evelyn question might be left over to another meet-Wood to-day. A meeting of Generals will be ing for consideration.

give their voices, their talent, their elo- thized with the killing of the Russian despot cause as the liberation of their country from an intolerable tyranny which every few years has caused famine in the midst of plenty, and pestilence in a genial and health atmosphere? Well may the poet exclaim, when describing the condition of the Irish peasant,-

"They are dying where the golden corn is "They are dying where the crowded berds are

lowing." They are gasping for existence where the streams of life are flowing."

"And they perish of the plague where the breeze of health is blowing."

God of justice! God of power! do we dream? " Is it right, is it fair that they perish of despair."

'In that land, on that soil where their destiny is set."

Where they culture with their toil and water with their sweat."

Before concluding, let me appeal to the warm and noble hearts of my country women in Canada and the United States, let me remind them that now is being fought the battle for the independence of our Motherland; we may not be called to the front like our sisters in the old country, but we should assist the good cause by our influence with our brothers, our husbands and friends, we can induce them to agitate and subscribe and we can subscribe ourselves and thus ameliorate the distress of the families of those who become the victims of coercion or eviction and by this means encourage our patriotic countrymen to stand firm and persevere until their end is attained.

I have the honor to be, Mr. Editor, Very faithfully, &c., KATHLEEN O'MOORE.

O tawa, St Patrick's Day, 1881.

#### PRESENTATION.

Miss Minnie O'Brien, of Belleville, has re ceived the following letter, with a beautiful gold watch, for her services at the Madoc Bazaar in aid of the new Catholic Church :-

Madoc, March 10th, 1881. My Dear Minnie :

As a very slight return for your great kindness during our late bezaar, in aid of our new church, please accept the accompanying small token of my appreciation. I can assure you I sincerely toust that as the hours of your life pass by, each succeeding one will be brighter and more happy for you than its predecessor. I thank you not only for myself, for your kindness, but also on the part of every Catholic in Madoc, who, one and all, have every reason to remember with gratitude the trouble you and your kind parents took to make the late contest in which you were engaged financially successful, and thereby enable us to erect our much-needed church, in which you can always say, "I and my parents have put \$238" Once more thanking you, and wishing you a loving and happy life, I remain,

Yours respectfully, THOMAS DAVIS, Pricst. Miss Minnie O'Brien, Belleville, Ont.

## OUR NEW YORK LETTER.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

New York, March 17. - "St. Patrick's Day in the morning " did not dawn bright and smiling on the crowded thoroughfares of overhead threatening at every moment to the shamrock with a vengance. It may have taking the past two mouths arrivals as a crigrand pageants of bygone anniversaries that during the present year. cast a gloom over the spectators; but the esprit so cha acteristic of the Irish heart was sadly missing. The parade, if you can term the return of the various societies from their respective churches such, was neither showy nor effective and in marked contrast to the enormous processions of previous years. Yet, no one can doubt, who attended divine Fervice, but that the anniversary of Ireland's Patron Saint was duly commem rated, and in the most impressive manner. At the Cathedral, His Eminence Cardinat McCloskey officiated at the solemn High Mass. The assistant priest was Vicar General largest establishments of the kind are to be Quinn: the deacons of honor, Fathers Mc-Guirk and Wayrich. Archbishop Corrigan occupied a seat in the sanctuary baside the Vicar-General. Father McInery preached the sermon, and made an eloquent appeal to Irishmen to imitate the example of their national Apostle, in faith, humility and perseverance. The service all through was most solemn and imposing. After the hurry and excitement of the morning had passed away, the remainde of the day was given over to social enjoyment. The Knighst of St. Patrick dined at Milligan's on Broadway, while the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick held a grand banquet at Delmonico's. The officers of the 69th held a reception at Tammany Hall that took more the form of an ovation before balt got through with. It was difficult for a stranger with time at his disposal, and who wished to carry away some pleasant reminiscence of St. Patrick's Day, to choose from these very inviting programmes. However, I picked upon the Cooper Institute, because I wished to hear the well-known Irish orator and pastor of the Methodist Church in Wooster, Ohio, Rev. George W. Pepper, who consented to lecture on "Ireland and England," on the understanding that the proceeds should be devoted to the purpose of striking the enemy to her knees." The Institute was packed with a most enthusiastic and intelligent audience. The oratorical powers of the reverend gentleman are too well-known to require special mention, but I have seldom, if ever, seen an audience so thoroughly carried away by the powers of a gifted speaker, as this one was by the closing words of the lecturer, when he told them, if Parnell issued his proclamation to the exiles in America to-morrow, to return home with their swords and guns, he knew one pulpit in America which would be made

vacant." The indignation that has been accumulating in the breasts of the citizens of the great metropolis for the past six months against the municipal misgovernment and its cuipable neglect of the health of the people by allowing the streets to remain in their present filthy state, breeding disease and death, has at last culminated in a call for a public meeting to-morrow evening at the Cooper Union. We may expect to see the civic authorities get a lively poking up, as the meeting promises to be largely attended and as determined as the meeting held twenty years ago in the same place, when the safety of the country was imperilled.

The news of the assassination of the Czar produced a profound sensation here on Monday. Russian, Polish and German Socialists crowded the saloon kept by the notorious leader of revolutionary principles in America, Justus H. Schwab. A meeting was arranged to be held in their hall, on the Bowery, on

benners. Why then should Irishwomen not tributing handbills, inviting all who "sympaquence as well as their money to so holy a by our friends," and promising, as a still more potent inducement, a liberal allowance of Mr. Schwab's best beer. It is hard to say whether sympathy or beer brought such a gathering together, but certain it is that the Socialist Hall was crowded to overflowing on the meeting night, and many were turned away from the doors, disappointed and thirsty. The hall was profusely decorated with huge red flags, the standards of the various clubs throughout the city. The resolutions of sym-pathy with their fellow-socialists in Russia were very long and large, while tyrants and despots were condemned in language as fiery as the flags above the speakers' heads. Without a doubt, Kings and Queens, Emperors and Empresses were dethroned and assassinated, empires were demolished, and republics constituted that night --- over large "schooners" of beer. Still an observer could easily discover an element, sullen and fierce, that would not balk from the commission of such a terrible tragedy as that enacted last Sunday in St. Petersburg. The clergy of all denominations have

entered into an energetic campaign against

rum and rumsellers. The war is carried on

steadily and earnestly, without any unfurling of banners and beating of drums, nevertheless the work done already has been very marked when we take into consideration the firm footing and stubborn resistance always offered by rum and its adherents to any opposition. Seventy-five per cent of the crimes committed here are laid directly or indirectly at the door of intemperance, and it is fast becoming notorious that a man has only to imbibe a certain quantam of our "chained lightning" to be selzed with an insutiate desire for bloodshed. Only the other day, from the effects of liquor, a German murdered his life-long friend in broad daylight on a public thoroughfare, and in the presence of his family, and then shot himself fatally. The free pool room too (an institution indigenous to New York city) is fast filling up the State jails and prisons with juvenile criminals. Billiands are not charged for, but liquor and cigars are. Enter any of these resorts, especially on a Saturday night, and you will find them full of youths, from 15 up, playing, drinking beer, and smoking vile cigars. The first move of the campaigners, assisted by the police, was against these "dives," and already they have succeeded in closing them on Saturday nights, a victory by no means insignificant We are to have a bran new statue of George Washington erected in no less a place than Wall street. So now the basy broker as he rushes back and forth through that narrow quarter will be enlivened and edified by the sight of the father of his country smiling benightly down on him and his productive la-Perhaps Wall screet is degenerating bors. though, and the people have decided to place before the eyes of the brokers, as worthy of imitation by them too statue of the noblest example of honor and integrity in American history.

The cost of erecting gallows for the proper exit of all murde ers must be rather heavy in New York State, judging by the efforts made in the State Legislature to establish a permanent gallows in some particular spot and have all my derers taken there for execution. Sing Sing is the objective point, and now the denizens of that pretty town are crying out lustily against the suggestion. They say the odium sticked to the place by the State prison is quite sufficient. Anything more would be both injustic- and imposition.

Emigrants of all classes and denominations Gotham, a mist, smoky and thick, being are already pouring into the country. Cas'le Garden presents as lively an aspect as it does open the flood gates from above and drown at any time last summer. It is estimated, been the weather, or it may have been the teron, that fully sixty thousand will arrive

### CITY NEWS

A Big PCachase .- Mr. F. X. Cimon, recently elected to the Dominion Patliament, has purchased some \$20,060 worth of woodworking muchinery for his wood article manufactury at Murray Bay.

THE SHOE TRADE .- This branch of business is brightening up. Quite a number of manufacturers are working overtime. Two of the supplied with extra machinery.

DIVORCE. - Dame Anne Lorge has instituted an action for separation, as to bed and board, from her husband, Francois Xavier Dion, through her counsel, Mr. A. Ouimet. The action is taken in forma pauperis.

Exopts -Some eighty-three bricklayers all French Canadians, took their departure yesterday for the States. They were bound for Savannah, where they were promised work could be found in abundance.

RE-OPENED. - The Emigration Shed, at he Tanueries, was opened this morning for the first time this senson. One hundred immigrants were entertained to-day on their way to Manitoba and Toronto. There are only four for Montreal. They are mostly English, Irish and Scotch

THE BRET SUGAR EFFERPRISE .- The Beet Sugar Company of Coaticook is pushing on with vigor. The orders for machinery have been increased, Mr. E. E. Gilbert & Co. being busily engaged in its construction. Mr. William Donobue, President of the Company, expresses himself highly pleased with the prospects of the enterprise.

A HANDY BOOK FOR EMIGRANTS .- The Department of Agriculture at Ottawa has sent several thousand copies of a book published in the interest of the Syndicate to the Emigration Office in Montreal for distribution among new arrivals. Its title is "A Handy Book for Emigrants."

TRYING TO WIN THEM BACK .- Mr. John J. Daly, Superintendent of Immigration in tre was ever burned down in Rome since the Montreal, left this morning for Albany, New fall of the Roman empire. York. He took with him a large supply of emigration posters. The main object of his trip is to win back to the British Dominion the Canadian emigrants who have gone to the States during the fall.

A HARDY CITIZEN .-- Mr. Charles Larin, proprietor of the City Hotel, deserves well of his in the higher girls' schools and teachers' train-country. He is in his 55th year, and yester- ing colleges. day baptised his 25th child. He has been married three times. By his first wife he had 18, by his second 2, and by his third and pre- Pompell, with a view to ascertaining the sent, 5 children. Mr. Larin is in good health and bids fair yet to enjoy many long years. New Locomorive Works .- It is rumored

that new locomotive works are shortly to be location of the buildings will be somewhere in the neighborhood of the jail. The cost of the enterprise will be between two to three hundred thousand dollars. Overtures have been made to the North Shore Railroad authorities with the object of getting cooperation in the construction of the works, a kind of union engine works as it were.

Mr. Cimon, the newly-elected member for Charlevolx, is dangerously ill with inflamma-

#### ROUND THE WORLD. The Arms' Bill has received the Royal assent. The Kingston University buildings cost **\$**57,994 .

The port of Copenhagen is now open for steamers.

Parnell's photograph is in every shop window in Paris.

John Ruskin, the famous writer on Art, is seriously ill. The political situation in Paris is declared

to be very grave. The New Brunswick Legislature will be prorogued on Thursday.

The public debt statement of Mexico shows deficit of \$142,000,000.

There was quite a revival of old-time carnival gayety in Rome this year.

The Prince and Princess of Wales left Lon-

don yesterday for St. Petersburg. The Toronto World says Young Britonism ems to be on the wane in that city.

Oldham masters have refused the demand of the weavers for an advance of wages. Mayor Mackintosh has retired from the active management of the Ottawa Citizen.

