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VOL. XXXIII.—NO. 41.

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, MAY 23, 1883.

PRICE FIVE CENTS

RELEASE OF CAREY!

THE VATICAN CIRCULAR

EXCITEMENT

Dunlin, May 16 .- A large number of shop keepers still continue to receive notice that all merchants serving on juries will be

boycotted. The Freeman acknowledges nearly £300 additional subscriptions to the Parnell fund. A number of pricets are among the contributors. This is the first answer to the Vatican.
The indignation against flome is spreading, and universal interest is now aroused concerning the Pope's circular. The Freeman says :- " It is the most important document since Adrian's famous bull. The Vatican is grossly misinformed. If it censures the illustrious and beloved Archolshop of Cashel, iz must censure nine other distinguished prelates and the entire priesthood. All must obey the Pope's command, but the regeneration of Iteland will yet be effected by the union of the priests and the people."

At a meeting held tonight to support the Parnell testimonial, Mr. Sexton, M.P., violently attacked the Government, declaring it the worst that ever ruled Ireland He said the Papal circular applied only to the clergy. He thought it desirable to send a deputation to explain to His Holiness the true condition of rEales in Iteland. The Irish people were sorry to lose the valuable services of the clergy, but with or without nilies, the movement must go on. (Cheers.) Two pricats present joined in the applause.

The Freeman's Journal, commenting on the Pope's circular, says His Holiness has been misied, if not entirely deceived, by the emissaries of the British Government, who know that if the Parnell party remains unbroken it will hold the balance of power in the next Parliament.

A meeting of the National League was held here today. Mr. Biggar, M.P., sald anything coming from the Pope should be received with much respect by the Lengue. They should, at the same time, express their opinions in plain but inoffensive terms. He ot enited for suc further, that it was unsafe for him to remark upon the present manner of administering icetice. He argued the importance of preparing for a general election for members of Parliement. Mr. Moyne, a Parnellito momber of Parliament, said the Irish people should take theology and not politics from Rome. Partell, he declared, was the head of their political church. Mr. Kenny, M.P. described the Pope's circular as a shameful in ult to the priests and people of Ireland.

In reference to the circular from the Vatican the Nation says :- "If Rome enters into an unholy alliance with England against us we shall stand for the national rights and liberties of Ireland against Rome and England combined."

United Ireland says the circular would be received with a smile were it to come from any other source. It calls the document "The result of discreditable intrigue and the supplement to the Coercion Act."

Michael Davitt, along with ten pounds of contribution for the Parnell tribute, sent a vigorous letter expressing indignation at the action of the Vatican. "It will be an unavericious day for the Oatholic Oburch in Ireland." he says, " when the people become convinced that the Holy See, through political intrigue, can be made the instrument of English Whig diplomacy." He also calls it a trick, and advocates that the Parnell fund be swelled to £50,000.

Dublin, May 17 .- O'Donnell, member of Parliament for Dungarvan, in a letter to the Freeman's Journal referring to the Pope's circular to the Irish Bishops, says the Vatioan has been misled by specious mendacity which availed itself of monstrous ignorance of Irish affairs prevailing in Rome. He characterizes Errington, who has been the medium of communication between Great Britain and the Vatican, as a sneak and renegade, and says the attention of the Vatican should be called to the crime fostered by England's enforce-

ment of an infamous land cods. Dublin, May 17 .- The excitement caused by the promulgation of the views of the Vatican on the position of prelates and private in the national political agitation intensifies rather than diminishes. The recent attempts on the part of England to re-establish friendly relations with the Holy See were regarded all slong with suspicion, and the close relations of the special envoy, Mr. Errington, with an English Cardinal—one of the Norfolk family -were looked upon as boding no good to Ireland. A memory, too, of the Minto maton. vice in the Holy City in the olden days was recalled, and the commentary was made that never did Britain try to conciliate frome that the objective point was not the humiliation of the Irish people through the Catholic

priesthood. In every circle the topic is earnestly disand devotion are regarded as articles of religious faith, are open and unequivocal in con-Pope has been entrapped by specious repre. of America in the Lind League. sentation from English diplomats and certain

It is reported that the Papal rescript has

other parts of Ireland. The matter has a and not justly applicable to the public life friendly relations between Rome and Ire- national gratitude to him on the part of the land. Of course Catholic discipline Irish people, and we are determined to per-and Catholic loyally will make the severe in the work which we have under-decrees of the Vatican binding in Iroland on taken and obtain to the utmost of our power matters religious and doctrinal; but in things political and patriotic people have been edu-cated into thinking and acting for themselves cognition of his labors and service for the at home. In this matter the Irish people will take their theology from his Holiness, but Null's pox cum Roma in matters national, as long as Rome plays Dawson. It is runored that the Iriah memoven unconsciously into English hands, bers will on Monday move to adjourn the And then the people know that the Commons in order to discuss Extington's prelates and priests, though silenced, are not subdued; that the old teeling is still there, the feeling that induced the late Father Vaughan of Clare to obey the order of the Hierarchy in the letter, though not in the spirit. Esjoined to read to his peasant congregation a manifesto denouncing Fenianism, he deliberately gave it forth in the original ecolesiastical Latin and satisfied his conscience if he did not enlighten his congregation. And it will be so now.

Dunlin, May 18 .- Michael Davitt says the Papal circular to the clergy is prejudiced and unjust, and must evoke a strong and painful resentment on the part of the people. Mr. Healy, M.P., in sending a subscription to the Parnell fund, says Ireland will neither take religion from Errington, nor gratitude from Rome.

Sr. Louis, May 18. -- O'Rielly, chairman of the Executive Council of the Irleh National League in this city, talegraphed the Freeman's Journal, Dublin, tonight: - "Oatholics here generally condemn the Papal circular as an unjustifiable Interference on the part of Rome

with Irish politics." Onicago, May 18 .- The Citizen, published by John F. Finerty, member of Congress, has an editorial headed "Boycott the Pope." It says of all the productions of Papel interference in the affairs of Ireland that has marked the policy of the Vatican from the days of Adrian IV. to John XXII, and from the reign of that Pontiff to the present time, the last circular addressed by Inco
XIII. to the lrish bishops and clergy in regard to the Parnell ford is the most intolerably impertinent. If the Irish people submit cravenly to this latest Italian lash whip being furnished by the Pope's worthy ally Victoria, they will forfeit the respect of the world at large. The article says: Let the Irish people hold public meetings in every diocese, pass resolutions strongly denouncing any more of His Holiness' unboly intervention in Irish politics, and tell him, once

special resident magistrate in Ireland.

Bostox. May 21.—A correspondent of mind his own business as head of the Cathowith the arch enemy of the Irish ration and race. In a word we advise our countrymen to boycott the Pope, and teach him a lesson that may be serviceable at least to his succeaser. Cut off some monetary supplies, and teach him, without being misuuderstood, that

the Irish race cannot be buildened lute slavery by the bayonets of England or by the thunders of Rome. We hope the Irish bishops and clergy have backtone enough to resent this Coman outrage on their patriotism. Ireland will stand by them against Pops Leo and any other foreign busybody, be he Saxon

DUBLIN, May 18 .- James Carey, concerned in the Phonix Park assassination, and who turned informer, to-day was released from custody.

or Italian.

Carey declares he intends to remain in Dublin, and will prosecute the tenants occupying his premises who refused to pay their rents since he became informer. Ever since Carey turned informer his house has been guarded by policeman, and today the guard was doubled.

London, May 19 -The excitement over the Pope's circular to the clergy is unabated, for striking a blow when that blow can be and finds expression in all quarters. Justin McCarthy, Member of Parliament, has sent a circular to prominent Irishmen connected with free speech forbidden, her press with the Irleh National League in London, suggesting the formation of an organization to assist the furthering of the movement to raise the testimonial for Mr. Parnell.

The town commissioners of Dungarven, Irelund, last night adopted a resolution disapproving of the Papal circular on the ground that it counselled disunion between the priests and people of Ireland, which wound tend tend to promote the organization and schemes of the secret societies.

Dublin, May 19 .- It is announced that Carey's return home is only temporary, and that the Orown still holds him as a witness to testify in the cases of Sheridan, Tynan and Walsh

The Crown proposes to distribute the reward effered for the detection of the Phonax Park murderers among the informers. It is believed that it will also send aproad forthwith all the informers who desire to leave the country.

The Local Government Board has informed the Poor Law boards that the £100,000 Parliament voted for promoting emigration from the distressed districts has been expended.

Delaney, one of the Phonix Park murder. ers, has bee a reprieved.

Sr. Louis, May 21 .- At meetings of the Irish National Leagues yesterday, speeches were made denouncing the Pope's Circular as an nowarranted interference in purely politioussed, and even the most loyal and devoted | cal matters, and recommending prompt subto the Holy See in this city, where the loyalty scriptions to the Parnell Bedemption Fund.

The Secretary of Cardinal McCloskey says the Cardinal has received no letter from the demnstion of a course into which they say the Pope about the activity of the Catholic priests

BOSTON, May 19 .- The Herald's Dublin Itish prelates whom they do not hesitate to despatch says at a meeting of the Parnell Tribute Committee the tollowing resolution was adopted :- "We deeply deplore the absolutely stopped all rubscription to the action taken by the Sacred Congregation Parnell testimonial throughout Roscommor. with reference to this movement; we beto the workhouse. But if this be so under local clerical infig. Have the arguments advanced in the Pope's ence, it has given it an impatus in most circular are founded on misrepresentation,

threatening aspect in the present for and work of Parnell, or to the act of the help of the people of Ireland and the cognition of his labors and service for the Irish cause. The declaration is signed among others by M. P. Gray, Sullivan, Lawlor, Corbett, Sexton, Harrington and Lord Mayor mission to Rome.

Dublin, May 21 .- Meetings of sympathy with Parnell were held in almost every district and protests made sgainst the Papal circular. Subscribers to the Parnell fund are increasing.

Mr. Sexton M.P., in a speech here to-day, said the action of the Irish race in relation to the Pope's circular would tend to the permanent good of the cause of religion. Mr. Sexton urged his hearers to avoid using nonorable basis between the Vatican and the Irish people.

LIVERPOOL, May 21.—O'Brien, Hynes and have been remanded till Fridsy.

London, May 21.—The fund for Parnell now amounts to £900. It has been decided to at the subscription list shall be kept open until £50,000 has been raised. Several meetings were held in London yesterday, at which appeals for subscriptions were made.

In an interview today Archbishop Croke said he returned to Ireland from Rome with unchanged and unchangeable views. He denied that he had been rebuked by the Pope; he admitted, however, that at present the result of his visit to Rome did not look very favorable to the national cause.

Davitt, Healy and Quinn have been forhidden to receive visitors in consequence of their letters forwarding subscriptions to the Parnell fund and condemning the Pope's circular.

In the House of Commons today the Attorney-General for Ireland denied that Delaney one of the Phasix Park murderers, pleaded gullty because of a previous agreement that his life would be spared if he would criminate Kelly. Mr. Trevelyan stated that the Government intended to abolish the office of

Boston, May 21 .- A correspondent of the and for all time, firmly and respectfully, to Boston Pilot at Rome writes that the report ct the Archbishop of Cashel being summoned lic Courch. They might supplement this action by resolving not to contribute a single conduct regarding the national movement in cent of Peter's Pence while Leo occupied its Ireland is wholly devoid of foundation. The Papal chair, or at least until he quits his fact is that Mgr. Croke had been most courte-pelpable and scandalous political alliance ously invited there as one who e position and knowledge gives him a special facility of knowing the condition of the Irish people. The statement that the Archbishop had been received with distrust at the Propaganda is wholly at variance with the truth.

New York, May 21 .- The Copper Institute was half filled to-night on the occasion of the meeting to ratify the action of the Irish Convention at Philadelphia, and formally organize the Irish National League of America in this city. Among those present were Mrs. Parnell, Mr. Sullivan, President of the Irish National Legge of America. Mr. Brennan, Secretary of the League of Ireland. Col. Fred. A Conkling, John Devoy and P. J. Sheridan. Dr. Wallace presided. Sullivan urged the Irish in America to carnestly work for the objects in view Members of patriotic, benevolent and other organizations would find the platform of the Langue broad enough for all to stand on. They need not abandon their own special work, nor permit it to be interfered with; they need not entarge their work by embracing that of the League. Conservatives and Nationalists can alike engage to the work of agitation and organization, preparing Ireland struck in justice to berself. Brennan said. wretched as is the present state of Ireland, gagged and right of trial by jury abrogated, the outlook has never been more hopeful. The people of Ireland have ceased to be willing slaves; they have learned the great truth embodied in the charter of American liberty; they joyfully go to prison cells; they firmly ascend the gallows steps, conscious that each hour of imprisonment, each drop of blood split, widens the guil between the Irish people and the English Government. Speeches were also made by Hon. T. Fitch and Mrs. Parnell. A resolution was adopted endorsing the actions of the Philadelphia Convention, pledging support to the National League, and urging the Irish to use all their influence to diminish the consumption of articles of English manusecture in this country.
ORIGAGO, May 21.—Patrick Egan, ex-Treas urer of the Irish Land League, addressed a

large audience last night. In reference to the Pope's Circular he said :- " If its contents are as reported, 1 can only look upon it in the light of an insuit to the common sense of the Irish people. Ten years ago this circular might have had considerable effect in Ireland, but to-day its result will be just the opposite which those who procured it calculated upon. It will not retard one iots of the ardor the Catholics in the national struggle, while it will serve to dispel the latent suspicion and fear of Papal Influence which still keeps some Northern Protestants apart from Catholic compatriots. While we, Irish Catholics, are intensely devoted to our religion, as we have ever been, we have acquired better knowledge of our rights as man and citizens in matters purely secular and will stand no dictation or interference with these rights, no matter from what quarter at-

tempted." , Kinsella, the supposed lunatio, who stated that he took part in the murder of Lord-Leitrib, was discharged to day and sent back

The best wit is based on good sense

The Execution of Dan'l Curley

HIS LETTER TO HIS WIFE

Dublis, May 16 -The Grand Jury have found true bills against Kingston, Gibnoy and Heaty, charged with conspiracy to murder Poole, and a true bill against Matthias Brady charged with threatening to murder the foreman of the jury which convloted Joe Brady. Daniel Delaney, charged with conspiracy to words that would postpone the reconcillation murder, was arraigned to-day and plusded he was sure would soon be established on an guilty. Edward McCoffrey withdrew hie plea of not guilty on the same charge and substituted a plea of guilty. Sentence was deforred. Thomas Martin charged with conspiracy to Slater, arrested for printing and forwarding marder, pleaded guilty, but was allowed his threatening circulars to tradesmen in Dublin, liberty on undertaking to leave the country. Kingston and Gibney were then arraigned on a charge of conspiracy to murder. Both pleaded not guilty.

EUBLIN, May 16 .- Fitz harris was today convicted of being accessory after the fact to the murder of Lord Cavendish and Mr. Burke, and was sentenced to penal servitude for life Duslin, May 16.—Judge O'Brien, in passing

centence on Fitzbarris, said: "The crime of which you are convicted is morally the same as inurder. The deaths of Lord Cavendiah and Mr.Burke were mainly owing to your act in inducing Smith to point out the victims. The prisoner appeared stupified at the sent-

Judge O'Brien on sentencing Mullett said There is more known concerning you than has been made public. I believe you were present during the attack on Jutor Field." Mullett replied: "I was not." The Judge then adverted to the principal share the prisoner had taken in organizing the conspiracy to murder.

Matthias Brady, charged with threatening the foreman of the jury which convicted Joe Brady, pleaded guilty, but the Crown and person threatened, assented to the discharge. The trial of Peter Doyle, charged with conspiracy to murder, was postponed on account

of sickness. He was in Court, but so weak that he had to be supported in the dock. charged the special jury panel aummoned to try the men charged with the Phonix Park murders and other crimes. He praised the manner in which the labors of the jurors

were performed. The special business of the Commission was concluded today. The trials of Gibney and Kingston, who pleaded not guilty to a charge of conspiracy to murder, have been postponed to the uext

Assizes. Dublin, May 17 - James Mullet, Elward O'Brien, Elward McCaffrey, Daniel Delaney, William Moreny, Thomas Doyle, all pleaded guilty of conspiracy to murder on being arraigned this morning. The first five were sentenced to 10 years and Doyle to 5 years penal servitude. The Crown decided to drop the criminal charge egainst McCaffrey of having participated in the murder of Mr.

Burke. DUBLIN, May 18 .- Daniel Curiey, the second man convicted of participation in the murder of Lord Cavendish and Mr. Burke, was hanged in Kilmainham Juli at 8 o'clock this morning. The jail was guarded by a force of military, similar to that on the occasion of the hanging of Brady. Canon Kennedy and Father O'Relily arrived at the prison at an early hour to attend Curley. After the priests had prayed privately with the condemned man is the celi, Mass was performed in the prison chapel in presence of the Governor and the Wardens, where Curley received the Escrament. Meanwhile a group of women who gathered outside the wrison were on their kness saying the Litary for the dying. When the black fing, announcing that the execution had taken place, was holated over the prison, every man in the crowd outside, which numbered barely a thousand, uncovered his head, and murmurs of sympathy with Curley were uttered. A rush was then made by the crowd for a garden near by, where Curley's relatives were assembled, and where his father was kneeling and praying for the repose of his son's soul. The people soon dispersed quietly. Carley walked to the scaffold with but little assistance. He scemed to be resigned to his fate, but was hardly firm. He declined to make any statement touching his connection with the crime. Death was instantaneous. In a letter which Curley wrote to his wife he said :- " I will take my secrets to the grave with me, and leave those who are at freedom to enjoy it. I will die in peace, forgiving my enemies." HIS FAREWELL TO HIS WIFE AND CHILDREN.

Duslin, May 19 .- Daniel Curley, who was executed yesterday for connection with the Promix Park murders, left the following letter addressed to bis wife: --

My Dear and Ever Belaved Wife and Children: -I take this opportunity, the last on this deceilful earth, of saying a few words to you, hoping you will forgive me for the step took with regard to my trial-I mean for not trying to save mys. If as others did. But L could not stoop so low or bring myself to do 80.

My dear wife, I will die as I have lived, faithful to my principles and to my country's cause. I will do as all honest men do-bring my recrets to the grave with me, and leave them that are at freedom to enjoy it. Dear wile, I will say no more on this sub-

ject, as L have domestic business to speak o'.

I will request of you to keep a vigilant Laberge, F & Plante, J T Serania, J L Turoot, watch over our dear children. Keep them J Deschenes, P Lamarche and V Pause, Montto sheir school and religion and off the street, real.

as yon-yourself know that I dread to see children getting the run of the street. Dear Jane, do not think that because I say this that I have not confidence in you. I have the greatest confidence in you. Yes, dear wife, I will die at rest, for I know you will do what is just to them. I will also request of you not to let them out of your sight or care to any one as long as you can help it.

My deer faithful wife, now about yourself. As I have told you before I will not ask to restrict you in any manner. If you think it well to change your widowed life you can do so with all my wish and blessing. I nover Keaneally 10, Magisine Foisee 1, Mrs. like to see any one tired. I love liberty. But, my dear wife, if you ever change your life be very careful in your ohoice in a companion against deceitful men. Oh! my dear and faithful wife, I hope you will excuse me if I James McGuire 1, Michael O'Brien 1, Mrs. connot speak of this matter, as it was very hard to toar my truthful heart from you and offer it to God. And what a trial that a base and brutal deceiver should be the cause of parating two loving and truthful hearts; but God's will be done. That is my only censolation.

My dear wife, I will ask of you to be attentive to your religious duties. No matter how much you are engaged in the business of the world, never neglect them. My reason for eaving so is in order that I shall meet you in the kingdom of Heaven, never to be parted by the power of mon. My dear wife, I am sure you will be glad to hear I die in pesce with all men and forgiving my enemies. May God forgive them for the injury they have done. I am happy and at peace with God.

Oh! may God protect you and my dear children in this deceitful world. Remember me to your dear father, mother, Frank, Peter, Nelly, Mr. and Mrs. Hiland, grauny, Missy and all friends.

Believe me to be your faithful and loving DANIEL CURLEY. hu≈band, To his affectionate and faithful wife and dear children-Mary, Jane, Michael, Peter and

Dantel. Pray for the coul of your dear husband. May the Lord have mercy on my soul. Then follow a number of crosses signifying

#### CATHOLIC NEWS.

On Bunday morning at the Basilica, Quebec Rev. Mesers. For fer, Pampaton, Lauze, Carriveau, Begin, Hadon, Rouleau, Langton and Carson were ordained priests.

On Sunday the ceremony of laying the corstone was laid by His Lordship Duhamel.

#### ORDINATION SERVICES.

MGB. FABRE AT THE GRAND SEMINARY. In the Chapel of the Grand Seminary,

Sherbrooke street, Mgr. Fabre, on Ssturday morning, held the usual general Ordination Service which takes place every year, on the eve of Trinity Sunday. Thirty-nine candidates received the Tonsure, twenty-six Minor O:ders, twenty-five Sub-Desconship, eighteen Desconships and eight were promoted to Priesthood; in all one hundred and sixteen. Those who took part in the Ordination are from twenty-five different Dioceses in the Dominton and United States. Many of the relatives and friends of the ordained were present, and the ceremony was a very impressive one.

The following is a list of those who received the different orders :--Tonsure-MM M L Boisseau. W J Deguire. J Dugast, H L Laurier, J J McCowan, A A

Darfour, Montreal; J J Calahan, D F Lee, W Quirk, D H Reardon, Boston; J F Driscoll, Burlington; J Ballinan, Davenport; F Brune, H J Geling, J A Gerlemann, Dabuque; F C Seubert, Harrisburg; E J Broderick, D H Lawlor, W J McGurk, T F Whelen, Hartford; J J Lynch, Havre de Grace; T Carey, P J O'Brien, T P O'Connor, Kingston; H G Traher, London; J J Lefert, Peoria; P P Carlton, W Flynn, J F Hansy, D F Sheedy, Providence ; F Serois, Biocouski : J A Cadotte, E Chapdelaine, E J Senesac, 8t Hyacinthe; F X Gares, D Sullivan, St Paul; J Garneau, Sherbrooke; T H McLaughlin,

A O'Grady, Springfield; J.A. Lawrence, T.J. Petri, Trenton; and J.J. O'Loane, S.J. Minor Orders.—M M P Derome, W J Hebert, G F Plouffe, J A Quesnel, Montreal; W J Horan, E Pidgeon, Albany; P O Brynne, Alton; BJ Barke, Burlington; J P Kelly, D H Hurley, J H Looby, P F McKenna, Prov. idence; Z D Lizee, St Albert; R C Labelle, St Hyacinthe; TJ G Mors, P M McTrique, St Paul; WT Fucacreau. TJ Fitzgerald, C A Viens, Springfield ; M J Gearin, Toronto ; OP Hurley, Kansas City; J J O Loane, S J and D J Rochon, C S O. Sub Deacons—MM. E A Latulipe, S B

Tranchemontagne, O J July, N A Preville. D L Telifer Esfortune, A J Vailiantcourt, Mont. real; O H Johamies, Alton; H F Cassidy, E J Connell, Brooklyn; A J Barron, Burlington; D M Lawlor, A C O'Keefe, Hartford; W J Murphy, Newark; P Burns, J T Molatyre, New York; H McEvay, N J O Boilly, Pittsburg; A A Hamell, Portland; I' L Carnez St Jean; J H Gaughan, St. Paul; N Forne, Scranton; M L Hamelin, Sherbrooke; D F McGilliouddy, Springfield; W J Fitzgeral i, Treaton; and B

Lecavaller, C S C.

Descons. — M M U J Bourduss, F X DeLaduranteye, E V Doncet, W O'Mears, J M St Denis, Montreal; J V Quinn, J J Ward, Aibany; G J Barry, H A Barry, J F Kelsher, Boston ; J T Corcoran. M J Oreay, Hartford; L Chapdelaine, L A Larcoque, U G Michaud, Bt Hyacinthe; H J Japesky, St Paul, Priests MM. Jas A Dricharme, B H Chapters F X Plante, J T Bernain, J L Turoot, L Discherms P Lamanche and Y Parte.

#### IRISH RELIEF FUND

SUBSCRIPTION LIST.

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John Gallagher \$4, Mrs John Gallagher I, James Gallagter 1, John Wilson 1, Mrs John Wilson 1, Michael Holly, jr, 50c, Mary A Bolger 50, Timothy Ryan 50c, Daniel O'Brien Reancally 50, Magloire Folses 1, Mrs. Magloire Folses 1, Mrs. Marv & Folses 50c, Callon Folses 50c, Patrick Folses 25c, Louis Folses 25c, Thomas Folses 25c, John Folses, 1. Michael J Colbay, sr. I, Patrick McGaire 1, Michael O'Brien 50c, John O'Brien 1, Levi Ford 1, Maurice Scully 1, Wm Navilla 1, Wm Haryette er, 1, James Maddocks 75c, Alfred Poll 50c, Joseph Albracht 50c, William Mahon 50c, J S J Watson 5 Best Karwan 1, Carl Potter 1, John C Ourney 50c, Albert Williegraft 1, Francis Ourty 1 William J Haryette, jc, I, Jumpa Hawkins 1, James Moran I. Thomas Moran I. George Jeffrey I. James Billings 1, Martin Kennestly 1, Willium Acton 50c, William Murphy 1, Joseph Goodrean 1, Patrick Osmey 1 Total \$52.

COLLECTED BY A. M ISAAC, ANTICONIEH. 8 O'Donoghue \$2, BF Power 2, Henry Power 1, P J Somey 1, Mathew Dooley 1, Edward Rowan 1, Hugh Gillis 1, Melsane & MacGillivray 2, Hogh McLean 1, John Mc-Donald, Boy; Fleid 50c, John A McDonald I, J D Copeland 500, M H McKenzi 50c, P K Somers 50c, William Browne 1, Nicholas Boche I, Donald Chishoim 1, Charity 50c, Charity 25c. Friend 30c, A Mclenze \$1, Mrs McNett 50c, John O'Brine 1. Total \$21.55 Post Office order 235.

