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VOL. XXXIII.—NO. 32.

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY. MARCH 21, 1883.

PRICE FIVE CENTS

WALSH RELEASED.

Egan in America.

Dublis, March 13.—Carey, the informer, protests against his expulsion from the Town Council. It is said he will contest the legality of the expulsion.

Lee, an Irish American, was arrested yesterday charged with threatening the life of a witness against the assassination conspira-

Buffalo, N. Y., March 13 .- James Mooney, the President, furnishes the report of the Rev. Mr. Walsh, the Treasurer of the National Land League. The report shows that receipts for the quarter ending January were \$8,743. There was a balance of \$5,908 on hand from the previous quarter. On February 17th \$12,000 was sent to the Land League Treasurer in Dublin. Since January gular courses of Parliament; it has no need 9th Walsh received \$8,585 in addition to to resort to such acts of public violence, \$1,190 for famine relief. The fund being and has every reason to refrain from raised by Archbishop Wood, of Philadelphia, such illegal acts. Notwithstanding now amounts to over \$5,000. Alfred Webb. a Quaker merchant, of Dublin, has succeeded Egan as the National Treasurer.

NEW YORK, March 13 .- Mr. Parnell has written to the American President of the League to say that he will do his utmost to attend the Convention at Philadelphia in the latter part of April. He says: My action, however, must necessarily depend upon the fate of the second reading of the Land bill, which I have to move on the 14th of March. If I should be so fortunate as to carry the second reading it would be impossible for me to attend the Convention; but if it should be negatived, and there should at that time be no apparent prospect of legislation for Ireland upon any other question this session, I should in all probability be in a position to absent myself from the House of Commons for the period necessary to enable me to be present at the Convention.

DUBLIN, March 19 .- MacEvilly, Archbishop of Tuam, replying to the Lord Lieutenant on behalf of the Catholic Bishops of Ireland, writes: The action of the Government insisting on the extending of relief to the distressed people through the workhouse is an outrage on humanity and a covert system of exterminating the native race.

Archbishop Croke has contributed £50 to the testimonial fund for Parnell.

LONDON, March 13 .- Mr. Gladstone stated although he had resigned the Presidency of the Council.

In the House of Lords, Lord Darby, Colonial Secretary, replying to questions by the Tories concerning outrages on the Transvaal frontier, said the Boers favored peaceful efforts to obtain indemnity for sufferers by raids. The use of force would only tend to create an African Ireland.

London, March 14 .- In the House of Commons Mr. Parnell moved the second reading of his bill amending the Land Act. He said the agitation in Ireland must continue to in-

crease until the Act is amended. London, March 14 -On the motion for the second reading of Mr. Parneil's bill to smend

Mr. Chaplin [Conservative] moved the rejection of the bill.

the Land Act.

Mr. Dickson [Liberal] supported the measure because it embonied the programme adopted by the conference of Ulster tenants. Mr. Gladstone said the Land Act was more efficient than P=rnell described it to be, and that Mr. Parnell's bill amounted virtually to to justly judge and wisely direct the a remodelling of the Land Act. He strongly denounced Parnell's statement that courts imposed rack rents, and insisted that the tenants were willing to pay the rents as fixed by the courts. He hoped that Parnell would give some assurance that the new crusade would be conducted in a strictly legal manner. It would be a violation of the duty of the Government to demand further sacrifices from the landlords. Mr. Gladstone's remarks were repeatedly cheered by the Tory mem-

The second reading of the bill was then re. jected by 64 to 250.

DUBLIN, March 14,-It is stated that Joe Brady, one of the conspiracy prisoners, has confessed that he murdered Cavendish and

HAVRE March 14.—The Government intend to release Walsh, because the evidence against him is insufficient. It is believed that Walsh will accompany Byrne to America next Saturday.

New York, March 14 .-- A large number of persons called on Egan to day. At a conference with the Land League leaders he gave an account of his stewardship as Treasurer, and referred to important financial statements which will be submitted at the coming convention at Philadelphia. Previous to the assembling of the convention, Egan's accounts priests, members of Parliament and citizens, will be submitted to a committee of seven appointed at the Chicago convention for approval. Should Parnell or other members of Parliament attend the convention a monster demonstration will be arranged. Egan will make no speeches while here.

LONDON, March 17.—Mr. Parnell's friends have resolved to take the question of the proposed testimonial out of his hards. A national movement in its favor is about to be started under the auspices of Archbishop Oroke, Mr. E. D. Gray, M. P., and Mr. Chas. Dawson, M.P., and it is hoped that the responge of the people will be so emphatic as to induce the Irish leader to reconsider his be regarded as almost certain.

the Philadelphia Convention. He thinks being defeated by Dr. Wallace. Committees them, have any interest, \$8,571,353.64. The control of the co

business in the House of Commons will be of superior interest. HAVRE, March 16 .- John Walsh was releas-

ed to-day. New York, March 16 .- The central committee of the Irish National Land League has addressed a circular to the officers of the League in America and the National Council appointed by the Chicago Convention, stating that the Philadelphia Convention should embody the representatives of every patriotic Irish organization in the United States. Arrangements have been mide to receive Parnell on his arrival.

Dublis, March 17.—Earl Spencer has informed the Bishop of Connaught that it is impossible to concede further loans to poor

Bowles, one of the prisoners awaiting trial in connection with the Phoenix Parm murders, died in an epeleptic fit at Kilmainham ail to-night.

London, March 18.—Parnell started for Paris yesterday evening and arrived there this afternoon.

Parnell declares that the Irish party is absolutely innocent of all cause for blame in connection with the recent explosion. The Irish party, he says, is honestly endeavoring to secure remedial legislation through the reto resort to such acts of public violence, such illegal acts. Notwithstanding all the troubles of the Irish people there is as much bitter woe in England and Scotland, and as much bitter hostility among the poor and idle of both countries against those lodged in power as there ever was in Ireland. The Irish people are struggling for fair politics; they are accustomed to being hungry, ill-housed and ill-clad, and are not murmuring on that account, but the laborers in Scotland and England are idle, hungry and dangerously impatient.

Paris, March 18 .- O'Kelly and Parnell have arrived. It is stated that John O'Leary has

gone to America.
WATERBURY, Conn., March 17.—Patrick Egan said here to-day, that he had come to America to prevent the extradition of Sheridan, as he could give evidence proving that Sheridan was not in Ireland at the time of the Phœnix Park murder. Egan left England bringing nothing but the clothes he wore. At a public meeting to right Father Waish introduced Egan as the "little man who made the British lion tremble." Egan said Ireland to-day was in the hands of a most brutal and coercive fce, who is hanging innocent men, bayoneting women and shooting down children. England, he said, with her spies, informers and packed juries, is trying to crush out the national life of Ireland, but there is a new Ireland on this side of the in the House of Commons this afternoon that Earl Spencer would not leave the Cabinet, crimes committed at home. He believed Ire-Atlantic which she cannot trample out, and land's long night of slavery was approaching a dawn, and measures for her national independence would be successful. Egan was received with prolonged applause. Father Walsh said Egan was not ashamed, nor afraid at the proper time to give a full account of the Land League funds.

NEW YORK, March 17 .- Mr. Alexander M. Sullivan, late M. P. for Louth, and editor of the Dublin Nation, in a letter to Mr. Meehan, of the Irish-American, briefly summarized as follows, says: The writer condemns in the most vigorous language the dynamite policy of warfare advocated by Messis. O'Donovan Rossa and other nationalists in America. The ground upon which his sweeping denunciations rest is a high moral one. He contends that if these murderous methods are justifiable-if there is no God, no religion, no morality, no conscience to judge and regulate human conduct by-that men may imitate the tiger and the hyens, and all resorts will prove the same. But the Irish people believe in God, and in a tribunal established by him thoughts and actions of mankind. Of all subjects blood-spilling or life-taking is the one on which, among Catholics especially, individuals are not allowed to be the sole judges for themselves. After pointing out the fact that such methods of murderous and secret warfare are bound to react against the Irish people at home by making the British Government more coercive and tyrannicalan instance of which can be pointed out in the results following the Cavendish-Burke assessination, which has damaged the cause of Irish nationality both in England and America—the writer concludes by asking ustionalists in America to weigh fairly what he says, and that his remonstrances are wrung from him by considerations for the welfare of the Irish people and the honor of the Irish

CAUSE. Mr. Meeban, of the Irish American, says The attack made by 'buckshot' Forster in the House of Commons on Mr. Parnell has aroused the utmost indignation throughout the whole island, and as a rebuke to it and a mark of the loyalty and confidence the lrish people have in Mr. Parnell's leadership a national testimonial headed by Archbishop Croke, Lord Mayor Dawson, of Dublin, and Mr. E. D. Gray, M.P., and editor of the Dublin Freeman, and joined in by the leading is now being subscribed. It is intended to augment the Irish subscriptions by contributions from this side and nearly \$5,000 are already in hand for that purpose. The testimonial will take the shape of releasing Mr. Parnell's estate at Avondale, County Wicklow, of £15,000 encumbrance now on it, or in some other shape to be agreed on by the National Committee who have the matter in charge."

Large delegations from the Ancient Order of Hibernians, various T. A. & B. societies, Irish, National and Parnell Land Leagues, from this city, Brooklyn and Jersey City, met here to-day to arrange for a reception to Pernell on bis arrival here to attend the be \$34,044,909.51, the total liabilities, \$145, | The Good attend the be \$34,044,909.51, the total liabilities, \$145, | Cladstone's rejection of Parnell's Land Bill Egan says the attack on Lady Florence there frequent and long continued plaudits. Were not harmonious, and the Ribernians liabilitier, direct or indirect, of directors and by the men whom Gladstone told that the Diric has not any political significance. The during the evening had surply testified their decision on the subject. Mr. Parnell's Pernell on his arrival here to attend the presence at the Convention in America may Philadelphia Convention. The proceedings Philadelphia Convention. The proceedings 603,492, and the total assets, \$226,843,635; researched as almost certain.

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were appointed to consider the best manner of receiving Parnell in the event of his com-

ing.

DUBLIN, March 17.—Mr. Biggar arrived at Waterford yesterday to answer the charge of uttering seditious language in December. It is expected, however, the Crown will apply for a change of venue.

PARIS, March 19.—Parnell spent Sunday in company with Clemencan and Henri Roche-

A NOVENA FOR IRELAND.