The son of Manzoni, the great Italian novelist, has been put in a lunatic asylum. The Atlanta cotton fair, in October, will iraw, it is estimated, 50,000 strangers to that town.

Italy has decided to construct another colossal iron-clad superior to anything now aflost.

The Nevada Assembly has passed, over the Governor's veto, a bill providing for the at-

tachment of official salaries. The Port Hope Guide nominates Hop. Edward Blake as the Liberal Candidate for East

Durham at the next general election. The Greek Premier declares that his Government has firmly resolved to protest against the cession of Crete instead of Epirus.

Anna Dickinson is advertised to appear at the Chestnut Street Opera House, Puiladelphia, as Claude Melnotte and Hamlet. One of the most important advances in

surgery was the recent extraction in Vienna of a cancer from the stomach by Bilroth. Mrs. Mackey's ball in Paris at the close of last month was unprecedentedly splendid. Rumor went that the cotillon cost \$20,000. Cambridge University Boat Crew made

their first appearance on the Thames yesterday. The criticisms on the crew was fairly favorable. The Crown Prince and Princess of Germany, against the wishes of their friends, will attend the inneral obsciluies of the late Czar

Queen Victoria received last year \$205,000 clear cash from her duchy of Lancaster. This is the average income, bad times notwithstanding.

of Russia.

Mr. James Fair, who walked in the Orange procession that caused a riot in New York, presided at a North of Ireland Land League meeting lately. Bebel, a Socialist member of the German

Parliament, is to be prosecuted for collecting subscriptions in aid of the impoverished exiles from Berlin. Trichinosis, or the presence trichina in the

human body, is said to have been first discovered by Sir James Paget, the distinguished English physician. It is thought Spain will soon be admitted

as one of the Great Powers, and a pretty power she will make, with a foreign country in possession of Gibraltar. The London Queen observes on the subject of dresses in London this year: "One thing

is certain-it is scarcely possible to err on the side of too costly or too elaborate Two aliopathic physicians, one homeopathic and one celectic, are serving amicably together as a committee appointed by the

Connecticut Legislature to draft a medical practice act. The inter-university boat race in England is now almost definitely fixed for Friday, April 8. The odds are in favor of Oxford,

although her crew at latest advices was not finally made up. Newnham Hall, the lady's college at Cambridge, ling, has six resident lecturers and pinety students. Miss Minturn, daughter of the late Robert Minturn, of New York, is one

of Newpham's alumnic.

over the prospect of seeing the Pope take part in the Easter ceremonies in St. Peter's at Rome. For the last eleven years these ceremonies were unobserved. The proprietors and editors of the Mail are Irishmen; but, yet, such is their horror of lying under suspicion they have Irish sympa-

Foreign sightseers and tourists are jubilant

for pretexts to write scurrilous articles on Ireland. They are all landlords, you know. On the ground of religious duty, Miss Hattle Deul, of Iowa City, aged 52, has not eaten a morsel for 25 days, nor spoke a word for three years. The persuasion of friends is useless, and she is slowly wasting away.

thies that they are continually looking round

Miss Deul has always been highly respected. The wedding gift of the province of Prussia to Prince William on his recent marriage consisted of six blooded Wallachian coach horses of choicest lineage and beauty, chestnut in color, and perfectly matched. It is said that this was one of the finest of all the wed-

ding gifts, and well worthy of the occasion. The Metastasio Theatre at Rome caught fire last month, but the flames were easily extinguished, as there was little inflammable matter about the building, which is almost wholly of stone and brick. No thea-

The general Synod of the Hungarian Reformed Church at Pesth, which had before it the question of discontinuing the teaching of the German language, merely decided to transfer the instruction in German from the category obligatory to that of optional studies

Some excavations commenced at the distance of about a kilometre from the walls of nature of the surroundings of the city, have led to the discovery, within an area of but a few square metres, of thirty skeletons, ten of which were huddled together in one room of built in Montreal. The Syndicate is at the a small suburban villa, and among and upon bottom of the movement. The supposed the bones were found bracelets, necklaces, earrings, and other objects.

Among the presents sent to the bride of Prince William of Germany from the royal family of England were several dresses of Irish poplin. One of them, green and gold, with shamrocks woven in the stuff, is said to be something so marvellous in its effect that it was sent round for inspection to all the royal ladies within reach of Osborne. The lace with which this splendid dress is to be profusely adorned is of Irish manufacture

## THE DAY WE CELEBRATE

Magnificent Weather!

## ASSEMBLING OF THE SOCIETIES.

The Fog Clears Away.

ROUTE AND ORDER OF THE PROCESSION.

Sermons in St. Patrick and St. Gabriel's.

Frielly along sporting the

GREEN IMMORTAL SHAMROCK

of old Erin, and half an hour after an occa-sional horseman with green such thrown gracefully over his shoulder on vidette business, stirring up the loggards and conveying orders from headquarture to be up and doing on St. Patrick's Day, in honor of old Ireland and of Ireland's Patron Saint. At eight o'clock the streets in the central parts of the city were begining to assume a verdant aspect, lew being abroad, whether ladies or gentle. men, who did not display either green rib-bons or green shamrocks. At nine o'clock the societies began to converge on the place of rendezvous, corner of Craig and Alexander streets, preceded by their bands playing airs suitable to the occasion. After this the numbors swelled to large proportions, and the scene became lively and interesting, what with words of command from the Marshals with words of command from the distance of the flags of Rome and Ireland. The die under the lash of the executioner, and the bustle of preparation for church. A bore the flags of Rome and Ireland. The die under the lash of the executioner, which is the pulpit was covered with green and white the sword of persecution was unable to the flags of the sword of persecution was unable to the flags of the sword of persecution was unable to the flags of the sword of persecution was unable to the flags of the sword of persecution was unable to the flags of the sword of persecution was unable to the flags of the sword of persecution was unable to the flags of the sword of persecution was unable to the flags of the sword of persecution was unable to the flags of the sword of persecution was unable to the flags of the sword of persecution was unable to the flags of the sword of persecution was unable to the flags of the sword of persecution was unable to the flags of the sword of persecution was unable to the flags of the sword of persecution was unable to the flags of the sword of persecution was unable to the flags of the sword of persecution was unable to the sword of persecution was unable to the flags of the sword of persecution was unable to the flags of the sword of persecution was unable to the sword of the sword o about the weather, Vennor prophesied snow, but there was the fog iustead, and no one knew what might turn up in halfan-bour. But, behold, while the question was under debate, the clouds above either rolled off or became thin enough to allow the sun to shine the ough, and a rare spectacle for St. Patrick's Day was witnessed, of warm sumshing around and not bad walking underivatti, though the streets were somewhat sloppy from the continuous thaw of the past

THE AECHES AND POINTS OF DECO-

RATION ALONG THE ROUTE. Flags and streamers of all nations fluttored from the house tops or hung across the streets along the line of march. McGill street h d flags flying at different points, but was reserved for St. Joseph and Wellingcon streets to be the most decorated and highly adorned of all. Not only were Irishmon eager to show their respect for the day in these localities but French Canadiansvied with their I rothers of Celtic origin in doing honor to the Patron Saint of Ireland by decking their stores and windows with elegant designs in emerald silk and stain. The first store which attracted attention was that of A. L. P. Valquette, No. 33 St. Joseph street. The whole front of the building was one mass of evergreens, while nestling in clouds of sation and silks stood a harp, the strings of ribbon of a delicate green tint. The framework was of the richest green velvet. Stretched across the street were cords from which hung the American, English and Irish flage, the latter in the centre. Ligget and Hamilton's, 49 St. Joseph street, was onreloped in evergreens and green baze. Mr. Robert Duclos, 165, could not be surpassed for the richness and sweetness of designs, yet be loved the Shamrock best of all. The Over the entrance to his store hung a canopy of dark green ve.vet, with the words "Erin worked in gold in the centre. A barp of green silk stood in his store window in a mass of gold and green tints Gauthier & Co., 163, and I. A. Beauvais, 188, had their stores almost hidden in flues. Ronayne Brothers, at the corner of St. Joseph and Chaboillez square, were not behind hand in showing their respect for the day. Evergreens and flags, and national designs in fretwork of gold were among the decorations of their store. Chaboillez square itself put on a gala appearance; almost every store or botel had a flag or some kind of bunting o'clock. His Lordship Bishop Fabro was the flying overhead. Passing through the square, celebrant, with Rev. Father Foley as Deacon. the reporter again entered St. Joseph street. Mr. James Foley, 225, bad a life-siz-d portrait of the world-renowned Itish patriot and orator, painted on canvas flying from his house across the street. It was flanked by two enormous flags, one English and one American. His store windows were models of tasteful design. Mr. Foley would have had a like picture of Parnell, but it would not

> The harp of green was eligantly M'CORD STREET.

designed.

he finished in time. Mrs. L Lussier, West

End millivery establishment, was unsur-

passed. The design of the harp was

here likewise, but many beauties were added not to be found in others decorated

E. Cenq Mars, 296, had a good display of

green buoting. N. Larivee's, 565, was one of

the finest on St Joseph street. His window.

designed by Joseph Suave, was pretty in the

There was not much display in this street. A muchificent arch stood opposite St. Ann's Church. A large number of flags arched the street opposite Mr. Joseph Cloran's, and gaily floated in the breeze; the sides of the street were fined with palm trees. Several patriotic mottors, neatly arranged, told the spectator of Ireland's pride and exultation; the whole flexible, showing a good deal of training, and was crowned with a large cross of evergreens. The flig of Erin floated from its summit, while at each side hung those of England and the States. On

WELLINGTON STREET

stood two magnificent arches of evergreens. One was built near the Wellington street fire station, and the firemen had helped to build it. In the centre was placed the picture of Charles Stewart Parnell, surmounted by the flag he loves. On either side were the following inscriptions: "The spirit of a nation never dieth;" " To the exiled sons of Ireland," aud other like mottoes. The other arch was at the corner of Prince and Wellington streets. It was composed of evergreens and flags.

On St. James street there was no decorations. There were a few on Notre Dame, principally in the dry goods stores.

The vast number of people who had as-

service commenced.

SCENES INSIDE THE CHURCH.

enter the church, but the organ, at which to uproot the foundations of society, and volume of musical and harmonious Church, who invited all to recognize her as sou d. The National airs were heard mistress. The present celebration of St. in all their majesty, beauty and inspira-tion. "St. Patrick's Day" was the air par excellence and the air most in favor. "Let Erin Remember the Days of Old," "The Last Rose of Summer," "Erin Mayourneen,"
"The Minetrel Boy," "The Rising of the Moon," and other airs dear to the Irish heart were wafted on a silvery flow of sound to the ears of the thousands assembled be-

At ten o'clock sharp the officers and members of St. Patrick's Society, which brought up the rear of the procession, had marched up the centre sisle of the Church and had taken their seats, when the Master of Ceremonies in the Sanctuary gave the signal for the commencing of the celebration of High Mass. The interior of the church presented a most fertive appearance, and filled the beart of the spectator with feelings of exultation and St. Patrick's morning was ushered in with national pride. The Grand Altar was beautistick and decided fog, which was, however, fully decorated, and the brilliancy of the not thick enough to prevent the strains of many lights shed a lustre over the rich dra-Irish National music being heard from a very peries and ornaments which covered early hour. After seven o'clock an odd the emblem of calvary. On one side pedestrian might have been seen walking was a large illuminated harp, the strings of which were composed of varigated flames; on the other stood a magnificent cross, truly realising the prophetic word, as it shed light on all the surroundings. Then on the Gospel side of the Sanctuary was the statue of the Great Irish Patron himself standing on a pedestal of fire, and surrounded by pyramids of flame, which seemed emblematic of the warmth of the admiration, and of the zeal and devotion of the faithful followers and sons of St.