COLLECTED BY D. B. GALLAGUER, ANDSVER, N. B.

Philip O'Niell \$1, John Mahern 1, John Tobin 50c, Denis O'Niell 1, John Livingstone 1, Patrick O'Connor 1, Samuel Flankan 1, Angus McKinnon I, Martin Lee I, Diniel Stokes 1, Thomas Caples 1, George Carr 1, John Donohue 2, Thomas Kennedy 1, Patrick McB:lde 1, John Lloyd 1, Edward Walsh 2, Patrick Ryan 1, Frank McGousy 1, James Cocolly 1, James Carey 50c, Peter Sheehan 50, Michael McNiell 50c, John McKenna 1, John McLislian 50c, Dennis B Gallagher 2, G A Wade 350, Abraham Kupkey 50c, Patrick Nagle I, Jessle Cameron 50c, J C McClackey 1. Henry Gereline I, A J Beveridge I, Michael Kenny I', G L Kelley 50c, Olement Gesctine 1, Elijan ner stone of the new caspel of the Groy Sisson 50c, A B Street 25c, Frank Watson. Nuns, Water street, Ottawa, was performed | 500, Geo T Baird 50c, Jas H Burd 50c, Aaron by their Lordships the Bishops of Pontiac, H Larles 40c, Simon Cumins 1, S A Connors. St. Albert. Montreal and Ottawa. The corner 1, Hood & Burnham 2, Thos F Kenny 2, Ezechiel Hutchinson 50c Joseph Kupkey 50c, William Geselln. 50c, U Wiley 1, 8 P Walte 1, John W Porter 1, John C Grant 1, John Ryan 50c, George A Bedell 50c, Patrick Lynch 1, Walter Armstrong 1, JF McCluskey. 1. Patrick McCluskey 50c, Charles Mulherin. 50c, John Kaley 50c, Charles McCluskey I. T B Searinsy 50c, John May 50c, Wm Hartt 50c, G W Day 25c, O H Kingston 50c. Total, \$32.75.

Collected by Samuel Flanagan, Acadia fron mines, Londouderry, \$24 50. COLLECTED BY EDWARD TOOMEY, WAST WICK-

HAM.

Alexander Timmons Sl. John McCabe I. Joan Lynch 1, John E McDonnell I, Miss. McDonnell 50c, Michael Maggle

Friend, Barrett's Hapids, \$5.

#### SCOTCH NEWS.

HEALTH OF EGISBURGH .- List week the mortality was 87, and the death-rate 20 per 1000. There were 20 deaths under I year and 16 above 60, of which 5 were above 805 years.

LET OF GRASS PARKS .-- The parks of Dalscairth, Damiries, extending to 48 acres, have been let at £120, egainst £82 last year; and the parks at Carruchan let at £142, against £128 leat year.

DEATH OF MR. DAVID BRIDD, ARCHITECT. The announcement of the death of Mr. David Rhind, Edinburg, which took place in London about the close of last week, has caused a widespread feeling of regret.

COAL SHIPMENTS PROM GLASGOW. -The cost shipments at the general terminus last week were :—Foreign, 8650 tons; coastwise, 7159; and steamer, 577-total, 14,186 tons. This shows a decrease from the previous week of O McRae, Kingston; P J Gnans, T 2426 tons, but an increase over the corre-Quigley, Loadon; J T McGovern, sponding period of last year of 1718 tons. New York; M J Plante, Portland; Some good orders are on hand for foreign ac-Bome good orders are on hand for foreign account, and the shipments should be steady for a few weeks

LOOKERBIN.-ACCIDENT TO A FARVER.-White: walking home from Lookerble on the railway during the storm on Saturday night, James: Hunter, farmer, Luchelda, near Lookechie, fell. over a bridge on the Lockerble and Dumfries: line, a fall of 30 feet. His lower jaw in bruken, and he sustained a dangerous cutabove the right ere which will likely der rive him of his eyesight He had one of his hands broken, and sustained very serious bruises. For five heus he lay unconscious and then grawled home.

The Glasgow and North Western Railway Bul was again buf ire the Belact Committee of the House of Commons on Thursday. Purther evidence was given on behalf of the promotion of the scheme by Mr. John Baird, proprietor of the estate of Knokdart, the Master of Bientyre, Lord Abloger and others. It was stated by Mr. Baird that last year not more than one fourth of the herrings caught. was taken to the market by the steamers, and by Lord Abloger that if the line were not to be sinctioned because of the detriment IL

The hope of the rich man is to possess \$100. (00,000, and then retire from business and has honest.

## EDITH YORKE.

CHAPTER XII .- Continued.

CABL SEES HIMSELF IN A GLASS DARKLY. A bright crimson color swept over her face, and she stood) up instantly, drawing away from him, her eyes sparkling. Edith Yorke's innocence was not of that kind which is diworced from dignity and delica y, and smiles at freedoms from everybody.
"Pardon me !"the minister stammered, and

at the same moment, to complete his discom-liture, perceived that the curtain to the window directly benind them had been drawn saide, and that Mrs. Yorke stood there, sfushed and haughty, with a look in her eyes which he had never seen there before.

His case was desperate, he knew, but he made an effort to recover. "I forgot myself," he said; but I assure you I meant no harm." - What harm could you have meant, sir? gaid the lady, drawing herself up. It was not an easy question to answer.

"You have probably made the mistake er supposing that the young ladies in my tamily are as free in their manners as those in some other families you may know. It is a mistake. I have taken care that their education shall second and confirm what is niways the impulse of a refined nature: to regard such freedoms as offences when coming from any one but the one chosen to receive

Mr. Griffeth might apologize, and the apology be civilly received, but, when he waiked away from that house, he felt that he would not be welcomed in it again. And so the church in Beston lost a friend and found an enemy. The next Sunday the most bitter anti-Catholic sermon of the season was preached from the Universalist pulpit.

A few weeks after came a peremptory letter from Miss Clinton. She wanted Carl to come up to see her. What was he burying himself in the country for? Was he raising turnips? Was he going to marry some freekled dairy maid? If he was, she did not wish to set .yes on him. What did they mean by leaving her to die alone, without a relative near her? It was unnatural! It was a shame! Let Carl come at once. If he pleased her, she would provide for him.

Miss Clinton's promises were not very irustworthy in this respect, for she had successively endowed and disinherited every one of her relatives and friends. But that was mo reason why her request should be refused. She was a lonely old woman, and Carl must go to her.

He consented rather reluctantly, protesting \*hat he would only stay a week. But, when he got there, it was not so easy to tear himself

"A newspaper to edit?" cried the old lady. "What signifies a newspaper in a little coustry town? Nobody ever reads it."

"Not when I edit it?" says Carl with a laugh. He found the old lady amusing.

"N , not even then, Master Vanity," she re-"Stay here, Carl. It is miserable to plies. be left alone so. I sha'n't keep you very long. You shall have any room you choose, and money enough to be respectable, and you may smoke from morning to night. There is only one thing you may not do. I won't have a dog in this house, for two reasons : be might go mad, and he might worry my cat. Will you stay? Old people live longer when they have young ones about them, and, besides, I'm lonely. Bird torments me. She hints religion, and reads the Bible when she thinks I don't see her. I know she is searching out texts that she thinks will fit my case. I am getting old, Carl, and I forget a little the arguments against all this superstition. They are true, but I forget them; and sometimes in the night, or when I feel nervous, the nonsensical religious stories I have heard come up and frighten me, and I have nothing to oppose to them. Alice torments me, too. She is so sure she looks so much, she goes about with her religion just like a little child holding its mother's hand, while I am sure of nothing, and have nothing to lean on but this stick"-holding out a cane in her shaking hand.

" It must be comfortable to believe so," she went on, after two or three gasping breaths. "I envy the fools who can. But I can't. My head is too clear for that. And I want you here, Carl, to remind me of the arguments that I forget, and to talk to me when I am nervous. They tell me that you are a freethinker, and I know that you are clever. Stay, for God's sake! I suppose there may be a God."

Carl shrank from the wild appeal in that frightened old face; shrank yet more from the horrible task assigned him. Unbelief, as he had contemplated it, looked gallant, noble, and aspiring; but this unbelief seemed like a glimpse into that perdition which he had denied. In this old scoffer he felt as if contemplating a distorted image of himself. It was as if he had been asked to commit a crime, a sacrilege. There was such a crime as sacrilege, he saw.

But he could not refuse to stay.

"Pethans it would be better for us both to look for arguments against than for our theories," he said gravely. Anything, so that he did not leave her, she

insisted. Indeed, she wanted his masculine strength more than anything else. Every one about feared her, or was tenderly careful of her, but this young man had already more than ones good-naturedly scouted her notions. He was one to be fearless and tell the truth, and she felt safe with him. Besides, he was a man, and clever, and it would not burt her oride to be influenced ov him. If her insensible and selfish heart fe it no longer the necessity of loving, it felt the equally feminine necessity of submission and sacrifice. Already in the bottom of her heart was a faint hope that Carl might inslet on having a dog in the house, and that she might show her dawning fondness for him by consenting - a greater concession than she had ever yet made in her life.

> CHAPTER XIII. A RIVAL FOR EDITH.

Dick Rowan came home in the spring of 252 to begin a new life. In the first place, he was to have a ship of his own. Mr. Williams had a beautiful ship almost ready to launch, and he was to be the master of it. He was to name it, too, that had been promised to him; but what name he meant to bestow was as yet a secret to all but himself. What could it be but the Edith Yorke? He had other matters to settle, too; he must become a Catholic. He had promised Edith that he would, if, on reading, he found he could do so conscientiously. He had read a good deal, more than he liked, indeed, and saw nothing to object to. Besides, the fact that it was Edith's religion and the religion of his father's boyhood was a strong argument in its favor. There was one other affair to settle, the thought of which made the color drop out of his cheeks, and his sat far back in one of the seats, but after a heart rise to excite throbs. He had studied it over and over during his last voyage, and The whole place was full of silence and a his mind was made up. Fdith was almost gense of waiting. In the shade the stations

would, whether she was willing to be his Perhaps something said to him by Captain Cary has hastened his decision. The captain had seen what his studies were, and been

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exed by them.
"You are going too far, Dick," he expostuvexed by them. leted. "A man never should change his religion for a girl's sake. She won't like you any better for it. Besides, Dick, 1 can't help. saying it, you are making a fool of yourself.

She will marry Carl Yorke.

Dick stared, reddened, then grew pale. "I think not," he said decidedly. "Don't say that again, captain."

The first thing to be attended too, then, was his religion. He must be a Catholic when he and not of Miss Edith Yorke met Edith. Besides, if religion gives strength, he would feel better prepared to put his of Edith Yorke but once since I entered the fortune to the test. He went, therefore, to a olergyman immediately.
"I do not wish to read any more, sir," he

said. "I do not like the way in which learned men prove their arguments to be true. It is too ingenious. It always seems to me that the other side could be just as well proved, if one were olever enough, I am willing to believe whatever is true. I cannot swear to any doctrine, except the existence of a God and the divinity of Christ. Those two truths I would stand by with my life. For the rest, I can only say that I place my mind and heart passively in the hands of God, and ask him to direct them. I can do no more, except to say that, if I do not believe, neither do I disbelieve anything that has been proposed to me. Perhaps my head isn't a very good one; I dare say it is not. I certainly de not like subtleties. It seems to very moderate study. What I want in religion is what I find in the faces of some of the poor people whom I see here at Mass in the early morning, and I don't believe they got that out of books, or got it themselves in any

Way. "You are right," the priest said. "What you saw in their faces was faith, a pure gift of God. But you believe baptism neces-

sary to salvation?" "I am inclined to think so, but not sure," was the reply. "If I were sure, then I should already have falth, which is what I come to ask for. If it is necessary, I wish for it."

The priest mused. This was not a very fervent penitent certainly; but he was a at New York. It would be almost like a sincere one, and in his fine, carnest face the father read a latent fervor and power of strong battle for me to go away now. Do come if conviction which would be all the more preclous when aroused.

Dick mistock the father's silence for hesitation, and his real impatience broke out. "I am uneasy, sir," he said; "I wish to be one thing or another." The priest looked at him. "What do you

Dick paused a minute, rested his head on his hand, then raised his bright, clear eyes.

"What I say to a priest goes no further?" he said intercogatively.

"Your confidence is safe with me." "Edith said that I should tell you everything," Dick muttered, half to himself, and for a moment his dreamy eyes seemed to contemplate the picture his mind held of her saying so. A smile just stirred his lips, and he went on. "I was born on outlaw, sir. The conventionalities which keep many people streight had nothing to do with me. Then I like adventure, and am hard to frighten. I have been about, and seen all sorts of people believing all sorts of things, and one sort was as good as another, as far as I could see. The effect of this is, of course, to make one liberal; but such a liberality, if a man has not a settled religious belief, unhinges the principles. There have been times when I have thought that it wasn't much matter what I did. I had half a mind to run away with Edith, and turn privateer."

" Who is this Edith?' "She is a little Catholic girl who was brought up with me, sir. I'm going to ask that he was aspiring toward a girl her to marry me, and I think she will. who, if she should visit these lands, She is the only person in the world whom I would will in polesses. Therefore what depend on, or who has any influence over me. I believe in her. She is as true as steel. And she believes in me. I can't fail her, sir. That thought has kept me from harm 80 far."

"It is a poor reason for being a Catholic." the father said in a dissatisfied tone. "It is a weak hold on virtue when your motive is an affection like this."

The young man smiled with a sudden re-

collection. "When we were at St. Michael's, last winter, there was a great storm, and a vessel was wrecked close to the coast. We went down to the shore to see, but nothing could be done. One man swam or was washed to a little rock not far from the shore. There ashamed of. he lay clinging, with the waves breaking and we could not get to him any way. But Captain Cary brought out a big bow and arrow of his that always reminded me of Ulyssee', for no one but the captain, I believe, could bend it, and, in a lull of the wind, he shot a little cord over to the man, and the man drewit out. Hope revived his strength, I suppose, and it seemed as if the tempest waited for him. We tied a rope to the cord, and a larger rope to that, and he drew it out, and tled it to the rock, and we saved him."

The priest smiled. "Very true, We rise, we are saved sometimes by degrees, and this little hold may be tied to a stronger. Go out into the church, and make the prayer of the blind man. Lord, that I may receive my sight.' To-morrow morning I will baptize you. I find you sufficiently instructed."

That evening Dick made a request of the priest. "When men were to be knighted, in ciden times," he said, "they used to keep a vigil in the church Now, if by haptism I am to be made fit to enter heaven at once, changed from a child of the devil to a child of God, why, it is worth thinking about. It is a great thing to happen in a man's life, and it happens but once. I would like to keep a vigil in the church. I could think there

better than anywhere else," The priest besitated. He hardly knew what to think of this mingled coldness and

fervor. " Besides," the young man added, " you say that Ohrist is there bodily. I would like to watch with him one night. It seems to me wrong to leave him alone there now, when he is to do so much for me to morrow."

The priest consented, "But do not fancy that the Lord is alone, though his earthly children forsake him," i e said. "Doubtless the place is crowded with angels and arch-

Dick gaz d steadfastly at the priest, and for a moment lost himself.

"Then, perhaps," he began hesitatingly, but broke off there. "No, if he had preferred the company of angels, he would have remained in heaven," he said. "It will be no intrusion. He comes here to be with man. Night came on; the church was locked. and all was dark, save a small golden flame that burned suspended in the air. A watcher

The I tour

he saw it written, in the painting there, a while drew nearer, still sitting, not kneeling. preposterous sulogy of Miss Clinton, with a minute account of her cat's health. seventeen years old, and he meant to speak hung unseen, but not unfelt. He had seen what you have written there, or give it to me, to her. She must know now, if she ever them that day, and they spoke through the and Bird shall come and read it. If you were

"Yes!"

dark, "Here he fell Here he was struck! a decent writer, I should have eyes enough Here he was natiled to the cross!"

There was in this dark less and ellence such a vacuum of the earthly that the heavenly seemed to break through the thin wall of sense and flow around the soul.

When the priest carms in at day break the

When the priest came in at day break, he found his penitent prostrate before the alter. After Mass was over, the baptism took place. The father was struck by the countenance of his convert. It wore a wrapt and exalted expression, and he appeared to see nothing of what was visibly before his eyes.

"God bless you!" he said to Dick on going out of the church. "Come to see me.
And for a while try to think of God entirely,

"Sir," said Dlok quietly, "I have thought

church last night? and then it was as though the Blessed Virgin put her saide and stood in Walley Z. Tak her place."

OHAPTER XIV.

BREAKING THE ICE.

-Shortly after Mr. Rowan's baptism, a miniature avalanche of letters reached the Yorke family. Mrs. Rowan-Williams wrote to Edith, in a very ecrawly hand, in lines that sloped down, in a depressing manner, toward the south-eastern corner of the page : "Do come and make me a visit, now that Dick is at home. You have no idea how handsome and good and smart he is. Mr. Williams thinks the world of him; and as to Ellen-well, it wouldn't become me to say what I think. But it's of no use for her to try. Now, do come. This is the twentieth time I have me all necessary truth may be known and saked you. We will go everywhere, see all believed by a very ordinary intellect with that is worth seeing, and you shall be waited on like a lady, as you are.

"So the old clay bank has slipped down again, and the bushes have tumbled in the to Miss Clinton. It will only make her dismud, and the men have piled their lumber over the ashes of my poor home. O, Edith! my heart is buried under those boards. Thank you, dear, for going to see it for

me." Dick wrote: "Which is Mohammed, and which is the mountain? I must see you, and if you cannot come here, I shall go to asked. "I detest country manners." Seaton, though that would not be easy for me to do. Besides, I want you to see your namesake. I have not long to stay, for the ship is about ready to start, and we take our cargo in soldier deserting his army on the eve of you can. It seems to me that you must wish

This young man, we may remark, has got quite beyond the model letter-writer and the practice of penmanship. He writes quite in his own way, and is a very creditable writer, too. He has also a fair education, and can converse more intelligently on more subjects of general interest than many a young man for whom education has done its best. When Dick Rowan spoke, he said something, and off me," he thought. one never heard from his lips inanities. meanness, or malice. Neither did he say much of such things, even in condemnation. He looked on them with a sort of wonder, a flitting expression of disgust, then forgot all about them. His time had been too much occupied, his mind too busy for trifling. He had studied constantly and methodically, and the little library in his cabin on board ship was a treasury of science, art and belles lettres. So far as it went, it was the library of a man of cultivated mind. His life, too, had educated him, and been a perpetual commentary on, or illustration or refutation of, his books. The phenomens of the sea he had studied not merely as a sailor, but as a student of natural history. Whatever culture can be derived from the intelligent visiting of foreign countries, without going into society there, that he had. He had not spent his time about wherves, and ships, and sailors' boarding houses. Aside from his own tastes, he never forgot would walk in palaces. Therefore, whatever was famous in nature or art in those places, he sought and examined. Many a traveller who isnoted himself perfectly cuitivated brought away less pleasant and valuable information than this salior from the cities they had both visited. . Moreover. Dick had studied hard to acquire something of the language of every port he stopped at and was already able to speak French and Italian with ease, if not with elegance. The elegance he did his best to improve by read. ing the best authors in those languages, and by a few lessons in pronunciation, when he could find time. Therefore, Miss Edith Yorke's friend and correspondent was by no means one whom she had reason to be

But the Rowans were not the only ones who over him. He couldn't have held on long, insisted on Edith's visiting Boston at this and we could not get to him any way. But time. Miss Clinton dictated a letter to Mr. Yorke, and Carl. suppressing his laughter, wrote it: "I have sent three times for that girl, and this is my last invitation to her. Why is she not allowed to come? Has she nothing to wear? I enclose a check for a gown and a pair of shoes. When she reaches here. I will give her what she may need to make her decent. Or is it that Amy Yorko is jealous because her own daughters are not invited? If one of them must come as company for Edith, I will pay her passage up, but I don't want her here. She can go to Hester's or Alice Mills'. Melicent has too ridiculous an idea of her own consequence, and Clara is too sharp and impudent. Bird has read me her book, and I think it a very disagreeable hook. She had better learn to cook and

mend her stockings, and let writing alone." "Have you finished?" the old lady asked, as Carl, with pen suspended, looked up from

"Then sign my name." "Shall I write 'yours respectfully' or yours affectionately '?" Carl asked, with perfect gravity.
"Neither!" she replied curtly. "Sign may

name without any compliment." "May I add a few lines for myself?" the young man asked, when he had signed the name as directed. "There is a whole page

left.' "Yes." The answer was given very softiy, and a smile of singular sweetness flitted scress the old lady's face as she looked at the writer. Miss Clinton was very fond of Carl, in a tyrannical, tormenting, selfish way, and liked nothing so much as to have him ask favors of her.

MHe wrote rapidly a few minutes, and was about closing the letter, when she stopped him. "Eead me what you have written,"

she said Carl blushed slightly, and hesitated. "It was not written to read to you," he answered.

"No matter, it will be all the more interesting," she persisted. "Bead it! You read mine." Carl besitated yet a moment longer, then, casting his eyes up to the celling, read, as if

"I won't have it !" she cried out. "Read

flame of a taper, when she stopped him: "Oh! send it as it is, since you are so stubborn; though I haven't a doubt that you have written the most dreadful things of me." The Yorkes were highly amused by this

letter. "You see, Edith, she is a dragon," her uncle said. "You will have to carry yourself very gingerly."

"I am not sure that is the best way to keep
the peace with her." Mrs. Yorke remarked. "It would do with some, but she grows more overbearing with indulgence. If she were touched by sweetness and submission, it firm resistance.

held... Hester also wrote : "Let mamma come with Edith, and stay at my house, of course. It is really a shame that she has never visited me in the city yet. Come light away, and we will all go back to Seaton together. You should come for poor Carl's sake, to cheer him up a little, if for nothing else, for he must lead a miserable life with that awful old woman. You would not have believed he could be so patient. Indeed, he would have left long ago, if it had not been for the hope of bringing you all back here again. If he were the only one in question, he would not stay a day."

Miss Mills also wrote in the same strain, and the result of it all was that the invitations were accepted, with a difference. "I will stop at Miss Clinton's, since you think it better," Edith said to her aunt. "But I must see a good deal of the Rowans."

"Oertainly, dear," Mrs. Yorke replied. "But say as little as possible of the Rowans agreeable. Hester will be happy to see the young man and his mother, and since he is a Catholic, I should think that Alice might be civil to him."

Her invitation accepted, Miss Clinton began to look at the dark side. "Are you sure that the girl is not very green, Carl?" she

"Oh! she is very green-very!" was the

Carl sat looking out into the garden, unhim curiously. "Are you in love with that girl?" she

icked after a moment. Bold and hardened as she was, she started and shrank at the glance he gave her. No | face with delight. She loosened one of the repelling.

nothing. " She shall learn to keep her claws of the brows. "A great artist and physiogac.

No one but himself knew what a price Carl Yorke was paying for his expected inherit. eccentricities of character, brows bent toward ance. The ceaseless irritation and annoyance, the enforced giving up of his studies, and reserve and silence, but this long, smooth those literary labors which now seemed to brow versatility and grace. Read Lavater if him his vocation, and the constant confinement, were almost more than he could bear. But one thought supported him, and that was that he should some day be able to restore his family to their lost home, and to the eyes look three shades darker than they pursue those plans of his own which their really are. But what color are the eyes? They

reverses had interrupted. He was also, not quite unconsciously, gaining something better than gold. He was seeing all the deformity of selfishness, and the to bide her face. unioveliness of that with whose chief power is to wound. In asking the bitter questions: What is this woman living for? what good does her life do the world? echo had repeated the same questions in his own soul -- what are you living for? what it? What in him and in others had been vices showed in all their native hatefulness. Here, he had fancled their faces radiated, and withit was as though he saw a devil. He had not the cousolation of thinking her really worse than himself, for he could not shut his eyes to the fact that the difference between them had been in manner, not in essence. He had shown more good taste and delicacy, that was

all. "After all," he thought as he sat there that day, looking out the window, "however it may be with men, women need religion. I would not trust a woman without it. I will not retract my saving that religion is a strait jacket, and intended only for those who cannot stand straight without it, but I begin to think that we are all of us partial luna-

tioq." "I have heard say that parlor means a place to parle in," remarked Miss Clinton

presently. "The orioles are building in this tree," Carl said, quite as though nothing had hap-

She tossed her head. What did she care about origies? "How-blood will show, both good blood

has just discovered a great truth. " Wealth, sasociates, travel, occupations, education, neither will efface the signature. The original stamp remains in spite of circumstances."

At the beginning, Carl scented battle, but he assumed an air of great cheerfulness.
"You are quite right," he said. "That great parvenu, Adam, and that still more frightfully new person, his wife, have left an indelible stain upon their progeny. We can see it to this day, faintly in some, more strongly marked in others. And, on the other hand, that prince of the ancien regime, Lucifer-"

"Nonsence !" interrupted Miss Clinton. "I was going to say, if you can stop your most disagracable and disrespectful mocking-1 was going to say that you have some of the though you never saw him, and though you have been under the training of Charles Yorke since your babyhood,"

"Do you think I have my father's ways?" glad I am! No one else ever told me so, and I was airaid I might be all Arnold. My mother is, of course, an angelic lady; but some of her family have had traits whichreally-well, I should a little rather not inherit. And so you think me like my father? Thank you!'

"The Arnolds and the Clintons, eir, are families from whom you may be proud to inherit anything!" the old lady cried, beating the table with her fan. "They were among the elite of Boston and New York when this country was a British province. We had colonial governors and judges, sir, when your father's people were painting signs and door steps. It is rather late in the day, young man, for you to have to be told what my descent is!"

She stopped, choked with anger. The young man seemed to be much interested in this recital. "Indeed!" he said,

and the second of the second o

"this is very delightful to know, and it makes such a difference Though I had always understood that your descent had been very

precipitous!"