Dear Sir,-Kindly allow me space for the following. Strenuous efforts are being made in and out of Ireland to bring about a new and better state of things—efforts good, no doubt, but still only human. Why not try also a widespread, united prayer, and propitiate Heaven through St. Patrick, the great patron of Ireland? The prophet of old ϵx . horted the Ninivites to prayer, if they would find mercy and save the city; they prayed and the city was spared. Let us like-wise join in united, heartfelt supplication-yes, let all those who feel for poor bleeding Ireland-let every priest and every convent, every son and daughter of Erip, wherever they be over the earth, join with the pastor and and congregations of Aberford and Garforth in a Novena, or nine days of prayers and masses. This seeking vast intercessory prayer for Ireland, is the outcome of deep feelings of gratitude towards the sister isle for the many pennice she has sent, and, though distress and famine are even now at her very door, she still willingly spares towards the new school-chapel being erected at Garforth (offshoot from Aberford) to the name and honor of St. Joseph, the glorious Prince of heaven, and the saint so dear to every Irish heart. This Novens will commence on the 17th of March, the feast of St. Patrick, the great Protecting Saint of Ireland, will bring in the feast of St. Joseph, the 19th, Good Friday, the 23rd, and Lady Day, the 25th, falling this year on Easter Sunday. a day better could not be whereon to crown the Novena. Our Lord suffered and rose triumphant, so Ireland also shall rise from her long and bitter sufferings and come out

gloriously victorious. The prayers to be said daily by each are five Paters, Aves and Glorias, that is, one respectively to St. Patrick, St. Joseph, our Lady, our Lord suffering, and our Lord triump-hant, with this prayer after each—"We humbly implore that Ireland's troubles may cease, that she may obtain her just rights, and that bright days of peace and prosperity may soon and ever be hers. Amen." Should any, joining in the novers, whilst keeping Ireland foremost, wish to benefit by this vast body of prayer and these nine days of masses, and thus draw to themselves immense six) towards St. Joseph's new school-chapel at Garforth, where the little ones all go to a Protestant school and like the aged, never hear the priest's voice at the altar, never bend the knee before our Lord in the Blessed Sacrament. Every possible intention, temporal and spiritual, urgent and private, every want and desire of all who send the trifle asked will be signified before God in the prayers and masses of each day, offered through St. Patrick, St. Joseph. our Lady, united to the sufferings and resurrection of our dear Lord. The Lenten or Easter Communion might be offered up for the intentions of the Novens, but better still if an extra, special communion can be got in on one of feasts. Names of donors (sent with stamps will be put under the statue of St. Joseph for the nine days. Should address (full and distinct) be also forwarded, an acknowledgement will be returned as soon as can be. Yours truly,
G. B. FAZAKEBLEY, O.S.B,

Aberiord, Leeds, England

STARVATION IN IRELAND.

NEW YORK, March 14.-The Nun of Ken-

mare has addressed a letter upon the state of

Ireland to the Bishops of Newark and Detroit. It appears from her statements that the accounts of the present famine which have reached this country have not been exaggerated. "Men and women and little children are literally dying, dying by inches." The suffering is especially severe in Donegal, Clare, Mayo, Galway and Connemara. Outdoor relief is refused unless the applicant brings a doctor's certificate. She adds:—The English Government has sent us no less than four different inspectors to look at the people. One gentleman drove through the district in five hours, with his carriage blinds down, but he entered one or two hovels, and in one admits that he found a cat fighting for the seaweed the unhappy children had for their only food. If such a tale had been told of a district in any other country in the world, what tirades of righteons indignation would not the English people and English press have poured forth! But presumably seaweed is good enough for the mere Irish! Would that the mere Irish had even enough of that to est! Inspector after inspector came down only to assure the people that they would report the matter to Her Majesty's Government; but they take care to assure the victims of English

"CANADA GAZETTE."

misgovernment that they must not hope for

OTTAWA, March 14.—A supplement to the statement of the banks acting under charter adds that the world's experience shows that for the month ending 28th February, which intelligent and incessant police vigilance is shows the amount of notes in circulation to the only remedy.

and Salam Strukt. The properties of the same southers the properties of

ATTEMPT 10 DESTROY THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD OFFICES.

EXCITEMENT!

LONDON, March 15 .- A terrific gas explo sion occurred in the Local Government Board Offices in Westminster at 9 o'clock to night, and destroyed much property. The report was heard in the House of Commons and caused some alarm. The concussion was so great that it shook the side galleries and reporter's gallery. It being dinnerh our few members of the House were in the hall. The Duke of Edinburgh was in the Peer's gallery, and seemed alarmed. The Speaker forthwith rang his bell and asked the cause of the alarm. No one was injured. The wildest rumors are afloat. The report resembled the discharge of an 80 ton gun.

Later-It is now believed that the explosion was caused by dynamite, and that a deliberate attempt was made to blow up the

Government offices. The explosion was heard at a distance of two or three miles. Yesterday evening a canister containing explosive material was found behind the Times office, with, it is rumored, a lighted fuse attached. The police are investigating the matter. The officials think the explosion was caused by gun-powder or dynamite. The officers of the gas company declare that they can find no evidence that it was caused by gas. The force of the explosion shot large portions of the masonry across the street.

Sir W. V. Harcourt has had a conference with the Chief of Police, at which several witnesses were examined. The conclusion reached was that the explosion occurred inside of the room and not from outside the building. After the explosion the force of police at the Houses of Parliament was doubled. The Government offices and residences of the Ministers are strongly guarded.

The News says it is obvious that the explosion was the result of premeditated design. Ww are confronted with the fact that there are in London persons bold enough to act on the wildest counsels of O'Donovan Ressa. It is impossible not to connect the authors of this outrage with certain phases of Irish crime and the assassination press in America.

The Times says the Fenian answer to Gladfirst attempt of the dynamite party to carry of London. The Times also says :- The explosion at our office occurred at 7.45 on Wednesday evening, but the failing of the canister prevented serious damage. There is reason to, believe that two attempts of this kind were made by the same miscreants.

The explosion being the subject of consideration in the House of Commons, Sir W. V. Harcourt said he did not think it would be right to say anything about the matter until the official enquiry was made. He had heard that an attempt had been made to blow up the Times office, but no injury was done.

London, March 16.—Every part of West-minster, the Abbey, the House of Parliament, great structures of public offices, clubs and dwelling houses were violently shaken by the explosion last night. The detonation was followed by the crash of glass falling from dow sill inside a balustrade, where a fuse when burning would be concealed from the rent in fragments, the pavement shat-tered and ground to powder. A wooden structure opposite was blown into splinters. Inside the Government offices there remained nothing but splintered wood broken plaster and walls burst asunder. The doors of the King street police station were burst in by a blast of air and the detachment present was prostrated. Broken timbers and masses of stone were sent flying into King street. People crossing at Parliament street were knocked down. A hansom and horse were flung across the sidewalk against the tront of the Whitehall Club, in which the great plate glass windows were driven in a shower into the 100ms. Everywhere the greatest consternation prevailed. People poured out of their houses, the broken glass oracking under their feet. In the House of Commons the alarm was general and many members left immediately. The lobby was emptied and the people rushed out of West.

picious before the explosion.

The Pall Mall Gazette attributes the explosion to the fury of the Irish conspirators. It Canada Gazette, issued to-day, contains the deprecates the exasperation of these men, and

The Globe attributes the explosion to

warns the Irish people against the continuance of a policy of violence or it will necessitate severe English retaliation. The Globe urges the Government to treat the outrage patiently and cooly, but firmly, as if a civil war existed.

war existed.

DUBLIS, March 16.—The Evening Telegraph charges the London press, especially the Times, with edeavoring to excite mob violence against the Irish.

The Hail hopes the London public will not jump at any rash conclusions as to the authorship of the explosion. It says Atheists and Socialists are as likely to commit such outrages as the Invincibles or Fenians.

CHICAGO, March 16. — Congressman-elect Finerty says: "I'm sorry the attempt to blow up the Government building in London was was not more successful. I applaud the Irish in everything they do to get rid of England and her accursed rule. Eugland brought this on herself, and Gladstone more than any one else has himself to thank for it. I regret that innocent persons should suffer, but sympathy for a few of this class is entirely overridden by the feeling of consideration I have for the great mass of the Irish people. My countrymen are poor and starving and the British Government will not aid them. They have reached a point where they must fight, and I am glad to see them do it. I am glad to see the inauguration of a war or violence of any kind that will tend to free Ireland of the accursed cut throats who are choking the

this it will not be regretted by true Irishmen." Patrick Egan, the ex-Land League treasurer, treats the report that the explosion at London was the work of Fenians or Land Leaguers with ridicule. He thinks it was merely an explosion of gas in the Government offices and that it has no political significance whatever. Other prominent Land Leaguers in New York say that if the Fenians had desired to blow up anybody or anything they would rather have gone to the House of Pariament, where the Lords and Commons were sitting, and not to a set of empty offices. The great building in which the explosion took place is nearly 500 yards from Westminster Abbey and the House of Parliament and separated by immense blocks of houses. It is too close to the Horse Guards, where military sentinels are on duty all night, a grenadier sentinel walking just near the Local Govern ment building in Whitehall.

life out of her. It a race war springs out of

Outrage on Lady Florence Dixie.

London, March 18 .- Lady Florence Dixie was attacked at Windsor yesterday by two men disguised in women's clothes. Her dress was cut with a dagger in several places, but stone's speech on the Land Act has not been she received no injury. Lady Florence was by the successful rendition of an admirably long delayed. We are in the presence of the walking in a secluded spit near the woods, performed musical programme by the same when two men asked her what time it was. out the policy of bringing war into the heart She replied she had no watch, and afterwards noticed, though they wore women's clothes, their faces had been shaved. Much alarmed, she started to walk away, followed by the two men, one of whom seized her. bhe struggled to escape, but, seeing their daggers, fell in a swoon. This occurred at 4 p.m., and she did not recover her senses until 4 45. Lady Florence has been prostrated today. The story of the affair was elicited from her only at intervals. The saving of her life is attributed to her stubborn dog, which, it is supposed, protected her while she lay in a swoon. Lady Florence had no reason to suspect immediate danger, although she has been somewhat fearful since the receipt of letters about the Land League. The last thing she remembers is one of the men pushing a quantity of mud into her mouth. On her recovery she found both her palms were thousands of windows. That Charles street out across and her gloves severed. There is unfrequented at night partly explains the wore two dagger holes, two inches apart, extraordinary fact that no lives were lost. It in the right breast of her dress. A out across and her gloves severed. There is stated that dynamite was placed on a win- broad steel corset rib was broken by the weapon, which penetrated to the inner lining of her dress at the first stroke and the corset view of persons passing. A great stone balus—at the second. Lady Florence supposes she trade was obliterated, massive masonry was—unconsciously struggled with the men, as sisted by the dog, until the scoundrels were disturbed by a cart passing the woods. She received threatening letters while in Ireland lately. One of the men wore a green dress and a large hat with a veil. The veiled man attempted the assassination. No arrests have been made. The police have a slight clue. It is believed the scoundrels were bitten by

the dog in the struggle.

LONDON, March 19.—Lady, Florence Dixle says her assallants spoke no brogue. She remembers seeing her dog drag one of them backward.

backward.

A later despatch says the Florence Dixie affair is still puzzling everyone. There is no cue to the assaliants. A gardener working 30 yards from the seene of the outrage says he neard nothing, and saw nothing of the occurrence. Lady Florence says she called to her husband for help. She states that the should be sorry to attribute the outrage to the Land League. The Irish members of Parliament discred t the story. Story. New York, March 19.—A London despatch

emptied and the people rushed out of West-minister Hall. Thousands flocked from all parts toward Westmin.ster.

LONDON, March 16.—There is an enormous crowd at the scene of the explosion. An Inspection and places the ing damaged by the explosion, and places the explosion occurred from the outside of the explosion occurred from the outside of the building. The Times says if Irish extremlats are really going to reply with dynamite to any measure they disapprove of it is certain the day of remedial legislation is over. There are no arrests yet in connection with the explosion. The police noticed nothing suspicious before the explosion.

WATERBURY, Conn., March 19.—Patrick Eagan will depart for New York this afternoon, accompanied by Father Walsh. The former goes to Buffalo and afterwards to Boston: Father Walsh has cabled Parnell, strongly urging him to attend the Philadelpula

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THE FEAST OF ST. THOMAS

Ottawa College.