The sanctuary on the whole presented, as it only can, on this national anniversary a rnique appearance for taste, beauty and brilliancy. The body of the sacred edifice was also profusely decorated. The streamed in blended barmony from the blue vaults o'er head. The pillars, at their base, peoped from between the branches of the and her sons. Another attractive feature in the scene was the grand array of gorgeous collars of gold and green, worn by the officers of the various societies, which extended along the centre aisle from the sanctuary to the centre of the Church. The Church was rapidly becoming filled, and soon there was not standing room left. The deep and earn-est devotion displayed by the now immense congregation was a most solemn and impresive sight to behold.

ST. GABRIEL VILLAGE.

The anniversary services in the Village of St. Gabriel this morning came off under peculiarly favorable auspices. There was, however, nothing noticeable in the village that anything special was occurring. Shamrocks were worn, and the usual regalia adorned the members of the different Irish societies

The church was, as usual, decorated with considerable taste; in fact, the little church looked tomantic, and called down the commendations of all present.

#### HIGH MASS

was performed by the respected pastor of the parish, Father Salmon. In a very intelligible discourse the reverend gentleman referred to the National Celebration, and spoke Mr. John O'Brien, Marshal-in-chief, with two in favor of its observance. He was please with the observance of the day. On the matter of the temperance question, the reverend father alluded to the action of the citizens at the present time. He said he was glad to see the Maple Leaf and Shamrocks entwined on this subject. He was not offended with the Euglishmen for wearing the Rose, nor yet the Scotchmen for sporting the Thistle, but remarks of the reverend father were listened to with much attention. The Rev. Father Cullen, of Boston, followed and preached the sermon. He enlogized the observance of St. Patrick's Day, and expressed the opinion that it should always be observed. reverend father is a very young man, but talented.

The musical service in connection thereog was very excellent, and reflected much credit on the organist.

PONTIFICAL HIGH MASS AT ST. PATHICK'S

was commenced a few minutes after ten celebrant, with Rev. Father Foley as Deacon, and Rev. Father Tobin as sub-Deacon. The let Master of Ceremonies was the Rev. Father Halpin, and the 2nd Master of Ceremonies the Rev. Father Dolean. The acolytes were Rev. James Gallagher and Grimes. The Thurster was the Rev. Father Dunn. Mozart's Twlefth Mass was selected for the glorious festival, and it was rendered in a thoroughly effective manner by a very large choir of male voices, with organ and complete accompaniment. The school boys of St. Lawrence Christian Brothers Academy sang the soprano and alto parts. These boys compose the English class, who have been in training for some time past under the director and organist of St. Patrick's choir, Prof. J. A. Fowler. Masters P. McCaffrey and T. Burke sang the soprano, while the alto was sung by Musters Edward Clarke and Hanley. The tenor and bass solos were sung by Messers. T. C. O'Brien and James Crompton, respectively. It is pleasing to state that they were given in a magnificent manner. At the offertory a solo and grand chorus-"Jerusalem"-from Gounod's oratorio, "Gallia," was rendered very successfully, the solo being entrusted to a young gentleman of twelve years, Master P. McCaffrey, whose voice is very sweet and promising to develop hereafter into a fine silver-toned tenor if carefully directed. Especial mention should also be made of Mr. T. C. O'Brien's Et Incarnatus, and Master

bration of the day as far as the interior of the Church was concerned. THE SERMON

Edward Clark's Qui Tollis and Dnoa Nobis

solos. Prof. J. A. Fowler presided at the

organ, and Mr. M. Cloran was the leader.

Both deserve to be congratulated upon the

contribution of St. Patrick's choir to the har-

mony of the occasion and the successful cele-

was preached by the Rev. James Callaghan, who began by stating that next to the imperishable love which the Irish Catholic has fer his faith there is nothing on earth which holds so imperious an affectionate away over his heart as his nationality, and next to the flag of the Church he unfolds with pride the green immortal flig of Erin. Ireland had sembled at the rendezvous began to fill St. been for several hundred years the most un-

fortunately all the nations of the earth had not acted in the same manner, for in the words During a full hour, the scoleties marched up the grand entrance to the church doors to the strains of martial music. The bands did not munism and Nihilism were striving deperately Prof. Fowler presided, rolled out a powerful these were stigmetized and denounced by the Church, who invited all to recognize her as Patrick's Day in Montreal was honored by the presence in their church of the well beloved Bishop Fabre, and he asked his Lordship to bless his words in reference to the Church, St. Patrick and Ireland.

A TOTAL OF THE SELECTION OF THE SELECTIO

The reverend father then sketched the scenes in the early life of Ireland's Apostle, recounting how he had been taken into captivity, and later how he had received the heaven-sent mission to proceed to Iroland to engage in the conversion of her children. Also, how Pope Celestine had recognized the divine authority which despatched St. Patrick on his mission, and had sanctioned it and gave the Apostle unlimited powers in the prosecution of his holy work. St. Patrick cied after a long life spent in the service of the Irish people. During his ministry he had built 300 churches, consecrated 300 bishops, and ordained as many thousand priests. After his death his apostles went forth from Ireland to preach the Gospel to all the world, and made the extent of like that Irish brigade of later days which had made Irish valor and faith household words. Ireland Christianized many of the countries of Europe. Her colleges were flung open to foreign students whom the same of Irish learning had attracted to Ireland. Among those apostles who had exiled themselves to foreign lands in order to spread the light of the gospel, was the poet St. Columba, one of whose poems concluded with the following words " Death in faultless Erin is sweeter than life in Albion," thus showing the patriotism which animated the glurious disciples of St. Patrick.
The faith which St. Patrick had taught to the Irish people had been held unchanged by them since then, in spite of persistent persecution. From the relga of Henry II. to that of Henry VIII. English monarchy had declared war against the conimmortal green and the virginal white science of Ireland, and the Rev. Father compared this persecution to the 300 years of persecution by the Paran Emperors against early Christianity. But though Erin was to kill or even impair her faith, and it was only when England was thoroughly beaten that she consented to try other means liberty, when she passed the Relief Bill. And then O'Connell, the mighty-born, constitutional agitator, whom England dreaded more than the sword, apppeared, and further privileges followed. Order alone was the true groundwork of a love of country, and when their constitutional struggle for liberty prevailed not they should seek a remedy in Christian merit and fervent prayer. Leo XIII. was the devoted friend of Ireland, and had unmistakeably expressed himself as such in an interview which His Holiness had with Bishop Nulty. Then he made use of the following words: "I love Ireland, I love the Irish, and sincerely hope they will obtain what they are asking for. Father Callaghan then concluded with the

wish that all Irish men and women would raise their voices in prayer for the liberty of Ireland. At the conclusion of the Mass the choir sang "St. Patrick's Day," after which

THE PROCESSION was reformed on Lagauchetierre street. The following is the order in which the societies marched :-

St. Eddget's Catholic Young Men's Association.
Band of the Prince of Wales Rifles. St. Bridget's Total Austinence and Benefit

Society. Congregation of St. Bridget's (not members of any Society.) Boys of St. Bridget's Christian Brothers'

Schools.

Boys of St. Ann's Christian Brothers Schools. St. Jean Baptiste Band, Shamrock Lacrosse Club.

L'Harmonie Band. The Young Irishmen's Literary and Benefit Association. Irish National Band,

St. Ann's Total Abstinence and Benefit Society. Congregation of St. Ann's (not members of any Society).

Boys of St. Lawrence Christian Brothers' Schools. St. Patrick's Congregation (not members of

any Society. Students of St. Mary's College. Irish National Association. Irish Jaunting Car. The St. Henri Band. Irish Catholic Benefit Bociety. City Band, St. Hyacinthe. St. Patrick's Benevolent Society. St. Patrick's Total Abstinence and Benefit

Society. Band of the 6th Fusiliers. St. Patrick's Society. Revs. Fathers Dowd, James Callaghan, Martin Callaghan, Kiernan and Toupin. Carriages with invited guests.

The day closed with the St. Patrick's Society's concert, a supper in the St. Lawrence Hall, and a concert in St. Gabriel Parish.

HOW ST. PATRICK'S DAY WAS CELE-BRATED THROUGHOUT THE DOMINION.

HAMILTON. There was no public celebration of St.

Patrick's Day here. The City Band gave a concert at night.

HALIFAN. St. Patrick's Day was celebrated by the Charitable Irish Society for the 97th time. There was a large procession in the morning, and a dinner is took place at night at the Halifax Hotel. The weather was delightful.

St. Patrick's Day was observed in the usual quiet manner to day. A sermon on Ireland's patron saint was delivered at the Cathedral, and to-night there have been entertainments by four Irish societies.

ST. JOHN, N.B.

LONDON (ENGLAND.)

At the banquet last night of the St. Patrick's Society, Mr. Forster, in reply to the Indian Empire?" toast, said the prosperity of Ireland looked more hopeful, but he feared that the common ground upon which Irishmen could meet was restricted.

OTTAWA.

The national anniversary of Ireland's Patrick's Caurch at nice o'clock, and the swerving champion of union between however, could be seen in large numbers on into play .- Kingsion News.

stream was kept up until ten, when the the State and Church, and nothing the street with the shamrock and the green. different public buildings in the city. A grand solemn High Mass was celebrated in St. Patrick's Church, the fiev. Father O'Connell, of Richmond, being the celebrant, assisted by several of the clergy. His Lordship Bishop Duhamel was present in his pontifical robes. The Rev. Father Coffey preached a very elequent and impressive sermon on the life of St. Patrick in Ireland. The day's proceedings ended by a grand concert in the Opera House, at which there was a very large and respectable attendance, notwithstanding the very wet weather.

> QUEBEC. To-day being the anniversary of Ireland's patron saint, St. Patrick's Church was filled to overflowing with an earnest and devout congregation. A solemn Grand Mass was celebrated by the Rev. Mr. O'Leary, with Rev. Mesers. Lindsay, Dorion, McGratty, subdeacou, and McGuire, master of ceremonies. His Grace the Archbishop occupied the throne, attended by the Right Rev. Mgr. Deziel and Rev. Mr. Marquis, and a large number of the clergy filled the chancel. The three alters were beautifully decorated. After the first Gospel, Father Loweksmp, Superior of the Redemptorist order, preached the sermon of the day, and dwelt in eloquent language on the life and labors of St. Patrick. The collection was taken up by the Fathers and amounted to a handsome sum. Mozat's Twelfth Mass was admirably chanted under the musical direction of the organist, Mr. Hamel. There was no public procession. To-night there is taking place the usual popular musical and literary soirce, and

> dining together in the St. Louis Hotel. A mass meeting in connection with the Land League was beld in the Champlain Market Hall this afternoon, when several well-known gentlemen addressed the meeting. A large sum for the objects of the League was taken up, and several new members joined the local branch.

> the members of the St. Patrick's Society are

TORONTO.

Yesterday morning the Emerald Society in this city, preceded by their band and accom-panied by their friends, proceeded to St. Michael's Cathedral. Hundreds partock of the Holy Sacrament, which was administered by His Grace the Archbishop, assisted by Father Laurent, parish priest of St. Michael's. After the service His Grace ascended the pulpit and delivered a short oration. He spoke on the canonization of Irish martyrs, and quoted from several historical works showing the sufferings they had undergone for faith. He expressed his astonishment that the Catholic religion had survived after all the persecution it had undergone in Engand shed the first seeble light of religious land and in Ireland. He referred to the num-liberty, when she passed the Relief Bill. ber of archbishops, bishops, priests and laymen who have been martyred because they would not renounce their faith and take the oath of supremacy acknowledging that the Sovereign was the spiritual head of the Church. He spoke affectionately of Ireland, and deplored her present unhappy state. He was hopeful of her future, and declared that her persecutions had aroused the sympathy of the whole world, Protestant and Catholic and that this great race would never be overthrown. He referred to the resolutions of sympathy which had been passed by the American Legislatures, and was proud of their

> MR. PARNELL AND M. ROCHEFORT. ( To the Editor of the Times.)