Miss Clinton glared at him, unable to utter a word, and seemed only just able to restrain herself from throwing hersanuff box at him.

He rose wearily, and went out of the room,

having half a mind to run away altogether. But ah! who met him at the door, bringing sunshine and peace in her fair face, holding out two dear little hands, and scattering with

a word all his annovance? "Dear Carl," Edith said, "are you really glad to see me\_really glad?" "How could you imagine such a thing?"

he replied. "Then I will go back to Seaton again Good-by !"would be different. I have thought of late She took a step toward the street door, years that such persons are benefited by a only a step, both her hands behind strongly firm resistance."

> "You forget, then, silvern speech and golden sllence," the young man said. "No," she replied. "But solid silver is better than airy gold. If people say kind things to you, then you are sure, and have something to remember; but looks lade, and you can think that you mistake, or mistook. Oh! I like silence, Carl, but it must be a silence that follows after speech. That is the sole golden silence."

" I am glad to see your face and hear your voice, once more, Edith," he said seriously. "I have many a time longed for both." " Dear Carl !" she exclaimed. " But what is that I hear? Is it a parrot?"

Carl laughed. "Hush! It is Miss Clinton. She is calling out to you who has come. We will go in and see her.'

Miss Ulinton had one pleasant expression, and that was a smile, when so delighted by something out of herself to forget herself. This smile brightened her isce as she watched the young couple approach her, hand in hand. She leaned back in her chair, and contentplated Edith, without thinking of returning her greeting.

"I'm sure that is a golden silence," Carl said, laughing. "But what do you think of her, aunt? She likes to have people speak | repeated over and over, first and look afterward."

"You are welcome, dear! " the old lady said softly, and extended her hand, but without leaning forward. To take it, therefore, conscious that his companion was observing | Edith had to come very near, and was drawn gently down to the footstool by Miss Clin-

ton's chair.
The old lady took off the girl's bat, and dropped it on to the carpet, then studied her words could have been more haughty and braids of hair wound around her head, and held it out to a sunbeam to see the "Well," she said pettishly, "you need not look daggers at me, if the question is not to your liking. You are not obliged to answer she said to Oarl. "They are rose leaves! There must be a large pearl hung in each. He looked out the window again, and said | She drew her finger along the smooth curve mist once told me that such brows show a fine nature. Broken brows, he said, indicate panion whispered to him, and they both went the nose a tyrannical disposition, heavy brows you want to know all about eyebrows." She took the cheek, now glowing with blushes, in the hollow of her hand, and held the eyelids down to admire the lashes. "They make are no color. Did you ever see a shaded forest

spring, Carl? These eyes are as limpid." "Oh! please don't" the girl begged, trying

"My dear, I shall call you Eugenie, and shall adore you," Miss Olinton continued. "I hope they have not told you horrible stories about me, or that, if they have, you will not believe them. People are fond of saying that I am sharp, but I quote Victor good does the world derive from your being in | Hugo to them, La rose du Bengale, pour etre sans epines, est aussi sans parfum.' A or faulte, veiled with a certain decorum so as character without any sharpness would to look almost like virtues, in this woman's be like an ocean without salt. Temper character were stripped of the veil, and preserves. When any person is recommended to me as of a very mild and placid position, too, were free thinking and athelem au nature!, nover getting angry, I always say, keep that without the crown on their brows, the lustre person out of my sight! Yes, I shall call you Eugenie. I dislike the Edith on account out their airy grace. He saw a scoffer, and of old Mrs. Yorke. She and I always quarrelled, dear. We were what some one has called 'intimate enemies.' But I don't mean to quarrel with her grand-daughter. You have your father's eves and hair. Engenie, but your mother's features. I hope you have not her disposition. She was too positive, and, besides, she ran away with another woman's beau."

> Edith drew back, and stood up, turning to Carl.

> "There! she is angry the first thing," the old lady cried. "No danger of anybody's thinking her sans epines. Take her down to get some breakfast, Carl."

"Dick Rowan is here," Edith said, as the two went down stairs; "and he is a Catholic; and he has a new ship which he has name; for me."

There was no reply. They were going through the shady entry, and if the young man frowned at the news, the frown was not

"Aunt Amy has gone to Hester's," Edith went on. "She got over the journey nicely, and wants to see and bad," she said with the sir of one who you very soon. She will send Hester up to see me presently. I am too tired to go out to day, would you believe it? You see, travel was so new to me that I could not sleep. I stayed on deck as long as I could, then I listened all night. It seemed so strange to be on the water, out of sight of

> Later, while the young traveller was restin the chamber assigned her, a visitor entered gently, unannounced. "I thought I might come, dear," Miss Mills said.

Edith raised herself, and eagerly held out her arms. The lady embraced her tenderly, then dropped, rather than sat down, in a chair by the bed. She looked with a strange mingling of feelings on this child of her lost lover. When she recognized the tint of his hair and eyes in Edith's, she bent Bohemian lounging ways of your father, toward her with yearning love; but then appeared some trait of the mother-a turn of the head, a smile unconsciously proud, an exquisitely fine outline of feature: and, at sight of it, that wounded heart shrank Carl asked, with an air of delight. "How back as from a deadly enemy. The interview was friendly, and even tender, and engage. ments were made for future meetings; but the lady was glad to get away. The sight of Robert Yorke's child had wakened all the sleep. ing past, and for a time the years that had intervened since her parting with him faded like a mist. Since that day, more than one power, at first pride, later religion, had strengthened her, had raised up new hopes and new joys; but they were not the sweet human hopes and joys that every man and woman looks naturally for; they were those born of struggle and self denial. She had lived truly and nobly, but she was human; and today her humanity rose, and swept over her like a flood.

Miss Mills locked herself into her room, and for once gave herself up to regret. It was no ordinary affection which she mourned. It had entered her heart silently, had been welcomed like an angel visitant; it had

been held sacred. She had watched it with awe and delight as it grew, that strange, beautiful, terrible power! How complex it had become, entering into every feeling, every interest! How it had changed and given a new meaning to life, and a new idea and comprehension of herself!

Then, when it had got to seem that she alone was not a complete being, but only about to become perfect then destruction

"Jove strikes the Titans down.

Not when they set about heir mountain-piling, but when another rock would crown their work."

If the foundation merely of an edifice be overthrown, there is hope that it may be rebuilt; but destruction overtaking when the topmost height is simost attained is des-

In the evening a knock was heard at the chamber door, which she had all day refused to open, a note was pushed under the door, and a servant waited outside for her to read it. She rose wearily, lighted the gas, and glanced over the lines. "I am sorry you have headsche, sorry for you and for me. Edith is talking with Mr. Bowan, and I am, consequently, de trop. There is no one I care to see topight but you. Send me word if you ere better."
"Tell him to wait," she ordered, and, hasti-

ly dressing for a walk, went down. The front parior was not lighted, but she saw him sitting by a window there. "Come out!" she said. "I wanted to go to the chapel, and you are just in time."

Scarcely a word was spoken as they went through the streets together. entered the chapel, and turned aside into a shady corner. Car: sat, and his companion, too exhausted to kneel, sat beside him. In a room near by, a choir was singing that most beautiful of hymns-

"Jesus, lover of my soul."

"Alice," Carl whispered, "that'is enough to break one's heart!" Her tears broke forth afresh. No, Carl, it is enough to heal a heart already broken.

She listened, and looking toward the altar, "Other refuge have I none."

The solitude and quiet were soothing to both the sense of a divine presence more than soothing to her who had faith in it.

They kad not been there long when a gentleman came up the sisle with a firm, but light step, passed by without noticing them, and knolt down just before them. Carl sat and gazed at him in astoniahment. That Dick Rewan should outwardly and publicly conform to the church, for Edith's sake, was not surprising, but that he should come privately to the chapel to pray was inexplicable. Could it be that a brave, manly fellow like this could sincerely believe?

Utterly unconscious of observation, the satior knelt there motionless, with his face hidden in his hands, and when Carl's com-

out, that figure had not stirred. Edith Yorke's friend began at once to show her what was notable in the city; but, as often happens, what they considered worth seeing disappointed the neophyte, and what they passed without notice she would fain have paused to look at. Inexperienced persons who have read much usually overestimate the magnitude of the wonders they have not seen. What young traveller, entering for the first time a city, ever found its houses as palatial, its streets as superb, its monuments as grand, as fancy had pictured them?

"Everything looks so much smaller and more shabby," Edith confessed privately to Dick Rowan. "Trees and waters are finer than any pictures of them that I have seen, and faces that speak and smile are more beautiful than any painted ones. Only some pictures of Italian scenes delight mo. Now, Dick, please do not be shocked when I tell you that I quite long to stop and lock at the organ grinders and their monkeys, and togaze in at the shop windows. But I can't, you know, for that would make Carl and

Hester and Miss Mills ashamed of me." The result of this confidence was that, dressed to attract as little attention as possible, these two friends set the others aside, and went on long tramps together. They naid not much attention to the finer sights. but divided into all sorts of by ways. They leoked in at shop windows, at birds and shells and jewels, and more than one shopkeeper was smilingly pleased to display his best wares at the young lady's sby request, though informed beforehand that she did not mean to buy. They watched their organgrinders and their monkeys to their heart's content; they amused themselves with the gamins, and held various conversations with them; they were bountiful to street-beggars. Ragged urchins were astonished by showers of candy that seemed to descend from heaven on their heads, poor little weeping outcasts were asked to tell their griefs, and listened to with tender sympathy, tears perhaps rising into one pair of eyes that looked at them. Sometimes a wretched pauper, walking with downcast face through the street, felt something touch his hand and leave a bit of money there, and looked up to see a lady and gentleman just passing, and one sweet face glance momentarily back with a smile at once arch and pitying. "Shall I ruin you, Dick?" Edith asks glesfully. "I have ruined myself; but that didn't take long. My poor little money is all gone. Are

you very rich? "Oh! immensely!" Dick replies. "I have chests of gold. Give away as much as you

One blind man gone astray long remembered how a soit hand took one of his, and a firm hand the other, and his two gnides led him home, inquiring into his misfortune by the way, and commiserating him more

tenderly than brother and sister ever had. "It is so sad to have all the beautiful world shut out," said the sweet voice cut of the derk. "But one might, I think, see heavenly

things the more plainly." The poor man never lost himself alterward, but he looked blindly, and listened to hear once more those two voices, and to feel the clasp of those two hands, one soft as charity, the other strong as faith. And since they never came to him again, to his imprisoned soul it seemed as though heavenly visitants had led him, and spoken sacred words for him to remember. These two young creatures, out of the happy world of the rich and prosperous, were not afraid of soiling their hands or their clothes, and did not look on the poor

as they did on the paving stones. "O Dlok!" Edith said in one of those walks, "I do not wonder that the Lord could not stay in heaven when He saw the mises of earth, and knew that there was no comfort even in another world for it. What a trial it must have been for Him to sit above there, and hear all the cries of pain. that went up, and see all the weeping faces that were raised. Why, Dick, it seems to me that if I could see and know at once all the auffering there is today in this city, it would kill me. I wish we could do something besides play, as we do. Perhaps we ought to work all our lives for the

wretched, you and I; who can tell?" ou and I; who sau
(To be continued.) 

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE

## POPE LEO AND THE LEAGUE.

The Message from the Vatican-A Doou mented on Meeting of the League Leaders Parnell's Dispassionate View, May 18.—A profound sensation

has been caused in Ireland by the message from the Vatican containing words of disapproval of the prominent action of some Irish prelates and priests in reference to the national movement and in a pointed manner regarding their assistance to the Parnell Testimonial Fund. The Freeman's Journal of this morning announces £300 additional subscriptions to the fund, a great number of the contributors being priests, and this is described as "the first answer to the Vatican." Condemation of the action of the authorities at Rome is general, and there is a bold-ness and significance in the declaration of the pro-Ostholic organ, the Freeman, in saying that the Pope's circular is "the most important document since Adrian's famous bull. The Vatican is grossly misinformed. If it censures the illustrious and beloved Archbishop of Cashel it must also censure nine other distinguished prelates and the entire priesthood of Ireland. All must obey the Pope's command, but the regeneration of Ireland will yet be effected by the union of the priests and the people."

The Freeman's illustration of the "bull" of Pope Adrian IV. is most pointed. It may be well to remind American readers that it was that bull-issued by the only Englishman that ever occupied the chair of St. Peter, Nicholas Breakspeare—that gave to England the first possession of Ireland and bestowed upon the adventurers of Henry II., in the Twelfth century, the right to rule and ruin the

country. Mr. Mayne, Parnellite member of Parliament for Tipperary declared that Mr. Par-nell was the head of their political Church, and they should be guided by him in political matters, even though he did not identity himself with the majority in religion.

That the Pope's letter was an affront to the Irish people and to the Irish priesthood, and was one which would be resented at heart, if in no other way. He, as well as other speakers, referred back to the example of O'Connell in the controversy over the memorable Quar-

by Mayor Beatty, of Washington, N.J, is characterist.c of the enterprise of this wellknown manufacturer. He offers to you, a reader of our paper, one of his renowned latest style \$95 organs for only \$49-75, and delivers it free, all freight charges prepaid by him, at your very door. This offer must be made on or before 15 days after date of this paper; as after that date the price will be \$95; therefore do not hesitate, but order at once. Every instrument guaranteed or money will be refunded with interest.

No manufacturer can show the amount of business transacted during the last four months that Mr. Bealty does. His shipments have been; December, 1,410 organs; January, 1,102 organs; February, 1,152 organs; March, 1.435 organs, besides 543 pianofortes. His factory is taxed to its utmost capacity running day and night. He has the largest and most complete factory in America; no one deserves more success than Mayor Beatty, for he understands and caters to every wish of the music-loving populace, and has his reward in the world-renowned reputation which his incomparable instruments have at-

### TALK OF RETALIATION

Opinions of what will be the results of the execution of Brady.

New York, May 16 .- The hanging of Joe Brady created great excitement in Irish circles in this city, and a reporter of the World interviewed several prominent Nationalists to obtain their views on the subject.

Mr. Thomas Brennan, the Honorary Secretary of the Irish National League, said : "The way in which these men have been tried insures sympathy for them whether they are guilty or not guilty. They have not been fairly tried. They have not been tried according to the ordinary law of England. They have been convicted entirely upon the testimony of informers who, according to their own story, were principles in the murder for which Brady was hanged." "What effect do you think the hanging of

Joe Brady will have upon the movement for Irish independence?"

"I do not believe it will have any effect on the Irish national cause. It is only one more Irlahman strangled by England. It will do this much, however, it will srouse indignation against England because Brady and his companions have not been given a fair trial I believe it will be the means of widening the gulf that separates the people of Ireland from the Government of Eng. land. Irishmen in this city are much exas-Perated because Brady has not been given a fair trial. His death will certainly not produce friendler relations between the two countries. If there is to be any retaliation, I believe the people who retaliate will act hefore they telk. It would be much better for talked less."

RETALIATION PROPOSED. Colonel John Warren said : "Brady should not have been hanged upon the evidence

"What effect will the hanging have in Ireland?" "I don't know but it ought to lead to something." "In what shape?"

LORD LORNE'S DANGER. "There ought to be reprisals. I would recommend that the Irish capture some high functionary and hold him as hostage for the fair trial of the remainder of the prisoners. I would not have them violate the hospitalities of this country, but otherwise I would sugge to that they capture an English Government official wherever most convenient and hold him as a hostage. The Governor General of Canada, for instance, would answer the purpose very well." The gallant Colonel chuckled very much at the idea of holding the Marquis of Lorne as a hostage, but he did not suggest how he should be captured or where he should be hidden after he was captured. Colonel Warren said Brady's offence was not a crime; it was a political offence.

PATRIARCH BRESLIN FOR BETALIATION. Mr. J. J. Breelin, of the Irish Nation, was saked: "Do you think the hanging of Brady will lead to acts of retaliation?"

"If it does not, then the Irish are the beastly Irish, as the Euglish are fond of calling them, and ought to be slaves." "What shape should these acts of retalla-

tion take?" "You ask too much. If Joe Brady were my brother I should be inclined to retaliate on the Lord Lieutenant himself, and if possible execute poetical justice by hanging him. Joe Brady has nineteen brothers, and if they have not pluck enough to svenge their brother's death they don't much resemble him ."

Mr. Breslin did not think that the hauging of Joe Brady would, as regards the masses of the Irish people here and in Ireland, have any appreciable effect upon the movement for Irish independence. " It only adds one more," he said, "to the score that will have to be wiped out some day."

> Au old butcher way out in Missouri. With neuralgia, he suffered like fury, St. Jacobs Oli banished The pain which all vanished-

And prevented a coroner's jury.

rate of speed. The guiding is easy and the machine is conducted like an ordinary turnout it went over the hills with comparative ease. When the field was reached five of the eight ploughs werelowered and an experiment commenced. There were about one hundred farmers present, and all took great interest in the operation. The majority of them were pronounced in opinion as to the very satisfactory results. The ploughs turned up five furrows of two three, and four inches in depth and twelve inches in width. The field was a grass one. The ploughs were taken up and down the field, and the lost was satisfactory in all sections. The whole eight ploughs were next placed in motion, and sufficient results were obtained to show conclusively that the implement is a success.

WHAT IT CAN DO.

WHAT IT CAN DO.

It is claimed that when in proper working order 25 acres of sod can be ploughed during ten hours' work. Its average rate of speed is piaced at three miles per hour. Like in all cases of trial there were, as might be expected, certain little hitche; which, however, can easily be remedied. This fact was especially noticeable in the working of three of the ploughs to which certain improvements had not been attached as in the case of the other five. The most important matter which had to be ascertained, however, was whether the motive power was equal to the requirements. This has now been shown beyond a doubt. The inventors who have so far been successful in organizing this implement will probably solve means to perfect it. This is the third engine and steam plough turned out. The two former have gone to the North-West and are bring used there. WHAT IT CAN DO.

THE COST. THE COST.

They are valued at \$3,500, and it is expected that for the present at least their use will be largely confined to that part of Canada. This innovation in farming will bring to the mind of many the sleam plough in use in Great Britain, but the mdous operandi is vastly different. There the ploughs are worked by engines at both ends of the field, and it is claimed that the Canadian steam plough is superior. The arrangement in England costs \$15 000, while an improved system is promised here for little more than one-third the figure.

#### CELEBRATED BELLS.

Those made at the MoShane Bell Foundry, Baltimore, Md., U.S. A., appear to be in large demand, especially in the Domision, 115,000 lbs. of copper and tin having been cast into Bells since Jen. 1st. Nearly every steamship coming from Baltimore to Halifax bas several on board destined for some church in Canada Each one pleases the purchaser, and all delight the ears, while some have said they could not praise them enough, as they are so pocultarly excellent in their purity and sweetness of tone.

#### REMARKABLE OCCUBBENCE.

"he N. Y. Tribune's Kingston special raports that at Accord, Ulster County, N.Y. the other day, a fiery meteor dropped icto Rondout Creek, sending up a column of steam and boiling water. The next day two boys found in the creek a sword six feet long, the blade pointing upward. The hilt was buried in the mud. The weapon has two edges and weighs 17 pounds. The blade is covered with hieroglyphics, and the workmanship of the weapon is of the finest description. The bilt seems designed for a band three times as large as the human hand. One boy is the son of Daniel Bell, an eccen-Ireland if Irishmen in general acted more and tric man, who claims he made many valuable important mineral discoveries, including massive diamonds in that vicinity.

The whole physical mechanism becomes not have been hanged upon the evidence which was brought against him. The juries whole heavy winter diet and lack were provided. The judges were projected. The judges were projected. The judges were projected. Ayer's Sarsaparilla is day). Grand Semt Annual Drawing of charcoal, At Rudelstedt, a heavy to take in the spring of the English aw, as I understand the proper remedy to take in the spring of the very company, at New an informer is required. That was not forthpoming in Brady's case.

The whole physical mechanism becomes that man in possession of the \$150,000 grand year. Several lads in Berlin have taken away in the proper LEPROSY SOROFU.

Will our LEPROSY SOROFU.

Will our LEPROSY SOROFU.

Will our LEPROSY SOROFU.

The whole physical mechanism becomes the four the \$150,000 grand year. Several lads in Berlin have taken away of their own lives by hanging, by drowning and LA\_PSCELASIS. CANCER, ECZEMA. SALT

RHEUM, RHEUM, RHEUM, RHEUM, RHEUM, CANCER, ECZEMA.

RHEUM, Cancel and Lady in the form of the proper remedy to take in the spring of charcoal, At Rudelstedt, a by the fumes of c

THE OHBISTIAN BROTHERS' SAINT.

CANONIZATION OF JOHN BAPTIST DE LA BAILE -HIS EDUCATIONAL WORK.

Another saint is to be added to the calendar. The venerable John Baptist de la Salle, founder of the Order of the Christian Brothers, is to be canonized. The greatness of his work has been canonized. The greatness of his work has been attested by its results. The sanctity of his life made it a model for all men. All that remained was for the escred Congregation of hites to investigate and discuss certain miraculous occurrences said to have been wrought through his intercession. This has been done, and the following decree which has been issued, was lately received at the chief institution of the Order of Christian Brothers in this city:— ROUEN DECREE

FOR THE BEATHFUATION AND CONONIZATION OF THE VENERABLE SERVANT OF GOD, JOHN BAPTIST DE LA FALLE, FOUNDER OF THE CONGREGATION OF THE BROTHERS OF THE CHBISTIAN SCHOOL

CONGERGATION OF THE BROTHERS OF THE CHRISTIAN SCHOOL.

By a decree of the Sacred Congregation of Rites, dated May 23, 1879 Our Most holy wather. Pope Leo XIII., graciously conceded that the validity of the processes ordered by apostolic authority regarding three miracles, said to have been wrought by God, through the intercession of the aforesaid venerable servant of God, John Saptist de la Salle, be examined in an ordinary meeting of said Sacred Congregation without the intervention and votum of the consultors.

Accordingly the Most Eminant and Most Rev. Cardinal, John Beptist Pitra, the poneus in the aforesaid cause, at the instance of Rev. Propher Robustin, Procurator General of the Congregation of the Brothers of the Christian Schools and postulator of this cause, at a special ordinary neeting of this Sacred Congregation of Rites, appointed according to particular instructions of Our Most Holy Father published November 20, 1878, and convened at the Valican on the day here below stated, proposed he following dubium—viz., whether the validity of the processes instituted by apostolic authority with regard to the miracles in the diocesses of Rouen, Paris and Orleans is well established; whether the witnesses were culy and rightly examined; and whether the laws alleged were legitimately applied in the case in point and with the effect for which they were intended. Thereupon the same said Congregation having carefully weighted the matter in all its parts and having heard the opinion and read the votum of the Rev. Augustine Caprara. Promoter of the Fatth, gave answer in the affirmative. Aftractive seu constare.

February 13, 1883.

A faithful account of the foregoing having

A faithful account of the foregoing having been given to Our Most Holy Father, Pope Leo XIII., by me, the undersigned secretary. His Holiness deigned to approve and confirm the decision of the Sacred Congregation on the 15th day of the same month and year.

D. CARDINAL BARTOLINI, S. L. C. Frefect, LAWRENCE SALVATI, S. R. C., Secretary. [L. S.]

The pain which all vanished—
Almost treeript, when the Catholics of Ireland apriests und laymen—beld cut against the Vatican and won their point.

All astrongton, while not ridiculting the letter, devoted a long speech to belitting its effect out lithe politics. He believed it would have no effect at all, and if it did the effect would be only a temporary one, and the letter would be only as temporary one, and the letter would be easily and soon forgotten. The Church and politics had never been mixed in the series of a representative of the temporary one, and the rest strides which of late years have been made in the activation of the farm and abort, the contribution given yeasterday of bloughing by making false use of the Pope's letter for bidding active political agitation against the Cavernment by the Iriah clergy, the Church of Segland to the olegy of the Established Okurch it find height of the Established Church it would undoubtedly be mandatory, But there should be addressed by the Church of Segland to the olegy of the Established Church it would undoubtedly be mandatory, but there being and such as the contract of the search of the Established Church it would undoubted by the State Church. If section is a such as a committee of the Established Church it would undoubted by the Church of Segland to the olegy of the Established Church it would undoubted by the Irish people, the utterance of the Pope's letter for bidding active political agitation against the Cavernment by the Irish clear to the cavernment of the Established Church it would undoubted by the State Church. If see has a such as a cavern the State Church. If see has a such as a cavern the State Church. If see has a such as a cavern the see that the the sea that the see that the s

the use of the great brain and nerve rejuvenator, Mack's Magnetic Medicine, an advertisement of which appears in another column. Sold in Montreel by Laviolette & Nelson.

THE NATIONAL LEAGUE OF AMERICA. SYRACUSE, May 16 .- Eleven Irish Societies here organized yesterday the National League of Onondaga county, in accordance with the Philadelphia plan. Speaking of the hanging of Brady, Rev. Dr. O'Hara said :- "We see a judge perjured to the soul, and a Queen's Counsel and jury brought there to convict on black perjared testimony. Such a jury would convict an angel. Poor Brady died a martyr for his country. Never will the name of Brady be forgotten and the name of his mother will live with that of the mother of Maccabees and the Gracchi."

#### "NOW WELL AND STRONG."

SHIPMAN, III. Dr. R. V. Pierce, Boffslo, N.Y. : Lear Sir,wish to state that my daughter, aged 18, was pronounced incurable, and was falling, as the doctors thought, with consumption. I obtained a haif-dczan buttles of your " Golden Medical Discovery" for her, and she commenced improving at once, and is now well and strong.

Very truly yours, Bev. ISAAC N. AJSTIR. " Discovery" sold by druggists.

It is said that "it you play on an accordeon near an oyster the oyster will open its shell." Whether this is because it wants to listen or is looking for a chance to escape is

#### Horsford's Acid Phosphate In Debility.

Ds. W. H. HOLOOMBE, New Orleans, La., says: "I found it an admirable remedy for debilated state of the system, produced by the wear and tear of the nervous entrgles."