The Fathers and students of Ottawa College celebrated with more than usual solemnity, the feast of St. Thomas Aquinas on Wednesday last. The day was commenced by the celebration of Pontifical Righ Mass in St. Joseph's Church by His Lordship Bishop Grandin, assisted by the Bishop of Ottawa and the Bishop of Pontiac. In the sanctuary were the Rev. Fathers and theological students of the College, and a number of visiting clergy; while the spacious nave was occupied by the classical and commercial students. During the service several pieces of sacred music were rendered by the

students' choir. From the church all returned to the college with happy hearts and the determination of spending a grand conge in the fullest sense of the word; and judging from the many games that were inaugurated and the happy smile on every countenance we can safely say they succeeded admirably. One great feature of the day's enjoyment was a parade of the O. M. I. Cadets under their able and popular Captain, F. J. McGovern. It was indeed a novel sight to watch the different mancouves of the young student soldiers, who acquitted themselves like veterans, and were rewarded by liberal applause from their younger com-

panions and the invited guestic The closing, and I may say the feature of the day's enjoyment, was a philosophic and musical entertainment given by the class of '83, in the dramatic hall of the college. The hall was most tastefully decorated for the eccasion. The Papal coat of arms, together with the coat of arms of the college and those of all the bishops of the province, were fixed to the walls and surrounded by evergreens, and in them could be easily noticed the artistic workmanship of Rev. J. B. Balland, D.D. Among the large and appreciative audience present were their Lordships Bishop Duhamel and Bishop Grandin, besides a large number of clergy from different parts of the province, Hon. Senators Trudel, Paquette and Powers, Messrs. Tasse, M.P., A. C. McDonald, M. P., Royal, M.P., Baskerville, M.P.P., Hurteau, M.P.P.

and many others.

At eight o'clock the curtain was raised and displayed a stage elegantly draped with banners, forming a grand and picturesque

contrast to the artistically decorated hall. The exercises commenced with "L'Alerti Bivousc," by the college band under Father Gladu, and at various intervals throughout the evening the audience was highly pleased band. And as to the singing too much could not be said in its praise. The sweet and melodious voices of Messrs. Fricker and Perrin attracted particular attention. The philosophical exercises commenced by an introduction in French by Rev. Father Filliatre, D.D. The Rev. Doctor de-picted in elequent terms the great influence the doctrines of St. Thomas has over political and social life. How by them things which appear most opposite are reconciled, viz., synthesis and analysis, faith and reason, authority and liberty, Church and State, morals and welfare. He also showed how the programme of studies and the method of teaching scientific principals are all based, at the Ottawa College, on the principal of the Angelic Doctor. His least, he said, was therefore, at the college, considered a great solemnity, especially since His Holiness Leo XIII., in order to express his approbation of this method of teaching, has conferred honorary titles on many of the professors and students of the oollege.

Mr. J. H. Lyons, of the class of '83, followed with an oration on the " Life of Bt. Thomas." The manner in which the young gentleman handled his subject was such as to add (if possible) new laurels to the crown which he has already won as an orator. At the close of the oration the young Demosthenes was the recipient of a beautiful offering presented by Mr. E. Carroll, of Lowell,

Next came an essay on the "Human Voice," by Mr. P. Byan. The young essayist won the admiration of his hearers, not only by his pleasing delivery, but also by the knowledge which he showed himself to possess of Philosophy and Physics. Rev. C. Paradis' casay on "Beauty" was also an able effort, and won for the rev. gentleman many high enconf-ums and added no little to the success of the evening's enjoyment. After this came the crowning feat of the entertainment, whichwas a discussion on "Truth and Science in Politics" by Messrs. Fitzpatrick, McGovern and Evans. When these young gentlemen appeared on the stage they were greeted by loud a id prolonged applause. In this discussion Mr. Fitzpatrick advocated and upheld the cause of the Middle Ages and Mr. McGovern that of Modern Times; while Mr. Evans strived to reconcile the principals of both. In their arguments they showed themselves perfectly familiar both with the historic and philosophic truths of all the modern sciences; and the manner in which they applied those truths in order to show the exact point where natural sciences and philosophic doctrines meet and sgree; where politics and morals have to join hands etc., proved themselves to be young gentlemen of great erudition. Erequent appliance testified the unqualified approbation of the audience at the pleasing and refined way in which the young scientists presented their arguments.

Now that the entertainment was over the assemblage slowly departed, as if reluctant toleave a locality where an evening of happy convention of the Land League on April 25th. enjoyment had flown so quickly, and where

HAMING BUILDING TO LANGE STATE

[For the Post and TRUE WITHER] THE CURSE OF BALLY CREGGAN.

Br EMTHY "Yes," said Murty, after looking furtively around a few times to make sure that his late passenger had not rejoined them and with a misgiving that before he had misrepresented the story of his terror and his white face as he lay on his back in the stream when the widow saw him, that horrible witness had not quite left him free to act on his own responsibility, "Yes,ma'am,I was dramin' just, or asleep when I fell off my sate into the water; all because 'Ould Moll' there, bad soran to her, ran to get a drink and stopt up sudden and threw me holus polus out of the car, the blessed minnit that you saw me, Mrs. Kays-

"Yes, I suppose that was it, Murty; but the instant I woke up and saw you lying in the water I thought something dreadful entirely happened to you; you lay there without stirring hand or foot, and your face was as white as any sheet, and so frightened lookin' that I was sure what you saw and heard was the wery thing that made a dhrame I was just after laving so full of trouble and mistor;

"Ab, then, ma'am, that was all the matter with me." b veracious Murty hurrledly midded, seeibg now how painfully near he had been to doing an irreparable injury, and realizing, to his dismay, that perhaps it was not a dream he had after all; for did not Widow Kavanagh's brief reference to her own dream satisfy him that he was perfectly conscious and quite awake while he watched with spell-bound eyes the weird, terrible vigil of the apparition and the changing expression on its appalling face as the woman's dream thwarted or answered its fell purposes? But he had one thing, notwithstanding, quite clear before him : the necessity of keeping from the widow's knowledge his own experiences; while, on the other hand, he was exceedingly anxious to learn from her the particulars of her dream, if for mothing else but to see how his might correspond with hers-in other words, whether it would confirm or weaken his theory.

"Well, now, ma'am, if I amn't askin' too much, would you mind telling the dhrame you had; I won't ask you ma'am, if you don't like me to hear it; but (this with an assumed indifference) I have been often and often told that nothin out good can come out of dhrames that a pergraph has so near the blessed Christ-mas; and a have four or five miles to go yet before we get to Loughres, and your tellin' will, in throth, pass away the time."

To a request so astutely put, there could be only one answer-compliance; and, if the Zender cares to know what fancles and images filled the mind of a simple, sorrow-stricken, Lonely woman, as pitying sleep shut out the misery and memory of the day before, the writer will, in his own words, gratify that wish as best he can.

PART III.

Widow Kavanagh, according to her own statement, had no more than seated herself, as comfortably as circumstances would permit, in the cart after leaving Ballycreggan. when she felt drowsy and was, ere they had proceeded far on their journey, in the "land The care and distress dreams." the preceding day, the vicissiher chequered life, her and and lonely state, were soon forgotten, and her own bright youth came back again. Quite close to the Dunkerrin Abbey (where Murty and the ghost parted the month of June had dawned her again and she, just on werge of womanhood and before she had known the man with whom her lot in life was cast, .was hurrying to divine service, which a tiny sanctuary bell had, a moment before, announced as about commencing. Knots of people coming from all quarters; from across the green fields and along the shady lanes, from the same direction as herself and from opposite roads-joined her on the way, all converging in the large and orderly congregation like so many tributaries in the sea-going river. Everything was literally smiling. Hature exulted in the full rich garb of June; the unclouded sky added a tender glory-far beyond the poet's fancy or painter's brushto the widespreading, gorgeous green on which it shed its bright, pure glow; the fresh fields and fragrant meadows, the blossoming bushes and the treess with their fresh solinge, the pleasant, though humble, homes contracting agreeably with the more pretentious dwellings of the middleman and squire: the weird, venerable walls of Dunkerrin abbey contributing no less to Nature's charms than to the Sabbath peace and blessing which reigned around,-these were objects in the fereground, that the eye delighted to rest on; while, in the distance, the hills of Clare cut a blue sharp outline in the western horizon and which Loughrea and the lake beside it are besined; and rivalets from these hillsides, making up for their shallowness by their acaceless chatter, glinted like silver threads in the sunshine as they dropped over the mountain boulders and ran along their green banks on their way to the sea-wending river in the valley below.

Fair, comfortably-circumstanced, with no lack of admirers, a candid, guileless heart, a genial, hopeful disposition, a sweet, religious mature,-no happier girl tripped her way to Dunkerrin chapel than Kitty Daly. Though nothing of an unusual character seemed to her to be on the topis this particular Sunday, Beishe was somewhat at a loss to account for the happiness and exultancy she haw on every face. The chapel stood hard the abbey rules neatled coally

the broad-spreading shade of the lvied walls and the trees surrounding them, and appeared to welcome every comer as, if it had a heart big enough and throbbing to gather into its bosom and protection all mankind. The boys, rigged in their best and summoning up their smartest looks to win their sweethearts' favor; the girls themselves without a frown or jealous glance and showing that life was more of a song than a dirge; the old people, with sober cheerfulness, nodding and chatting pleasantly to each other as they met and hurried on to the chapel, and looking superior to the encroachments of age-all these appeared to have entered on a bright, long holiday. Within the church the moving, clattering feet became hushed as death; and the silent, worshipping throng were as those who had left care and the world without, wrapt, as wthe priest conducted them through the solemn mysteries, in a common prayer and a common purpose. The holy sacratice over, the people returned to their homes slong the roadside, up among the green'hills, in the pleasant fields; and the peace and good

by the hour of worship they had given and by the hour of worthip they had given and the kindly intercourse in which they had met. Soon from the chimneys high and low imbedded in the deep thatch, or rising proudly from the slated roof—the smoke of dinner fires gracefully oursed upward. The after noons neighborly gatherings, the evening's shiless amusements followed, and the day, without a cloud or shadow, was quickly passing by. While the worshippers had sone to their respective homes. ecattered and gone to their respective homes, Kitty Daly, strange to say, allowed the members of her family and her companions to re turn without her and found herself irresistibly drawn to a little bridge which, not three hundred yards above the ruins of Dunkerrin abbey, and farther up the hillside at whose base almost both abbey and chapel stood, spanned that small stream which runs down by the ruins and draws a silver line through many a broad acre of pasture land before it-joins the river which bears it to the sea. Into this stream the rivulet coming from the hallowed spring within the grounds of 'the' old abbey, pours that water which constantly bubbles out of the well and flows across the road at the point where, as we have seen, Murty Kearns met that strange mishap. Standing without any vo-lition of her own on the bridge, Kitty Daly felt a rapid and extraordinary change come over the smiling and un-troubled landscape. To make for home as

quickly as possible was her first thought, but she found that she could not move nor cry out; she was as though under the influence of an inexorable fate which, while it threw her into an utter physical torper, yet left her mental faculties free and active, nay, as-sisted them in a mysterious way by causing them to be concentrated on any objects which it brought to their ocntemplation. Thus, as if to see the source or beginning of the mournful change which was taking place around her, she saw at some distance up the stream a dark, repulsive figure approach the water and pour some into it from a vessel which this sinister apparition carried, and then disappear in a twinkling, just as a flash of forked lightning, darting from a cloud which was quickly and ominously epreading in the west, shot a streak of jagged flame from horizon to zenith and pressged, with painful certainty, the coming storm! The crashing peal of thunder that followed made the ground quiver beneath her feet and drove the terrified flocks from the pastures to any shelter the fields and houses might give them. People ran for their lives to their homes;—and as sickening panic seemed to have taken possession of all things, animate and inanimate.