Sin :- I object to Mr. Bellingham's letter in

the Times of to-day, as an attempt to rase the Catholic question, and get up a religious wrangle, when there is nothing whatever affecting Catholic interests at stake. Tho Catholic question can only legitimately be raised when Catholics are denied the free practice of their religion, or when Catholicity is made a ground of disqualification for the enjoyment of rights common to others, or a ground of incapacity for the exercise of functions for which others are eligible. Again, the Cutholic question arises when the State refuses to acknowledge the paramount authority of the Church in matters appertaining to education, and it would arise were the State to take a course hostile to the independence of the Pope. We enjoy perfect freedom of worship, our municipal and political disabilities may be said to have disappeared, and we are not at the moment called upon to deal with education or with the position of the Holy Father. Mr. Bellingham, from the peculiar construction of his mind, or from his political tendencies, may reject the co-operation of M. de Rochefort and M. Victor Hugo, but he will not venture to assert "I am bound to act thus as a Catholic." I regard it as puerile, mischievous, and suggestive of an aggressive and morbid sort of piety, for persons to keep halloning, "I can't do this because I am a Catholic, and I cau't do that because I am a Catholic," when what they say they can't do may be done without any violation whatever of Catholic precept or mous, doctrine. In all seriousness, there are enough of things we can't do, and the disposition to multiply them must be protested against as calculated to produce upon the ignorant non - Catholic the most erroneous notions of Catholicity, while furnish-ing our skilled adversaries with a reason for their often repeated charge, that the Catholic onjoys no freedom of action. As politicims, I far prefer M. de Rochefort and M. Victor Hugo to the English or Irish Catholic who maintains the right of the landlord to charge what rent he likes for the land, and to evict if he does not get it. Religion, would, indeed suffer in Ireland if the idea became prevalent that Catholicity is at all concerned with the support of these unjust pretensions. If at any time I have the honour of meeting the Freuch gentle-men, I have named, I shall have nothing to say to them as a Catholic; but as an Irishman I shall ask them to assist Ireland in her struggle against the tyranny of the English Government. If the subject of religion be introduced. I shall say that I am a Catholic; that, like the mass of my countrymen, I go to Mass and to confession, and am devoted to the pricats; and that, notwithstanding, with the mass of my countrymen, I hold that the democracy ought to and must govern the world.—I am, sir, your obedient servant, O'DONOGHUE.

Acuse of Commons, Feb. 17.

The Cuckeo, the new evening paper, speakng of the International monetary conference, hopes that it is not Mr. Gladstone's intention to follow Bismarck's lead, since to India the question of a dual standard is simply everything. It asks "Cannot our statesmen see the importance of the silver standard to our

Vice-Chancellor Blake is a man of talent, honesty, and ardent purpose, but his zeal is rather intolerant, and in the religious paper which he edits he frequently writes in a spirit antipodal to judicial calmness. It is creditable to the Vice-Chancellor that he is a patron saint to day passed off in a very quiet | man of conviction, but it would be more conmanner. The usual street parade did not ducive to the dignity of his office if he kept take place. Irishmen and their descendants, free from confests which call his partizanship

#### [FOR THE POST AND TRUE WITNESS.] SERGEANT CUSTUME.

Sergeant Custume and his guard of ten men' came out from Athlone; and in the face of the whole army, attempted to throw down the planks which de Gincle had picced on the planks which de Gincle had picced on the broken arches to make a passage for his roops to assault the town. When the smoke of the terricle discharge of shot and shell, which assaulted the defenders, had cleared away, not a man of them was to be seen; they were all dead!

Yet eleven more gallant spirits went forth, and succeeded in their task; but lost their lives all but two.—Ristory of Ireland.

While we wait with hopeful mind Our lov'd Erin's coming glory, Let us throw a glance behind On the pages of her story. On the glorious days long fled On the actions of her dead; And how Custume fought and bled At old Athlone.

When twice five thousand men And twice a score of cannon, Broke the silence that had been And awoke the slumbering Shannon On the thrice beleagur'd town, Raining storm of shot and shell, While it bravely stood its own Answering back the fire of hell.

Filled with mingled rage and grief, Gincle saw his efforts vain, " If the Irish get relief, On our prowess rests a stain : Soldiers throw your beams across And avenge your late disaster, Quickly, never heed the loss, England asks of you a master; On gallants, we'll storm Athlone.'

With a cheer to work they go, Flinging planks the arches over While their cannon keep the foe Neath the ramparts under cover, Forward boys, your task is done, Curst Athlone is almost won, E're the setting of the sun T'will be ours.

There's a flag of green and gold Flying o'er the Shannon river, There's a veteran calm and bold Keeping anxious guard, and never Shall that glorious flag go down, Shall the English take Athlone, Can they call the fort their own Till he with life shall sever.

" Stept bold Custume to the front, Come my guardsmen of the ranks, We will brave the battle's brunt, We'll remove those treach'rous planks Let us offer up our lives, For the land we love so well, Farewell sweethearts, mothers, wives, Welcome storm of shot and shell."

Forward spraug those bearts of fire, Tho' an army stood opposed, (Irish soldiers in their ire Never wait to count their foes); First the English stood amazed At the daving of the deed, Then from flank to flank they blazed; And too well did they succeed.

When the smoke had cleared a vay, Silence reigned as deep as death; And eleven bodies lay Quivering on the clay cold earth, Then the fie sent forth a cheer Piercing thro' the morning air, Which was answered back as clear From Athlone.

Still eleven more went forth, Calm as those who'd gone before, Thinking liberty was worth Not one drop, but seas of gore; Manfully they work'd, and well Threw, -regardless of the slaughter, And of England's shot and shell-All the beams into the water!

When the smoke had cleared away There were left of them but two Proud de Gincle not to-diy Snull your flig of red and blue, On those rampart heights be seen, For the Irish gold and green Waves all silent and scrone O'er Athlone.

Men of Irish blood and birth, Thrown on whatsoever shore. When you gather at the hearth To rehearse the deeds of yore, Brothers, speak of Custume then, Of the sacrificing heart; And prepare yourselves like men! To enact as brave a part.

#### SCOTCH NEWS.

The "Poets' Corner" of the Mitchell Public Library at Glasgow contains at present the works of 1.222 S oftish poets and verse writers, of whom 1,022 are named, and the restanony-

At the Small-Debt Court on Monday-Sheriff Gauthrie on the bench-a case against Signor Campobello was called. The pursuer was Elizabeth Foster, bootmaker, 34 Gordon Street, and she sued the Signor for an account of £5 8s, made up as follows:-"1878, Feb. 16, pair patent Oxfords, £1 61; April 22, pair patent Balmorals £1 16s; April 27, pair Balmorals, DS, £1 14s; interest, 12s-£5 8s, The Signor did not put in an appearance, and the pursuer stapped forward to the bar and stated that £5 had been paid to account. Decree for 8s was granted.

A young man named William M'Kendrick was tried before Sheriff Balfour, at a Summary Court, Glasgow, on Tuesday, on a charge of contravening the Army Discipline and Regulation Act, 1869, section 95, he having on 3rd Feb. last, in the house of Mr. James Thomson, J. P., in Monteith Bow, made the fulse answers to the questions contained in an attestation paper read and put to him as a recruit by Mr. Thomson. He then alleged that his name was Thomas Walters, that he was a native of Stirling, and had never served in any regiment, brigade, or corps in Her Majesty's army, well knowing that his real name was William M'Kend ick, that he was born in Kilmarnock, and for several years served in the 42d Highlanders, getting his dis- of its wheels. There are no ifs or but about charge on 25th October, 1880. The accused pleaded guilty, and was sent to prison for 20

Evidence was led on Tuesday, before Lord Rutherford Clark, in an action at the instance of Lord President Inglis against the Shotts Iron Company, the conclusion of the action being to have it declared that the calcining operations carried on by the defenders in the neighbourhood of the pursuer's estate of Glencorse are a unisance, and that they have destroyed the trees and vegetation in the district. A similar action was brought two or three years ago, and af er evidence had been led the defenders agreed to restrict their operations to the months of December and January, and the pursuer, unwilling to put the operations to an end, consented to this arrangement, but he now in cinteins that the destruction of his trees and plantations continues, and he seeks to put an end to the calcining. His public estimation, and more than fill them in Lordship was examined on Tuesday, and boneficial effect.—The Inquirer.

stated that until the calciumg commenced be had been frequently complimented upon the nature of his plantations, but they were now almost destroyed. The most prominent members of the Bar are engaged in the case,

On 22 Feb one of the workmen in Dalkeith Park had his attention attracted to what he supposed to be a sack or bundle sanded upin a deep pool in the North Esk, at Montagn Bridge, near Dalkeith Palace, and on trying to turn it over with a stick be discovered it to be the body of a man. The police having heen informed of the circumstances had the Body removed to the police station, where it was identified yesterday morning as that of David King, 22 years of age, who resided at Lasswade, and had been missing since New Years night. Deceased was the worse of liquor, Years night. Deceased was the worse of liquor, and it was supposed at the time that he had failen over the bridge at Lasswade into the Esk, but though the river was dragged at the time no trace of the body was found. It had been ascertained that he was dragged at the Vegr's night and are was found. It had been accertained that he was fighting on New Year's night, and suspicion of foul play was hinted at, but there are no marks of violence on the body, and Dr. Ballantyne, who examined it, has ascribed the cause of death to drowning. He was a member of the Dalkeith Volunteer Instrumental Band, and leaves a widow and young child. The body was interred on Thursday.

In a letter on the "Tartan" question Lord Archibald Campbell asks:—"Where does one obtain accurate knowledge of dr ss? In towns? Consulting the oracles on Sackville street or Conduit street? No, sir, if one wishes to learn, he goes to country districts, and there he will learn a little about the old colors of tartans, not as a rule in towns. The manufacturers, when my brother

married, invented a Lorne and Louise Tartan? What of that? Those who know what is correct, do but laugh at these catel-penny efforts of the modern manufacturer. Those who know the Highlands and the inhabitants thereof (but an insignificant number) will know that handed down for a es have been the various receipts for making tartan. The care taken in the olden day was immense as to colors and setts-scale of squares and crosses These garments of tartan, woven with love and care by women's hands, and dyed by them with plants that grew in the district were handed from genera-tion to generation. These people did not change about according to the fashion of the day. Kings were born and died. Patlinments came into existence and vanished, but these people kept their traditions. They knew the color their chiefs were and expected them to wear when called out To tell me the tartan is modern only makes me wish the gentlemon of England knew more of traditions of the people whose ways so long remained a mystery to those living in the South.

#### WELCOME THE PRIESTS !- OUT WITH THE POLITICIANS!

A Western paper seems to think the Irish World is opposed to the Buffalo Convention because it made a priest Treasurer! Our contemporary is mistaken. That selection, in itself, was one of the most creditable things the Convention did. The priests, both in Ireland and America, have acted nobly in furthering this Land Movement; andas every man who has read that journal for the past year will testify-no paper has recognized their good work in this direction more generously than the Irish World. None! No man, perhaps, harendered more efficient service to this great cause than the illustrious Archbishop of Cashel. No, it is not the priests, it is the politicians, the *Irish World* would keep out of this movement. In our eyes this is a boly cause. Unless the moral element enters in and influences the movement, the organization will rot before it is ripe, and Humanity will, once again, be doomed to disappointment. Yes, let the priests come in! We hold that it is not merely their right, but their duty to take hold of the work and give their voice to the Land League. The greatest man in the movement to-day is a priest-Father Concilio. Of all the philosophers in America we place him first. This great man is not an Irishman but, then, this question, in its deepest and broadest sense, is not a mere Irish question. It lies at the foundations of societary law, and we can conceive of no law governing the relations of men independent of morals. Bishop Toebbe, of Covington, was in the Irish World office the other day. In handing us his initiation fee into the Land League, he said : " I'his cause is the cause of Right, of Justice, and of Humanity." Bein; such, is it not the duty of the priest, of all met, to lift up his voice in its behalf?-New York Irish World.