The splendid new pier at Nice, which had been erected by English architects, has been entirely destroyed by fire. It extended out to sea over 200 yards, and was expected to become the favorite promenade in the place. My friend, lock here! you know how work

Carter's Iron Pills will relieve her, now why not be fair about it and buy her a box. Quinine at an auction sale last week brought \$1.31 an ounce for foreign and \$1.60 for American. This leaves a living profit of 800

and nervous your wife is, and you know that

per cent to the druggist at the usual price of quinine pills. FORTUNATE HOROSCOPE PROGNOSTI.

CATORS,

The persons who calculate lucky moments in man's lives are busy prognosticating what colectial phenomena at one's birth will bring out the combination that will put the fortunate man in possession of the \$150,000 grand

A VALUABLE INVENTION.

PHILADELPHIA, May 16 .- A machine was tested here today, for separating unburnt coal, garbage rags, paper, bones, tin cans, etc., from refuse gathered in the streets. It worked satisfactorily, separating a load of refuse every three minutes. Machines will be placed in various points of the city. They will cave great expense in carrying stuff, and be a source of great profit to the owners. Ashes carried to dumps contains forty per cent of coal that can be used for fuel. The amount that can be extracted in a year is estimated at 300,000 tons. Bones and other articles extracted will also be valuable. The refuse is carried to a furnace attacked to he machine and consumed, leaving the actes tree from foreign substances.

EVENYBODY SUFFERS PAIN.-It is the result of sin and violation of nature's laws. The great Crestor of the universe in His infinite mercy has done much to allay the suffering of His people by giving them out of nature's store house a "balm for every wound." Such is the Pain Killer made by Perry Davis & Hon; it stops pain almost instantly, is used both internally and externally, and is of all other pain remedies the oldest and best.

#### PAUPER IMMIGRATION.

WASHINGTON, May 16 .- The communications of Governor Butler and the collector of the part of Boston, complaining that the Eoglish Government is engaged in the practice of sending paupers to that city via Belgium, have been referred to the Secretary of State by the Treasury Department. It is sileged that the paupers are sent to Belgium and shipped to the United States from there, all expenses being paid by the English Government, and that they are credited as Belgian emigrants. The Department of State will be urged to protest against the practice of flooding this country with paupers.

SICK-HEADAORE.

Mrs. J. O. HENDERSON, of Cleveland, Ohio, writes : " The use of two of Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets' a day, for a few weeks, has entirely cured me of sick-headache, from which I formerly suffered terribly, as often, on an average, as once in ten days.' Of all druggiets. 116ws

THE EXTRADITION OF SHERIDAN.

THE WARRANT ISSUED BY THE STATE DEPART-MENT - WALTH AND TYNAN WANTED - BIRRI-

DAN CONFIDENT HE WONT BE EXTRADITED. NEW YORK, May 18 .- The World's Washington special says: The British Minister has forwarded the warrant for Sheridan's arrost. obtained from the State Dspartment, to the British Coneul in New York, with directions to have it served the moment the evidence against him arrived from England. This evidence has now arrived, and hence, pending the arrest of Sheridan, no further steps are likely to be taken at the State Department until after the examination of Sheridan by the U.S. Commissioner in New York. He will forward the report to Washington, and if the charges are deemed sufficient to warrant extradition, an order will be issued from tue State Department, delivering Sheridan to the British officers. The charge against Sheridan is complicity in the Phonix Park murdera.

The State Department is in daily expectation of the demand for warrants for the arrest of Walsh and Tynan. The British Minister said yesterday he had notified all the Consuls to keep a sharp lookout for Tynan and cause his arrest the moment they discovered his whereabouts. He will be arrested on the

apprehension and said: "It only bears out Gate. All those, when grown, will restore what I for some time believed, that the war-this fine square to its original beauty. The rant for my arrest had been issued, and that the British representatives were waiting to the band up to the chain gate readway, get their case in good shape before serving | where they planted an avenue of twolve trees the warrant on me. I feel rather confident on each side of the Citzdel hill. The Mayor I shall not be extradited."

In the cure of Consumption there is probably no known medicine equal to the Syrup of Hypophosphites prepared by Mr. James I Fellows, chemist, St. John, N.B. A number of cases have come under our notice the past year when the results which have followed its use have been astonishing. We write this unsolicited by any one, and advise the afflicted to try it. EDITOR " COLONIAL FARMER."

116-W8 SECRET SOCIETIES AND THEIR EFFEOTS.

THEIR HOSTILITY TO THE SESUITS.

M. Claudio Jannot has republished the important work of Deschamps on the origin and workings of Continental secret societies, adding a third volume made up of modern correspondence, which shows the history of the sects down to these days in which we live, and in which the evidence of secret upheavals of European society are so manifest. M. Jannot is admirable in his demonstration of the moral unsoundness of all secret societies however harmless. In the case of a religious Order the member publicly consecrates himself or herself to God by three vows. But the Gospel is the limit of his obligation. His obedience is an enlightened surrender of the will to the authority, and it differs only in degree from the subjection of every Catholic to the commandments of God and of the Church. His poverty is only a carrying out of the Apostolic precept; and his vow of chastity is the adoption of a higher standard of purity than that of the Sacrament of Matrimony. The oaths planted in the city and suburbs of Quebec of secret societies are the yielding up of the human will to masters who in their turn have yielded up their independence to the higher grades of the craft. The simple Carbonaro may know nothing of the murders which he has sworn to support and, if necessary, to perpetrate. He shows the danger into which modern princes fall, of becoming the creatures of these societies. Louis Napoleon owed his empire to them; but their influence caused his downfall and the effsorment of his dynasty. The author also shows that the secret societies are necessarily obscurantist. Their hostility to the Jesuits is founded upon the fact that the Fathers of that society excel in every department of human science. Their pupils pass the best army and law examinations, and their; members are as superior as astronomers and mathemsticians as they are in theology. The Jesuits ohristianize education, and the sects know that their great chance is the elimination of all religion from the school. The results of modern education may be seen in Germany, where unsuccess in examination is frequently followed by suicide. This Easter the cases are in excess of last year. Several lads in Berlin have taken away

The Canadian artillery team to compete at Shoeburyness this year has been selected by the Committee of the Dominion Artillery Association as follows: -Gunners Huot, Quebec Field Battery; Dunuett, Ottawa Field Battery; Maltby, Newcastle Field Battery; Williams, London Field Battery; Wilmot, Kingston Field Bettery; one, not named First Provincial Brigady, Guelph; Russe I, Cobourg Battery; Offer, Prince Edward Island; Scott, Cooper, Ward, Dawson, and Swift, Montreal Garrison Artillery; Methot, Quebec. The spare men from the garrison batteries will be selected by the commandant of the team, Lt. Col. H. N Macdonald, Guelph. The members selected by the commandant out of the Royal Military College are Bergeant-Major Vanifiland and Sergt.-Major Nanton. I'he list from "A" Battery was not received. "B" Battery selections are as follows: Sergt.-Instructor Lyndon, Staff-Sergeant Kerly, Acting Bombadier Gauthier. The committee selected Major Short, of "B' Battery as adjutant of the team. The team will sail for England on the 14th July.

THE SHOEBURYNESS ARTILLERY

TEAM.

FROM BRAZEL.

A young and lovely daughter of a Brazilian nobleman in Bio de Janeiro, acknowledging receipt of a case of Murbay & Lanman's FLORIDA WATER, says: "This perfume is not new to me. I have long used it at the tollet and the bath, and have always found it not only the most agreeable, but also the most lasting and refreshing of Floral Waters."

ARBOR DAY AT QUEBEO. YE ANTIENT CAPITAL EN PETE-OVER FIVE

THOUSAND TREES PLANTED. QUEREC, May 16 .- Arbor Day was cele-

brated here today by all classes and people with the utmost enthusiasm. As early as 5.30 this am. numbers of citizens were seen carrying young trees from the country to be pleated in the city, while the country people, who must have left their domicties before daylight, drove a brisk trade in young trees.

The weather was all that could be desired. A little after ten a. m. the fire brigade and a detachment of "A" Batlery, headed by their band, marched up Lowis street to the Parliament House, and soon after the planting began by the Lieutenant-Governor turning the first sod and placing his tree in the ground on the right side of the Parliament House. His Grace the Archbishop planted the next tree on the left corner of the same grounds. Trees were then planted in honor of the Lord Bishop by the Rev. Mr. Housman, the Treasurer, the Minister of Crown Lands and the other Ministers in succession. The members of the Arbor Committee planted trees in honor of the Premier, the Mayor, the Hon. Mr. Joly and the ex-Ministers. Nobody was left unrepresented; all were satisfled. Even the consular representatives were included, as at the request of Mr. Joly, Mr. O. O. Perreault, the French Vice Consul at Montreal, planted a tree in the name of France; His Excellency the Count Premio Real planted nearly fifty trees, and one especially was planted at his request by the Hon. Messrs. Lynch and Joly in the name of the

Queen of Spain. After a great number of trees were planted in this vicinity, the procession refermed and marched down Lewis street to St. Lewis Gate, where, close to the summit of the cate. on the grassy mound of the Glacie, three tress were planted, one by Colonel Cotton in honor of Lord Dufferin, the other by the same gentleman in honor of the Hon. Minister of Militia, Hon. Mr. Caron, and the other by U. S. Commissioner's warrant, which can be done without any demand being made on the State Department. He said also he would not ask for the arrest of Walsh until he had sevidence against him.

Sheridan on learning the substance of the World's Washington despatch manifested no apprehension and said: "It only bears out what I for some time believed, that the war-Commandant and a few filends then took and Madame Langelier then proceeded to the Terrace, attended by the Lt.-Governor and military staff, the aldermen and town councillors and the Recorder, etc., where they arrived about noon, the band playing on the way down St. Lewis street. The Lt.-Governor said he was requested by the Mayor to announce that three trees would be planted, in honor of the Queen, the Governor General and the Princess Louise, for whom he proposed three cheers, which were heartly given, the band playing the National Anthem as the first tree was planted. The Mayor and Corporation then proceeded eastward and westward, planting the Terrace border grass plots with eims and maples. The City presented His Worship the Mayor with a silver plok! and the City Council the Lady Mayoress with a silver spade, both with ebony bandles, as souvenirs of the occasion. The Commissioner of Crown Lands presented the Governor, the Mayor, and Hon. Mr. Joly with "Arbor Day" circulars, illuminated and printed on satin. Several elequent addresses were delivered by the Lieut,-Governor and Messrs. Lynch, Joly, Langeller, Taillon and Blanchet, after which the meeting dispersed. In the afternoon tree-planting on an extensive scale was carried on at Spencer Wood. and in the evening the Garrison Club planted a huge elm, when a photograph of a number of the members of the Club, with the Queen's Own Canadian Hussars in the back ground was successfully accomplished in commemo ration of the day. Nearly all the educational establishments joined in celebrating the day while the citizens yied with one another in carrying out the idea. There is but little doubt that upwards of 5,000 trees have been while the district around has been as eage in celebrating the event as our town.

THE MONTMAGNY ELECTION.

Sr. THOMAS, Q , May 16 .- After two days inquest and the hearing of some thirly witnesses judgment was given today by Hon. Justice Angers in the municipal contested election for the south division of the town of Montmagny. Lisbols election was quashed and J B. A. Lejune declared elected by one majority. Three votes given for Lisbois by persons who were not municipal electors were stricken off, and Bloham and Lejane, voters who had been prevented from voting, were added. This gives the Conservative party a majority in the Council of the Town. of Montmagny.



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store the voice when lost or impaired, and ar-rest all acute cases, as diphtheria, quinsy, &c.,

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MONTREAL, CANADA.

WEDNESDAY...... MAY 23, 1883

#### CATHOLIC CALENDAR. MAY, 1883.

THURSDAY, 24-Corpus Christi, Holydsy of Obligation. Epist. 1 Cor. xi. 23-29 Gosp. John vi. 56 59. Cons. Bp. Mc-Closkey, Louisville, 1868. FRIDAY, 25-St. Gregory VII, Pope and Con-

fessor. St. Urban, Pope and Martyr. First Ordination in the U.S., 1793. Abp. Odin, New Orleans, died, 1870. BATORDAY, 26-St. Philip Nerl, Confessor. St

Eleutherius, Pope and Martyr. BUNDAY, 27-Sunday in the Octave of Corpus Christi. Epiet. 1 John ili. 13-18; Gospel Luke xiv. 16-24.

MONDAY, 28 - Of the Octave. Tuesday, 29-Oi the Octave. WEDNESDAY, 30-Of the Octave. St. Felix.

Pope and Mertyr. Cons. Bp. Seldenbush, St. Cloud, 1875.

A CABLE despatch, received this week, says that the successor of the Marquis of Lorne in the gubernatorial chair will be the Marquis of Landsdowns, who has accepted the Canadian vice-royalty. It is said that he will sail for this country in October next.

THE Charlottetown Herald of Prince Edward Island, in speaking commendatorily of THE POST SAYS "It is the only daily paper in hearts he has occupied a foremost place for the Dominion devoted to Irish Oatholic interests." We have to inform our friendly contemporary that although such was the case for some years, the honor has been diwided within the past six or seven months. The Evening Canadian of Toronto is devoted to the same interests and so far has looked after them in an able, intelligent and fearless manner.

"DEATH SENTENCES"-to use Mr. Gladstone's words-continue to be passed and carried out by Irish landlords upon their unfortunate and rack-rented tenantry. A Parliamentary return just issued shows that the number of sylctions throughout Ireland dur. ing the first three months of the present year affected 793 families, composed of 3,850 persons: 151 families (711 persons) were evicted in Ulster; 210 families (872 persons in Leinster; 182 families (951 persons) in Connaught; and 250 families (1,325 persons) in Munster. Of the total number twenty-nine families (123 persons) were re-admitted as tenants, and 324 families (1,555 persons) as

drawn up a petition setting forth that the increasing interests of Canada will necessitate, a session which will extend over three months; that it is a Lardship to a large number of members to be absent from their business in the spring, and that it would be a great relief to have Parliament called at an earlier date in the year, as not later than January 15th. This would afford time to get through the business of the country before the active work of spring is demanded. The petition has been signed by 112 members of the Senate and the House and has been presented to the Privy Council to consider and decide on the advisability of opening Parliament at an earlier date in the year than heretofore. As the work of legis-Tation can be carried on just as well in Jacuary as in February, there cannot be much cobjection to granting the requests of the have no need to speak of your record as a in Ireland by the unseen agency of secret sopetitioners

THE efforts of the Biblical, Evangelical and missionary societies of England to convert the poor Idolaters of the East are being sadly counteracted by the enterprise of English manufacturers. A commercial traveller for a Birmingham firm has just received an order in Burmah for one thousand glass gods, to be placed in the Buddhist temples. This is about one of the largest orders an English firm has had to fill stace British idols of brass and glass have been exported to the East for Divine worship. The times of new and full moons are periods of extraordinary devotion, and the three months from July to October witness continuous ceremonies. At certain hours the images which are stuck in every conceivable place all over the Buddhist temples, are saluted with large fire-crackers, whose explosion is sufficient to shatter them to pieces, as the glass is purposely made fragile, so that new orders may be forthcoming to replace them. It is a poor way to get rich by encouraging idoletry.

Ir is really amusing—it has ceased to be a long and useful career may await him. vexatious-to see the English Government and their supporters wasting their efforts. their time and the little common sense they Iteland, and to set the Irish people against 12th of June next, and the time for giving i have been wanting in energy or efficiency in | Order has been the rule, and orime the rare | Public Instruction.

the Holy See. The cable is kept busy in notice to the Becretary, Mr. P. Lesieur, will intend 'boycotting' the Pope for taking the ening the forfeiture of the episcopate as the penalty for participating, in the Irish sgitation." And this rubblah is hurriedly cabled to create a sensation in America, a revulsion of feeling against the Irish people, and a text for the pro-English Press to read come very sympathetic lessons to the friends and supporters of the National cause in this country. The trick, however, has become too stale, and it is no longer heeded. The idea of "Archbishop Croke's friends boycotting the Pope," is guite too laughable. and especially for the reasons falsely suggested by the Express. The success attending His Grace's visit to the Vaticen, has evidently stunned and bewildered those English writers or they would refrain from displaying such nonsensical absurdities and giving such exhibitions of their discomfiture. Whatever counsel or directions His Holiness, in his wisdom and solicitude for the weitare of his children, may give to the Bishops or people of Ireland, it may be depended upon that this counsel will not run in opposition to the lawful aspirations of a nation, and to the legitimate struggle for jusice and its rights.

HON. T. W. ANGLIN.

of two high tributes from the people of St.

THE HON. T. W. ANGLIN WAS the recipient

John, N.B., on the occasion of his departure from that city to continue his active and beneficial career in Toronto. The first of these was an address presented to him by s meeting of his Catholic fellow citizens, presided over by His Lordship Sishop Sweeny, and the second was a banquet tendered him at which representative men of all creeds and classes were present. There is no man in the Maritime Provinces for whom the people entertained feelings of more profound respect and esteem than for the Hon. Mr. Anglin, and it is a pleasure to see that his labors for the public good as a statesman and journalist, as well as a private citizen have received such an appopriate recognition and all the praise they deserved. His able pen and great talents were always at the service of Lis co-religionists, in whose minds and the past thirty-four years. Forced by circumstances to quit Ireland, Mr. Anglin arrived in St. John to find his fellow countrymen practically excluded from every position except, as he has said himself. that of mechanics and day laborers. Prejudice ran high against them, and the situation was often made hot for them. The young emigrant was selected by his fellow Catholics to champion their cause and to procure for them the rights of civil and religious liberty. He wisely judged that a policy of conciliation was the best to pursue, and he labored hard to make Protestants other. He felt that very little of the fault which the Catholics hold today in New Bruns-Mr. BEATTY, member for Toronto, has landed on its shores. Even his opponents worth and services. The Telegraph, edited by the Hon. W. Elder, an old adversary says: "There is no man in the Province, none so far as we know, in any other of the Maritine Provinces, whose abilities have shed the same lustre on his co-religionists as Mr. Arglin; none whose zeal and persistence in devotion to their interests, have surpassed his own." In the address presented to him by the Catholics of St. John, and signed by His Lordship Bishop Sweeney the same warm sentiments of esteem and admiration find expression; it says: "We desire, sir, to express and record our appreciation of the manner in which you maintained the honor particular attention to one of the points of the shield you bore and the weapons you wielded in our service. We public man. Independence of spirit, spotless integrity, maswerving adhesion to your conception of duty; unshaken fidelity to your friends; a sincere, unselfish, vigorous and assiduous devotion to the public welfare of this Province and dominion in their respective Legislatures, has won for you and kept for you the esteem and affection of some of the best and noblest men of your time-nay, even those who differed from you most, seldom failed to recognize your high qualities, intellectual and moral. For ourselves, sir, we bear witness now and with honest pride, that you have stood before us a noble and striking example of high principle, rectitude and conduct, and purity of life, and denounced by them as a clear palliation of Why 1 that is the only justice the Irish while we are conscious that no words of

> feelings." This is recommendation of which any public man might feel proud; and we feel sure that the Hon. Mr. Anglin will be warmly welcomed in the Queen city, where we hope press, and propounding the same doc- the bread of life and the sweets of freedom?

which these have commanded, we cannot

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

The Civil Service examinations for the have in trying to embitter the Pope against Dominion of Canada will take place on the stone, "I hope you will not think that we as having had recourse to illegal means. Quebec to attend a meeting of the Council of Irish societies are asked to take part in this

ransmitting the ludiorously fabricated results expire on the let of the month. In connecof this iniquitous policy to this side of the tion, with this subject, we deem it an oppor-Atlantic. The Dublin Express, a Castle organ tune moment to call the attention of our and a most rabid anti-Irish sheet announces. Irish officers to an important fact which what Archbishop Croke's friends seriously directly affects their interests. In the past we have had to make complaints, only too part of the British Government, and threat well founded, about the distribution of appointments in the various departments of the public service, ourging that the Irish people were not fairly treated in the matter. But to day, since the question of Civil Service reform has taken a practical shape and that all candidates for positions are to be chosen, not through political favor, but on account of mental, moral and physical fitness, we have in our own hands the remedy for the unequal, situation of the past, and the means with which to place our claims to a share of the public appointments beyond dispute or refusal. But our young men have not sufficiently realized the importance and even the necessity of applying the remedy, or of using the means which have been placed at their disposal through the medium of the Civil Service examinations. They must understand that the first condition to be filled in order to secure an appointment in the Civil Service is that they must qualify by passing a satisfactory examination. So far very few have presented themselves, and the result will be that we will not have our quota in the branches of the public gervice. It is a pleasure, however, to note that the few who did present themselves at the last examinations in October distinguished themselves by taking rank among the most successful.

Let our young men, therefore, who are unxious to obtain an appointment in the Civil Service prepare for the 12th of June and send in their names to the Secretary by the 1st of the month. The Canada Gazette contains all the necessary information regarding the rules to be observed by the Board of Examiners, the preliminary conditions of examinations, the mode of conducting the same, the subjects for the preliminary has allowed justice to miscarry to an alarming and qualifying examinations; in fine, every- and disgraceful extent. He has encouraged thirg to be observed by candidates desircus | the cruel minions of the Castle to persecute of being admitted to the Service. Caudidates for entrance will require to notify the secretary of the place at which they intend to present themselves. On receipt of their men who, not to fall victims to the "Pinch letters a blank form of application, together with certain certificates, will be forwarded to them to be filled up and returned without delay to the Secretary of the Board at Ottawa-With regard to the places where the examinations are to be held, it is announced that the Board will sit, commencing on Tuesday, the 12th of June, at Halifax, N.S., St. John, N.B., Charlottetown, P.E.I., Quebec, Montreal, and the responsibility of the crimes for which Ottaws, Kingston, Toronto, London, Winnipeg and at Victoria, B.C., on Tuesday, the 19th of the same month. Candidates for promotion will also require to notify the Secretary and will be forthwith supplied with the necessary forms. Further, the candidate for examination shall be required, as preliminary conditions to satisfy the Board, that at the time appointed for examination he is of the full age of eighteen years, and, if for the Inside Departmental and Catholics better acquainted with each Division, that his age will not then be more than thirty-five years; that he is free from any lay with the Catholics, but this was all the physical defect or disease which would be more reason for him to direct his efforts to likely to interfere with the proper discharge the removal of the bitter prejudices enter- of his duties; that his character is such as to tained sgainst them. How well he performed qualify him for employment in the Oivil this delicate and onerous task with. Service. The proof of age shall be a properout sacrificing a singe principle of ly certified extract from the Birth Registraright, truth and justice, is strongly evidenced tion, and should this not be pracin the high and progressive position ticable, then by such other evidence as may satisfy the Board. wick as compared to the time when he first | The proof of health shall be a certificate of a practicising physician. The proof of characnow bear eloquent testimony to his great | ter shall be by the certificate of a minister of religion, or by such other evidence as may be deemed satisfactory by the Board, Then follow the subjects of the examination, compulsory and optional, and many other matters of detail required to be observed by the appli-

GLADSTONE ON SECRET SOCIETIES

cant for admission to the service.

AND THEIR CSIMES. At the inaugural banquet of the National Liberal Club of England, Mr. Gladstone, the President, in responding to the toset of "l'rosperity to the National Liberal Club," made a few brief but pregnant references to the condition of Ireland. We desire to call touched on by the leader of Her Majesty's Government. When outrages are committed cieties, we have, after due consideration, and with unbiased judgment, fetched the blame home, not to the Irish people, but to joyed all their rights; but here in this senthe English Government. We have frequently pointed out that coercion can gaisable fact that the people have grievances breed nothing but a corresponding to redress and rights to strive for, and His amount of retaliatory crime. And as Holiness, like the immense majority of the indignation and despair to denounce the the Government is the cause of this coercion, they are and must be held responsible for the crimes perpetrated, as a terrible other is quite lawful. Certainly that does protest against a coercion regime. This line of argument has been severely found fault with by many esteemed contemporaries, as well as by the Anti-Irish press throughout justice, and remember the wickedness of ille-America and Great Britain, and it has been gal means in furthering even a just cause." assassination and other offences against life have been able to obtain for the past ours can increase the universal estimation and property. The simple denunciation of seven hundred years. They would have to be an argument, however, does not destroy its | deeply pitied if Divine Justice was as hard refrain from the special utterance of our point, force and truth; for we now find Eng. to seek as British justice in fact it is the land's Prime Minister, after the experience of difference between the two that has made more than half a century of political life, up. their lot endurable. And what people more holding the identical contention so than the Irish have remembered the wickedindignantly repelled by the Tory ness of illegal means in their struggle after rine as the Irish Nationalists in Out of an entire nation plunged regard to the origin and responsibility of in the gravest, agitation of this cenorimes perpetrated in Ireland. "With re- tury there are not fifty individuals

and most demoralized class of the Irish people (hear, hear), and even those societies generally are but the extreme growth of the disease for the production of which the Governments of this country in other days have been responsible, and that is the reason why it is our duty to take care that no secret societies and no prevalence of orime shall 'induce us to deal out anything less than full justice to them upon every public question, as it emerges, to the whole people of Ireland, and in common with all portions of the United King don." Here, then, we have the first legislator in

the British Empire, deliberately putting it on record before the world and in unmistakable language that the Invincibles, the dynamite fiends, and other assassination and secret societies are the extreme growth of a disease for the production of which English misgovernment must be held responsible. England has been weighed by her Prime Minister and has been found wanting. Her recent arraignment by the Philadelphia Convention pales before this indictment by Gladstone. Can England feel the weight of the responsibility for the terrible crimes, which have made the name of Ireland a byword among the nations of the earth, and for the very existence of these secret societies, which have been such a curse and 'source of woe to the Irish people? What is very strange and utterly incomprehensible in all this, is that a man like Gladstone, who will view and judge the situation in that light, will allow himself and his Government to be ruined by following up a policy of coercion so upjust in itself and so criminal and disastrous in its effects. The been one of Coercion Acts of the most brutally despotic character. He has favored the suppression of free speech. He has kept the true representatives of Ireland in prison on discreditable pretexts. He the people by illegal prosecutions and imprisonment. Finally, he has given the order "to go" to hundreds of thousands of Irishof Starvation Policy," are daily bidding adieu to home, friends and country. This is the record which has produced the Invincibles and given them a raison detre; and it is also the record that will girect the verdict of history against Gladstone's regime, which has been one of the most coercive in modern times, and that will saddle it with the blame both the innocent and the guilty are being made to suffer throughout Ireland.