The sky was darkened and hidden away with rushing clouds of an inky, fearful color, and she could hardly see her hands before her in the intervals between two flashes of lightning, blinding and awful in their vividness. As one of these lit up the country with an appalling splendor, spell-bound Kitty Daly could see that the water which ran under her feet bore on its tossed and troubled bosom, a black streak of some slimy, loathsome liquid; and this ex-tended from the point at which she saw the

phantom stoop in the act of letting the contents of the vessel he had drop into the ourrent to as far as her eye could reach down the stream. To her utter dismay and horror she | Sunday of her unclouded youth were still sees, notwithstanding the raging storm, a fresh and palpable as if they were the things large number of people hurrying to the of yesterday—yet she herselt, without any water that was stained with the foul perceptible change from girlhood mixture floating upon it, and then advanced age, felt endowed with the lean over the banks to drink it; while others faculty of prescience, which showed continued their way and pointed to the abban continued their way and pointed to the abbey to her the joys and sorrows, the plenty and well, whither some had already gone to take | want, the sunshine and shadow of later days, the water which yet appeared unpolluted by the poisonous looking liquid that defiled the and the partner of her life carried one by one stream. She would have given the to the grave! How her mother's instinct company) stood, as stands to-day, the thatch- whole world to prevent those infatuated, mis-ed chapel which, since she was able to walk guided people from tasting what she now death as he stood on the threshold misty outlines. As row after row to Mass, she attended. She thought that knew was poisoned water; but physically to put out another light in her al. moved by her and showed some one of those peaceful, cloudless Sundays in she was absolutely helpless and could no mos upon more entreat those unfortunates not to drink, and mothers only know Through these preceding one, her heart throbbed with fastening the door both the than she could move or act in- shifting scenes of her own life, through this dependently of the weird and inflexible power by which she was controlled. Those who drank almost within arm's reach of her, she recognized; -indeed, amongst them were, to her horror, some of her nearest hate and cry of defeated wickedness of purand dearest, as well as several of those whom she had met and spoken to only a few hours before, going to Mass with her. These she thought had greatly altered in look and manner since morning: prematurely-aged faces furrowed by misfortune and dissipation made it all but impossible to recall in them the fea- in America on the field of battle, and when tures on which innocence, content, and peace had shone so short a time before; and as these people drank the changes in them passed before her eyes, as though the effects of their irrational act had been gathered into the experience of a few brief moments, and exposed to view the gradual, but certain transitions which could only occur in the lapse and vicissitudes of many eventful years. At the the sound of a Christmas bell, or same time she saw passing and repassing those the memory of a Christmas prowho, proof against the terrible infatuation mise, shut out from the lonely affiliated that led others to ruin and disaster, went standing out clear and picturesque and to where the roisoned waters could not reach; grief that,—somehow or other, though she could not tell how this could be,—were and, although changes were apparent in these people (many of whom she knew and loved) and care and trouble had sprinkled their hair with grey and the transmitting touch of time | their dark shadows on her path! had left its traces deep and consploudits on their features, yet there was that in their melted into the ridgy upland, finally into the looks and demeaner which spoke of a peace Fertile plateau that fringes the lower plain in and hope tar beyond the power of turmoil and affliction either to reach or darken. During all these phases of transition, the shadow of that foul spectre who had destroyed the brightness and peace and content of that Sunday of her youth and had, she felt, wrought all the gloom and horror of her vision, would, ever and anon, cross the path of the wise and good; but she her spellbound eyes looked when she could see only a purer and holfer radiance in found herself tripping light-hearted and their faces as though a temperation had been happy to Mass on that June Sunday resisted; while, on the other hand, as the of the long ago; yet there was a deep foothdread shadow passed over the foolish and the ing calm everywhere. The lights through etring, it evoked a wild maniac laughter and the chapel window shone on the frosty ground ing poor John with the rest in my drame. I made them drink the deeper, swear the loud- outside and spread a welcome far and wide

er, and added a darker tint to the mysterious over the winter's landscape. Bright and thought comes to my mind that there might darkness that was gathering closer, and thicker, and more threatengly around them! As if thought had taken to itself wings on which she was borne, wondering and appailed, Kitty Daly found herself by bedsides in squalld cabins and rulned homes—the June Sunday of her loyous youth—its morning of happiness and peace as well as its evening of fields; and she was soon alone. She could be Your holy will; if not, I'll strive to be other consideration away. When the reunited storm and mystery—having passed away like hear distinctly the fairmur of the stream the last beam of the setting sun. Here she hard by, and even the trickle of the water saw children dying without the nourishment that might prolong life; men, old before their | flow crossing the road to join the larger ourtime, togging around on their wretched pal- rent. The old abbay lay in light and shade lets of straw and wild leaves in the agony of at the moonbeams fell "unbroken on it some malignant fever, and looking that or chequered it with their trembling, some mangant ever, and loosing that the cartering speechless but heart-sickening want for some wavering light through the encircling intigation of their pain, which the tender, but, trees. The hoot of the owl; the mitigation of their pain, which the tender, but, also I empty, hands around them could not give; women sick and mosning away the windows; the shivering of the ivy; the oplittle remnant of life in their shattered frames as well as women, half demented from hunger and hardship, cronching in their fireless, cheerless homes as starvation, or meat and tract were offered them by the sleek, heartless sustained this wondering solitary spectator, bible-reader, who rubbed his olly hands and And scarce had she noticed what I stood on the muddy floor, on which through the broken roof the pitiless rain was dismally dripping, stood, I say, in the presence of that dire extremity of human trial and suffering will of the morning seemed only angmen : that yet held out in deathless defiance

any bribs which might befter soul and as if by magic, had sprung up high and state-faith away; homes in which, although it was it as old people were wont to tell, it looked the blessed generous Christmas time.—as she in the years long past; the interfer of the interfer of the interfer. gladness, no holiday display appeared,—but, instead, crumbling roots, rage, and wretchedness; hovels in which, at lifts entering, one could not see his hand for the smoke that seemed to be everywhere except; where it should be going up the chimney, and for the windowless walls,—much less see the unfortunate occupants who, with eyes through the trees in a broken wave of melody which the smoke had bleared, huddled so tender, so exquisitely touching, that this the nettles and Indian meal that a slokly, half- ing through the clear air and hely stillnes of gan, was the manes of sendin' you that news-starved looking woman was putting into a Ohristmas night! pot for-for their Christmas dinner | Fairs and markets, at which but few persons were, and rected abbey, she passed through it; and, as these, as if a postilence broaded over the if conscience stricken at thus intruding at a land; moved about listlessly with a strange, hopeless look in their eyes, and took the money that they got for their lean and scraggy cattle and their poorly-filled sacks of grain, as though they could not keep it for themselves or procure therewith even the necessaries of life, of which they stood so painfully in need-for none could mistake place to a smooth floor, spectral figures the looks in their eyes for anything else but moved noiselessly and reverently up the

famishing prolonged hunger! Then this sad beholder was brought face to face with grim eviction and its cruel work; associated prominently with which she saw, to her astonishment, the sinister pharasacal McGrennigan leading his bailiffs and underlings in the inhuman work of casting out on the roadside shivering, ragged; starving men; women; and children as if the winter sky could be less pitying than the tottering hovels whence they were driven like cattle; and, more marvellous still to her, she again beheld the phantom of her dream, this time at the land agent's side, prompting him, she thought, and so close to him that why McGreinigan did not instinctively shrink from its presence or cry out through sheer dread, was to her, judeed, inconceivable-and when, instead of shunning the horrid spectre of her vision, he, in in reality, seemed to court it, she could not seperate the two in her mind thereafter; to her they were twin-curses which produced the suffering, the wretchedness, and the ruin about her. Then followed the dismal, fearful sequence; heart-broken mothers and weeping children on their way to the poorhouse from which they shrank with an instinctive dread and abhorrence; dejected, hopeless men out of whom energy and ambition were beaten, wasting away in famine and disease; young and old of both sexes falling by the roadside without an ear, except that of Omniscience, before whose tribunal they were so soon to stand, to hearken to their death moan. All this she saw; and her woman's heart went out to succor the poor and miserable, who were now, in truth, beyond the reach of human help and sympathy. It required no tongue to tell, or instinct to prompt her, that the horrors of the "bad times" (as the famine of 1846 and of following years was called) were brought to her mind again and their sad and terrible experiences reproduced with fearful distinctness. And strangest of all, though, she thought, the fields, the streams, the thatched chapel, the sacred ruins of the abbey-the peace, happiness, contentment of that June · to when she saw her bright, promising children panorama of human trial and suffering, came and went away the terrible spectre of her dreams with a hideous, fiendish leer as death visited her home; with a look of unutterable pose, like that of a hungry wild beast balked of its prey, as the fluttering souls passed beyond its power and purpose. Yet it used still to come and go; and when, on that dark, memorable day, the report reached her ears that her only surviving child, John, had died the "iron" of that crushing sifiction had "entered her soul," making her long to lay her wearled head and broken heart at rest in the quiet grave,—in this trying and bitter hour—this supreme moment of desolation and ordeal—the phantom's sinister shadow

Like the varied reflections that pass over the placed surface of a woodland lake on a summer day, scene after scene of her life dame and vanished; and she finds herself once again—this time in the depth of winter -looking at the thatched chapel of Dunkerrin as the people were just issuing from the Midnight Mass of a Christmas Day. A different scené certainly from that on which clear and peaceful looked the moon as she stood high in the heavens, and the countless stars that studded the unclouded sky spark- from America, and that some other John Nellie has experienced both, and no Galway led with a glad, exulting light, as if not quite unconscious that they so shone on the first killed' we read. God," and here she reverent-Christmas the world ever saw. The people's tread died away on the roads and on the frozen from the well to the stones beside it and its fluttering of the bat through the sashless pressive loneliness of the ruin itself,—these were calculated to awe, and perhaps terrify. the strongest natures; but a sublime trust in the night it was, and its blessed associations, And scarce had she noticed what I have flust written ere an extraordinary transformation occurred in the old abbey. "Well, Murty, there was only one thing in in the act of putting a reeking hot potato. The walls—those broken, dilapidated swalls the world that I thought it would stand for into his capacious mouth, gave a sudden and,

more frequently returned and darker grew;

but the shimmer of an angel's wing-

widow the gloom and the fears and the great

gradually drifting back into the night whence

they arose so cruelly and mysteriously to cast

memory of a Christmas pro-

star-like light, and a hush of expectancy, awful in its intensity, held for a moment everything in deep and solemn silence. The next instant the music of a Christmas chime rang out joyously from the beliry, its silvery entrancing tones, -surpassing aught she ever heard, -coming through the trees in a broken wave of melody Ohristmas night!
Drawn irresistibly to the door of the resur.