THE JEST OF PERFECT HEALTH. DISEASES OV SI MATCHED BY MEDICINE.

Sir Asther Coper said that no man ought to know account a stomach. Unfortunately, however, the two extremes of luxury and privation teach a considerable portion of mankind that they have stomachs, and very troublesome ones too. The diggers after gold in our guiches, the alluvial of our rivers and our dry plains, suffer much from diseases of this organ, and of the liver and bowels. A: present, however, there is much less fear of these complaints than formerly. All intelligent miners are aware that they can be readily combated and cured by the timely administration of Holloway's celebrated Pills. Out of the leading forms in which disease of the stomach and bowels exhibits itself in the interior-and we may add in the cities too-is a debilitating diarrhous. Nothing that has ever been tried either in dysentery or diarlant in this country has uniformly succeeded in curing those maladies except Holloway's Pills. It is stated that all cases in which they were administered at the Ballarat Diggings, they did not fail in one. The ordinary medical treatment of diarrhous appears to be wholly useless in this climate. Probably it is so in any climate. Be this as it may, it is beyond cavil that the Pills arrest the complaint as certainly and almost as quickly as the breaks of a rail car arrest the revolution the matter; the cure is a foregone conclusion. Imagine what a Godsend such a medicine must be to the digger. Possessed of it he feels as if endowed with another right arm. The very fact that his chest or knapsack contains such a potent counterblast to digease, keeps up his animal spirits and renders him less susceptible of unhealthy influences.

Miners bound to the more unbealthy diggings usually provide themselves with an extra supply of both the Pills and the Ciutment, as they can always dispose of what they do not want at an enormous profit. It is said, and probably with truth, that the large inportations of these medicines have seriously interfered with the profits of the drug merchants. Colomel and jalap, and all the purgatives, alteratives, sudorifics, anodynes, &c. are sadly at a discount in the market. Helloway's Pells and ointment fill their places in

THE ANGELS SMILED. BY WILLIAM LYLE.

There was flashing fire, and the air was reat with the cannons' in ud uproar.

There was ringing steel, and groanings that went went Like waves o'er that fields of gore. There were recking homes, the were orphans.

There were to read a second, soreams, And charging of frighted steeds, While the sky grow red with the lurid gleams, and blushed at the numeless deeds,

There were an ry mon in their cruel pride,
And cuises of fearful sound—
Then a figing host at the eventide
Covered all the frembling ground.

There were shouts of triumph that o'er the land In francic revelry swept, And a King was crowned 'mid a courtly band, But the angels saw, and wept.

From a heap of rags on the wayside laid. And a shivering form within, Camea moaning sound, like a cry for aid, In a voice to wierdly thin,;

Then a traveller strode so kindly near, And lifted that fragile form; Any, little one, pray who bath laid thee here, Todie in the drifting atorm?"

Where, where is thy heartless father?" he said,
"And hy mother?" "All are gone;
n our lire ess home they are lying dead,
And Mary is all alone."

Theo his princely soul with a living speed Gather d to his heart that child. And he bore her home. Twas a little deed. But the angels saw, and smiled. -New York Paper.

#### HEADACHE.

Why become a suffering martyr to Headache, when Burdock Blood Bitters will sprely cure the cause of all varieties of either Sick or Nervous Headache, cleanse the System, regulate the Secretions, relieve Constipation of the Bowels, purify the Blood, repovate the Liver and tone up the Nervous System, and distressing headache will be un-Sample Bottles 10 Cents, Large known? Bottles \$1. I 31-2.

#### MUTINY AT ALDERSHOT.

RIOTOUS PROCEEDINGS OF THE IRISH BOLDIERS-A WARNING TO THE GOVERNMENT. LONDON, March 18 .- A terrible riot took place at Aldershot yes erday. The 18th Royal Irish Regiment began the disturbance by a flourish of sticks, and were soon joined by other Irish soldiers, 240 created a noise over the whole town. "The mounted police made an attack on the rioters, and several regiments were ord red to murch and help them. The soldiers marched with drawn beyonets, and a fearful scene ensued in the

shape of broken windows, broken heads and evere juries. All of the public houses were 'slosed and the rioters were taken prisoner, but a large number of them were resmerd by the mob. The riot lasted three hours. The Provosts of the town were hadly treated by the rioters. In cases of Chronic diseases which doctors

have failed to cure, Burdock Blood Bitters has achieved its greatest triumph. All diseases of the Blood, Liver and Kidneys, Scrofule, Dyspepsia, Nervous Debility, Rheumatiem, Pites, Female Complaints and all forms of lost Vitality are promptly cured by this great renovating Tonic. Trial Bottles only cost 10 Cents.

#### THE LATEST CANARD. THE MARVELLOUS DISCERNMENT OF THE LORD

MAYOR OF LONDON. London, March 17 .- A suspicious looking box was to-day found in an obscure spot in the rear of the Maneion House, the palace of the Lord Mayor. Being examined the box was found to contain gunpowder sufficient in uantity to do great damage when exploded The discovery created a sensation. The Lord Mayor's opinion is that it was placed there by Fenians as part of an incomplete arrangement to blow up the Mansion House. There

s no clue to the source whence it came.

It was removed and will be kept for identi-

HAGYARDS PEGTORAL BALSAM is composed of the most healing baleams and gums. The Balsame, which exter into its compositions, were used by the natives when America was first discovered, and are combined with other regetable tonics, so blended together, that it s aspecific for all affections of the throat and | 000 in coin and jewels. lungs. Thousands of bottles are used anaually, and it is considered one of the standard preparations of the day. I 31-2

A FRANCH SKETCH OF MR. PARNELL. As a consequence of Mr. Parnell's visit to Paris, the French press is at present giving a very large attention to the Irish question. From an article in the Triboulet we take the

following sketch of Mr. Paraell :-The chief of the Irish cause is, in fact, one stature, proudly erect of head, well proportioned in the ensemble of his body, Mr. Parnell can be ranked among that privileged class in which strength is combined with slenderness of frame. Under the voluntary slowness of his movements, and the impassable calm which he knows how to spread as a mask over his countenance, one can discern a temperament essentially organized for action. These natures, cold in appearance, of danger arrives these men of the ice-surface are transformed into extraordinary light assumes a special form in his person. ordered the man's arrest. He is less a man of attack than a man of resistance. Parliamentary storms, interruptions and interpellations must pass over this head without moving one muscle of his face, without bringing the colour to the pale cheek, without taking from those eyes their fixity of expression. One cannot conceive a being better appropriated for the direction of the crisis which Ireland is traversing—a crisis in which an excited nation has, above all, a want of sang froid, of tenacity, of that quality called by our neighbours endurance—the power of holding out for a length of time.

EPPB'S COCOA-GRATEFUL AND COMPORTING-"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well selected cocos, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavored beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' hills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist any tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever only in packets labelled-"JAMES EPPS & Co. for afternoon use.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

There are 22,000 feminine farmers in Great Britain.

The total cost of the Afghan war has been £13,000,000. Edison, the electrician, obtained his 301st putent last Saturday week.

A Company has been organized in Brockville to build water-works. a writ for non-payment of rent has been

served on Finny, one of the prisoners in Kilmainham gaol. There is no likelihood that Parliament will take any action this ression upon the im-

peachment of Chief Justice Wood, of Manitoba. The 'Edipus Tyrannus" of Sophocles is to

be acted by Harvard students in the third week of May. Three performances are to be The Duke of Sutherland and Lord Stafford

are expected to leave England on their American tour the first week in April. They will return in August. A number of Toronto gentlemen are about

to apply for a charter to incorporate a Joint Stock Company, with \$1,000,000 capital for the exporting of cattle. Karl Gerhardt, a Hartford draughtsman

modelled so fine a figure of his wife in clay that Mark Twain and Charles Dudley Warner have sent him to Europe for education in Boulpture. The Rev. H. B. Cook became more popu-

lar in ten minutes, at Slatersville, N. Y., by jumping into a swollen toy stream and rescueing a drowning boy, than by his two years of preaching in the town. In a Philadelphia pantomimic play a coach

is drawn on the stage by live horses, two wheels come off, and the upset throws the passengers (who are skilful acrobats) into grotesque attitudes in all directions.

Boucicault's latest idea is a gramatic company composed of the young sons and daughters of colebrated actors. He mentions the offspring of Sothern, Jefferson, and himself as probable members. None of these has as yet made any mark on the stage.

The preparations now being made for emigration to the United States in various villages and provincial districts of Germany indicate that the influx to our shores in the next twelve months may be greater than even that of last year,

A physician at McLenn, Ill, owed a woman \$100, and suggested that she take pay in medical services. She remarked, at a quilting bee, that it would take a great many veara of such a doctor's services to be worth \$100. She is wealthy, and he has sued her for \$10,000 damages for slander.

The Government of the Dominican republic are evidently satisfied that the hones discovered in 1877 in the Cathedral of S.m. Domingo are really those of Christopher Columbus, for the sum of \$10,000 has been voted toward the erection of a suitable monument, beneath which the relics will to deposited.

Mr. Esdaile, the son-in-law of Shelly (he married the poet's daughter, Ianthe, in 1837 and she died in 1876) died the other day at, Cothelstone House, his place in West Somerset. A MS. volume of poems by Shelley, which has been preserved at Cothlestone, it is said, will probably be published before long.

It is not unlikely that New Mexico will before long demand admission into the Union as a State. The Territory has of late increased very rapidly in American population, and the extension of the great railroad systems is opening up for industrious work large tracts hitherto inaccessible or very difficult to

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

One of the oldest churches on the American continent is the Turmacaco Church near Tubac, Arizona. It was built by the Franciscans in 1854, and has consequently reached the age of 327 years. Fifty-six years ago Indians murdered seven priests within its walls, and twenty-five years ago several priests came from Rome and dug from a sepulchre on the right side of the altar \$80,-

When some of the members of a Belgian regiment were in London, some time ago, Lady Burdett-Contts entertained them at her villa, Holly Lodge, where every man was presented with a tract and a cigar. "How kind of ze lady," remarked one of the brave Brabauters, who did not comprehend the nature of the publication given to him, "not only to geef us ze smoke, but to provide also ze papaire for

to lide ze cigar vid!" That marvellous purifyer, Burdock of these men born to command. Tell in Blood Bitters, will speedily change the sailow face to one of freshness health and beauty. It regulates the Bowels, acts promptly on the Liver and Kidneys and strengthens the system when broken down by Nervous or Trial Bottle, the cost is only 10 Cents, Large Bottles \$1.00. I 31-2

In the Queen's Bench Division in London the other day, after the jury in a case on trial had returned a verdict for the defendant, and should not be mistaken. Once the hour Lord Coleridge had condemned the plaintiff to pay the costs, the latter, turning to the bench and addressing the Lord Chief Justice, tilters. . . . Energy is the characteristic cried out : "I have been swindled and you of this figure Mr. Parnell is a wrestler—he are the cause. You are not fit to sit on that has already proved himself to be one; but bench." Lord Coleridge left the bench and

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

When Colouel Anstruther, ot the 94th British Regiment was informed that the Boors would oppose his march to Middleburg, he replied, with lofty scorn, that when he saw the Boers he should order the big drums to beat and would scare them away. The Boers appeared, and the band struck up, and the drummers pounded their mightiest. The result of this excellent piece of strategy was that the entire British detachment was killed or captured in a quarter-of-an-hour.