ANALYSIS OF POPE LEO'S CIR-

CULAR. THE publication of Pops Leo's Circular to the bishops and clergy of Ireland has, from all appearances, created more apprehension important letter, or the principal passages ances. supposed to contain the disapproval or condemnation of the National movement by His Hollners, have been cabled for the enlighten- [demned." ment of American public opinion. At first eight these extracts would seem to hermonize with the predictions of the London Press and to come up to the expectations of the British Government in the way of condemnation of the Nationalists and League, but on a closer study and a calm consideration of them we find there is little in the letter, as telegraphed; that conflicts with the policy of the Irish people or that is filling illegitimate coffers. opposed to the position assumed by the National League; but we find, on the contrary, there is much in it that is a clear recognition of the necessity of an agitation, and that is a perfect reflection of the very centiments, methods and aims of the National movement. To show and demonstrate that this gilded view which we take of the question is by no means unfounded or illusionary we will proceed to quote and discuss each portion of the circular seriatim :-

First, the Circular says: "While it is lawful for the Irish to seek redress for grievances and to strive for their rights, they should at the same time seek God's justice, and remember the wickerness of illegal means in furthering even a just cause."

We have often been told in hostile quarters that the Irish had no grievances and entence the Pops pointedly admits the undisagitation to wipe out the one and secure the country once more under the weight of opnot look like condemnieg the national movement. But the Ulrcular adds that the Irish "should, at the same time, seek God's

carrying on the work against a pestilent exception; it was not committed in the furtherance of the cause, but in terrible retaliation against the enemy; its commission was not invored or sanctioned, but denounced by the great mass of the people. Illegal means are not adopted by the Nationalists, but by secret societies for whose existence and growth the English Government must, according to Gladstone, be held reponsible. This first utterance of the Pope, therefore, is nothing but an echo of what the authorized leaders of Ireland have been inculcating all through the agitation, " He who commits a crime gives strength to the enemy."

Secondly, the Circular says: "Whatever Parnell's object may be, his followers often adopted a course openly against the rules of the Pope's letter to Cardinal McCabe, and the instructions sent to the bishops which were accepted at their recent meeting in Dublin!"

The Holy Father would not have penned these lines if Mr. Errington and the rest of the noble emissaries to the Vatican had not falsely impressed upon his Holiness that the Invincibles were the followers of Mr. Parnell, a course openly against the rules alluded to. the Invincibles and others like them is to contradict the highest authority in the British Empire, Mr. Gludstone. The men who violated the rules laid down by the Pope were no more the followers of Parnell than Forster, Lawson, Spencer and Clifford Lloyd were; they were, on the contrary, greater enemies to Ireland than her hereditary foes. If Mr. Parnell's followers rules from Rome, he would certainly never record of the Prime Minister has, with the the Irish bishops and clergy. This is eviness has been either deceived or misinformed

Thirdly, the Circular says: "It is the duty of the clergy to curb the excited feelings of the people, and to urge justice and moderation. The clergy are not permitted to depart from these rules, and join and promote movements inconsistent therewith"

the beginning that the principal object of the Pope's circular would be to prohibit the Irish clergy from taking part in the sgita. tion; but what do we find when the Circular is laid before us? We find the Pope take part in the agitation, for His Holiness tells them "It is their duty to curb the excited feelings of the people, and to urge justice and moderation." And how could they perform that duty unless they studied up the political events of the day and took part in the popular discussions and meetings? They would be unable to urge justice and moderation and curb excited feelings if they were to hold aloof, and that which the Pope points out as their duty would become a matter of impossibility if they were prohibited from following up and taking part in the national agitation. Besides, the clergy, according to the Circular, "must not join and promote movements inconsistent with the rules," which amounts to saying that they usal and a critical analysis of the document the clergy the right to interiere in political justifying. As yet only the substance of this rights and secking to redress their griev-

Fourthly, the Circular says; -" Collections to relieve distress there are permitted, but subscriptions to inflame popular passions are conscription."

It would be a great hardship if collections to relieve distress were not permitted, but the Pope in condemning subscriptions to inflame popular passions, such as to the Skirmishing Fund, the Dynamite Fund or the like, has only followed in the steps of Parnell and the entire body of National representatives. The National movement has had enough to do to subscribe to its own legitimate fund without

Flithly, the Circular says:—"The clergy must hold aloof, when it is plain that by such movements hatred and dissension are aroused, distinguished persons insuited, crimes and murderers go unconsured, and when patriotism is measured by the amount subscribed, for people are thereby intimidated."

There is a good deal in this sentence which has not the ring of genuineness about it, for it lacks the elements which usually characterize a Papal utterance. It would demonstrate but little acquaintance with political history for any one to suppose that a national agitation such as that in Ireland could be carried on without arousing dissension and even hatred, for the clashing of interests is too great and radical to allow the opposing parties to love each other as themselves. Then the statement, that " crimes and murderers go uncensured" is entirely at variance with the facts. Parnell and his party, with the Irish people in and out of Ireland, were among the first to rise in their Irish nation, arrives at the conclusion that foul crimes and murderers who threw the pressive coercion acts.

Finally, the Circular concludes: "Therefore, the Parnell fund is disapproved of, and no clergyman should recommend or promote it."

How such a conclusion could be d.awn from the foregoing premises is rather inexplicable, except we assume that the Pope never drew it, but that it was fabricated for a purpose by the English correspondent. On the whole, therefore, we see no reason why any apprehension or dissatisfaction should be created by the Circular as cabled to this country. There is much in it that Parnell himself could have written, and in fact that he has inculcated all through his career, while there is a little in it which we believe there is every reason to think was not uttered by the

"gard to the secret souletles," said Mr. Glad- to whom the finger of reproach can be pointed the Hon Mr Chauveau, of Montreal, are at movement of the Irish race. When our

THE AFFILIATION OF THE IRISH 80 CIETIES TO THE NATIONAL Yesterday the project of affiliating the

various Irish societies of Montreal with the

Irish National League of America, received a very wide and exceptional ventilation in the press of the Dominion, of the United States. and probably of Great Britain and Ireland, This sudden notoriety and importance given to the question was occasioned by the formal denunciation of affiliation from the pulpits of two Catholic Ohurches by the Rev. pastors thereof. The Irish people of the Canadian metropolis were by no means prepared to receive from such respected quarters pronouncements which, as a matter of fact, have been construed into a condemnation of the two grandest objects any race in exile could lay itself out to accomplish—the regeneration of their native land and the establishment of a bond of union between the millions that are spread over a mighty continent. It will be a pitiful day when the Irish at home or for these are the only once who have adopted abroad cannot, as Pope Leo says, " seek to redress their grievances and to To hold Parnell responsible for the actions of strive fer their rights;" and when their endeavors to effect that long absent union of the entire race are discountenanced condemned or crushed. The course pursued in antagonism to the National League or the affiliation of the Irish societies thereto has in consequence given rise to some very severe and pronounced comments, and to expressions of opinion on the part of prominent and experienced Irish citizens which are not had adopted a course openly against these altogether favorable. That disunion on a question so fraught with interest to have had the active support of four-fifths of Ireland's cause should crop up in our midst is indeed a matter to be deeply regretted. exception of two very inefficient Land Bills, dently one of the points on which His Holi- It may be that the exceptional line of action followed by the two reverend gentlemen, in regard to the affiliation of the Societies to the League, is calculated to protect and advance the interests of the Irish people, and is may be that the contrary might be the case. We, therefore, propose to examine the reasons We have been persistently informed from which have prompted the adoption of such s course, and see upon what grounds the de nunciation has been launched.

In the first place, we are told :

"If the Irish Catholic societies in Montrea. were to join the American political organizaissuing to the clergy a direct invitation to tion, they would fall under its rule. They would have but a very weak voice in the or ganization, in fact, they would merely be a drop in the ocean, but nevertheless be held responsible for all its acts.

This is the first reason advanced against

affiliation. Is there sufficient in it to have justified or called for a denunciation from the altar? We think there is not-and on the following grounds. In the first place it is a grievous error to call the Irish National League of America "American political organization." It is no such thing. It is the absence of all politics in the programme of the League that constitutes its strength and ensures its union, The League is no more an organization in a political sense than a society for the prevention of cruelty to animals or children, ir fact and dissatisfaction among the friends of the can join and promote movements consistent the League could be appropriately termed Irish cause, and has been greeted with more therewith. Therefore we fail to see where an association for the prevention of cruelty exultation by its enemies, than a studied per- the lope has denied the Irish bishops and to the Irish. The question of a people's nationality and of their freedom is not to b would seem to warrant, in fact, are far from and assist their flocks in striving for their degraded by mixing it up with politics, which are nothing but paltry sime, atriven after by paltry means. It is, therefore, an injustice to the National League to apply to it the equivocal term of an "American political organization." Then it is next pointed out that if our Irish societies were to join the League, they would fall under its rule. Well, we do not see any great harm in that, especially as these socisties would have a fair voice in the drawing up of that rule. We hope that it is not expected there should be an onlire absence of rule in the League. They would, moreover, it is complained, "have a very weak voice in the organization"-not a bit weaker than any other society. All societies are on an equal footing, and it is those societies who formish the most intelligence, wisdom and devotion that are selected to guide the destinies of the League. Let the societies of Montreal send their choicest men to the conventions, and they will be given the places of honor in the councils of the League. Finally, the excieties are told that, though "they would have a very weak voice" in its concerns, still they would be held responsible for all its acts. A difference of opinion can exist on this point; for the individual societies could no more be held responsible for the acts of the League, than an individual member can be held responsible for the acts of his society as a body. But this argument suggests the probability, or implies an expectation that the League will ain in some way or other, an expectation which the conplexion, the constitution and programme of the League will not allow us to entertais. We have too much faith in the wisdom and patriotism of the chosen representatives of the ten million Irishmen, to imagine that they will compromise the Irish cause by committing acts for which even individual societies would not hold themselves respon-

The second reason advanced against affiletion is that "the Irish societies in Montral were non-political, formed for national, tenperance, literary and benevolent purposs, and were, under their constitutions, unalle

to discuss or take part in politics." It is strange that this reason should held good in Montreal, when the Irish societies throughout the rest of America, that we equally non political, and formed for national, temperance, literary and benevolent purposes, are consolidating and taking their places under the one banner of Ireland's nationalty and freedom. Montreal will be isolated and A number of Roman Catholic bishops and unequally represented in this grand forward

> movement they are not asked to discuss or the second of th

take part in politics (there's no politics about it); they are simply invited to give their moral and material support to their fellow countrymen at home in the struggle for their rights. There is no politics in teeding questionable dealings of the Canadian agent the hungry and starving, or in aiding to remove that weight of oppression which drove York. These dealings are said to amount to Land Surveyors have passed the following the members of these societies into exile.

The third reason given for the denunciation is that the Irishmen of Montreal "were | spondence, bearing on the question, has apnow at peace with their neighbors and were desirous of keeping up such good feeling, which might be destroyed if they were members of an organization repugnant to those with whom their business pursuits brought and his agent, and so far no contradiction or them into daily contact."

This reason is self-destructive, for it can be equally argued that Irish Catholics already belong to organizations which are repugnant to those with whom their business pursuits bring them into daily contact. Because Mr. B. belongs to an Irish National Society which is repugnant to Mr. O., a know nothing or the like, is that a reason why Mr. B. should be asked to leave and break up his Society? Besides over four-fifths of our neighbors "with whom we are at peace and are desirous of keeping up such good feeling" do not care a straw whether every Irish Society in the Dominion sfilliated with the League or not, in fact we verily believe they would admire them for effecting such a union in such a cause. Our neighbors would no more object to our helping the Irish people than we would to our Scotch neighbors aiding the Skye crofters; in fact, objection on either side would be ridiculous. This dread of a rupture in the harmonious feelings among the classes and creeds composing the population of Montreal is totally unfounded. The time has come when all nationalities and out without interference from any side,

The fourth reason is of the same com. plexion as the preceding one, and reads as follows :- "Further, any action of theirs (the be taken as an excuse for a revival of the Orange troubles, which were happily a thing of the past, and which they did not want to

This talk about " disloyalty" is played out in Canada, especially after the emphatic declaration of Independence made by the leaders of one of the great political parties of the Dominion at a banquet held last Tuesday evening in the Windsor Hotel. And are Irishmen of Montreal to consult the wishes of the Orangemen before lending a helping hand to Ireland's cause? We absolutely fail to see the necessity of any such procedure. Why should we anticipate a revolt on the part of O:angemen, or why should they revolt against the affiliation of our Irish societies with a awful and peaceful movement? No such dire consequences are to be dreaded from any

Finally, the last objection to affiliation is, that "one of the constitues of affiliation was the payment of \$1 by each individual mem-If they wished to throw away their money in that manner they were at liberty to do so, but it was the duty of their pastors to | such steps as may be deemed necessary to warn them against taking any false steps."

The complaint about this condition of a | and the Customs. one dollar fee cannot srise from the fact that the fee is enormous, but as is said it is because the money would be thrown away and Rev. Father O'Reilly, D.D., who is one of the clergy of the United States, and who is stamp for postage. Address, F. E. WILSON Treasurer of the League, is an irresponsible party, then the objection will stand good; but who will stand up and charge that patrlothe priest with a lack of responsibility or honesty? And as for the guardians of the National Fund in Ireland, what men have integrity and honor of their leaders ment of the cause would be thrown away. The project of affiliation was, moreover, objected to because the promoters of it had not consultation, we can say that, as a matter of and there as far as the Societies were concern- John, pronounced the passage, ed. Therefore the ground for this objection was not very solid. Then we are told that It could not be seen how the young and inex. | rang with designing applause. by nine-tenths of the Irish in America. The tight little isle." young and inexperienced men of Montreal have only attempted to carry out a programme, which is the direct result and proism and honesty of the Irish race, as as. is good. the project of uniting every section of the Pope's circular. Irishmen of Montreal under one hanner, and

ed, and to see to what extent the censure

LOCAL NEWS. TROUBLE IN THE PIANO TRADE.

For some months past the piano trade of this city has been not a little agitated over the exposure of certain unfair and rather of a well known plano manufacturer of New an imposition on the public or a feaud against the Customs, or both. Considerable correspeared in the public press, and charges of a damaging nature have been laid at the The door of the offending manufacturer refutation has been forthcoming. The trouble revolves around the Steinway piano. It appears that for some time past the manufacturer of this instrument has been supplying the Canadian trade with a bogus article through his agent, Mr. Nordheimer. Now, a genuine Steinway is generally worth the price asked for it, but a bogus or inferior it. The house of Steinway manufactures their reliable instrument in New York, and this is supplied to the American trade, while their inferior pisno is made in Hamburg, Germany, and this is the article palmed off on Canadians as a genuine Steinway. The manufacturer and his agent have asserted that this Hamburg plane is just as good, and is of equal value as their New York plano. This assertion has been demonstrated to be at variance with the facts. The cost of a N.Y. Steinway laid down in Montreal is within the neighborhood of \$465, and this plane is sold | commended by the chairman that the memat \$500, or at a profit of \$35. But the Hamburg Steinway can be made and laid down in this city, after paying ocean freight, at an of the widow of the late Chevaller de creeds can understand their respective objects | average cost of \$334; and for this cheap, inand alms and allow one another to carry them ferior article the sgent exacts the same price as for a N. Y. Steinway, glving a profit of \$166 instead of \$35. Customers who have been deceptively supplied with this Hamburg article have called in experts to societies) which verged on disloyalty might examine it and ascertain what its real value was. These experts have declared the plane not to be worth \$200, or two-fifths of the price paid for it. Besides this fraud practised on the public there is room to believe that a fraud has also been perpetrated against the Customs. A petition, in fact, has can feel them, but we cannot see them. Grand ed in the trade, to be addressed to the Minister of Customs, setting forth the fact these Hamburg importations are passed

PUBLIC SCHOOL JOURNAL, only \$1.00 a year. Our TEACHERS' AGENCY is the largest in would get into irresponsible hands. Well, if the United States. Graduates and teachers desiring new or improved positions anywhere, most learned and respected members of the should at once send for our circular, exclosing & Co., 357 Central Avenue, Cincinnati, Ohio.

through Canadian Customs at a considerably

lower price than those invoiced direct from

New York, whereby not only is a loss sus-

tained by Her Mejesty's Customs, but a great

dealers in this country, by enabling the firm

of A. & B. Nordheimer to import a high-

priced plane at a reduced value. It is hinted

that some of the Customs officials have not

done their duty in this matter, and are said

to have kept the transactions from the public

gaz:. The Minister of Customs, having his

protect the interests of the public, the trade

#### CORRESPONDENCE.

The untiring efforts of the English Govenment towards securing the Pope's interheld the sacred trust and watched over it ference in Irish affairs, seems at last to have with more care and honesty than the present in a measure succeeded. They have tried leaders, who command the implicit faith and since the Phonnix Park assessinations to imconfidence of the entire Irish race, with the plicate the Irish leaders in that stroclous muider. No right-feeling Irlshman but deexception of Lady Dixle and Richard Pigott? | plored the uncalled for and terrible act, and It is uniair to the character of the no unprejudiced man can for a moment sup-Irish people and detracting from the pose that any of the leaders were in any way connected with the assaults-icr, even setting all question of their virtue and honor to say that a dollar subscribed to the advance- aside, they would know, none better, the impolicy and utter inutility of such an act, besides alienating all sympathy from them and the cause they uphold.

The Holy See seems to forget the insults it consulted with the clergy. Without discus- received at English bands in 1851, when the sing the question of the necessity of such simple act of appointing Bishops to the varicus diocesses was construed into " an arrogant encroschment upon the prerogatives of fact, the clergy, in the persons of the the Crown, and an attack upon the liberties reverend chaptains of each society, were to and independence of the people." At a perbe consulted on the matter; and, further, if formance in London in 1851, of "King John," they objected to affiliating their respective the representative of Cardinal Pandulph was hissed continually and could hardly go on Societies with the League the matter would with his part. When Mr. Mucrondy, as King

" No Italian priest Shall titheor toll in our Dominions,"

the project is impracticable and foolish, and the entire audience stood up, and the theatre Take up any English papers of that time.

perlenced men who were the promoters had filled with insults to and ridicule of the Holy not seen and appreciated the folly See, and compare the expressions then used of it. Well it was hard to see the folly with the remarks which the present circular of a thing which has been endorsed has called forth, and you will find how plient

The Montreal Star, issue May 17th, has an editorial on this question, in the course of which it propounded some reasoning that places its writer on a per with the famous duction of the representative wisdom, patriot. | Jack Bunsby. The silusion to Mr. Marwood

How ready is the English press headed by delphia. By this writing we do not pretend the London Times, to point out to Arch. to effect a reversal of the decision arrived at; and laymen, their duty, as contained in the

But with all respect to our Holy Father we for the most noble purpose love of country facts, and has only heard one side, the English could have dictated, has not been smothered; side of the question. If every Irish priest in the hope of union has only been de- the whole Catholic world was to quietly ferred. Our object in thus analysing enter his protest, by sending each and every one of them a contribution, if only a shilling, and commenting on the reasons advanced to the Parnell testimonial, it would doubtless against affiliation was simply not to let a lead the Holy Father to go farther into the real or seeming condemnation of the Irish | matter, and doing so, they would have the National League of America go unchalleng. moral support of almost every man on this continent calling himself

An Inish Catholic. Passed was deserved. Bichmond, P. Q., May 18th 1883.

-There were ten interments in the Protestant Cemetery last week. There were no deaths from either infections or contagious diseases.

-The Board of Examinets of Dominion candidates: -Joseph A. Belleau, P.L.S., Quebec; Antoine A. Balzaretti, P.L.S., Quebec city; Louis P. Decourval, P.L.S., Manitoba; Wm. Galbraith, P.L.S., St. Mary's, Ontario; Jean Malbais, P.L.S., Chicoutimi, Quebec. following passed the preliminary examination :- A. Stephens, Collingwood, Ont.; John Causley, O tawa, Oat.; A. Driscoli, jr., Aylmer, Que.; John Swan, Montreal, Que.

The annual meeting of the Lachine Boat Club took place Saturday evening in the Club House, Lechine. The statement of the Secretary-Treasurer for the past year was very satisfactory. The following gentlemen were elected office-bearers for the ensuing year :- Mr. T. A. Dawes, Honorary President; Mr. H. E. Murray, President; Mr. W. H. Rintoul, let Vice-President; Mr. H. D. Whitney, 2nd Vice-President. Commit-Steinway is worth about 30 per cent less tee \_ Mr. Harvey Bawtree, Mr. Duncan than the price a purchaser is made to pay for Robertson, Mr. J. P. Dawes, Mr. Thomas Davidson, Mr. W. H. Bullock, Mr. G. B. Cramp, Mr. A. Dawes, Mr. C. De B. Leprobon, Mr. Duncan Robertson, Jr., Mr. G. Brock; Mr. Arthur Boyer, Secretary-Treasurer.

-A special meeting of L'Union St. Joseph was beld last night at their hall, St. Catherine street, the chairman, Mr. A. C. Decary, in the chair. The chairman explained the object of the meeting, which was to make final arrangements for the annual excursion to Quebec on the 30th of June next. It was resolved that the price for the round trip would be \$2, and that no liquor would be sold in the bost: moreover, that the number of excursionists would be timited. It was also strongly rebers ausist in a body tonight at the concert given by the members of L'Union Saint Jean Baptiste in Nordhelmer's Hall, for the henefit Lorimier, notary public, who participated in the trouble of 1837 and 1838.

#### CATABRE.

CATARRY -A new treatment whereby a nermanent cure is effected in from one to three arplications. Particulars and Treatise free on receipt of price. A. H. DIXON & SON, 305 King street west, Toronto, Canada. 13-tf

#### TEACHER QUESTIONS

Emall boy: Which is the most delicate of senses? Small boy-The sense of touch. Teacher-Give class an example. Boy settles down on teacher's corns and exclaims—You been drawn up by parties interest- transformation scene. This event occurred before the introduction of Putnam's Painless Corn Extractor, that positive and painless remedy for corns. Putnam's Corn Extractor that they believe and are informed that acts only upon the part affected, makes no cavities in the flesh, leaves no ulcers, and is satisfactory in evry respect. Beware of dangerous substitutes. N. C. Polson & Co., prop's., Kingston.

FRENCH CANADIANS TO THE FRONT.

and real injury is done to competing piano | THEY ARE SAID TO BE SUPERIOR IN NUMBERS AND IN INTELLIGENCE IN THIS CITY-A PATRIC-TIC BERMON.

On Sonday, at St. Joseph's Church, during High Mass, the Rev. Father Auciair delivered an energetic sermou on French Canadian nationality. The rev. preacher dealt with the question of the coming celebration of St. John the Baptist day. He pointed out that the past was of a twofold character, naattention cailed to the matter, should take tional and religious. He appealed in the most fervent language to the national feelings of his heavers, and invited one and all to join the ranks of the St. John the Baptist Society so as to present an united front in the city of Montreal. They should TEACHERS WANTED to subscribe for cur | be Canadiens-Francais avant tout, -French Canadians before all. Their ancestors had built up this Province and the city of Montreal, and although other nationalities had settled here in large numbers, they should strive to maintain their hold. They were still more numerous than all the other nationalities combined, and he could tell them that the French Canadians were not only superior in numbers but also in intelligence. They should, therefore, have at heart to make a grand display on their national festival; they should march through the streets of Montreal fearises and undaunted, with banners at their head and flags flying. Peoples were judged by their public displays and celebrations, and let them prove their superlocity by a turn out worthy of themselves and of the name of French Canadian. The rev. preacher then briefly alluded to the religious side of the festival and said that Osthelic and French Canadian were synonymous and that they and their forefathers were the boldest defenders of the faith in all British Norta America. He appealed to them to give a proof of their religion, by following the procession into the sacred edifice, and to complete their celebration of honoring God in His national appeal was listened to with the most as an excuse for a revival of the Orange wrapt attention.

#### ST. VINCENT DE PAUL SOCIETY.

A grand and imposing celebration took place on Sunday in St. Mary's Church, parish their money in that manner they were at of St. Mary, in commemoration of the hitieth anniversary of the Society of St Vincent de Paul. Nowhere has this golden festival been observed with more holy joy and gratituie than in the Church of St. Mary, under the auspices of the Irish Conference of the above society, who are affiliated with the parent society in Paris. Pre-Pre- | the newspapers. This intermeddling by young cisely at 10 o'clock the Prince of Walss Rifles Regiment, under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Bond, were seen approaching the sacred edifice headed by their splended brass band, discoursing lively strains of sacred music, which lent a preliminary charm to the Holy Services about to take place. Grand Mass was then celebrated by the Rev. S. Lonergan, P.P., assisted by Rev. Father Fahey as Deacon and Rev. Father Dugas as Sub-descon. Great praise is due to the Choir for the very beautiful and splendid manner in which they rendered their parts during the sublime and grand service.

At the end of the Epistle, and just proceeding the Gospel, the rev. paster, in a very complimentary manner, thanked the officers and soldiers under their command for this token of esteem in lending their aid in this the celebration of St. Vincent de Paul, coupling his remarks with the duties of the soldler fighting the battles of his country, with the duties of the members of the St. Vincent de Paul Society battling for and in aid of the suffering afflicted and distressed. After again returning thanks to the soldiers, wishing ere long to see them again assembled in St. Mary's, he proceeded to give a synopsis of the workings of the Irish Conference since its formation in 1874, until April, 1883. The number of families relieved during the above period were 2,580. These were supplied with provisions, fuel and clothing, incurring an expenditure to the Conference of \$6,492.45, which gives to the Irish Irish officens today, it was learned that the there.