service evidently not intended for mortals, dropped on her knees at the very base of the holy water fount, which stood immediately within the main entrance. Before she could realize that the loose stones, weeds and rubbish (which had covered as long as she could remember the interior of the ruins) had given abbey towards the altar and knelt in lines which extended across from wall to wall. From their faces everything that spoke of earth, -its cares and contentment, its sorrows and joys, -seemed to have passed away; but, instead, there was a peace about them, and not a sign of pain, unless the longing, wistful look in their eyes might be interpreted as such. The church is filled to the doors ere she can see whence this vast phantom congregation comes—so quickly and so densely filled that had she observed it in time she would have left the church to escape being crushed to death. But although there was not a vacant spot visible in the spacious nave and wide transepts and some of those weird worshippers surrounded her closely, yet physically she felt as if she were the only one present. The altar was ablaze with strange a fragrance, sweet and delightful, through the air. The sacristy door is thrown open; a spectral priest and boy attendants, in long white surplices, pass reverently through it towards the altar steps, and the Holy Mass (she was sensible, although a solitary word of the rubric does not reach her) commences. Slowly and solemnly the sublime mysteries are commemorated, the phantom congrega-tion, with bowed heads, following the priest from beginning to end and the expression of intense and pathetic expectancy on their faces, giving place to a sacred, pure satisfaction, far beyond mere human conception to fancy, much less to describe. The Mass over, tuary and she could see their wrapt and adoring look as they moved towards the door by which they had entered. The people, as though making a short thanksgiving, remained a few minutes after the priest and then began to leave the charch. For the first time she could take a calm and some. what deliberate survey of their features as they departed very slowly and respectfully in unbroken lines. To her astonishment she thought she saw some familiar faces; nay, after the first flush of appalling surprise was over, she recognized amongst them several on which the grave had closed many years before. Her schoolmates and the companions of her childhood, whose early death caused the most poignant of her youthful sorrows; acquaintances, old neighbors, friends, relatives -some long dead, others whose deaths were, fresh in her memory, -these, or their shadows glided past and vanished together into "thin air" as if the western gable, unsubstantial as themselves, had melted away at their apher dead children and her dead husband. And instinct is right; a line—one of the last with a mother's longing and a wife's devotion to join them, she felt-indeed, her soul asheipless was broken—that her mourned departed were infinitely better and happier than even her heart-her true loving human heart-could wish them! While the ecstacy that filled her bosom on thus beholding, even for a moment and under such strange circumstances, those who were every. thing to her on earth, still thrilled her, the last line of the departing congregation had disappeared through the gable; the lights on the altar had gone out; the flowers had concerned; for John Kavanagh-his mother's vanished; and the interior of Daukerrin dream and Murty's conjecture were true-no Abbey—its lonely walls, with the encroaching ivy clasping them in its he mailed a note to his widbwed mother, close embrace; the solitary elder communicating the pleasing fact of his arbush that grew in the chancel; the rival in good health, with a snug sum of sashless Gothic windows; the nettles and other weeds that, with the loose stones and once again, and of being now in a position to floor; the Dunkerin church, as she knew it fort for the rest of his life. This done, he from childhood, frowned on her half-dreaming senses; and Murty Kearns, on his back in the shallow stream flowing from the rules, his eyes darting from their sockets and his face as "white as a sheet," woke with his terror-wrung shrick, the sleeping woman back to every-day life and its atern, cold re-

PART IV.

"But now, Murty," she said, when her dream was told, "There is onething that strikes me as very strange,—and, somehow or other, I think there's truth in it,—and that is, not seehave hope that he is livin' yet; and often the be some mistake in the name when the word of his death came in that newspaper, Kayanagh was meant in that 'list of the ly raised her eyes towards Heaven,-"God, this holy Christmas eve, grant it to be so if it nationt and resigned to that blessed will for lovers got to Kilkeernan Tommy Burke had the short time I am to live. Indeed, it won't | trought back the disheartening news of the be long anyway before I hope to join all I eviction. Without losing any time, however, love where there are no evictions and no partings!"

"In troth, ma'am, when you were tellin' others, I said to myself at wunst, there is fast as a half-sowereign 'tip' could make the some truth in dhramins' after all.' I'll bet John-wrge a fresh horse. my life that g'll see your son yet in Ireland, oul water."

that's wrong,—it struck me that McGrennigan and the spirit that poisoned the strame could only be two things EVICTION and INTEMPER-ANCE. That seemed as clear as clear could be—indeed, it did," she earnestly and slowly repeated; "every time I saw them together something kept whispering to me that if these two were banished out of Ireland-like St. Patrick banished the snakes -- it would be a happy day for Ireland."
"Pon me word, ma'am, I declare to you,"

Murty said, "although the missis at home? calls me a reg'lar gommerlah, I can see as far about the meagre fire, watching with wolfish poor woman of many cares and sorrows felt in the wood as the next one; and my iday is, impatience its scanty flickering flames poll as if Heaven's own glorious bells were ring. Mrs. Kavanagh, that ould villain, MGrennipaper about John's death, and that it our story, to the surprise and, I need not add, was another John Kavanagh, and not your John at all, that was killed in the war. I would not put it past the ould schamer of the world, that never was happy unless he was makin' others miserable. Aye, I'd bet my life, when the raisons is: found out by and by, you'll see he had a hand Kavanagh, whom, and whose family, he had at any rate, in sendin' that paper, and I don't known and respected for years, wrote a letter doubt a bit but what he is at the bottom of of remonstrance to Mr. Bodkin, stating that all your trouble." So spoke Murty; re- it could not have been possible for his friend membering now for the first time, a plau- and old schoolmate to be aware of the state sible and, indeed, well grounded rea-son for the land agent's special and dismissed from his confidence and emoruelty and injustice in carrying out the de- ploy an unscrupulous agent who had caused cree of eviction against Widow Kavanagh, much and unprovoked mischief in the neighduring that season of forgiveness and good borhood. This letter, giving in detail some of will—the holy Christmas time,—this being the most glaring acts of intustice, elicited a no less than the fact that nearly forty years before she had rejected the suit of Elias Mc-Grennigan, who never forgot the grudge then engendered against his successful rival, and tion of Widow Kavanagh took place. The which, as we have seen, hore its bitter fruit willy agent always apprized for some time long after its object was dead, and gone be-

youd the reach of human enmity. Thus Murty spoke and thought as they neared Loughres and saw the mists and haze of the morning slowly passing away, as the sun was already showing its light and shed- him, and concluded that flight was better ding its beams on the church towers and tail than the questionable defence of the crooked roofs of that little western Irish town. A warm welcome, which sent a glow through her sore, bruised heart, was given the home. lights, and flowers of no earthly bloom shed less widow by her sister and her brother-inlaw; and ere long the tea.kettle was pleasantly simmering and the potato cake turning district which, it is perfectly true to say, he brown, as gratifying evidences to Murty of an immediate and comfortable breakfast. Under such circumstances we can, for a little, leave our much tried friends and turn our attention to an incident or two which occurred while twe were listening to conjecturesdreams though they were-which those incldents proved to be, in the main, correct.

"Tommy, asthore, like a good little fellow, run as quick as you can over to Ballycreggen with this letter for Widow Kavanagh. I heard the poor woman was to be thrown out of house and home yesterday or to-day; and the celebrant and altar-boys left the sanc; this letter may have something for her that will bring her to comfort yet," said that most kind-hearted of wemen, Mrs. Grady, the postmistress of Kilkeernan.

"For Widow Kavanagh?" cried her daughter Nellie, who was preparing her toilet for a trip to Galway that day, with a startled, anxious air. "Let me see it; maybe it is from John."

"Whisht, you simpleton," interjected her somewhat pragmatic father; "how could you be expectin' a letther from a dead man?" Yet love's instinct. But I should have stated that Nellie Grady and John Kavanagh were at one time lovers; and circumstances only delayed their marriage. Love's instinct, I say, was right; the hand that traced the supersoription was so unequivocally John's that she would have known it after fifty, much less two short, years. And the sceptical parent had to give in-an important fact which added no little speed to the gait of of the evicted tenants as could be found with Temmy Barke, who, now keenly interested bimself, set out for Ballycreggan as fast as his

lega could carry him. At these who may have taken the trouble of reading these pages very well know, the my readers' indulgence I could mention many t childless home, bereaved wives faces more familiar and dearer than the widow's house was closed, a huge padiock an instance of altered and improved times at the rear an uncontrollable yearning, expecting that and front of the dwelling, when some line which had not yet passed contained Tommy, panting after his lively run, reached it. A neighbor informed him of the sad facts of the previous day, and to leave - reveals every dear, loved face, Ex- further told him that Mrs. Kavanagh had OFFT JOHN'S. On their features shone a light left very early that morning for Loughrea. and contentment far transcending earth's So, back Tommy trudged through the gutter; power to give; and, as her aching heart beat, and, I suppose, murmured at tardy Fortune. who had been so long coming with her gifts. But, Tommy, lad, thine are natural complainsured her, when the spell that sealed logs. Look yonder, where those clouds are her lips and made her physically scattering; the sun shines and shall bring

many a blessing ere it sets ! Now, in those days, although we must admit that the postal system had made great make no better selection, appointed John strides towards its present success, yet it happened that a letter, posted at Queenstown, for certain remote parts of Ireland took generally longer time to get to its destination than was necessary for the passenger. And such was the case in the instance with which we are elder communicating the pleasing fact of his armoney, of his great joy in being so near her mortar from the tottering walls, covered the remain at home with every prospect of comstarted by a later train than that which carried his letter and was soon speeding through Oork and Limerick for Galway, every station on the way, as he got nearer home and familiar scenes, adding to his anxiety to be with those whom, of all the world, he loved bestthe dear good mother and the fond true girl he hoped to make his wife. Taking a car at Galway he immediately proceeded homewards. When within two miles of Kilkeernan whom, to his great gratification, did he meei? None other than his faithful Nellic, who thought him dead on that dark, dreadful day, when, through the mists which s heart almost breaking sent thick to her eyes, she road his name amongst the killed!

We will not lightly draw aside the curtain that hides love's anguish and love's joy. was visited that day; nor was there any tarrving to see old friends, for the thought of Ballyoreggau and the lonely widow waiting there so long and hopelessly drove every the returned immigrant, with swelling heart knowing now that some ordel, pitiless enemy must have sent that terrible news about his me about them you seen in the church be- death to his mother), got the Galway driver yant and about missing John's face from the to change horses, and set out for Loughreans

Dinner was about commencing in that litwith the help of God. And now, ma'am, now the room in Loughres, preparatory to Murty's Mrs. Kavanagh," continued our friend Murty, | returning home, when the jingle of a "alde-"it's me that would like to know the manin' car" was heard on the pavement and it censed of that strake of black you saw in the at the door. Up bounded the impetuous strame, and why the people could be so passenger who, without the ceremony of foolish entirely and madlike drinkin that knocking, quickly entered the apartment Murty Knaros, who was facing the door and "Well, Murty, there was only one thing in the act of putting a reeking hot, potato —seemed to have assumed their original and that was warrant! And it struck me.— for him, almost latel ory of blank amezement, proportions and roof; the torn-down belify, God forgive me if I say or think anything feeling sure he had seen a ghost. But the

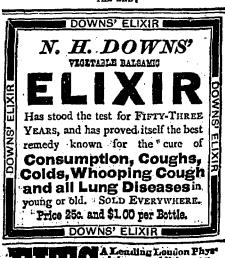
mether's instinct quickly realized all; and in less time than it takes me to write it mother and son—so long, and so cruelly parted—were in each other's arms. What words can picture the scenes of this meeting : the pang of the retrospective, the rapture of the present, and the hope of the future?