#### WORKINGMEN.

Before you begin your heavy spring work after a winter of relaxation, your system needs there is a weak point. We may escape many cleansing and strengthening to prevent an a fatal shait by keeping ourselves well attack of Ague, Bilious or Spring Fever, or fortified with pure blood and a properly some other Spring sickness that will unfit nourished frame."—Civil Service Gazette. Sold you for a season's work. You will save time. only in packets labelled—"James Epps & Co. | much sickness and great expense if you will Homocopathic Chemists, London, England." use one bottle of Hop Bitters in your family Also lookers of Epps's Chocolate Essence this month. Don't wait .- Burlington Hawk-

A GOOD HOUSEWIFE.

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

#### THE ORANGE AND GREEN

A GRAND MARTER OF GRANGEMEN LECTURES IN AID OF THE LAND LEAGUE.

HALIPAN, March 16 .- Rev. Dr. Clay, B Grand Master of Orangemen, and Dominion Immigration Agent, lectured in the Lyotum to-night in aid of the Itish Land League, before a fair audience. His subject was "Public Sentiment"

Under the new military law the German standing army will have, in round numbers, 18,000 commissioned officers, 1,700 surgeons, 600 veterinary surgeons, 650 gunsmiths, 800 paymenters, and 80,000 horses. Prussia furnishes 330,000 men; Bavaria, 50,000; Suxopy, 27,000; Wurtembers, 19,000.

#### NO PERNICIOUS INGREDIENTS!

A Scotch landlady, being told by a cartomer that he hoped she put no perhicious ingredients into her liquor, retorted: "Ther's naething pernicious put into our harrels but the exciseman's stick." Well would it be for suffering humanity if all the quack medicines and preparations sold anw-a-days were as free rom peraicious ingredients as the Scotch lady's liquor. One thing, however, is certain that N. H. Down's Vegetable Balsamic Elixir, which has stood the test of half a century, is not in any way mixed with pernicions or injurious ingredients. Thousandtestify to its being the most efficacious remedy for coughs, colds, lung diseases and consumption.

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MOTHERS! MOTHERS!!! Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with the excruciating pain of cutting teeth? If so, go at once and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediatelydepend upon it; there is no mistake about it There is not a mother on earth who has over used it, who will not tell you at once that it will regulate the bowels, and give rest to the mother, and relief and bealth to the child, operating like magic. It is perfectly safe to use in all cases, and pleasant to the taste, and is the prescription of one of the oldest and hest female physicians and nurses in the United States. Sold everywhere at 25 cents [G26 ı bottle.

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The best remedy for strains and galls on horses is Henry & Johnson's Armica and Oil Liniment. Good for man and

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the best spring medicine obtainable. A DOSE OF BROWN'S VERMIFUGE Comfits or Worm Lozanges, creates great consternation among the worms, which twine and twist in the stomachs of many children, aud even adults. There is nothing in these Comfits which can injure anything but the worms, and nobody cares for them. 29.4

A PAIN IN THE SIDE MAY BE THE precursor of a pleuritte attack. It should not be neglected. If you have rone at home, send to your druggist and buy a bottle of BROWN'S HOUSEHOLD PANACEA and Family Liniment, bathe with it frequently General Debility. Ask your druggist for a the parts affected, and the danger and pain are passed.

WE HAVE FREQUENTLY HEARD mothers say that they would not be without MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP from the birth of the child until it had finished with the teething slege, on any consideration what ver. It gives an infant, troubled with colic pains, quiet sleep, and its parents unbroken rest at night.

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#### IRLANDE ET FRANCE.

(From a Correspondent of the Dublin Irishman) PARIS, Feb. 28, 1881.

After an absence of scarcely a week, Mr. Purpoil has again returned to Paris, where he finds he is no longer the comparatively unknown personage who appeared here for the first time, in his role of agitator, only a fortnight ago. He may then have passed unrecognised through the crowded boulevards, to-day he discovers a portrait of himself in every kiosque. The Intransigeant, in halling his advent has the following remarks :- " Parne'l, the valiant Irish deputy, arrived in Paris on Wednesday evening. He alighted at the Brighton Hotel. He returns to France in order to extend those good relations that he has already formed, with a portion of the Republican press, which is ready to support him in the just cause of Home Rule. Parnell will return to London for the purpose of taking part in the first deliberation on the projected agrarian law, which is about to be brought before the House of Commons by Mr. Gladstone. Thus comes to naught all the malevolent commentaries of certain opportunist journals that, in order to please England, have given to this visit of Mr. Parnell all the appearance of a flight."

By notices such as this just quoted, and others of a similar kind, a steady remembrance of Mr. Parnell-in whom the Irish question seems bound up-has been constantly kept before the public since his departure from amongst us, and not by these means alone, for several journals, such as the Solein and Triboulet, have lately sent representatives to both England and Ireland; true he is not the great sensation that he was, but the deferance paid him is as well marked as ever. He was seized on by a representative of the lastmentioned journal and interviewed almost as soon as he set toot in his hotel. In reply to the question as to his relations with Henri Rochefort, he denies that it was he made the premier pas towards the redacteur-in-clef of the Intransigeant, but, on the contrary, that it was the French-man made it towards him. The Viscount O Neil, at the same time, took occasion to refer to the Pastoral of the Archbishop of Dublin, and to the denunciations therein contained against the Land Leaguers for their too intimate relations with the Radicals of Paris. To this Mr. Parnell's answer was, that the tracitions of the Archiepiscopal See of Dublin were always auti-Irish, and that since the landing of the English in 1172 England sought to influence its occurants. Pity that at such a moment he did not seize the opportunity for referring to the noble deeds of the heroic Plunket. Thus you clearly see that, notwithstanding the many burning questions, as the affair of the 30,000 rifles, scrutin de liste, &c., at present agitating the French mind, Parnell or the party he represente, is not likely to be soon forgotten in France. The expected manifesto of Victor Hugo

(for it is generally believed that is the form his work will assume) must necessari y have a wenderful effect, occurring at a moment when he is being feted by the whole French race. Polemical matters are not generally very inviting, and they have but very few attractions for me. I consider religion too sacred a thing to be thrust forward on every opportunity, and the world, I believe, is pretty well of one mind as to the character of those men, who, so to speak, wear it, as it is too olien done on the continent, a feather in the car, a mark or sign, and no more. Yet it always strikes me as strange how the breadsheets of London can seek to insult us for our Catholicity when Ireland is at rest, and how they can make it a means of keeping her quiet when she is agitated. Should religion be thus made at ool of? But this is somewhat wide of my subject. What I was siming at was apropos of the English "Cawtholics" rising the Land Least Mr. Bellingham and his friends take umbrage at their alliance with the Radical party in England? Is it that the English Radical is a higher specimen of humanity than the Communard of France? Perish the thought! I have lived amongst both, and far though it be from me to take either to my bosom, or wish Ireland aught but as little of any one of them as possible, yet I fearlessly assert that in everything which adorns the man (I speak relatively, mind) the French Radicalis in every respect the superior of his English namesake. They have shown their devotion to their cause, however foolish as I believe Communism to be, and their confidence in their principles is as unshaken as their fidelity to their plighted oath.

Victor Hugo's fete, which took place vesterday, was a splendid success. The old man of eighty winters stood upon his balcony in the Avenue d'Elau, with only his two grandchildren by his side, whilet half Paris, with you that diseases such as bronchitis, asthma \$1.60 to \$1.90; cream tartar, ground, 35c; hanners figure, and a thousand bands distingly and catarrhare incurable; read the following do, crystal, 31c to 32c; bleaching powder, coursing the national air, filed past. The first to greet the author of " Les Orientals" were the children of the public schools, and, it is said, the tears ran down his furrowed cheeks as he bent to kiss some of these little maidens. Alsace and Lorraine were represented in the procession, and as their bands came up Hugo waved his hand, and shouts and vivas for France rent

Later on there was a grand musical perfermance at the Trocadero, which, at night. was followed by a magnificent ban-The only uneasiness that was felt throughout the day arose from a fear that Hugo like Voltaire, might be suffocated by all the bouquets which tair hands heaped upon him.

Parnell formed one of the organizing com-In the illustrated papers his Portrait disputes with Victor Hugo's own the place of greatest prominence, and, on the whole, there are not sleeping beneath the tricolor to-night, two more popular men than the Veteran Poet and the young Irish Deputy.

THE WITCHING HOUR OF NIGHT.

The London correspondent of the Liverpoul Times (25 Feb.) says :-

The scene on Monday night, when the discussion in Committee on the Irish Coercion Bill was summarily stopped by the action of the new rules, was a remarkable and will, I think, prove to be an historical one. Earlier in the evening Mr. Gladstone's resolution had been carried by an overwhelming majority, Conservatives as well as Liberals joining in the determination to conclude the Bill that evening. As "twelve of the clock," as the journals of the House quaintly express it, approached, the excitement visibly increased. Members flocked in from all parts of the building until there was not a seat to be bad upon either side of the Chair. Mr. O'Donnell, who was addressing the House, made no effort to attract the attention of his audience, and an eager buzz, such as issues from a Grand Stand at Epsom as the moment for the start draws near, arose from all

nell. The member for Dungarvan, with a well simulated look of innocent astonishment, hesitated a moment before he resumed his seat, and when the Chairman announced that in accordance with the rule of the House, he had now to announce that no further disoussion would be permitted, a loud, wild ony of triumph rose from the Irish members, which lasted for searly two minutes. The mute amazament, but it was evident from significance of the Irish demonstration of the House will ever pass, is the present one. The Irish party have throughout the protracted struggle which is now drawing to a close, shown some qualities of a high order, and though opinion is of course much excited against them at present, I firmly believe stand higher now than ever they did before, in the opinion of all impartial Englishmen.

#### THE FASHIONS.

Bandoline is no longer used by women of good taste. Steel lace of steel tinsel thread is woven in

torchon patterns. Children's dresses are made in simpler styles than formerly.

A great many hair ornaments, stars, degger-heads, and butterflies are made of Parisian diamonds set in silver.

The poke bonnet in England is often called the Granny hat.

The Grecian fillet of gold or pearls is much used by Parislan ladies.

A shield at rest on a lance is a new design for gentlemen's scarf-pins.

Lace spur of straw will be a novelty on new spring and summer hats. High hair dressing in the style of Louis

XV. is reported to be coming in vogue. With the lovely bonnets of pink or gold

crushed roses, rose muits are now used. Some new hats are trimmed with spirals of steel lace which cover the whole bonnet.

Bangle rings are now worn with two minute pigs, one in white the other in oxidized metal. Corsage bouquets of pond lilies and leaves

have a golden dragon-fly resting on the Most of the new dresses for school-girls are

buttons. Gay-shaded pompons of old gold, red, or

blue are furnished to be mixed with flowers on new hats. The china porcupines in florists' windows,

which have been so long bristling with green points, are now in full bloom. Sealskin cloaks are not used for skating by

English girls, but military jackets trimmed with gold braid and buttons. The stiletto with which the daughters of Italy are wont to do up their back hair is now turnished in gilded metal for American

A beautiful baby's afghan is made of soft white wool with bands of baby blue ribbon caught down by embroidery stitches. Bunches of pink moss, rose buds, and green leaves with true-love knots of blue ribbon ornaments the corners and centre.

#### COMMON SENSE IN MEDICINE.

(Montreal Star, January 5, 1881.)

and inventor of the Spirometer for the of patronage and encouragement than for scientific treatment of diseases of the lungs Ireland coming in contact with the Radicals and air passages, who recently took up his of France. Why, I wanted to know, did not residence among us, seems to be meeting with excellent success. Already the doctor has had upwards of a hundred patients, who have given his system a trial and, so far as we have learned, with both satisfaction and common do, 22c to 221c; gunpowders, 33c benefit. Doctor Souvielle makes a departure from the usual methods or treating diseases of the air passages. He contends that the proper mode of treating them is by inhalation and absorption, not by pouring drugs into the stomach, and thus upsetting and disarranging one part of the system in the hope of benefitting another. This argument certainly has the advantage of being common sense, which is always the best kind of sense. The doctor certainly has the courage of his opinions and confidence in his system, for he gives a standing invitation to physicians and sufferers to visit him and test his instruments free of charge. His office is at 13 Phillips Square, Montreal.