Conference of St. Vincent de Paul of St. Mary's Parish a record of which they may ustiv feel proud.

Bay. Father Fahey delivered a most effecthe poor, citing numerous quotations in support of the views he had expounded from both the Old and New Testaments, as well as from people of Ireland, remarked to our repre-the words of Christ Himself. Indeed, we may sentative that the action of certain of the state that it is of rare occurrence to listen to a clergy would tend to advance the cause of the benevolent discourse, so well and so ably set forth. Hard, indeed, would the heart be that reverend preacher.

During the Offertory a collection was taken up in the aid of the poor, the collectors being Lieutenant-Coulonel Bond, of the Prince of President or St. Vincent de Paul, Irish Conference, the very handsome amount obtained being far beyond expectation.

After Divine Service, the Rev. Brother Gregory presented the boys of the Sacred Heart Society, numbering 57 members, for admission to the Society of St. Vincent de Paul, when, after being duly enrolled, with outbursts of applause in the hall of St. Mary's, a brief address was delivered, laudatory of their mission in the noly cause of Charity, by the Rav. Pastor, with a few patriotic remarks from the Secretary of the Conference, Mr. D. Murney, on the Love of Faith and Fatherland, incalculating in their young minds that they were destined to replace the old in the vanguard of charity, religion and nationality, which concluded the first of the the three days, celebration in bonor of the golden festival of this holy and charitable association.

FIBST COMMUNION DAY AT THE DIF-FEBENT CHURCHES.

"At the Church of Notre Dame on Thursday a large number of children received their First Communion at the 7 o'clock Mass, which was oslebrated by the Rev. Cure Santenne. A sermon by the Rev. Father Dockett was preached. The Confirmation services took place at 2.30 this afternoon. His Lordship Bishop Fabre officiating.

At St. Bridgets Church, the Rev. J. S. Lonergan, P.P., celebrated Mass at 7.30 a.m. and delivered an instruction on "Perseverance." Over 400 children made their First Communion at this church, and a large number of the parents of the children also partook of Holy Communion at the same Mass. In the afternoon the renewal of the Baptismal vows, an instruction by the Rev. Pastor, Confirmation by Mgr. Fabre brought the ceremonies of the day to a close.

About 75 children made their First Commuuloa at St. Mary's Church. Mass was colebrated at 7.30 a. m. by the Rev. Simon Lovergan, who also delivered an instruction. Confirmation service were held in the afternoon.

Services of a similar nature were held at the Gesu and St James churches, at which large numbers participated. It is expected that fully 2,000 children were confirmed today, His Lordship Bishop Fabre having held no less than seven confirmation services.

#### THE MONTREAL SOCIETIES AND THE NATIONAL LEAGUE

AFFILIATION DENOUNCED BY REV. FATHER DOWD -OPINIONS OF PROMINENT IRISH CITIZENS.

Considerable excitement was created in the Rev. pastors of some of the city churches against the affiliation of the Montreal Irish with impunitably firms standing in the front Societies with the new National League. As might be expected there was some comment | soits of swindling." on the unexpected course, which the clergy, in their wisdom, had deemed fit to pursue in this matter, and the feeling generally was that the interference was uncalled for, though it must be confessed that there were many of quite an opposite opinion. In

BT. PATBIOK'S CHURCH Rev. Father Dowd said it pained him to allude to the subject, but he was obliged to do so, because if he delayed it it might be too late to remedy the evil. His reverend confieres had considered well before they had come to the conclusion to speak on the matter, and in case that an imprudent word, which he might unintentionally utter, should be misconstrued, he had put his views in writing, which he would read. In the first place if the Irish Catholic societies in Montreal were to join the American political organization, they would fall under its rule. They would have but a very weak voice in the organization, in fact, they would merely be a drop in the ocean, but nevertheless be held responsible for all its acts. Besides this, honored. Father James Stevenson, a Scotch the Irish societies in Montreal were nonpolitical, formed for national, temperance, literary and benevolent purposes, and were under their constitutions, unable to discuss or take part in politics. They were now at peace with their neighbors and were desirous of keeping up such good feeling, which might be destroyed if they were members of an organization repugnant to those with whom their business pursuits brought them into daily contact. Further, any action of theirs which verged on disloyalty might be taken troubles, which were happily a thing of the past, and which they did not want to resurrect. One of the conditions of affiliation was the payment of \$1 by each individual mem-

them any wrong motive. They had good hearts, aye, and good heads too, but the step they were taking was ill-advised. ET. BBIDGET'S. We are authorized to state by a Trustee of the Church that the Rev. Father Lonergan made no mention whatever as to the question of stillistion, and that the statement in a morning contemporary that he did so is erroneous. In

tions were he having only learned it through

and inexperienced men would, he was sure,

create disorder in the societies. The project

was impracticable and foolish, and he could

not see how they had not seen the folly of it as

well as himself. He would not attribute to

ST. ANY'S OHUBCH. Rev. Father Hogan addressed his congregation on the same subject. His remarks were substantially the same as those by Hev. Father Dowd, with the exception that he made no reference whatever to the danger of young and inexperienced men intermeddling | cause amongst all classes of respectable citiin political matters of this kind, nor did he say that the project was impracticable or foolish. On the contrary, the Rev. Pastor stated | selves but simple justice by telegating indidistinctly that he was not opposed to the viduals of this class to deserved obscurity. National Lesgue, but fully approved of it. He objected more to the manner in which association known as the St. Patrick's Society the amiliation was sought. He further sug- | can be in any sense called a representative gested the propriety of having a League for body of Irishmen in Montreal. Canada, if they wanted one.

PUBLIC OPINION. In conversation with several prominent

denunciation of the affiliation of the local societies with the National League was regarded with great disfavor, and the feeling was that the interference was uncalled for tive and enabling sermon on the duties of and an encroachment on the rights of the those who had wherewith to give in aid of people in matters purely political. One gentleman, well known for his attachment to everything pertaining to the welface of the

sentative that the action of certain of the League and swell to still greater proportions the fund now being raised for the testimonial were not moved by the touching words of the to the acknowledged leader of the Irish nation, Charles Stewart Parnell. Another citizen was of opinion that no notice should be taken of what he was pleased to term, a tirade against the Irish people of Montreal. Wales R!fles, and Matthew Walsh, Esq., J.P., "Affiliation," said he, "must be effected if we intend to make any progress in the National cause. It is too late in the day for us to think for one moment of tolerating clerical

> landis in question." Many other expressions of a like nature to the above were elicited, some, as we said before, being commendatory and others denunclatory of the course adopted by the reverond gentlemen yesterday morning.

> interference when the autonomy of our native

#### SPORTING NEWS.

The three-hour go-as-you-please at the Cavatal Rink was concluded on Saturday night with the following results: - McShane 25 miles; Wray, 24 miles 7 laps; Dance, 23 miles 4 laps; Grant 21 miles 1 lap; Booth 18 miles 9 laps.

The match between the Young Shamrocks and the Montreal second twelve on Saturday afternoon was stubbornly contested. The first two games were taken by the Montrealers and it at one time looked like a victory for them, but the Young Samrocks turned the tables in the third game and succeeded in taking three in succession, thus winning the match and retaining the champion ship.

#### THE STEINWAY HAMBURG PIANO CASE.

Sin,-It is a noticeable fact that while the public press of Toronto, New York, Boston and even Quebec have been for some time past discussing the frands said to be perpetrated by a wealthy commercial house in Montreal, not a word on the subject has been permitted to appear in the so called "leading papers" in this city. Is it any wonder that during the last week several thousand extra copies of the Toronto Mail and Globe, containing an account of their transactions, should have been sold in Montreal while the readers of the Herald, Gazette and Star are still kept in blissful ignorance of

what so greatly concerns the com-mercial morality of their own city. It is even stated that some of the writers on the Montreal papers have supplied the information to the press of New York and To ronto, while not a word is allowed to appear in condemnation of the transaction in their own iournals.

If the firm alluded to are allowed to carry on such transactions with the connivance of the revenue officers, without fear of exposure in the public press, this example will be followed by others. On this subject one of your Toronto contemporaries has well ob-Berved :-

"If it be shown to the young men of this the city on Monday by the denunciation by country engaged in commercial life, that sharp practices of this kind can be carried on rank, eucouragement will be given to all

The charges alluded to are of such a serious character that it behooves the Government to institute a thorough investigation and not to confine themselves to the evidence of persons who are friends of the parties implicated.

#### Yours respectfully, IMPORTER.

TRIBUTE TO THE JESUITS.

The Evening Express, puplished in Edinburgh, has of late paid a just tribute to the Jesuits for their services to humanity and to civilization. The Express is a pronounced Protestant organ. Its testimony is therefore all the more valuable. It calls attention to the summoning a few months ago of Father Alphonse Renard from Balgium by the British Government to form part of the expedition of the "Challenger." More recently still in the month of August last another Jesuit, Father Stephen Parry, was sent by the Government of Her Mejesty to Madagascar to observe the passage of Venus, a mission with which he had been on other occasions Jesuit, has, under the direction of the Government, made many valuable researches. He lately prepared in Rome an exhaustive report on the investigations he had succeeded in making in the archives and library of the Vatican. Father Stevenson was also during the past year named a member of an important Parliamentary Commission. The Express adds that the Rev. Father M. Sweeney, another Jesuit, is at this moment busily ongaged in studies that will shed brilliant light on the ecclesiastical history of Scot-

A GOOD MOVE .- The advocates of tem. perance should congratulate themselves on ine introduction of "JOHNSTON'S FLUID ber. Well, if they wished to throw away BEEF" into the leading caloons of the city. It has become quite a favorite, and has liberty to do so, but the pastors of the flocks simost entirely displaced whickey. At the were responsible to God and man for their Carnival His Excellency was amongst well belog, and it was their duty to pre-tonse who partook of the baverage and ex-vent them from taking any false steps prossed himself highly pleased with it. It The promoters of the project had not continues to be the chief beverage at the seen fit to even hint to him what their inten- House of Commons' reiresument room .- Ot tawa Cilizen.

#### INFORMATION WANTED.

( From the London Catholic Record.) We stand in need of some information which tome good friend may be in a position to give. We have of late noticed two newspaper paragraphs in reference to the Pallsdelphia conventlin. One states that the President of the St. Patrick's Society, Montreal, had telegraphed to Philadelphia his endorsation of its proceedings; the other denies this statement. We know little or nothing of the rociety spoken of, but of its President we think we know something to his public capacity. Knowing what we do know, we should be sorry indeed to have the proceedings of so eminently a respectable body as the Philadelphia convention suffir from the endorsation of such a man. His repudiation of these proceedings would, in our estimation, be of great service to the Irish zens of this Dominion. Our countrymen will do their motherland great good and them-The information we seek for is whether the

London spends. \$10,000,000 a year on its poor, yet starvation is of common occurrence 

TERRIFIC OYOLONE

FIFTY PERSONS KILLED AND OVER ONE BUNDRED WOUNDED - GREAT DESTRUCTION OF PRO-PERTY-LIST OF THE CASUALTIES - HAB-

RACINE. Wis., May 19 .- The first cyclonein the history of this station struck Racine at 7 o'clook last night, passing through the extreme northwestern portion of the city and demolishing 150 houses and barns, Fifty persons were killed and 100 more or less seriously injured. The day was ushered in bright. and cool with a fresh wind blowing from the southeast. Towards noon the say became overcast, and about 4 o'clock a sharp electric storm prevailed, although but little rain fell. The sun again came out for an hour. During the afternoon the temperature was about 70 degrees, and about six o'clock heavy masses of clouds again gathered in the west, and the air was oppressed and warm. The cyclone was announced by the breaking of the clouds, which took on a whirling motion, and struck the earth with a noise like the roar and rumbling of a

THOUSAND RAILROAD TRAINS

thundering over a bridge. The path of the storm was a little over half a mile long and, perhaps, a quarter of a mile wide. In this territory, only here and there a building is left standing, all brick and frame alike collapsed and the sites are marked only by heaps of debres. Many occupants of houses escap. ed by seeking cellars and other places of comparative safety, but the cyclons came with such lightning quickness that many were killed before reaching the cellars. In only a lew cases were houses moved from their foundations. These in the storms centre simply exploded and fell in ruins where they had stood. Some near the circumference were turned around, and it is reported that come light articles, such as waggons, were

SWEPT INTO THE LAKE The cyclone, as it moved from the city out upon Lake Michigan, presented a grand spectacle—whirling columns of air seemed monster wreaths of smoke as they bore with them spiral columns of water. All the physicians of the city responded nobly to the call for assistance, and did what they could to alleviate the sufferings of the wounded, who were at once conveyed to St. Luke and St. Mary's hospitals, where they will receive the

best care. The dead were taken, some to houses of friends and some to the Court House An inquest will be held tomorrow. THE LIST OF CASUALTIES as far as learned is: - Fatally injured. - Mr. Kuriz, Herman Kuhl, August Kistner and

wife, Simon Geise, son and daughter of Fred. Falke. Killed-Paul Kuhl, Joseph and Frank Kasianckbers, Albert Kuhl, daughter of Barney Willing, Mrs. Barney McCartey, infant son of August Kistner. Injured-Mat Levy. two children of Mrs. Barry, Mrs. Mary Miller. Dangerously wounded-Mrs. Flanagan and three children. The first building struck was Hertick's factory, half a mile west of the city limits. In a dwelling near by seven people were seriously injured. The space from the factory to the Ohicago & Northwestern track is, for a quarter of a mile, thickly populated by workingmen, most of whom owned houses. Through this district

#### THE DEVASTATION IS COMPLETE.

Scarcely a house is left standing. A little daughter of Barney Willing was blown 50 rods from where the house stood against a wall and killed. The house of Kastareck was partially blown down. brothers were found side by side dead, near by their mother was fatally injured. There were 14 persons in Peturas' brick etore when the tornado burst, the hullding was completely levelled, and there was not a hole among the ruins large enough for a man to get his foot in, yet when the storm passed slowly there emerged from the ruins here and there an individual pulling, digging and scraping,

DIRT-REGRIMED AND TERROR-STRICKEN. The entire 14 escaped comparatively unacathod. The cigar factory of Wm. Lutz held 12 persons, the building was completely wrocked, but all were unlujured. Later reports indicate that the tornado wrought immense damage outside of the city.

CHICAGO, May 18 .- Shortly before six last night a dark cloud was seen hovering over Chemnug, a small village near Harvard. A roaring was heard, and suddenly a funnelshaped cyclone was formed and awooped down on the place with fearful rapidity. Houses were torn to pieces like cardboards

WHIRLRD THROUGH THE AIR and large buildings were levelled in an instant. It is understood a number of persons were killed and at least twenty wounded. Passing to the east the storm struck Belvidore, doing considerable damage. Here the wind changed to the northeast and widened to a mile. Lawrence, a small station six miles north of Harvard, was badly demaged and the surrounding country desolated.

LADY BEAUTIFIERS .- Ladles, you cannot make fair skip, rosy cheeks and sparkling eves with all the cosmetics of France or beautifiers of the world while in poor health, and nothing will give you such rich blood, good health, strength and beauty as Hop Bitters. A trial is certain proof.

In the militia general orders are the following regulations for the annual drill of 1883.4: - Corps ordered to perform the days of annual drill in a district camp of exercise will be at the place and on the dates specified hereunder:-Districts Mo. 1, London, Ont. on the 22nd June; No. 2, Niagara, on the 22nd June; No. 4, Brockville, Oat., on the 25th June; No. 5. St. Johns, Que., on the 25th June; No. 6. Laprairie, Que., on the 26th June; No. 7, Levis, Que., on the 27th June.

#### BREVITIES.

The English death rate, between the ages of 5 and 25, has fallen from 25 to 35 per cent. in the last thirty years-a clear increase of human happiness, if the early years of life are the happlest.

Mrs. Blank Dash wants a divorce because her bushand refuses to become a member of mny club. She says this prevents her going into society where one hears all the latest gossio and scandal.

The Eastern Express believes that it will be the correct thing for a United States Senator in the inture to be a divorced man. This, however, is not insisted upon by the new U.vii Bervice rules.

A pear orchard in Thomas County, Ga.,. was sold five years ago for \$650. It was next sold for \$1,800, the \$650 having been recouped from cuttings in the meantime. A month-afterward \$2,800 was offered for it, and nowit could not be bought for \$25,000.

Some time ago Gen. Ignaties amused himself by assuring an English visitor that itussia would gledly barter her Jews for Irish. Russla giving ten Jews in exchange for one Irishman. This Ministerial joke has been revived in another shape by a St. Petersburg print, which advocates the establisment of Fenian settlements in eastern and southeastern Russla, and urges the Government of the Czer to take up the cause of Irish nationality. F CHARGOI ITING DEVICEMENTS.

May 23, 1883

Roped in-Principals in a prize fight. The wrestling season does not end until

the fall. Druggists say that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is the best remedy for female complaints they ever heard of. Connecticut complains of too many law-

There is no florider orange than the blood AZBDZO.

Young and middle aged men, suffering from mervous debility and kindred affections, as loss of memory and hypochondria, should inclose three stamps for Part VII of World's Dispensary Dime Series of pamphlets. Address Wolld's Distansant Medical Associa-T F TION, Buffalo N. Y.

That man is indeed poor who has nothing to spend but time.

"Good luck," as a rule, comes to the man who deserves it.

Mrs. D. Morrison, Farnham Centre, P. Q. writing about Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil, says: "George Bell used it on his son, and it cured him of rheumatism with only a few applications. The balance of the bottle was used by an old gentleman for Asthma, with the best results. It acts like a charm."

"Tell us how to save our forests from the axe!" Don't axe.

A stove made in 1828 in York, Pa., was recently sold for \$1,000.

It is estimated that 100,000 tons of water pass over Niagara Falls every hour.

Dr. W. Armstrong, Toronto, writes: "I have been using Northrop & Lyman's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda, for Chronic Bronchitis with the best results. I believe it is too best Emulsion in the market. Having tested the different kinds, I unhesitatingly give it the preference when prescribing to my consumptive patients, or for Throat and Lung affec-

The Harvard College Veterinary Hospital is to be opened in June.

Don't destroy your last summer's straw hat. Save it for a hanging basket.

More than 1,200 eggs are keeping warm in a Lims, Ohio, steam hatchery.

O. Bortle, Manchester, Ontario Co., N.Y., writes, "I obtained immediate relief from the use of Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil. I have had asthma for eleven years. Have been obliged to sit up all night for ten or twolve nights in succession. I can now sleep soundly all night on a feather bed, which I had not been able to do previously to using the Oil."

A young Englishman who statters horribly enters a phermacy: "I want," he says, "some syrup of hip—ip—ip—ip—" "Hurrah!" replied the young phermacist on the other side of the counter.

FLIES AND BUGS.

Flies, roaches, ants, bed-bugs, rats, mice, lophers, chipmunks, cleared out by "Rough, on Rate." 15c.

The Dublin Freeman's Journal says that 2,300,000 people have emigrated from Ireland in thirty years.

The most reliable preparation yet introduced to the public, for the immediate reliet and cure of Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Hoarerness, Whooping Cough, Croup, Asthma, and all diseases of the Throat and Lungs, is SPRUCINE. In obstinate Coughs, Pulmonary Consumption, &c., &c., where Cod take him from me." The doom of his son Liver Oil is recommended, a dose of SPEU-CINE taken with a dose of the former will fallen like a thundercolt on the father, and, make an agreeable and convenient vehicle for | with a half-dazed expression in his eyes, he theadminstration of the Oil, and largely pro- appears to me to still struggle for a complete mote its efficiency. SPRUCINE is put up in Bottles at 25 and 50 cents each. 23-11

The total population of the Dominion of

Canada is 4,350,933.

"THE ONY ONE IN AMERICA." The International Throat and Lung institute, Toronto and Montreal, is positively the only one in America where diseases of the air passages slone are treated. Cold inhalations are used through the Spirometer, an instrument or inhaler invented by Dr. M. Souvielle of Paris, ex-side surgeon of the French army, with proper dietetic, hygienic and constitutional treatment suitable to each case. Thousands of cases of Catarrh, Laryn. gitis; Bronchitis, Asthma, Catarrhal Deafness, and Consumption have been cured at this institute during the last few years. Write, enclosing stamp, for pamphiet, giving full particulars and reliable references to 173 Churchi street, Toronto, Ont; 13 Phillips Square, Montreal P. Q.

Texas will not \$13,000,000 from the increase of her sheep farm this year.

KIDNEY DISEASE.

Pain, Irritation, Retention, Incontinence, Deposits, Gravel, &c., cured by "Buchupaiba.

The first normal school in America was estaplished at Concord, Vt., in 1823.

CONSUMPTION CURED. An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure for consumption, Bronchitis, Ostarrb, Asthma and all Throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge, to all who desire it, this recipe, in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper, W. A. Noves 149 Power's Block, Rochester, N.Y.

A Texas farmer has made complaint against one of his neighbors for sewing up the eyes of his cow.

15—13 eow

Holloway's Pills .- The stomach and its troubles cause more discomfort and bring more unhappiness than is commonly suppos ed. The thousand ills that settle there may be prevented or dislodged by the judicious use of these purifying Pills, which not as a sure, gentle anti-acid aperient without annoy. ing the nerves of the most susceptible or irritating the most delicate organization. Holloway's Pills will bestow comfort and confer relief on every headachy, dyspeptic, and sickly sufferer, whose tortures make him a burden to himself and a bugbear to his triends. There Pills have long been the popular remedy for a weak stomach, for a disordered liver, or a paratysed digestion, which yield without difficulty to their regulating, purliying, and tonic qualities.

#### JOE BRADY'S FAMILY. MONGOLIAN DEPRAVITY

Twenty Brothers and Five Sisters—His Mother's Darling Boy—"For Years that Boy did not Taste Food until he first heard Mass."

The Pilot gives the following account of a visit to Brady's father and mother, together with some details of his past career: Joe Brady is one of twenty-five children,

the second eldest boy of 20, who, with five daughters, go to make up this total. His numble parents have all through life conducted themselves in a manner to merit the respeot of those who knew him. For the father, 40 long years in one employment is no mean certificate of good character. Joe Brady's father has been for that period of years—nearing the half century-a paver, working late and early, as the sun rose and went to rest, for the Dublin corporation, and the wretched prisoner who has now met his awful fate in the county gaol worked in the same employment for a period of fourteen years. He selected the trade of stonecutting, and served his ap-prenticeship under the municipal body for five years, and was still corporation stonecutter the night two detectives and five marines took him from his bed to answer the charge of having stabbed to death Thomas Henry Burke, the Under-Secretary for Ireland All Srady's brothers and sisters do not survive, but those that are left-and the sisters are all married and wellto.do—have succeeded fairly well in the world. The eldest boy is a mate, now in foreign parts, whilst another is a tailor in the city, and the third a clerk in a position of trust. All that are alive are honestly and respectably occupied. The two whom I met on the occasion of my visit to Jos Brady's home appeared sharp, even bright, intelli-gent, and decent young fellows. The idea of a conviction against Joseph on the capital charge was the last charge they ever thought of. Neither father nor mother, brother nor sister, ever dreamt for one moment that the ill-starred prisoner of Kilmainham would ever there await the heaviest penalty known to the law. I should think

MR, BRADY, CENIOR, is closing up to sixty years of age, and I should not be astonished to learn that he is older. He is one of those hardy, well preserved men that age slowly, and the benefits of temperate, active habits through life he seems to enjoy. Standing on a light frame, he is under the middle beight, and erect as a bullrush. He wears a long dark beard, now well streaked with white, and his complexion is that of the sunburnt Italian rather than that of the Dublin man born and reared on the banks of Anna Liffey. A heavy moustache hangs from his upper lip, whilst be-neath thickly-knit brown eyebrows flash a pair of coal black eyes. His features are extremely well and regularly formed, and a fine bold forehead is added to by the thinning of his hair in front. Behind, however, there is a profusion of curis, black as the sloe berry.

THE MOTHER OF THE CONDEMNED MAN has greatly changed since the police first took from 22 North Ann street her " best boy," as Mrs. Brady lovingly speaks of Joseph Brady. She has only poorly battled with the terrible blow that has fallen on this once happy home, and grief, suspense and sadness have combined to mark her as their own. The now notorious Carey they set down as the originator of all their trouble. He fooled Joe Brady as easily as one would wind a thread round the finger. "To stamp his villainy," says Mrs. Brady, 'twixt the sobbings of an aching heart, "he got my boy to stand for one of his children, and so did Peter Carey, and now they swear to to the lynominious death on the scaffold has realization of his fearful position. fence, he argued, was enough to displace the arch traitor's ostb," but "now," he adds, "there is no use in looking back, and doings in New York," he said, "but what is we must only try to do for Jos what religion leaves to console him and me." For nine years Joe Brady beld a collection plate at the door of Church street chapel, and "for years sir," Mrs. Brady said to me, "that boy did not taste food until he first heard Mass." "Ab, sir," she said to me, "Joe was NOT THE ECOUNDREL AT HOME THAT HE WAS

ABROAD, and to his poor mother he never once said an unkind or harsh word," and then, with her apron to her face and cent down with grief, she paced the room half distracted.

A WONDERFUL DISCOVERY.