While these events were occurring, certain other incidents,—which go to show into what brief periods the most momentous matters are sometimes crowded, happened, which very olosely concerned our friends as this joyous re-union was brought about in such an unexpected and providental way. These were no less than the flight—the ignominions flight, of McGrennigan from the scene of pleasure of all over whom he ruled as agent and tyrant. It would appear that Mr. Gately, a neighboring landlord, whose attention was painfully drawn to the condition of things on the adjoining estate by the rumored removal of Mrs. curt and unwelcome note to McGrennigan, informing him that Mr. Bodkin would be down to Ballycreggan that day on which the evicbeforehand of his employer's rare visits and furnished with his probable movements during his stay (which was invariably less than a week), surmised at once that something had gone egregiously wrong against manner in which he had discharged his duties. So, feeling that he was found out at last, and with the dread of certain detection staring him in the face, he gathered together his accessible funds and quitted forever the had blighted. Whither he fled no man knew. That it was he who sent the paper with the cruel news to the lonely, anxious widow was found afterwards to be beyond all reasonable

In due time, Mr. Bodkin reached his paternal estate. A good, kind-hearted man, in his own way, although prone to trust too much to those who filled responsible positions under him, he was shocked to hear the sad stories which were poured into his ears by those over whom he now felt himself to have been for years the unconscious tyrant. Swift and complete restitution was, he thought, the only course possible for him to pursue; but the acts that had wrought misery beyond reparation, as they were disclosed to him by the victims that yet remained, made him sensible of the utter impossibility of doing justice to thos who, dead or emigrated, had been driven from their homes, without pity, to die, beg, or, if circumstances permitted, seek in kinder lands the sustenance denied them where nature and every law of right destined them to remain!

As much, however, as he could do in the way of restitution, he was firmly resolved to do, and that without delay. On that very evening, - so near the blessed, generous Christmas time, when the best thoughts and purest springs of action that our weak nature possesses are awakened to a fresh and better life,—on the eve of the great Christian festi. val, I say, messengers were sent to as many letters reinstating them in their holdings and promising that every grievance of theirs should, as far as was now practicable, be re. dressed. Indeed, did I dare draw so severely on before very long, at Ballycreggan; but I shall only venture to notice a few facts touching the Kavanagh family. John Kavanagh and Nellie Sullivan, as might easily have been inferred, were united in the sacred bonds of marriage a few weeks after his return from America, and in due course of time a bunch of sunny, pure faces used to gather round their happy, gentle grandmother, on many a Christmas eve, to hear from her anew, as she sat in her old home and saw the dead come back again in the sweet, wondering faces round her, her Christmas dream and its rich fulfilment. Mr. Bodkin, strongly urged by his neighbor, Mr. Gately, and indeed realizing himself that he could Kavanagh his agent; and our friend Murty Kearns and every tenant on the property had reason to speak proudly of the new management and hopefully of the brighter prospects it put within their reach.

As for the gentle, patient widow, to whom trial and joy, in large measure, were given, whatever trust she had ever had in the holy season of Christmas was now incressed a hundred-fold by the many and quite unexpected blessings, which that memorable Christmas, now nearly twenty years ago, had brought her; and still, in honored old age, she feels and thanks the Father of all, as she did that happy morning in Loughrea, when with a light and grateful heart, as the Christmas chimes from the adjacent abbey pealed sweetly at the dawn of day and spread through the emiling country those messages of "peace and good will" which never grow old, she opened her eyes under far different and happier circumstances than she did for many a day before, and realized that, for her and here, the "Curse of Ballycreggan" had passed away forever! THE END.



A Lending Loudon Physician establishes as Office in Now York Office in Stocks fully in physician. His success has imply been astonialing; we have heard of cases of over coyant's standing successfully cared by him. He have buildised, work on this disease, which he sends with a large bottle of his winderful car free to any sufferer who may send their express and P. O. Address. We navise any one wishing a cure including the care of the

ADVERTISING

Contracts made for this paper, which is kept on file at office of LORD & THOMAS, McCormick Block, Chicago, 111.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY.

Why sparkles of youthful fire,
In the eyes aged dames?
Why does youder aged sire
Feel young blood within his veins?
Shall I tell you? they are thinking
Of a land far, far away,
The cup of memory drinking
Of a bygone "Patrick's Day."

Yes, nature smiles in welcome, yes, nature sinies in westome,
The old and young are gay,
While many silvery trum pets,
Dear Ireland's music play;
And see how prood their bearing—
The orowds that throng the way—
The native leaf of Erin,
To greet "St. Patrick's Day."

See our loved green banners waving,
While sweet sunbeams kiss their iolds,
The dear old harp their laving
With their streams of molten gold;
See the Shawrock—native emblem—
Right royally holding sway,
And the green-badged hosts assembling
Tell the world it's "Patrick's Day."

Oh, Erin! lovely Erin!
Your children's hearts are turning
With words of kindly greeting
To their mother-land, and fondly pray,
They may see your fetters shattered,
And the sons your wrongs have scattered,
May once more meet in Ireland
And keep "st. Patrick's Day,"

R. O'B.

Montreal, March, 1883.

[Seward (Neb.) Reporter.] REMARKABLE DISCLOSURES.

Mr. B. S. Crane, manager and treasurer of the Alvin Joslin Comedy Company, struck Cheyenne the other day upon business connected with the appearance of that splendid company in this city at an early day. A reporter called upon Mr. Crane at his rooms at the Inter-ocean and spent a few pleasant minutes in conversation at ut the coming attraction. Mr. Crane assured the writer that the personnel of the company is all that could be desired and that the public may look for even better performances this season than last. Noticing that the manager looked a little pale the writer remarked upon the fact, but received the reply that he was in good health.

"But," continued Mr. Crane, "I did have a pretty serious time of it last summer in New York."

"What was the trouble?" "I had a very sharp attack of rheumatism. attacked my left leg and left arm, and for a long time I could neither walk upon the one nor raise the other to my head. I suffered horribly. Did you ever have the rheu-matism, sir?" addressing the reporter. "If ever yor are stricken with it there is one thing which! can recommend as a pretty sure cure, and o e which will probably give you quicker relief han anything else you can employ. I refer to the Great, German Remedy, St. Jacobs Oil. I maware of the prejudice which many entertain against advertised medicines. I felt thus about the St. Jacobs Oil and thought my aversion was too deeply rooted to be dissipated. But a man will sometimes catch at a hope as it flies. I purchased a bottle of it, when I found nothing else I applied would give me relief and commenced applying it. It proved a most effectual remedy, and the use of three bottles cured me."

"And, you are now quite a devotee of St. Jacobs Oll?"

"That is, perhaps, drawing it too strongly. I certainly do believe it a fine specialc for rheumailsm, and, as my belief is based upon a personal experience, I don't mind commending it to others."

of the hotel, reporter met In the o Mr. Geo. A. Dunlap, who is the popular and efficient r tive in Cheyenne of the Chicago firm of Wood Bros, live stock commission merchants. Happening to mention the interview with the manager of the Alvin Joslin company and what he said about St. Jacobs Oil, Mr. Dunlap replied that he was not sur-

"Are you struck on Oil, too, Mr. Dunlop?" "Well, I don't exactly n it that way, but I believe it a good remedy all the same. My experience with it is some what limited, but of sufficient recent date to make me vividly remember what it has done for me. While superintending the loading of cattle this Autumn, I fell from a car and seriously hurt my left knee. I believe a blood vessel was ruptured and the muscles severely strained. I could not walk for several days, and do not know that I would be capable of active locomotion now, were it not for the kindly offices of St. Jacobs Oil. Its powerful healing and stimulating properties put me right on my feet. It did, for a fact, and you can use the information if you so please."

"Almost everybody," remarked Mr. A. C. Stayart, representing Weber, Howland & Co., wholesale dealers in hats and caps at Denver. "uses the St. Jacobs Oil where I came from. I once had a very sore foot and very naturally edy. It oured employed the Great German my foot in a very short time also can re-

"Are there any other gentlene present, who would like to endorse this wo derful specific?" said the reporter. "It has assumed the importance of a public question, and I intend to write it up for the benefit of others who may need the offices of this medicine."

"Yes," replied Mr. W. H. Dunlap, representing the great coffee house of Jewett, Sherman & Co., Milwaukee, " put me down as another believer in St. Jacobs Oil. I had rheumatism and St. Jacobs Oil cured me. You can just bet on it every time."

"Gentlemen," remarked the reporter, "this is a remarkable coincidence. wo Mr. Dun-laps, each of whom never met the other, both endorsing St. Jacobs Oil, followed by another gentleman in the room. It is a regular experience meeting. It will not be paralleled soen in Ch nne."

The reporter was subsequently informed by one of the prominent druggists in the city that Pather Hayes had also used the Great German Remedy for umatism, and, having been cured, commended its employment to his people

The above is a true bill, and may be relied

SWINDLING EXTRAOR JINARY.

TROY, N. Y., March 13. -It has been discovered that Emmett O'Neill, a Schenectady broker, who recently failed, has fled, and victimized parties in Schenectady and Dwanesburgh out of not less than two hundred and fifty thousand dollars. Having the handling of his father's estate, and being presumably wealthy, he was elected a director of the Schenectady Bank. From the books of the bank he learned that many farmers in Dwanesburgh had funds to invest He obtained possession of their money on plausible representations, and gave as security forged mortgages. Where further proof was asked he would even forge assignments of mortgages, including the county clerk's certificate and copy of record. He also forged notes. Nearly every person in Dwanesburgh who had money is a victim. In Schenectady the losers are counted by scores. His mother and sisters are left penniless. Before leaving Schenectedy on the midnight train, O'Neill, taking a hundred dollar greenback in his hand, went from store dollar greenback in his hand, went from store to store asking to have it changed. No one to store asking to have it changed. No one surer.

could change it, and he borrowed a few dollars from each storekeeper. He victimized over twenty residents by this game. O'Neill went to New York, where, it is said, he made an unsuccessful attempt to raise twenty thousand dollars on forged securities.

" EPELEPTIO FITTS." Sr. Paul, Min., January 4th, 1878.

James 1. Fellows, Esq .:-Dear sir,-I have deferred writing to you ere this that I might be able to give an account of the effect of your medicine. I can now safely say that it is undoubtedly the best I ever tried, as there can be no doubt that my little girl is in a fair way of recovery, and you must bear in mind that this was a very bad case; and I do honestly believe that had I not given it to her she would have been dead ere this. Now she eats hearty and is gaining in flesh; the fits are only partial and | you left Dublin?" the action of the heart is less terrible. I am, sir, very respectfully,

D. WALTER OAKES.

SIGNS OF THE TIMES.

DUBLIN CASTLE AND EMIGRATION - THE LAND LORDS AND THE LAND ACT - THE LAND LEAGUE'S PROSPECT OF VICTORY-DIVISIONS IN THE GOVERNMENT BANKS.

DUBLIN, March 14 .- A Dublin despatch says: - Trevelyan maintained his position on the emigration question in a heartless and stupid speech. He has gone over to Dublin Castle more rapidly and completely than Forster. Spencer is determined to force on his emigration scheme at all hazards. It is thought, however, that Gladstone's return may impede this policy, as the anti-Irish section of the Cabinet has been weakened. A strange sign of the times is that Lord Lansdowne, one of the largest and owners in Ireland, has proposed the extension of the purchase clauses of the Land Act, declaring it to be his conviction that pessant ownership is the only practical solution of the Irish question. He is supported by Lord Dunraven and the Marquis of Waterford, two Irish landlords, and Earl Cowper, late Viceroy of Ireland. Lord Carlingford, speaking on the part of the Government, pleaded only for delay. A similar motion has been made in the name of Lord George Hamilton, a son of the Duke of Abercorn, formerly Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, in the House of Commons. The landlords cannot sell the land, and many of them are menaced with ruin. The question is hurrying fast to the Land League solution, some Liberal journals even saying that Gladstone should introduce a bill to deal with the question and must have money from some course. Unless I sent him £300 by the next Tuesday, he would be obliged tion this session. Uister farmers are orying out loudly against the Land Act, and joining in the demand for ownership. Mr. Parnell's bill to amend the Land Act will be introduced on Wednesday, the 14th. If allowed to go to a division it will seriously derange the

SCIENTIFIC NOTES

Near the old Gordon stockade at Deadwood, blocks of mica, eight feet long by three wide, have been found.