It matters not how often your advisers tell and catarrh are incurable; read the following

notices and judge for yourselves:—
MONTREAL, JANUARY 13th, 1881, MONTREAL, January 18th, 1881,
DEAR DOCTOR,—I have great pleasure in
making public my experience of the beneficial
effects I have derived from the use of your
Spirometer and remedles for the cure of
Catarrh and Bronchitis, which I was afflicted
with for several years; my health is now
wonderfully improved since using your
remedies

Your truly,
C.HILL,
Dorohester street,
To Dr. M. Souvielle, 13 Phillips' Square,
Montreal.

Montreal, January 21st, 1881.

My Dear Sir—I am very pleased to bear testimony to your mode of treating throat diseases. My little girl, eleven years of age, has had various attacks of bronchitis. Last fall she had one of those attacks and was confined to the house for some seven or eight weeks. After using one of your Spirometers, with the medicine accompanying it, I am very happy to say that within two weeks after commencing to use the instrument, she was quite better, and to use the instrument, she was quite better, and has be n very well ever since, now about two

I am, yourstraly, R. L. GAULT. months. To Dr. M. Souvielle, Montreal.

MONTREAL, January, 1881.

Dr. M. Sounielle Montreal.

EEAR SIR,—I am very pleased to give you this testimony of the beneat I have received from the use of your instrument, the Spirometer, and the remedies accompaniying it for my disease. I was three years troubled with catarrh in the hend, loss of voice and bronchitis, and I am happy to say that I am now quite cured, and have to thank you for it by the use of your Spirometer and remedies.

Yours respectfully,

S. Hilton,

Montreal.

Letters must contain stamp for reply.

Letters must contain stamp for reply lustruments and preparations expressed to

any address.

It seems not to be known, even in foreign journals, that Mr. J. C. Mathew, who has just been raised to the English Bench, is a nephew of the Apostle of Temperance, Father Mathew. He is the son of Mr. Charles Mathew, of Lehens, in the County of Cork, who was Father Mathew's brother. He was a very able mercantile lawyer, and is the second English Judge raised to the Bench without having taken the rank of Queen's parts of the House. At last the witching hour was reached, and Mr. Playalso raised to the Bench since the Reformation are arose and pointed his finger at Mr. O'Don-tion. The first was the late Sergoant Shee.

COUNTERACTING A TENDENCY TO CONSUMPTION -It is well understood by medical pathologists that a tendency to consumption may be transmitted from parent to child. To overcome this tendency is a task to which the ordinary resources of medical science too frequently prove inadequate. There is, however, a means of counteracting it, to the reliability of which physicians themselves have rest of the House witnessed the scame in repeatedly borne testimony. Not only has it boen demonstrated by results there is no disthe eloquent face of the Premier that the puting, that Northrop & Lyman's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphites of Lime satisfaction was not lest upon him. It is and Soda is a prompt and thorough means of confidently assected that the Government do relief when the lungs are already affected, not intend to proceed with their second but the proofs are equally positive that it imcoercive present, samely, the arms Bill, and parts a degree of vigor to the breathing it is an opinion generally expressed in the organs, which is the best guaranty against lobby that the last Irish Coercien Bill which their becoming diseased. The constituents, phosphorus, lime and soda, are important elements in the physical structure, and these it supplies in a harmonious and easily as-similated form. A speedy gain in strength and flesh fellows its use in all cases where the lungs are not hopelessly diseased. Sold by all druggist at 50 cents and \$1.00 per bottle. Prepared only by Nobthrop & LYMAN, TORONTO.

#### Finance and Commerce

TRUE WITNESS OFFICE. TUESDAY, March 22, 1881.

The money market is quiet and nominal Drafts on New York are drawn at i to premium. The rate for Sterling Exchange is premium between banks, 84 over the counter : demand, 9.

The stock market this morning was firm and steady. It is definitely stated that a firm of American capitalists has made a direct offer of \$250 000 for the coal mine of the Jacques Cartler Bank, situated in the Mariime Provinces.

Morning Stock Sales-175 Montreal, 1851; Thorning stock Sales—175 Montreal, 185\(\frac{1}{2}\); 50 do, 185\(\frac{1}{2}\); 75 do, 185\(\frac{1}{2}\); 50 do, 185\(\frac{1}{2}\); 301 Ontario, 102\(\frac{1}{2}\); 5 do, 101\(\frac{1}{2}\); 5 25 do, 102\(\frac{1}{2}\); 5 Toronto, 149\(\frac{1}{2}\); 6 Commerce, 143\(\frac{1}{2}\); 5 Merchants, 119\(\frac{1}{2}\); 50 Montreal Telegraph, 129\(\frac{1}{2}\); 136 Richelieu, 63\(\frac{1}{2}\); 10 do, 63\(\frac{1}{2}\); 200 Gas, 156\(\frac{1}{2}\); 9 Exchange, 66\(\frac{1}{2}\); 75 Loan and Mortreal. Mortgage, 106.

This afternoon Montreal declined 3 to 3 per ent, which is the result of large transfers ade during the last few days by an Ottawa timber merchant, Mr. A. Gilmour, who is anxious to employ his funds in other directions. Other stocks were generally firm.

Afternoon Sales:-110 Montreal 1853; 85 do, 185, 165 Ontario 102; 150 Molsons, 1093; double-breasted and furnished with large 20 do, 109; 40 Ville Marie, 42: 2 Exchange,  $65\frac{1}{2}$ ; 51 Commerce 143 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; 2 Merchants, 119 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; 10 Richelieu 63; 100 do, 631; 25 Loan & Mortgage, 1051; 30 Gas, 1561; 25 do, 1561; 100 do, 156; \$5,000 Graphic bonds, 78; \$5,-000 Champlain bonds, 88; £2600 Canada Central bonds, 293.

#### COMMERCIAL.

WEEKLY REVIEW - WHOLESALE MARKETS.

The Spring trade is making fair progress and is helped greatly by the reduction in rates on the railway lines leading into the city. There is no concealing the fact that the expectations of many leading merchants in regard to the Spring trade have scarcely been realized so far, but this is satisfactorily accounted for by the protracted spell of mild weather, which has broke up the roads in all directions earlier than was anticipated. Our dry goods, millinery, and hat and cap establishments are resping the principal benefits arising from the influx of visitors from the West, the Eastern Townships and the Ottawa Valley, but all departments of trade are Dr. M. Souvielle, the Parisian physician necostarily meeting with a greater measure rome little time past

GROCERIES.—Business is moderately active Teas remain the same as last week and are inclined to ease if anything as some holders are pressing stocks on the market. We quote :- Nagasaki Japan tea, 23c to 25c; to 36c; sugar, granulated, 91c to 91c; grocers, 9 c to 9 c; yellow, 7 c to 8 c; raw sugar nominal, 7c to 73c. Molasses quiet; Birbadoes, 42c to 43c. Spices firm; black pepper, 14c to 15c; white do, 20c to 23c; nutmegs, 65c to 95c; mace, 60c to 75c. Fruits steady; layer, raisins, \$2 to \$2 15; Ioose muscatels, \$2 20 to \$2 25; London layers, \$2 50 to \$2 60; Valencias, Sac to 9c; Sultanas, 9ac to 10ac; currents, 61c to 7c; Tarragona almonds, 121c to 13c: Province do, 10c to 12c.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS .- The market is the movement, though satisfactory for the season, is not at all active. We quote:-Borax, 16c to 17c; sugar of lead, 13c to 15c; bichromate of potash, 15c to 16c; soda ash \$1.75; alum, \$1.90; flour sulphur, \$3 to \$3.25; roll do, \$2.85 to \$3; epsom salts, \$1.30 to \$1.50; sal soda, \$1.15 to to \$1.25; saltpetre, \$9.50 to \$10 per keg; whiting, 70c to 80c; quinine, \$390 to \$4 castor oil. 10c to 11c; shellac, 45c to 50c. FISH AND OILS .- As far as wholesalers are concerned the bulk of the business is over, stocks having mostly been taken by the retail trade. Business is yet in fair volume for the season. Green Cod sells rapidly at \$3.50 to \$4.50. There is no first, or even second class Salmon on the market, but the little third class remaining still finds a sale at \$16 50 to \$17. A few barrels of lake trout are being marked off at \$450. There has been a fair demand for fish oils and the prices are firm. Cod oil sells well at 60c per imperial gallon and seal oil from 62 c to 64c; steam refined seal, 72c. Linseed shows a firmer tendency in prices, and the sale of 350 barrels has taken place at 572c. Palm oil is worth 81c to 91c per lb.

IRON AND HARDWARE-Trade is increasing somewhat in volume, but prices still favor the buyer, and the situation is not particularly encouraging. There have been some sales of pig iron in lots ranging as high as 500 tons, and bar iron and nails are in more general demand. Quotations unchanged. We now quote: Pig Iron per ton, Coltness, \$20 to 21; Langloan, \$20 to 21; Gartsherrie, \$19 25 to 20; Eglinton, \$18 50 to turkeys, 9c to 10c per 1b, \$1.80 to \$2.25 19 25; Hematite, \$25 50 to 27; bars per 100 geese, \$2 to \$2.25; beef, per lb., 10c to 12c; lbs. Scotch and Staffordshire, \$1 80 to 190; mutton, do, 6c to 10c; lamb, per quarter, 50c ditto best \$2 to 2 25; Swedes & Norway, \$4 50 to \$1.20; veal, per lb, 10c; pork, 8c to to 4.75; Lowmoor and Bowling, \$6.50 to 7; 10c; ham, 12c to 14c land, 14c; snipe Canada plates, Swansen and Penn, \$3.40 to and plover, per doz., \$3; ducks, blue bills, Cauada plates, Swansea and Penn, \$340 to to 3 70; Coke, IC, \$4 75 to 5. Tin sheets, \$3 per doz. Farmers Beef 5c to 6c. to 3 70; Coke, IC, \$4 75 to 5. Tin sheets, charcoal best No. 26, \$11 to 12, coke No. 26, 510 to 11; Galvanized Sheots Morewcods Lion No. 28 7½ to 8c; other brands 6½ to 7c; Hoops and Bands, \$240 to 250; Sheets, best brands \$2 50 to 2 75, Steel per lb cast 11 to 15c; Spring per 100 lb \$3 25 to 3 75; Best do \$5 to 6; Tire, \$3 25 to 3 75; Sleigh Shoe, 2 50 to 2 75; Boiler Plates, per 100 lbs, ordinary brands, 2 40 to 2 75; Ingot Tin, 24 00 25 00; Ingot Copper, 1750 to 18; Horse

bar, 5 50 to 7; Canadian Shot, 6 to 6 50; Out Nails, per 100 lbs. 100 to 68c, (3 laches and larger) 260; Spikes, pressed, per 112 lbs., 3 50 to 4; Pressed Nails, per 100 lbs., 7 25.

RAW FURS.—Red fox has declined 10 per

cent at the London spring sales now going on, and private cables announce that the feeling is far from being a buoyant one, stocks of most kinds of furs being large and the demand disa, pointing. There has been slight advances in beaver and bear. Marten and skank ruled steady, but most of the list is weaker. We do not revise quotations until particulars are received by mail. Winter Musk Rat, 12c; ditto Fall Sc. Kitts 3c; Red Fox, \$1.00 to 1.25; Cross Fox, \$2 to 3.00; Silver Fox, \$25 to 30.00; Lynx, \$1.00 to 1.50; Marten, 75c to \$1.00; Otter \$8.00 to 10.00. Mink-Prime dark, \$1.00 to 1.25; Beaver, 2.50. Bear-Large prime, \$6 to 8.00; ditto small \$4 to 5.00; ditto cubs, \$2 to 4.00; Fisher, \$5 to 6 00. Skunk—Black 25c to 50c; Raccoon, 40c to 60c.