Eerr M. Von Stoltz, one of the greatest chemists of his time, discovered that certain elements in nature possessed the power of absorbing and storing light, yielding it when in the dark, as a sponge absorbes water, and gives it up on pressure, in 1681. He made a luminous solution, and by permission applied it to a statue of the Virgin in the great Strasbourg Cathedral; it was beautiful, shining midst the dark groined arches of the old church, but the people could not understand it, and being filled with superstition, the statue was destroyed, and Professor Von Stoltz and his compound were held in fear, as it was supposed by the illiterate that the Professor was aided by the evil one. In this century, under influences of research chemistry is recognized as one of the exact sciences by which the elements of nature can be analyzed, separated, combined, renewed, restored and purified. In no way has its powers been to us made so manifest than by a receipt of a cross possessing that same luminous property that M. Von Stoliz discovered, and a truly wonderful power it possesses, shining like a glowing star in the midst of darkness in our ctamber at night, and fully deserving of the testimonials borne by those who have like crosses, and to which we refer you in the advertisement of J. R. Maxwell & Co.-Baltimore Murror, Jan. 6.

This is the month when Tennyson's brook

I murmur under moon and stars In brambly wildernesses; I linger by my shingly bars; I loiter round my cresses; And out again I curve and flow To join the brimming river, For men may come and men may go, But I go on forever.

EMIGRATION TO CANADA. MR. GLADSTONE AND THE PROPOSED STATE AID

London, May 16.—The Times says the emiliniquity, if they are paid to let it alone mem-which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. gration scheme proposed by Canadian capi- bors of the New York police have denied the It is by the judicious use of such articles of Mr. Gladstone to a system of state aid. It headlights of the New York newspapers have built up until strong enough to resist every says the Cabinet will insist on the Canadian | been turned on these pesthouses of sin and | tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle Government becoming responsible for the death, and the ignominy and outrage will be maladies are ficating around us ready to at. money loaned to further the scheme, probably thinking by that means that they will needed in such case is not tract or moral sua- may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping cause the project to be abandoned. There is gion or the Gospel, but police olub and ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a

ment longer. It is not necessary. Carter's the salary they have received for the discharge & Co., Homo:pathic Chemists, London, Eng-Little Liver Pills will cure you. Dose, one of their duty by the city government in other land. Also makers of Errs Chocolars Eslittle pill. All druggists sell them.

Determined Efforts to Suppress the Opium Iniquity—The Catholic Young Men doing Good Work—Talmage on Chinese Vice and Official Blindness—Co-operation offered by the Better Classes of the Chinese.

[N. Y. Herald.]

The outburst of popular indignation which the exposures of the horros witnessed in the Mott and Pell street opium houses called forth has had a salutary effect. No little girls can now be seen to enter or leave the recking dives, and the Ohinese guards who are posted in front of the "Joints" look quite sad and dejected. All day long yesterday Mott street was crowded with curious people, who gazed at the rickety habitations and their cabalistic signs with open-mouthed wonder. At times the assemblage was so large that a strong force of police had to clear the street. In Peil street there was also a large prowd, and several hot-headed youths stoned the windows of the opium den at No. 23, which was raided by the police on the previous night. In the rooms of the Catholic Young Men's

Association, at No. 20 Mott street, everything was quiet, but there was evidence that the work of procuring proof against the wretches who are charged with luring young girls into the Chinese optum dens was being carried on quietly. The motto of the organization is "God and our neighbor" and the members say that they intend to stick to their motto. The special committee which is preparing the way for the indictment of the guilty parties was at work nearly all night. The chairman, Mr. John A. OBrien, declared that he was very well satisfied with the result of his labors.

"Of course," he said, "we are not yet ready to make public what we know All our evidence is to be direct, and the Grand Jury will be able to judge whether the opium dens are girl traps or not."

Father Barry, the president of the association, received letters from several persons inquiring for little girls who are supposed to frequent the opium dens. The priest was also visited by the Ray. Mr. Anketell, an Episcopai clergyman, who expressed his sympathy with the movement and offered to assist in any way that might be wished. Mr. Auketell said that he wished to learn the details of the stories told about the oplum dens. A neighbor was at once called in and the reverend gentleman was treated to a description of the vile dens. Some of the incidents parrated were inconceivably revolt-

CHINAMEN IN COURT.

Joe Wah, 32 years old; Wong Gos Lorg, 30 years old, and Ah Foo, 23 years old, were held for trial in the Tombs Court yesterday on the charge of keeping an optum den at 23 Pell street. Patrolman Galligan, of the Elizabeth street police, who arrested them, testified that he caught all three in the act of smoking oplum. Wah said that he was a tea merchant, Gee Long claimed to be a cook, and Ah Foo gave his occupation as that of cigarmarking. They all pleaded not guilty to the charge and elected to be tried at Special Sessions. Gee Long signed his name

in Chinese characters to his formal statement. A confession in writing was yesterday made by Ah Chung, the Chinaman who was arrested on Wednerday night at No. 18 Mott street, for keeping an oplum "joint." Ah Chung admits that he is guilty and declares that he used to pay \$10 a month to Tom Lee, the Chinese deputy sheriff, under the impression that it was a license fee. Ah Chung is will. ing to give evidence to the Grand Jury.

POLICE AID PROMISED. Police Commissioner Matthews, after the meeting of the Board yesterday, was asked by the reporter what he thought of the exposures. Mr. Matthews replied in very ms characterizing the Chine famies as the foulest blor apon the city. "I have heard of and seen some very bad reported of those places exceeds in wickedness anything that has yet come under my observation, I have had a visit from Father Barry and what he told me is really horrible. I intend to pay particular attention to those dens, and if ever I encounter anything that will justify me in ordering an arrest I will give such an order at once, even though I may have to go to court myself. 1 have directed all the available officers to keep a strict watch on the opium dens, and the public may rest assured that the Commissioners will do all in their power to suppress these immoralities. I have been a witness of the social evil' in my official visits to various quarters of the city, but this opium evil sur

passes the others in infamy." A communication was received yesterday by Superintendent Walling, enclosing resolutions adopted at the special meeting of Ohinese held at No. 139 Catham street, on Tuesday evening, offering assistance to the proper authorities in any crime that might exist among the Chinese in the city. The communication contained an implied protest against wholesale charges of heinous crime against the entire Chinese community. Superintendent Walling soknowledged the receipt of the communication and returned thanks.

MR. TALMAGE ON CHINESE VICE AND OFFICIAL

BLINDNESS. "One of the startling events of the week," said Dr. Talmage at his weekly talk in the Brooklyn Tabernacle last night, "is the vigorous attack on the opium dens of New York, the charge led on by Father Barry and the Catholic Young Men's Association. 1t has long been a disgrace to San Francisco that with great opium dens that she might have extirpated in a week she keeps them to show to people from the Atlantic coast as evidence of the wickedness of the Oniness. Standing on the stage in one of her opera houses I said to an audience in 1880 :- Why do you not clear out these opium dens instead of showing them to us Eastern people as specimens of Mongolian You say it is impossible for the police do to it. Give me 200 armed police backed up by as many civilians and if you have no one else to lead them I will take the contract of breaking up all the opium dens in two weeks and spoil your illustration of Mongolian wlokedness.' I am glad that New York is not waiting for the police, but that Father Barry leads forth laws which govern the operations of diger-in the campaign of decency against filth. tion and nutrition, and yet by a careful appli-Bravo! Let all the newspapers and all the cation of the fine properties of well selected good people support him in this movement. With their usual determination not to see speedily hurled out of existence. What is tack wherever there is a weak point. We

moneys they have received for neglecting their duty. Let public opinion, which is healthler and mightler as the years go by, put its anathems not only upon these inioutles, but also on the men in uniform who arrest everything but that which most needs in New York, Michigan, Ocio and Ilito be arrested. It is high time that the good nois. Further injury was wrought by the people of all cities rise up in their holy wrath frosts early in April, and in the more to be arrested. It is high time that the good people of all cities rise up in their holy wrath and demand that drunkenness and uncleanliness and orime of all sorts quit the city limits. I hall this week's movement as one of the I hall this week's movement as one of the as the snow and ice disappeared. The healthlest signs of the times. Let all our average is 77 for New York—the depre-American cities copy."

ENGLAND BLIED TO THE LESSON OF HIS CRIME." From the N.Y. Herald.

Joseph Brady was yesterday hanged in Dublin. According to the good Mossic law -an eye for an eye, a tooth for a tooth-he Southern States. The average condition went to the scaffold for killing in cold blood two unarmed men. A coward in his meth- 80 in April. The loss in area from replant-ods—for a man truly brave and patriotic ing in other crops may be assumed to reduce would not have bidden from justice—he was the prospect to that of April. The spring courageous in his death. He did not betray | wheat area will not be complete till May 15, his comrades. He did not flinch from the and will not be reported on June 1st. The hangman. He made no appeal for mercy. probable increase in Dakota will be 30 per He died as firmly and placidly as many an cent. Minuscota reports 86 per cent. of last honest man would like to die, and when an year's area already planted. An increase of Irish Parliament sits on College Green there 15 per cent is reported from Washington Terwill doubtless be found members to propose ritory, It is not probable the increase that the name of Joseph Brady shall be en- in the spring wheat area will more than rolled on the list of those who have died for make good the loss of winter wheat Irish freedom.

will chare his fate. For a moment the spirit condition and acreage, is 20 per cent. less of murder will be exorcised; secret societies will be caunted; revolution will be chilled by the shadow of the gallows. Tuere will 28th reports the improvement in European grow in the heart of the Irish people a conamali area of spring sown wheat in England is thin and much of it will be displaced by viction that the rope which strangled Brady has also strangled their liberates. Hate so profound that no politician can fathom it; hate such as gleams in the eyes and leaps to the heart of many Irishmen in America, who on other points are reasonable beings; bate which stabs, hate which shoots, hate which Returns of the progress in cotton planting fluhts with dynamite, will be nursed as sedulously as a Coreican vendetta, and gov ernment after government will sit at Westminster, completent and contented, the symbol of their power in Ireland being the scaffold and the dispenser of their laws being the hangman.

Is it not marvallous, is it not incredible, that English legislators should be so blind to the lesson of Brady's crime? Mr. Gladstone is on the brink of dissolving Parliament or of being ousted from effice. He came into power with an immense popular vote in his favor : he incressed his advantage by a war which the nation approved, and now his advantage is almost wholly lost. His Irish policy is alone blame. Finding Ireland tolerably he has brought it to the verge of

civil 7 has stirred it into the liveliest acmart lis futile legislation has only exastivity. those whom it was meant to benefit perate mes of repression have done little to streng: n the law, for, though Brady hes been hanged, before the grass has grown again over the blood stained ground of Phopix

would naturally excite.

AN AUTOGRAPH LETTER CONVEYING LEO MIN'S For Inflammation of the Urinary Organs,

APOSTOLIC BENEDICTION.

What is said to be the only autograph letter ever sent to an American ecclesiasile by Pope Leo XIII. has been received by Cardinal vecloskey. It is written in Latin. The translation is as follows:

Leo XIII, Pope to our beloved son, John McCloskey, Cardinal Priest of the Holy Roman Church of the title of Sancta Maria supra Mineram, Archidshop of New York.

Leo XIII, Pope to our beloved son, John Mc-Closkey, Cardinal Priest of the Holy Roman Church of the title of Sancta Maria supra Minervam, Archbishop of New York, Beloved son, health, and apostolic benediction: It was a source of very great joy to us to receive or of the Fourth Diocesan Synciot New i teld by you in your Metropolitan Chur: ovember last, containing also the

EPP'S COCOA-GRATEFUL AND COMPORTING \_"By a thorough knowledge of the natural Cocoa Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavored beverage, reason to believe, however, that Osanda will accept the responsibility.

Tombs Court and darkest dangeon of properly nourished frame "—Civil Service Gather or properly nourished frame "—Civil Service Gather or

U. S. WHEAT PROSPECTS. Washington, May 10,-The May returns of wheat to the Department of Agriculture make the condition compared with northern districts the real damage by March freezing was more fully disclosed

that have received the little

ciation belog heaviest in Onondays, Nisgara,

83 to 80 is reported In Indiana the condi-

than in May last, representing a loss of

77,000,000 bushels. A London agent on April

wheat prospects during the last month. The

barley. A reduced crop seems inevitable in

western Europe. In Australia and Hungary

the prospect is favorable for a medium crop.

show the work later than usual in every state.

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FOR PAIN.

Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sciatica,

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Sore Throat, Swellings, Sprains, Bruises,
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DROVINGE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF

DROVINGE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF EMONTREAL. Superior Court. No. 2701.
Dame Adeline Datiel, wife of Joseph Perrault, of the City and district of Montreal, shoemaker, has instituted against her said hugband an action for separation as to property.

T. & C. C. de LORIMIER,

Attorneys for riaintiff.
Montreal, 25th April, 1888.

39 5

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THE HANGING OF BRADY.

acreage. The present prospects for win-ter wheat, in consideration of the reduced Brady is hanged, and many of his comrades

Finding the hereditary fend dor-

Park the jarors who found him guilty go in fear of their lives, and the crowd which prayed in the streets for the repose of his soul is likely to lock for an an occasion to avenge his memory. And when one thinks that the stake for which these Irishmen brave the gallows is only such a measure of self government as every American State enjoys it is hard to view even murders so foul as thuse of Phonix Park with the loathing which they

POPE LEO XIII. TO CARDINAL MCCLOSKEY.

application.

tion: It was a source of very great joy to us to receiv or of the Fourth Diocram Synot of New i teld by you in your Metropolitan Chur: ovember last, containing also the stanth a preceding synods We rejoice exceeding loves syn, to see that you have labored a tessfully in the discharge of that dutyol astoral office which the holy Council off it assocarnestly recommended to the attent; all the bishops, and we are filled with 12c; on trust that your zeal and that of those wit labor with you for the spread of Cathologi, the and worship, for the preservation of cocless attead discipline among clergy and laity, and for the saivation of souls, will be bisesed with richest truit; throughout your diocess. But this is only one of the evidences of your sacerdotal zeal and pastoral vigilance, of which your life affords many shiring examples; and we cannot permit this opportunity to mass without bestowing on some of them the well-merited testimony of our appreciation and our love. We are aware, beloved son, with what care you study to imbuse the youth of your diocase, but especially those destined for the service of the altar, with the sound teaching of the angelic doctor, crawn from the fountain head, after the method recommended by us. We know, too, with what unceasing fidelity you, together with your clergy and faltiful, have striven to aid this spostolic see in the extremities to which it has been oriven by the evil times and the malice of men. Wherefore we have longed to express to you cur deep sense of gratitude and affection, and through you? on make known our gratitude and fire tion, and through you? on make known our gratitude and fire tion, and through you combined the main increase of His grace, that He may strengthen with a power from on hish your co laborers and your people, and that He may graciously grant to all who sow in bessings that in bessings also they may reap.

In conclusion, may our apostolic benediction, which we most affectionately bestow on you, beloved son, and on the clergy and people over whom y

days has been insignificant as compared with sexos.

Hew Advertisemerus.

The Bad and Worthless are never imitated or counterfeited. This is especially true of a family medicine, and it is positive proof that the remedy imitated is of the highest value. As soon as it had been tested and proved by the whole world that Hop Bitters was the purest, best and most valuable family medicine on earth, many imitations sprung up and began to steal the no-Geneses and Ontario counties-for Michigan tices in which the press and people of the 83; Ohio 62; for Illisois 66. Further loss country had expressed the merits of H. B., is suffered by ploghing up large areas in Ohio and in every way trying to induce suffering and Illinois. A reduction in Missouri, from invalids to use their stuff instead, expecting to make money on the credit and good name tion averages 75. New Jersey 101: the same of H. B. Many others started nostrums put as April. All the remaining Northern btates up in similar style to H. B., with variously show an improvement since April as well devised names in which the word "Hop" or as the Pacific coast and nearly all the "Hops" were used in a way to induce people to believe they were the same as Hop Bitters. of the winter wheat is 832 against All such pretended remedies or cures, no matter what their style or name is, and especially those with the word "Hop" or "Hops" in their name or in any way connected with them or their name, are imitations or counterieits. Beware of them. Touch none of them. Us- nothing but genuine Hop Bitters, with a bunch or cluster of green Hops on the white label. Trust nothing else Druggists and dealers are warned ugainst dealing in imitations or counterfeits.

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Liver, Stomach, Kidneys & Bowste, Giving tone, energy and vigor to these great MAIN SPRINGS OF LIFF. They are confidently recommended as a never-fulfag correct of four relief life their life it is that the left the confidently recommended as a never-fulfag correct of the relief life little is the relief of the relief life little in the life is the life life. They are wonderfully efficacious in all aliments incidental to Females of all ages, and, as a GENERAL FAMILY MEDICINE, are unsurpassed.

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Montreal, 18th April. 1835.

T. & C. O. DE LORIMIER.
Attorneys for Plaintiff.



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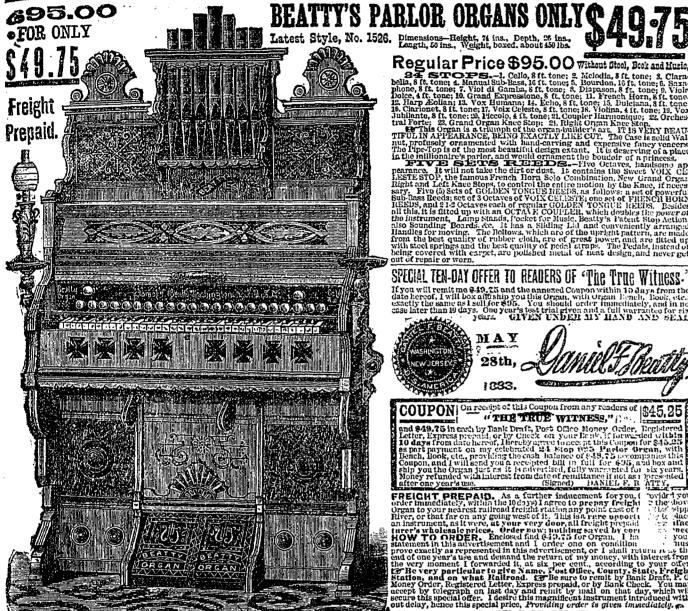
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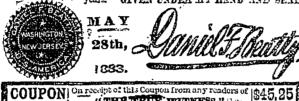
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PAPERS ON REASON AND FAITH

(Contributed to THE TRUE WITNESS.) No Christian will deny that for him who is duly impressed with the thought of eternity, the question of the true and false religion is of permanent importance, when he knows that to live and die in the observance of the one would insure his happiness in Heaven, while to live and die in the other will insure

for him never-encing wee in hell fire.

Protestant writers and teachers have flooded the world with tracts and volumns denouncing the Catholic Church as abhoring and dread-ing the Bible, and deterring her children from resding it because the light of truth contained therein would expose to the gaza the fallacy and immorality of her teachings. Facts, however, prove the contrary, but we will say nothing for the present of them, that we may be able to see the dupliinsincerity and inconsistency their calumnious assertions. Now, the Protestants are in existence only a little over three hundred years, and the Bible has been in the hands of the Catholic Church for over eighteen hundred years, since St. John the Evangelist wrote the Apocalypse. Hence, when they came into existence, the book had been fifteen hundred years in the explusive possession of the Roman Catholic Church, and subject to her entire supervision and control. And this Church, according to their representation, was deeply corrupted and debased in the dogmas of the creed and practical morality. What security then can our good Protestant writers and preachers have, that the book which they have token from that Church, has not been infected with her own corruption, especially as it has been copied and re-copied again

and again by this same immoral Church? How then can they rely upon such a book so far as to make it their beaconlight to eternity, while they are so virulent in denouncing its custodian for so many centuries? How could this Church keep in her possession a book said to be Divingly inspired and which she feared and detosted, without mutilating or destroying essentially its meaning? Hence they are inconsistant in receiving such a book to whose guidance they confide their eternal salvation, end if the Catholic Church be such as they represent her to be, it would be inconsistent on her part to guard with such jealous care, through the storms and tempests of fifteen hundred years of heresies, a book that condemned her doctrines and teachings. How they can get out of this dilemma without being rididdled by some of its horns is difficult to see. Hence their assertion is inconsistant with reason and sincerity, and since this book is the pliar and ground of their faith, we have reason also to suspect its untruth and inefficacy.

I hope you will pardon this digression which has led me somewhat away from my subject, yet it was necessary to remove the slanderous imputation made against the Outholic Church, in order that prejudice for the reception of the Divine teachings of Holy Roman Catholic Church, whose doctrine never was and never will be at variance with God's revealed Word, which has been transmitted to us by Jesus Christ through his Apostles under the double form of Scripture and tradition, both being vested with the same Divine authority, form the matter or object of the Catholic rule of faith, since they contain all the sacred truths that we are bound to believe. That the Redeemer ct the world gave this Divine treasure as the sacred inheritance of all generations to come, no one will attempt to deny, imply because such a denial would not be admitted, there being no proofs to give it even an air of plausibility; but when there is question of the guardian to whom the Divine tressure has been intrusted, and what the prerogatives of that guardian are, the foul seperation of pride and calumny stands in the light of truth and create deceptive mirages

We are told that the Apostles possessed the

sacred treasure of Kevelation, but the Apostics

soon died and passed away. Then we are

which ruin the unwary.

throughout the storms and tempests of heretical centuries. And who could that guardian be it not their own successors, the bishops who succeeded them in the work of carrying reason and justice could be entrusted with it; care, they alone must have received the authority of expounding its true meaning, for how, otherwess, would they beable to shield it against all the incursons of error? There was no other living speaking authority since Jesus and His Apostles spoke no longer. Hence the successors of the Apostles who are the Bishops united with the Pope or the Pope alone constitute this Divinely instituted, living, speaking "authority of the Church, which forms the proximate matter or object of the Catholic rule of faith. We hope that some of our readers will not suffer prejudice to make them loose sight of our reasoning in the present matter. Was St. Peter estab-lished head of the Church by Jesus Christ? We answer in the affirmative, and we argue that if a head was necessary then, it is necessary now, and as Peter's successor exists in the Pope so does the same head or authority. We must be careful, however, not to confound the authority of the Church with that of Revelation; they are both Divine, and in this they are equal; yet relative to us they are distinct, inasmuch as the one is remote and the other proximate to us. Revelation contains the truths that we must believe; the authority of the Uburoh preserves these truths pure and intact. Revelation is a silent production containing the expression of Ged's will in our regard. The Ohurch bears witness to the authenticity of this expression, renders its true meaning intelligible to us. and proposes it to our belief, and on her testimony we are not only justified but obliged to accept and believe the truth that she proposes, because her authority is divine in virtue of her divine institution, and because

such is the office for which she has been in-PHILALETES (To be continued.)

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# asked to whom did they give the sacred treasure in trust? They must certainly have chosen a guardian equal to the task of preserving it pure and intact from all error

on the same work, in union with their visible head the successor of St. Peter, the Pape or bishop of Rome? And since they alone in

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May 23, 1883

### T. P. O'CONNOR'S LETTER

Bradiaugh the stumbling block of the Gladstone Government.

The Bradlaugh question is not disposed of yet. Its ghosts, already now in advance, casts its spectral shadow over the session of next year, and even on the general election. It seems quite probable that the bill will be introduced again next se sion. be introduced it will have run through the same course of persistent and prolonged resistance, and the next session will be spoiled in the same way as the present has been. But the next session is a session which affects the future of the Liberal party, more critically even than the present, for the next reselon, according to all appearances, is fithat which is to immediately precede the dissolution and the appeal to the country. The plan of the Government, as your readers will know, is next year to introduce the bill for lowerlng the county franchise. They calculate on winning with this card, whatever the result may be. If the bill pass both Houses they will immediately appeal to the country, and they calculate that, as the newly enfranchised electors will vote for their patrons, the result of the appeal is to again return the Liberal party to power. On the other hand, if the bill be rejected by the House of Lords, they appeal to the country with a good grievance; and they calculate that the Radical fervor thus created will again give them a big majority. But it will be evident to any one that all these calculations involve a prerequisite—so to speak—which may not exist; that prerequisite is that the Government should be in good repute and in a firm position when the appeal to the country arrives. But if it be involved in the Bradlaugh struggle in the next session as in this, its character will be certainly gone, and it will have fallen into such a state of decrepitude that the country will be completely disgusted, the House of Commons will be demeralized, and Lord Salisbury with his Con servative majority in the House of Commons will be able to ride rough-shod over Mr. Gladstone and all his proposals. An appeal to the country made under such circumstances would probably result in the return of a Conservative majority. This, again, would be a disaster which might seriously affect the fortunes of the Liberal party for many years to come. The question of county franchise, as I have, I think, written several times already, is not, after all, the real point upon which the battle of Liberals and Conservatives rages. The Conservative leaders are practically as deeply pledged to make this electoral change as the Liberals; it is the redistribution of seats that really divides the two parties. With you redistricting is regulated mainly by the numerical test of population; but in our anomalous system no such plain and simple rate can be laid down, and jerrymandering" will probably play a chlef part in the work of redistribution. Redistribution will in all probability follow immediately upon the county fran-chise; and, the Cabinet which settles the one question will probably have to settle the other. If the Conservatives succeed in getting a majority at the next general election, the Conservatives would then pass the county

franchise, would redistribute seats, and

would so redistribute them that the

Libera's would not have the advan-

Mr. Bradlengh overshadows the whole Ad-

ministration; he spoils this session, he will

over the settlement of the chief political

power-outcast not only from the religious

connections, but from the most sanctified and

hallowed doctrines of English domestic life-

should be able to produce such disastrous re-

sults on the most powerful and ablest Admin-

istration of our times is, I think, one of the

And thus it will be seen how

strangest phenomena of this generation. I have written, not for the first time, at considerable length of the Bradlaugh struggle, to the exclusion of all other topics; and my excuse must be that it is not merely the most prominent, but also the only, business before Parliament for the present moment. Another serious feature about the business brings out in another way the strangeness of the tyrannons hold which the subject has got upon the Legislature. This is the fact that all Parliamentary interest in the debate has absolutely disappeared. It is almost impossible for the best of speakers to attract a large, and absolutely impossible to obtain an attentive audience. Mr. Gladatone delivered last Thursday a speech short which everybody has been taying ever since. It was certainly a splended effort, full at once of all the excellencies of Gladstone's rhetoric; it was, that is to 529, characterized at the same time by lottiness of idea, subtlety of reasoning, and grandeur of language. And yet, as one who was present. I venture to declare that the address did not produce an effect on the audience at all proportionate to its extraordinary merit, for, throughout, the House was tranquil, tame, at times even buzzing with conversation, the surest sign of in-attention. Where Gladstone failed, and failed at his best, it was not likely that any other could succeed. Mr. Labouchere, the colleague of Mr. Bradlaugh in the representation of Northampton, is obliged to act the part of official spokesman for the constituency, was observed to be half asleep before he had got through half the speech he was obliged to make, and Lord Randolph Churchill, who is nearly always lively, on this occasion produced nothing but sighs and yawns. And yet Churchill's speech was in many respectan clever and even a remarkable production. It is well known that he never read a book while he was at school or college and that since he began to take so active interes in politics he has confined himself exclusively to blue books and French novels. But he has wonderful readiness, and yesterday he appeared in the new character of a theological historian. It is curious to observe how closely bright and ambitious young men follow the example of the late Lord Beaconsfield. When the debates were going on in reference to the admission of the Jews into Parliament, Disraeli, who, as everybody knows, was a Jew himself, used to in- dulge in the strange paradox that Judalem and Christianity were practically the same religious faith. Churchill yesterday took up something of the came theme, talked most learned'y of Roman Pontifis Constantinople patriarche, and St. Athanasius; made some quotations from Gibbon, and talked learnedly and even reverently of the scholastic disputes of the earlier churchmen. It was most comical to watch the look, partly of wonder and part of amusement, that overspread the features of · Gladatone and most of the Liberal members

T. P. O'CONNOR.

#### THE KATEVILLE TRAGEDY.

EHERBROOKS, May 19 .- The Coroner returned last evening from investigating the cause of the death of Timothe Paradis. It appeared that Paradis, led by one Samuel Little, as-saulted one John Timberlake at the house of the immediate supervision of Mr. Feron, the one Call. Little and Paradis insisted in well known undertaker, who is deserving of fighting all or anyone, after assaulting, by much commendation for the admirable manthrowing stones, the party at Call'c, who had pust finished raising a barn. Led by Mrs. Call, the party rushed upon Little and Paradis at the premature demise of Mr. McCambridge, who said, "We will get our pistols," and started towards their waggon, but Paradis had only gone a few steps when he fell from the effects of a blow on the back of his head, and tained. Requiescat in pace died almost instantineously. A post mortem showed that death was caused from the effects of the wound on the back of the head. The jury found accordingly, but were unable, from the evidence, to find out who struck the fatal

#### OBITUARY.

William Chambers, the well known publisher, is dead.