The production of artificial fuel, which is only

The production of attinoishing, which is only just inaugurated in this country, amounts to 4,000,000 tons annually in Europe.

The Geneva International Hygienic Congress offers a prize of \$400 for the best work on the cause and prevention of blindness, published in any modern language, before the session of the Congress in September, 1884.

The Paris Academy of Medicine offers a prize of \$5,000 to anyone who may discover a remedy against dyphther a. One of our Western doctors claims in a local medical journal to have found a specific for the disease, but the Academy does not appear to recognize his claim.

Oil, Mr. Dunlay replied that he was not surprised at the narration of the circumstances, for the Great German Remedy was a good medicine and he could also commend its virtues.

The Australians are "going for" the sparrows with a vengeance. An Adelaide paper says; "The following figures, showing the number of sparrows and eggs that have been destroyed up to November 6, have been supplied by the Under-Secretary: Heads, 27,345; eggs, 187,212. From October 1 to November 6, 5,420 heads were paid for and 44,685 eggs."

paid for and 44.685 eggs,"

A curious and important discovery is reported by the eminent scientist, Brown-Sequard. It has been found that if a powerful stream of carbonic acid gas is directed against the throat or tonsils for one or two minutes they will become entirely free from sensation for eight to ten minutes, so that a surgical operation can be performed without pain, and undisturbed by any sympathetic nervous action.

At seven o'clock on the evening of February 23rd, Prof. Lewis Swift, Director of the Warner Observatory, Rochester, N. Y., discovered a bright telescopic comet. Its right ascension is about 22 hours and 50 minutes, and its declination north about 29 degrees. Its tail is one-half a degree long, and its motion is slowly eastward. It is in the constellation Pegasus, near Beta Pegati, and it is a bright, beautiful object as seen through a telescope. as seen through a telescope.

as seen through a telescope.

To measure very weak electric currents that change their direction very frequently. Dr. Hertz has made a new dynamometer. A very thin silver wire is stretched horizontally and wound about a steel cylinder vertically adjusted. When the current is passed through the wire it is heated and elongated, and the cylinder turned in a negative or positive direction, making movements which are observed by a mirror and telescope. This instrument is available only when the currents are weak and when other instruments fail.

Mr. A. Le Neve Foster has in the Trafelow.

instruments fall.

Mr. A. Le Neve Foster has, in the Trafalgar
Colleries of the Forest of Dean, successfully
carried out an electrical arrangement for the
transmission of power An electric motor is
used to drive a pump in the underground workings. A dynamo machine is placed at the surface for generating the current, which is connected with the pump, a distance of 300 yards along the workings. The total vertical lift of the electric pump is 115 feet, while the length of the pipe through which the water is forced is 500 yards.

The influence of the electric light on health was lately discussed at a meeting of the Hygienic Scolety of Hamburg, and Dr. Kruss explained his ylews on the subject at some length. He referred to the influence of the electric light on the human eyesight, and expressed his opinion that it produces no evileffects, the light having a violet lings under most circumstances. He referred to the somewhat exaggerated expectations which had been formed as to the distance at which the light was visible at i.e.; but, on the whole, he considered that the safety of human life at sea had been increased by the use of the electric light in light-houses. The electric light being free from the disadvantages incidental to the combustion of gas in the consumption of oxygen and the production of carbonic acid, he considered its development as being a hygienic measure of importance ing a hygienic measure of importance

Cardinal Manning has obtained from the Pope plenary indulgence for all Catholics abstaining from tasting liquor during the remainder of Lent.

EPP'H COCCA-GRATEFUF AND COMPORTING. _"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digos-tion and nutrition and yet by a careful appli: cation of the fine properties of well selected Cocos Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavored beverage, which may gave us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of dist that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to at.

PATRICK BOAN AND LADY DIXIE

The balance of the Land League Funda-The attempt to implicate him in the Phonix Park affair—He was not

nuder surveillance. New Yosk, March 15.—Mr. Patrick Egan one of the founders of the Irish National Land League, and its treasurer until the organization nominally passed cut of existence, to be succeeded by the National League, is now in this city. Mr. Egan is a man of about forty years, with a bright, smiling, intelligent face and a nervous quickness in speech. He is of medium height, stoutly built, with florid complexion and sandy hair and heard. He has a low, musical voice and a very courteous manner, and is about the last man the casual observer would pick out as a revolutionist or an agitator. "Were you under police surveillance when

"I saw no signs of it. I took no precautions of secrecy whatever in leaving Dublin. I did so openly. I did not sham sickness at my home, as reported. I did not leave Dublin in disguise."

"What do you think of the proposed attempt to implicate you in the Phœnix Park affair?" "I regard it as a contemptible scheme on the part of the Castle authorities to cast As her winged spirit ascended odium on the Land League, now the National League, and to damage and suppress the National party."

"Lady Florence Dixie charges that £98,000 of the Land League funds have been missp. propriated?"

"I look on Lady Dixie as a woman with good intentions, and I presume that she is honest in the charges she makes. But she is a member of the Queensberry family, all of whom are crazed. It was her brother who recently raised a row in a London theatre because he thought Tennyson's play severe on free thinkers. She is crazy after notoriety, and has allowed her
And zephyrs steal softly along;
In spring, when the birds sing the blithest
And the grass it grows green and long; self to become the mouthpiece of a wretched creature named Richard Pigott, who was formerly proprietor of the Irishman in Dublin, and whom I caught two years ago in a notorious attempt to blackmail the Land League. This is all a part of one transaction. On April 9, 1881, he wrote me a letter in which he stated that two persons whom he knew to have come from Dublin Castle had called on him and produced a fictitious set of Land League accounts, and offered him £500 to publish them in the Irishto accept the offer of the Government and publish the fictitious accounts. Soon after he came out with a fierce attack on the League, whereupon I published his letter to me in one of the Irish newspapers. He never denied having written it, and since then has been writing against the League under various pseudonyms. I know to a certainty that he was the writer of the letter signed One Who was put into the hands of a Dublin printer by Lady Florence Dixie, containing most carefully prepared schedules, purporting to represent the Land League accounts, and to be taken from the newspaper reports, and accompanied by false charges against the leaders of the League, that they applied the money to the promo-tion of outrages. That pamphlet was in the handwriting of Richard Pigott, and the proofs were sent to him for correction. After some feli into my hands, Lady Dixie became frightened at the contents of the pamphlet, and ordered them all burned and the type taken down. I have that pamphlet in my possession, and on the statements in it Lady

"What is the balance in the Land League treasury?" "It is between £25,000 and £26,000, all invested in American securities, in the names in Ireland, who have stopped short at no of five trustees. In October last there were meanness to discredit so powerful an antagon.
£31,900 on hand. Of that sum £4,000 was ist. Mr. O'Brien, in his earnest and impassent to the Lord Mayor of Dublin for the stoned first speech on Wedresday, denounced Mansion House Committee for the aid of the libeliers who had sought to connect his evicted tenants, and £2,500 was expended by name with that of an infamous wretch-Dillon, Arthur O'Connor and myself. There

Dixie's calumnies are based."

has been a small increase, from subscriptions, and other small payments were made, I don't remember what." "I have left my own business entirely in date for the ward in Dublin in which the unithe hands of my partner for a long time. For that reason he has taken no active part in the agitation aside from ordinary membership in the Land League. In the face of this fact he | Ireland being a democratic journal, its assistwas arrested and imprisoned as a suspect for over four months. The malice of that act, which was intended to injure my business,

was so clear that it had the opposite effect

and helped us, even with the Conservatives." Holloway's Pills .- Enfeebled Existance .-This medicine embraces every attribute required in a general and domestic remedy; it | tions, he had made both in and out of Parliaoverturns the foundations of disease laid by defective food and impure air. In obstructions or congestions of the liver, lungs, bowels, or any other organs, these Pills are especially serviceable and eminently successful. They should be kept in readiness in every family, as they are a medicine without a fault for young persons and those of feebie constitutions. They never cause pain, or irritate the most sensitive nerves, or most tender bowels. Holloway's Pills are the best known purifiers of the blood, and the best promoters of absorption and secretion, and remove all poisonous and obnoxious particles from both solids and fluids.

"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-aide surgeon of the French army, with proper dietetle, 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 pamphlet, giving full particulars and reliable references to 173 Church street, Toronto, Ont; 13 Phillips Square, Montreal, P. Q.

MOTHERS! MOTHERS! MOTHERS! Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with the excruciating pain of cutting teeth? If so, go at once and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediatelydepend upon it; there is no mistake about it was asked he would even forge assign to the fo

IN MEMORY OF MRS. JAMES O'BRIEN.

Oh. merciless death, and unsparing it with thy soythe swinging left and right, Bweetest lives from their kindred tearing; lessolator of homes of light.

Why pass by the aged and hoary, The listless, the weary of life, To strike at the young in their glory; The loved one—the mother, the wife?

gee you woman of chill December Would welcome thy senionce of doom, She's palsied in every member; She looks with relief to the tomb.

"Grim Angel of Death, oh, come hither! I am weary of life," she cries. "Oh, take me, I wither, I wither!" But the Angel of Death replies:—

"Feace, mortal! thou art not forgotten, What are lustrums or ages to me? Live awhile where is cast thy lot in, And question not fate's stern decre

"I mow down all ranks and all ages— The wealthy, the proud and the gay; The saints, and the sinners, and sages, I gather who come in my way.'

Like the tree still with verdure covered, She fell in her glorious prime; Ere life's twilight around her hovered She heard the immertal chime.

From the dust of this earth and gloom, By her modest good works attended, Like flow'rs of perpetual bloom.

For, heeding the voice of the Master, Her heart was not closed 'gainst the poor ; Where poverty was, or disaster, Her shadow fell swift at the door.

Oh, lady! Oh, dear one departed! Our tears and our pleadings were vain, Else we would not be broken-hearted, Nor thou in thy tomb had not lain. In spring, when the flowers bloom brightest,

Let them bloom, let them softly whisper; Let the green grass sorrowful wave; And the birds, let them seem to lisp her Name lovingly over her grave.

J. C. F. Ottawa, March 11th, 1883.

"YOUNG IRELAND."

Never has the British Parliament witnessed so interesting a spectacle as that of the small

band of young Irishmen who are doing battle for their country's rights against odds so unequal as the united force of land and capital. It is a struggle with which the British workingman can sympathize, for the same combination has been used against himself for many a generation, and never did it operate more powerfully than at present. It is, too, a spectacle which must evoke the generous enthusiasm of "Young England." By every malignant and calumnious device the landlerds and capitalists are seeking to discredit the lrish party, for it is the first distinctly democratic party which has appeared in the olub at Westminster They are young men with Knows, in which the charge regarding the one or two exceptions; they are of and from £98,000 was first made. I know that in Septhe people; they are of exceptional ability; tember last a pamphlet of about 100 pages they are opposed by three-fourths of those among whom they sit. Led by a man of extraordinary ability, preeminently distinguished for his courage, coolness and tact, they can neither be intimidated, bribed nor suppressed. It is significant that the most brilliant men in its ranks have been recruited from the profession of journalism. Messre. Sexton, T. P. O'Connor, Healy, T. D. Sullivan, O'Donnell, O'Brien, O'Kelly, Justin Mc-Carthy, Callan, O'Connor Power, Gray and McCoan are journalists pure and simple. The dozen copies had been bound, one of which latest addition to the able phalanx is Mr. William O'Brien, the editor of the democratic organ, United Ireland. The appearance of this gentleman in the house is a matter of the greatest moment. He is the representative of the defeat of Whiggism in Ireland. Scarcely more than thirty years of age, he has already won a brilliant reputation. His success as a political writer has earned for him the marked hostility of the sandlord party a committee consisting of Mr. Parnell, Mr. the informer and assassin, Carey. The Dillon, Arthur O'Connor and myself. There honorable member for Mallow explained that Carey having been selected by a committee of workingmen as the nationalist and labor Town Council candiversity represented by Mr. Gibson, the ex-Attorney-General for Ireland, stands, he was

asked to support the candidature. United ance was, of course, promised. Mr. O'Brien explained that he never saw Carey but once, and on that occasion the informer accosted him in the street and thanked him for his support. The calumny of the Tories having been exposed, there was nothing for it but to incite Mr. Forster to repeat the charges which, on many previous occament against the Land League and its leaders. This on Thursday night he accomplished. With one stone he killed two birds. He gratified his revenge, and he did the very work which the Tories required of him-that is, en deavored to stir up animosity against the Irish, in order that next year they may not reap the benefit of the extension of the iranchise and of country government .- Reynolds

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

Dechambord, replying to a deputation of Lyons workingmen, said the Republic was infallibly leading France to ruin.