PETROLEUN. -The market is quiet at 24c for car lots; 24½c to 25c for broken lots, and 25c to 25 c for single bbis. Hiddes.—Green hides are steady at \$9, \$8 and \$7 for No. 1 to 3. Caliskins, 10c.

DRY Goods .- The reduced fares on the G. T. R. have brought a large number of buyers from both East and West into the city, and our wholesale houses are all fully employed. The present low rates will continue up to April 15th, and according to the experience of former years buyers will increase greatly in numbers within the next few weeks. We learn of some good sized jobbing lots being taken up by country buyers within the last few days, and a fair clearance will doubtless be effected before the ensuing 15th. Remittances have improved somewhat, and present and future prospects are greatly to merchants' liking. Accounts from Lancaster point to cottons and other staple goods are only being

filled at an advance of 71 per ceut. BOOTS AND SHOES .- Business rules steady, the bulk of the orders for the spring trade having been taken, leaving manufacturers with plenty of work on hand for the next month or so. As was to be expected a few odd orders are being left at the factories by general traders, who have been induced to visit the city on account of the cheap railway fares, but this is about all the new business received. Prices :- \$1.75 for men's split boots; do split brogans, 90c to \$1.10; do buff congress, \$2 to \$2.25; do kip boots, \$2.50 to 3 25; do cowhide boots, 2.50 to \$3; women's split bals, 90c and \$1; do pebble and buff balmorals, \$1.15 to \$1.50; do prunella, 60c to \$1.60; Misses' buff and pebble bals, \$1.00 to 1.20.

LEATHER .- The market continues only moderately active. Spl t leathers are decidedly weak, but Spanish sole, buff and pebble are steadier under a better enquiry. Quite a number of small sales are reported, including a lot of 81 lb upper, 750 sides, old stock, at 36c, and another lot at 40c. We quote:-Hemlock Spanish sole, No. 1 A 24c to 25c. Ordinary 24c to 25c; No. 2 do 22c to 23c; buffalo sole, No 1, 21c to 23c; do No 2, 19 to 21c; hemlock slaughter No 1, 26c to 28c; waxed upper, light and medium, 36c to 42c; splits, large, 24c to 32; do small, 23c to 28c; calfskins, (27 to 36 lbs) 60c to 80c; do, (18 to 26 lbs) 60c to 70c.

Wool.-Advices from Europe are more en couraging, and holders here are in hetter spirits. The amount of business passing is comparatively trifling, manufacturers buying sparingly. We quote:—Greasy Cape, 18½c to 19c; Capada pulled, A super, 34c to 35c; B super, 32c to 33c.

WHOLESALE PROVISION MARKET .-MARCH 22.

The demand is fairly distributed over the various kinds of produce which at this season of the year constitute a commission merchant's stock and no one single article can be called active Butter is quiet and a large quantity will probably have to be sold as grease, while cheese is even quieter still. Pork and lard are selling better, and new smoked hams are also meeting with more enquiry, a lot of 100 having been placed at 123c per lb. Maple syrup and sugar are easier, and at the lower prices the demand is increasing. Prices range at 80c to \$1 for the former and 9c to 10 lc for the latter. A report of the New York butter trade says: "There is more old stock to come forward, and with new butter daily increasing receivers are not much encouraged over the prospect for ordinary grades. Exports for the week, 1,897 pkgs, all to Great Britain." Here we quote :- Mess Pork, new, per barrel, \$19 00 to 20; thin do, per brl, \$18 to 18 50. Hams, city cured, per 1b, 121c to 132c. Laid, in pails, per lb., 131c to 14½c. Bacon, per lb., 11c to 12. Butter DEUGS AND CHEMICALS.—The market is —Creamery, fancy to fine, per lb., 20c to 22c; more in favor of buyers than it was, but Townships, 17c to 19c; Morrisburg, 16c to 18c; Brockville, 15c to 17c; Western, dairy, 123c to 14c; Kamouraska, 11c to 13c; rolls, 15c to 18c. Good to choice factory cheese is quoted at 12c to 14c, and dairy at 12c.

THE CITY RETAIL MARKETS-MARCH 22. The markets were not nearly so well attended as on Tuesday morning last, still a very fair amount of country produce changed or more." hands. Although the river roads were dangerous, a quantity of hay, grain, roots and housewife who has a knack with pancakes, vegetables came over from the far side of the waffles, and such can soon become an adept St. Lawrence. Prices were unchanged, as

follows :-FLOUR, MEAL AND GRAIN.-Flour, per 100 lbs., \$3.00 to \$3.20; Buck wheat flour, \$2.10; from the plow, while the horses "blow off," to Oatmeal. \$2.30; Commeal, do, yellow, dull the keen edge of his appetite with a \$150; do, white \$1.60; Bran, 90c; Bar-snack between meals. A whole barrel of ley, per bush. 80c; Oats, per bag, 70c to cakes would hardly last him a month if kept bush. 50c; Beans, white and yellow, per bush. \$1.60.

FRUIT. — Cramberrics, Cape Cod, \$7.00 per barrel; Apples, per barrel, to \$2.50 \$3 00 Lemons, per case, \$5.50; do, per box, \$3.50 White Grapes, per lb, 15c to 20c; Malege Grapes, per keg, \$6.00; Valentia Otanges, \$2.50 per box,\$8.00 per case; Columbus Pears, \$6.00 per box.

VEGETABLES.-Potatoes, per bag, 45c sweet do, per brl, \$5.00; carrots, per bush, 45c; onious, per brl, \$350 \$4.00; cabbages, per dozen, 30c to 50c; beets, per bush, 30c; celery, per dozen, 75c turnips, per busb, 45c.

POULTRY AND MEAT.—Dressed Fowls pair, 60c to 80c; black ducks do, \$1.50 mutton, do, 6c to 10c; lamb, per quarter, 50c

DAIRY PRODUCE .- Best print butter, 21c to 25c per lb.; best tub butter, 20c to 22c; eggs in baskets, 17c to 19c; Roll butter, firstclass, 19c to 23c.

In order to give a quietus to a hacking cough, take a d9se of Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil thrice a day, or oftener if the cough spel's render it necessary.

MONTREAL HAY MARKET.

13. 18. 18. 18.

This market has been remarkably dull during the week. There was a very small supply on the market, but it was quite adequate to the demand. Prices are unchanged at from \$9.00 to 12.50 per load of 1,500 lbs. Most of the sales recorded were in pressed hay, which sold at \$14 to \$15 per ton. As there is a scarcity of hay in the New Eagland States, it is thought that immediately the roads are improved there will be a great deal of bay brought into the market, and bought up for shipment. There is no new feature in the straw market, which is fairly brisk. The prices are unchanged.

ST. GABRIEL CATTLE MARKET. MARCH 21.

March 21.

The receipts of cattle to-day were not very full, but they were mostly fine in quality, and holders asked high prices. The average price was 5c, but in some instances 5½c was demanded and the range for the choicer grades was from 4½c up. Since our last report 25 cars of cattle have arrived on this market by rail, a'so it or 15 cars of horsos, and about 40 sheep and lambs. To-day Messrs. P. Kinnear, P. Bonner, M. Sullivan and N. Kennedy had each one load of cattle from Toronto, while William Roberts had one load from Danville: J. H. Fife, one from Belleville, and James Eakins, one from Port Hope. Business was not particularly active, and both shippers and local butchers bought sparingly. One load of hogs, 116 in all, were received for W. Morgan, a city packer, but we heard of no transactions on the market.

#### Agricultural.

Compositing Leaves. - Leaves and pine straw may be composted best, where there is only a small quantity of manure, by gathering them into a yard and confining a cow or two in it and feeding with hay and corn fodder, and in the Summer with green crops, as higher prices, as repeated orders for prints, green winter oats, grass and green corn-stalks. An open shed should be made as a shelter.

KERPING SWEET POTATOES.—Sweet potatoes require to be kept at a temperature of 60 degrees. If they have been kept in a cellar at 40 degrees they will begin to rot, and it may too late to save them. They should be removed at once to a warm cleset where they will be dry, and all the decayed ones sorted ont. The potatoes may be packed in barrels or boxes.

OATMEAL AS FOOD.

If the farmer should bless the man who shows him how to make two blades of grass grow where only one grew before, the farmer's wife should be somewhat beholden to the person who suggests a new and agreeable article of food wherewith she may replenish the larder. A man runs risks in trespassing upon the housewife's domain, but he may legitimately ask for his cake. The value of oatmeal as food is beginning to be appreciated and any new (although they may really be old) methods of preparing it may be useful. Perhaps the best preparation of oarmeal is the oat-cake so well known all over England, Wales, Scotland, and Ireland. When visiting Europe in my youth I became well acquainted with out cakes of different kinds, but the English and Scotch pleased me best. Their memory is still sweet and I might say they left an aching void I found it hard to fill, until I learned to make them here. An English paper gives a very good account of them as follows: "A good oat-cake cannot be made with cold

water. The meal is put in a medium-size wooden dish-a crockery one will do as well -then it is mixed with water as hot as the hand can bear without discomfort, and a little salt is added, and the whole is mixed into a thick paste; no more water should be used than will thoroughly bring it into this state, and care must be taken not to work it through the fingers too much, or the cakes will be rough; then sufficient of the paste is made into the shape of a cone with the hands, and then pressed down into a round shape on a clean table or pasteboard, that will make a then it is rolled into a round cake with a rolling pin. If it is to be very thin, say one eight of an inch or less, it is generally made of the smaller size, being easier to handle; if thick, the larger size. A number of cakes is thus made and put on the top of each other, with a little out-meal scattered between them, and after a lot is ready, a good fire-but not to brisk-has been prepared on which is placed a griddle 16 or 17 inches across, and he cakes after brushing off with a wing the loose eat-meal is placed on to bake. After one side is done the upper side is turn downwards, and when sufficiently done the cakes are placed before the fire and left there for some time, and the thin ones, if arristically made will bend round until the edges overlap each other. This is considered the clin ax of a professed oatcake maker. To a novice it appears the easiest thing possible to do, but only a practiced hand can do it wall. After baving been taken from before the fire, they are placed on their edges to cool, and then put away in a dry place-generally in the oatmeal barrel, where they will keep five or six weeks, and will then be as fresh and good as when first made. It is the rule to make sufficient in one day to last the family for a month This is an excellent method, and any

with the oatcake. I need not say how welcome would be a fragrant, crisp, sweet oatcake to the farmer or his boy who runs in Peas, bush. 90c; Buckwheat, per all for bimself. But the youngsters, too, would explore that barrel, and if driven off would shout and come again."

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DROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DIS-TRICT OF MONTREAL. Superior Court DAME CHRISTINA CHALMI RSDAUSKEN. wife duly authorized to ester en justice of PHILIP'S. RUSS, of Montreal, Plaintiff.

The said PHILIP SIMPEON ROSS, of Mont real aforesaid, Accountant. Defendant. An action conseparation de biens has this day been instituted in this case.

Montreal, 22nd March, 1881.

CHURCH, CHAPLEAU, HALL & ATW ATER, 326 Attorneys for Plaintiff.

DROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DIS I TRIOT OF MONTREAL-SUPERIOR COURT, No. 0-8. COURT. NO. 6-F.

DAME CELANIRE ROY, wife of AIME
BELLVEAU, Hotel keeper, both of the Chy and
District of Montreal,

District Of Montreal,

The said AIME BELIVEAU, Defendant. An action on separation de biens has been instituted to day in tals case,
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