Dr. J. Dickson Bruns, a prominent physician and litterateur, died in New Orleans on May 20th, aged 48.

M. Darocha, the Consul-General of the Brazilian Government in France, died in Paris, on May 19th. Herace Heffron is dead, age 60. He was for

a long time a prominent politican in the state of Samel, Ind. During the war he was brought into prominence us an alleged leader of the Sons of Liberty, resulting in his imprison-

The funeral of the Rev. Mr. Bire took place on the 17th instant, from Notre Dame Hospital to the Bonaventure Depot, whence they were despatched to St. Hyacinthe for interment. A large number of clergymen attended.

James Barnes, of the Presbyterian Witness, Halifax, N. S., died on May 19th, aged 63. When a boy of 14 he served his apprenticeship and worked for a short time as a journeyman on the Nova Scotian, under the late Hon. Jsseph Howe, finally working his way to the head of his profession.

Martin Table died at Lockhaven, Penn., on Saturday, May 19th, aged 90. He served with Napoleon and participated in the battles of Leipsic and Hanan. It is believed that he was the last survivor of the 149th regiment. In 1850 he received a gold medal from the last companion of Napoleon at St. Helena.

Bishop Jesse T. Peck, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, died at Syracuse on May 17th, of pneumonia, after a short illness. He was born in Middlefield, N.Y., in 1811. Five times he was a member of the General Conference, and was also a fraternal delegate to the Canadian and East British Conferences. He was a member of the seciety for municipal reform and active in the sati-slavery movement. He published several religious works.

The friends of ex.Aid. McCambridge will regret to learn of the death of his youngest son, Joseph Alexander, who passed away last night at the early age of 17 years. Although the deceased had been alling for a long time his death was rether unexpected, his parents being sanguine of his life being prolonged. Among those who had the pleasure of his acwill probably spoil the next session; he will quaintance, Mr. McCambridge was a great destroy the general election, and be will give tavorite, and highly esteemed for his many good qualities both of head and heart. To problem of the near inture to the enemies of his relatives we extend our sincere sympathy possessed with strange freaks and not unfrehalf despised—regarded as a selfish egotist in the hour of their bereavement. The the Liberal party. That a man, half loathed. with a tigerish appetite for notoriety and late residence on Prince street.

The Right Bon. Sir John McNeill, G.C.B is dead. He was born in 1795, and appointed Assistant Envoy to the Court of Pekin in 1831. In 1834 he became Envoy Extraordinary, and was Plenipotentiary to that court in 1836. He received the Persian Order of the Sun in 1834, and was created Civil Knight Grand Cross of the Bath in 1839. During his residence in the East he became thoroughly acquainted with the habite, policy and resources of the Asiatic nations; and foresight enabled him even at that early date to point out the aggressive designs of Russia, since made very manifest. Soon after his return from Teheran in 1844, he was placed at the head of the Board to superintend the working of the Scotch Poor Law Act of 1845; in 1851 he conducted a special inquiry into the cordition of the Scotch Highlands and Islands, and in February, 1855, was chosen by the Government of Lord Palmerston to provide over the commission of inquiry into the administration of the commissariat and other supplies of the army in the Crimea, appointed in consequence of a vote of the House of Commons.

Job Bingham, for many years proprietor of the Bingham House Branttord, Ont., after a brief illness, died on May 16.

Lydis Phikham, the patent medicine proprietress of Lynn, Mass., is dead. She began by manufacturing medicine in a tea bottle, and in a few years built up a business of \$300,000 a year. She spent \$180,000 per annum in advertising. Mr. James Ferou, brother of Mr. Michael Feron, undertaker, of this city, died in Chicago, Ill., on the 18th inst., in the 42nd year of his ago. The deceased was well known in this city, more especially in sporting circles where he had the reputation of being an expert handball and lacrosse player.

Mr. George Boulter, an old and respected resident of Belleville, Ont. died on May 18th from the effects of a paralytic stroke, received two weeks provious. Mr. Boulter was upwards of 83 years of age, and leaves a widow and seven sons and seven 'daughters. Amongst the sons is Dr. Boulter, ex-M. P.P., for North Hastings. Mr. Alexander Chisholm. M.D., C.M., of Mo-Gill University, died at Alexandria, Ont., on May 7th, at the varly age of 28 years. The de-ceased gentleman leaves behind him a first-class record as a student of medicine, and all who had the benefit of his professional services since his graduation will gratefully remember his still and kindness.

it is our painful duty to-day to chronicle the death of Mrs. Wallace, the beloved wife of Mr. George Wallace, the well known journalist, which occurred yesterday afternoon at her husband's residence, 17. Plateau street. Mrs. Wallace had only been alling for a few hours, so that her sudden demiss was totally unexpected. The decensed lady was held in high esteem by all who had the pleasure of her acquaintance, and to her bereaved husband and samily we extend our heartfelt sympathy in this the hour and to her bereaved husband and samily we extend our heartfelt sympathy in this the hour of their sore affilction.

THE FUNERAL OF THE LATE DETEC-

TIVE LAFON. The mortal remains of the late Detective Lafon, who died a few days ago at Longue Pointe Asylum, were laid in their last resting place on Friday. The body was conveyed from the Asylum to the Gain street Police station, from which the funeral cortege started to the Cote des Neiges Cemetery at 8. 30. The funeral was attended by about 50 of the city police force under the command of Sub-Ohief Lancey and 20 members of the fire brigade commanded by Sub-Chief Naud.

Randolph was able to appear grave while he was laughing in his sleeve. If Balzac were slive he could find many a new chapter for his "Comedie Humaine" in the daily proceedings of the English Parliament.

T. P. O'CONNOR.

McCambridge, took place on Sunday afternoon from his father's residence, 59 Prince street, and was very largely and influentially attended, showing the high esteem in which the deceased was held by all classes in the community. The floral tributes were very handsome and greatly admired. The cortege left the paternal residence at 2,30 and procesded to Cote des Neiges cemetery, when the last ead rites were performed, and the remains deposited in their last resting place in the family plot. The arrangements, which and much sympathy was expressed with his relatives, to whom we extend our concolence in the almost irreparable loss they have sus-

#### ONE EXPERIENCE FROM MANY.

I have been sick and miserable so long, and had caused my husband so much trouble and expense, no one seemed to know what ailed me, that I was completely disheartened and discouraged. In this trame of mind I got a bottle of Hop Bitters and used them unknown to my family. I soon began to improve, and gained so fast that my husband and family thought it strange and unnatural, but when I told them what had helped me, they said, "Hurrah for Hop Bitters long may they prosper, for they have made mother well and us happy. "-The Mother.

PARRACIDE AT HOLLAND CORNERS.

OWEN SOUND, May 16 .- A young man named Joseph Lambert, aged 20, charged with shooting his father at Holland Corners, arrived here lest night in charge of Constable Vogan, of Holland Township, and was lodged in gool to await trial. On the way from Williamsford, where he was taken into custody, he took matters quite coolly and was apparently indifferent concerning the dead he had committed. He quietly talked over the affair, and occasionally asked for some one to shoot him, as he would rather be shot than hanged. In answer to questions he said he was carrying out his tather's instructions, and he could get his mother, sisters and brother to prove that his father gave him the gun, and commanded him to do the shooting on pain of being shot himself. When questioned about threatening to shoot his mother, when she was up-stairs, and im-plored him not to fire a second shot, he said it was not correct, as he had no intention of shooting her whatever. He then assigned as his reason for firing the second shot that be wanted to put the poor man out of pain. Mrs. Lambert ran to call in the neighbors, and when she returned with assistance to the scene the murderer was quietly digging a grave for his father at the foot of a bill situated near the bouse and threatened to shoot any one who cared to come near. One of the men ventured forward and seized him. The cause for the committal of the crime he would not reveal, and it is consequently uncertain. It has transpired that his tather gave him a severe beating in January last for some offence. There are two theories for the committal of the deed, the first being on account of his father's unwillingness to deed bim the farm, and the other is that he was prompted by feelings of revenge for what took place in Japusty. Mr. Lambert, the deceased, was an Englishman by birth and had resided in the Township of Holland for about 10 years. There are seven of the family, five girls and two boys, the prisoner being the eldest boy. The family are highly respected. The prisoner for the past year or so is said to have been quently alarmed the rest of the family by his

#### THE VATIOAN NEGOTIATIONS.

BERLIN, May 21 .- The North German Gozette says the substance of Prussla's last note to the Vatican is as tollows :- The Gov. ernment attaches special value to giving notice of appointments contemplated, because it regards such notification as a question of honor and a primary condition of the labor in common between the spiritual and temporal authorities. The Government is prepared to rescind the competency of the ecclesiastical court in regard to the notifying of preferments, and to dispense therawith altogether in case of unbeneficed clergymen, and thus remiedy the present hadequate provisions for the care of souls. The note alludes to the peaceful attitude of Prussia, and expresses a conviction that a settlement can be effected as soon as the Carta agree to the matter of notification. The note creates a sensation. The Germania's Rome correspondent maintains that the Vatican has replied to Prussia's note and endeavors to return to the basis of negotiation which existed before the note was sent, and in view of the bad impression created by the note Van Scholes has suggested a fresh basis of negotiation.

#### BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

Since Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil has become celebrated, a number of unprincipled persons have been endeavoring to palm off Electron and Electric Oil for the genuine DR. THOMAS' ECLECTRIC OIL. Beware of these similar named articles. If their originators had any faith in the healing properties of their own medicines they would, like honest men, give them a name of their own, and not try to sell them on the reputation of another; but as they know their preparations have no merit, they resort to the most un-principled means of selling them by getting a name as near as possible to Eclectric. We therefore ask the public when purchasing to see that the name Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil is on the front of the wrapper, and the signature of Northeor & Lyman, the proprietors for Canada on the back.

### Finance and Commerce

FINANCIAL.

TRUE WITNESS OFFICE. TUESDAY, May 22, 1883.

Lu New York to day Canada Pacific Railway stock sold at 60% and St. Paul & Manito-ba Railway at 124. Money loaned as low as 2 nur cent.

In the money market rates are unchanged as follows :- Call loans on stocks are 6 to 61 por cent; commercial paper 7 to 8 as to quality. Sterling exchange is as follows: -- Sixty-day bills between banks 83 premium,

morning. The speculative buying of the past remarkably fine quality, comparing very as this extraordinary exhibition was going on; and still more comical was it to see the command of countenance by which Lord ander McCambridge, soungest son of ex-Ald.

THE LATE MB. McCAMBRIDGE.

Is days of Bank of Montreal, by one or two favorably with last sealing the search of t

out public support purely speculative buying stock, which find expressions in sellers in-seldem holds a market up permanently. The sisting on a full line of valuation, from which bears " are keeping quiet, making almost no attempt to hammer the market. They contend that prices are outrageously high and must come down to a buying basis before outsiders will come in . The season is backward, trade is dull, and what there is to "boom" stocks on is a question for the learned. The "bulls on Bank of Montreal predict a "bull" speech from Mr. Smithers. People are evidently hard up for a "point."

Stock Sales-125 Montreal 198; 25 do 1981; 100 Toronto 188; 40 Federal 1563; 100 St Paul & Manitoba 1241.

Afternoon Stock Sales.—25 Passenger 145; 50 do 144; 239 do 143½; 50 Dundas 82½; 30 Montreal Building 69.

Today in London consols sold at 101 15-16 money; 101 1-16 a count; 41's 1143; 5's 105]; Erie 35]; Illinois Central 146.

New York, May 22, 1 p.m.—Stocks irregular. Am Ex 92; O S 63\frac{3}{2}; D & L 123\frac{1}{2}; Erie 34\frac{3}{2}; H & St Jo 42; L S 108; M O 92\frac{1}{2}; N P48½; pid 85½; N W 129½; pid 148; N Y C 120½; St P 97; St P, M & M 125; U P 92½; W U 81½.

WEEKLY BANK STATEMENT.

New York, May 19 .- Loans increase

\$2,377,000; specie increase, \$536,900; legal

tenders increase, \$1,094,000; deposits increase, \$3,496,400; circulation decrease, \$87, 300; reserve increase, \$756,800.

DARK FINANCIAL PROSPECTS IN THE UNITED STATES. A correspondent at St. Louis, Mo., writes

as follows :- "There is a funnel-shaped cloud in the commercial horizon, which timid peo-ple think forebodes a financial cyclone. The retirement of Mr. Vanderblit from his railroad lines; the generally credited report that Mr. Jay Gould is pursoing a similar course, quietly disposing of his immense railroad interest and preparing for a pleasure trip to Europe for a long period, and the fact that Winslow, Lanier & Co. recently sold \$19,000,000 of their bonds of the New York, West Shore and Buffalo Bailway, and now invite proposals for \$4,000,000 remaining, create a sensation in railroad, official and financial circles. These bonds sold by Winslow, Lanier & Co. have fifty years to run. bearing interest at five per cent, and cover the railway and it entire equipment, franchises and property. The disposition of the States to enact laws and appoint commissioners to control the freight and pas-senger traffic and tolks of railroads, as in the State of Illinois, and the spirit of the times in this country, which tends to ultra democracy, and the outcry of labor against capital, is shaking the confidence of men of wealth in public enterprises and permanent investments, and causing them to unload their stocks generally with, of course, as much prudence as possible. The stock market in New York is still on the downward grade."

#### COMMERCIAL.

WEEKLY REVIEW - WHOLESALE MARKETS.

There have been no very marked signs of increased activity in the city wholesale mar-ket since our review of last week. Mahy more vessels of the spring fleet strived and have been discharging spring importations at from To:onto. The other grain was from our docks, which has given more employ- | Chicago and Milwaukee, making a total of ment to rail and water carriers inward. The 28,187 bushels wheat and 87,558 bushels weather, however, keeps cold and backward for the season of the year, and country people any material alteration in values. On are not in good heart to make purchases for Change no business was reported. Oatmen! the summer, which still seems far off. A was quiet, ordinary kinds at \$5.50 to 5.75, large business is transpiring in flour and and granulated at \$5 90 to 6 00. Comment grain, but for the last few days constant rains | was quiet at \$3 50 to 3 70, and bran at \$19 00 have served to check the movement of every to 20 00. class of staple goods.

market would suffer if the demand from the extra, 1,405; superfine, 1,124; fine, 383; States were entirely out off; a result which is middlings, 360; pollards, 94; rejected, 109. not unlikely to occur considering the low Total 10,785 prices at which American iron is offering. In the chee Except for a round lot of Coltness business during the week has been confined to ten-ton or such like parcels at \$22.50 for Coltness, \$21 | bulk of sales 11 gc for Gartaberrie and equal, \$19 for Dalmellington, and \$18.75 to \$19 for Eglinton exchip. Outward freights continue unchanged, but the indications point to an advance similar to that which occurred last year, if the present unternuncrative home rates are not improved. A teature in the freight question has been the carriage of pig iron sold for delivery at points west by the Alian Line via Boston at s comparatively low rate, the more so as it avoids the 20c per 2,000 lbs charged as whatige at Montreal. This, we believe, is un unprecedented event to occur after the opening of navigation by the St. Lawrence. In har from a quiet trade has been done at steady prices. We quote \$1.90 to \$2 as to size of lot. A fair movement of tin plates has progressed at \$5 to \$5.15 for I C. charcoals, and \$4.40 for cokes Ingot tin is cabled firm at £96, with a better trade here at 23gc. Ingot copper is at ady at 18gc to 19c. Lead is week and lower at \$3 50 to \$4, figures which it has not touched for many years.

LEATHER. - Buyers continue to operate slowly. It is said that when the inactive influences to which the market is subjected are taken into consideration, there is not much pressure to realize resorted to. Stocks are rather too large to be safely carried without concessions, but better terms have not yet are repeated unchanged. No 1, Spanish sole, 25c to 26c; No. 2, 23c to 24c; No. 1 China sole 22c to 23c; No 2, 20c to 21c; No. 1, Buffalo sole, 22c to 23c; No 2, 20c to 21c; No 1. slaughter, 27c to 28c; English sole, 46c to 48c; rough bide for belting, 32c to 340; harness, 250 to 30c; waxed upper, 33c to 37c, as to quality; grained 350 to 36c; Scotch grained 36c to 38; buff, 14c to 1610; pebble, 121c to 160; ordinary to choice splite, 22c to 28c, and under juniors 16c to 19c.

GROCERIES-The market for sugar has developed further strength along with a larger measure of activity, and we have to record an additional advance on yellows, which are the strongest on the list. We quote: 8gc to 9 to; crushed 8 to to 9 to; Paris lumps in boxes 9 to 9 to 9 to; yellows 7c to 7 to. Syrups range from 450 to 650 per Imperiat galion. Tons —A more active demand for Japans has been experienced, but the rest of the market continues duli and unsatisfactory. Holders, however, are not urging sales to a noticeable extent, and in a few instances expressions of firmness may be heard. A lot of 300 packages Japans sold at 32c. Molassos. dealings in this market have not been of a character to attract special attention, and the position is really unchanged with neither buyers nor sellers very anxious operators, the former only moving when purchases are absolutely necessary. We quote: Barbadoes 45c to 47½c; and Trinidad 43c to 44c. counter 8 to 9 premium, demand 9 to 9 Rice—The comments upon the condition of Currency on New York was par to 3 pre- the market are entirely favorable, and sellers the market are entirely favorable, and sellers seem well satisfied. The movement has been The stock market was weak again this large. The 83. "Langshaw's" cargo was of

they will not deviate. The demand is fair, but we hear of no transactions worthy of record. We quote:—Black pepper, 15c to 16c; white pepper, 26c to 27c; cloves, 26c to 28c; nutmegs, 60c to 75c, and pimento, 10½c to 11c. Salt-The market continues steady and a fairly active trade has taken place. We quote:-Factory-filled \$1.40 to \$1.50 per bag; half bags, 70c to 80c, and quarters, 40c to 50c.

Hides.—At primary points values have perceptibly appreciated, owning to light stocks. The improvement has extended to this market, by establishing a gain over former rates. There are indications too, that tanners are preparing to resume produc-tion, which naturally tends to confirm holders in maintaining the advance, although actual business is yet within narrow boundaries. Indeed there seems to be every prospect for a better market. We quote:-No 1 buff and upper western hides at 91c to 91c, and No 2 at 8c to 81c. Dry sait hides have been dealt in at 1610 to 170 for No 1, and 1410 to 150 for

Ons.-The general demand has been brisker on a firm market. A lot of 300 bris steam refined seal changed hands on p. t., and auother of 800 bris cod on similar conditions. We quote:-Steam refined seal, 70c asked; pale seal 74c to 75c; Newtoundland cod 65c to 67% and Halliax 62%; raw linseed do 572c to 60c; boiled do 622c to 65c.

Petroleuk.-A quiet week has been passed in this market, which continues steady. The Petrolia quotation for car lots is 132. Here we quote car lots 15 c to 160; broken lots, 16gc, and single parrels, 17c to 18c.

The market for pork, lard and meats was unchanged. Butter-There is no new phase in the butter market, which continues quiet and fairly well maintained. Receipts are light, but serve to supply the local demand. A few small lots of creamery have been sold at a relatively higher range than our quotations. We quote 21c to 23c, as to quality. Cheese-An easy feeling may be noted in the market, but no business has been done on which to base fresh quotations. General shipping lots were received today, but buyers are evidently waiting further developments in other markets. We quote lic to lige.
The public cable was unchanged at 66s. Eggs-Under fair demand and moderate receipts the market was beld steady at 160, with 16he per dozen asked. Ashes-The movement is amail. Sales are made at steady prices. We quote pots \$5 05 to 5 15, as to tares Grain.-A cargo of white winter wheat was offered at \$1 121, and \$1 18 was bid for Canada red winter for milling purposes. We quote prices as follows:—Canada red winter wheat, \$1 17 to 1 19; do spring \$1 15 to 1 16; do white, \$1 12 to 1 13; peas, 96c to 971c corn, 65c; rye, 73c to 74; oats, 39c to 40c; barley, 50c to 55c for feed. Ocean freights were firmer at 25 9d to 3s to Liverpool. The following barges belonging to the Montreal Transportation Co. have left Kingston for this port:- "Senstor," 20 022 bushels wheat: "Toronto," 21,273 bushels corn; "Europe," corn. The flour market was dull, without

The following is a statement of flour in-IRON AND HARDWARE. The pig iron market spected for week ending 19th May, 1883, as keeps depressed. Advices from Glasgow re- furnished by Mr. L. A. Boyer, Flour Inspecport shipments good, but production large, a for: -Superior extra, 6,847 barrels; extra statement that shows how much the home superfine, 355; fancy superfine, 100; spring

In the cheese market at Utics, N.Y., yesterday, 200 boxes of choose were sold at 11c to 114c. Twelve hundred were consigned;

MONTREAL CATTLE MARKET. Carle advices from the other side report a teadier market for cattle, but at Acer & Kennedy's yards, Point St. Charles, a somewhat easier feeling provailed. Although receipts were fair, actual offerings were limited and prices ranged from 62 to 640 per 15. live weight as to quality. At Viger market about 225 head of butchers' cartle were received. The demand was less active at a lower range of values for all except the very best. Choice animals sold at 6c to 64c per 1b. live weight; fair to good at 5e to 5&c and common at 4c and 4kc. Caives ranged from \$4 to \$11 each as to quality. Sheep were scarce at \$5 to \$10 and lambs sold at \$2 50 to \$450 each. Live hoge are quoted at 710 to

#### MONTREAL HORSE MARKET.

The inquiry for borses is good, but the same difficulty of scarcity continues to retard business to a marked extent. For the few really good korres offered full prices are readily paid. Mr James Maguire, of College street market, sold one pair at \$300. A car load of good horses from the west is expected at the market to morrow. The shipments of horses during toe past week were very light, amounting to only 15 head, costing \$2,277, showing an average of \$151.80 each been cffered to effect business. Our quotations The following were the shipments to the U.S. in detail during past week :-- May 16th, 2 mares, \$400; 2 horses, \$265; 2 do. \$295; May 17th, 4 horses and 5 tons hay, \$810; 4 hordes, \$452; 1 mare, \$115.

#### DIED.

FERON-In Chicago, I.1. on Friday the 18th instant, James Feron, aged 42 years, brother of Michael Feron, of this city. 119 1 MEEK—At Amberstour, Ont., on the 5th instant, Mr. John Meck, formerly of Montreal, and father of Mr. James Meek, of this city, at the advanced age of 79 years and 5 months. Belfast papers please copy. 120 1

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No. 119—May 26th, 1869, 10 shares. No. 819—July 6th, 1871, 4 shares. No. 426—January 10th, 1872, 5 shares. No. 547—January 20th, 1872, 1 shares. No. 793—October 25th, 1872, 8 shares. In all 33 shares.

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Great Sale of Cheap White Linen Collars,

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Sold at \$1.25 per dozen.
This is the cheapest line of Collars ever was offered to the public.
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will buy one pair "of our own knitted" cotton Socks. They are very good for Workingmen, for every day wear.

#### S CARSLEY.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL. Superior Court. No. 495. Dame Julie Louise Toupin, of the Village of Hochelaga, in the District of Monttreal, wife commune or bicons of Louis Joseph Algoseph Napoleon Leonard, hotelkeeper of the same place, duly authorized to ester en justice. Plaintiff, vs. the said Louis Joseph alias Joseph Napoleon Leonard, Defendant. An action for separation as to property has been this day instituted by Plain iff against Defendant. Montreal, May 17th, 1833.

PREFONTAINE & MAJOR, 415



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