OUR GRANDMOTHERS

taught their daughters that a stitch in time saves nine." A pill in time saves not only nine, but offtimes an incalculable amount of suffering as well. An occasional dose of Dr Plerce's Peliets (Little Sugar-coated Pilis) to cleanse the stomach and bowels, not only prevents diseases but often breaks up sudden attacks, when taken in time. By druggists.

It is rumored in Washington that Great Britain will shortly ask the return of the unexpended balance of the Geneva Award.

CATARRH OF THE BLADDER. Stinging irritation, infiammation, all kid ney and urinary complaints oured by "Bu chupaibs. le \$10 chi and a second

KIDNEY-WORT HAS BEEN PROVED KIDNEY DISEASES.

Does hame back or disordered urine indicate that you are a victim? THEN DO NOT DE
HESDITATE; use Kidney-Wort at once, (druggiets recommend thand it will speedily evercome the disonse and restore healthy action.

LadieS to your sex, such as pain,
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as it will act promptly and safely.

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Dains, all speedily yield to its curative power,

3. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGESTS. Price \$1.

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A well-known clergyman, Rev. N. Cook, of Trempelean, Wis., says: "I find Kidney-Wort a sure cure for kidney and liver troubles."

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It has specific action on this most important organ, enabling it to throw off torpidity and inaction, stimulating the nealthy secretion of inaction, stimulating the nealthy secretion of the Bile, and by keeping the cowels in free condition, effecting its regular discharge.

If all all a Hyon are unfering from Hyon are uniforing from maleria, have the chills, are billious, dyspeptic, or constituted, Kidney-Wort will surely relieve and quickly cure. In the Spring to cleanse the System, overy one should take a thorough course of it.

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"Last year I went to Europe," says Henry Ward, late Col. Coth Reg., N.G.S.N.Y., now living at 173 W. Side Ave., J. C. Hights, N.J., only to return worse from chronic liver complaint. Kidney-Wort, as a last resort, has given me better health than I've heretofore enjoyed for many, many years." He's cured now and consequently happy.

KIDNEY-WORT FOR THE PERMANENT CURE OF CONSTIPATION.

No other disease is so provident in this coun-No other discuse is so provaent in this coundry as Constitution, and no romody has ever canalled the celebrated Eidney-Wort as a common which were the cause, however obtained to the care, this runnedy will overcome it.

THIS distressing concentrations to be compileated with constitution. Kidney-Wort strengthens the weakened parts and quickly of cures all kinds of Piles oven when physicians and medicines have before failed.

PRICE \$1. USE Druggists Sell KIDNEY-WORT

"I will recommend it everywhere." writes James B. Moyer, Carriage Manufacturer, Myers town, Pa., "because it"-Kidney-Wort-"cured my piles."

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KIDNEYS.LIVER AND BOWELS. It cleanses the system of the acrid poison that causes the dreadful suffering which only the victims of Rheumatism can realize. orly the victirs of Rheumatism can reases.

THOUSANDS OF CASES
of the worst forms of this terrible disease
have been quickly relieved, and in short time
PERFECTLY CURED. D PRICE, \$1. L'QUID OR DRY, SOLD BY DRUGGISTS. 5
44. Dry cas bo sent by mall.
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KIDNEY-WORT

"Mr. Walter Cross, my customer, was prostrated with rheumatism for two years; tried, in vain, all remedies; Kidney-Wort alone cured him. I have tried it myself, and know that it is good."-Fortion of a etter from J. L. Willett. Druggist, Flint, Mich.

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Every one of the above named bonds which does not draw one of the large premiums must be drawn with at least 180 Florins.

The next drawing takes place on the 2nd APRIL.

Every Bond which is bought from us on or before the 2nd April, with Five Dollars, is entitled to the whole premium which will be drawn thereon on that date.

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Its Searching and Healing Properties are Known Throughout the World.

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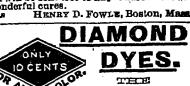
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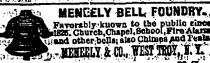
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WEBNESDAY......MARCH 21, 1883.

AN IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.

While appealing to the friends and supporters of THE TRUE WITNESS to redouble their efforts in further extending its circulation, we desire at the same time to assure them that every assistance we are capable of, will be given, so as to facilitate their work in the interests of this paper. With this object in view, we have decided to reduce the price of THE TRUE WITNESS, and thus expect that every English-speaking Catholic family in the Dominion will become a subscriber to the oldest, best and cheapest Catholic weekly paper on this continent.

For the future the price per annum for Ten Taus Witness will be one dollar, psyable strictly in advance. This condition of paying in advance will be strictly adhered to in all cases. At the same time we wish it to be distinctly understood that may who will allow the date of their subscription to expire without remitting will be charged at the rate of \$1.50 per annum. All those who wish to have the benefit of the reduced rate-\$1.00 per year-must first pay up all arrears of subscription. All privileges Shat formerly were allowed, with respect to clubs, &c., are cancelled from this date.

We hope that every reader of THE TRUE WITHESS will induce her or his neighbor to become a subscriber, and whilst benefiting and assisting us will at the same time be the medium of promoting Catholic journalism. The leaders of the Irish people in their constitutional struggle for Home Rule are ematically misrepresented; the crimes committed in Ireland are grossly exaggerated in number and character, and the whole people made responsible for the primes of a few, as far as telegrams and newspaper articles can make them. The Thus Wirmess has continually labored to correct all such calumnies, and to place the policy and conduct of the leaders and people in a proper light. We shall continue to keep our readers well acquainted with the last and most reliable news of all events that transpire both at home and abroad.

We take this opportunity of thanking our friends and subscribers for the generous sup. port that they have given to THE TRUE WITmass in the past, and hope that they shall continue to extend to us the same kindness in the fature; and the best proof of that appreciation to us will be an effort to increase the circulation of Tue True Witness.

The reduction in the annual subscription of THE TRUE WITHERS will take place from 1st April next.

We are now mailing the accounts for monies due by our subscribers, and hope that they will respond freely. The amounts in most DASOS are small, but to us they represent in the aggregate thousands of dollars.

Remittances can be made either by registered letter, or Post Office order addressed to THE POST Printing and Publishing Company, Montreal, Canada.

LORD DERBY A CONVERT TO ROSSA'S

DYNAMITE DOCTRINE. When O'Donovan Rossa was asked why he used dynamite in preference to any other death agency for the destruction of life and property, he answered, because "dynamite is more humane than gunpowder and shot," and the world was shocked at the doctrine. Bossa's dynamite doctrine, however, seems to have gained a noble convert, in the person of an English earl. The rumor had been gaining ground in England that the Transval Boers were exterminating the native troops by that dreadful engine of death-dynamite. The rumor found its way into the House of Lords, where Lord Brabourne resolved to have official light thrown on the subject. The noble lord put a formal question 20 Lord Darby whether it was correct that dynamite had been employed against the matives in Africa. In reply Lord Derby assumed an air of indifference worthy of Rossa, and confessed he did not attach much importance to the report, whether true or not, for said the noble Earl, "I do not see that there is Zess humanity in the employment of dynamite than gunpowder." This, however, was not an answer to Lord Brabourne's question, but after propounding and endorsing O'Donovan Rossa's doctrine to the House and preparing the way for the horrible admission

"Dynamite has been used in certain operations against a chief who had not remained faithful to the British Government, and who had steadily refused to pay taxes, and I believe that chief has never paid taxes to us at any time." This confession is simply astounding. If civilization was so shocked at the absurd threats of O'Donovan Roses to use dynamite against oppression what should be the feelings of horror at the sotual employment of dynamite to enforce the demands and exactions of tyranny. To blow an African oblef and his little army to atoms with dynamite, because he failed to pay taxes, is something novel even in the history of England. Dynamite has never been countenanced or recognized as a lawful weapon in war and it is evidently the duty of the civilized powers to condemn the action of the British Government in using it against the poorly armed natives of Africa.

LADY DIXIES POODLE AND THE ASSASSINS.

An absurd story about an alleged attempt at assassination of the notorious Lady Dixie comes from London this morning. A school boy would have concocted the story much better and with a greater regard for the semblance of truth. Any one reading between the lines of her Ladyship's narration of the diabolical outrage upon her person, cannot fail to see that it is a pure fabrication, ridiculous in the extreme. There is about as much truth in it as in her statements about the Land League Funds, and that is very little. The whole affair is a clear put up job. Her Ladyship failed to create a sensation by her "crazy" charges against the management of the Land League monies. None of the Irish people either at home or abroad would listen to her, except Dick, the pig. No body except the Tories put any faith or belief in her accusations against Parnell, Egan and the other trustees of the funds. Vexed and embittered by her failure to bring discredit upon the leaders of the National party by her silly charges, Lady Dixie has had recourse to the old British ruse of writing herself a threatening letter and "committing assassination" upon herself so as to catch the public sympathy and excite ill-feeling against those horrid Land Leaguers. Her Ladyship's game is too diaphanous. She says while promenading at Windsor she was attacked by two men, who cut her dress in several places with daggers, but, O, miracle ! she did not get a scratch. She says as soon as she caught sight of the daggers she fell in a swoon, but she remembered the men putting mud in her mouth. To remember anything while unconscious is rather strange. She next avers that she noticed the two men, who disguised in women's clothes, had their faces shaved, but later on she said she did not recognize one of them, as his face was veiled. How, then, did she know his face was shaved? Strange again. She attributes the saving of her life to her dog, which protected her while she lay in a swoon. It is seldom that one hears of two desperate assassins being foiled by a stubborn poodle in the accomplishment of their purpose. She was in a swoon during 45 minutes, and she supposes that the scoundrels were disturbed by a cart passing in the woods. How did her ladyship, who was unconscious for so long a time, know that a cart had passed in the woods, and that it was this, with the assistance of her lap-dog, that frightened off the assassins? Lady Dixie must have been dreaming, or else she is, as Pairick Egan says, like the rest of her family-crasy.

MISREPRESENTING THE IRISH

NATIONAL PARTY. What have the Irish people done to the Witness that it should persist in misrepresenting everything in connection with the country and the National party? Our contemporary, in commenting on Mr. Egan's the Secretary (?) of the Land League to leave the National cause to get out of the difficulties which at present surround it as it best could without him, and adds that, as the Government was hunting up the assassination conspiracy and would convict the members, it was a good time for him to depart as quietly and as suddenly as possible. These insinuations on the part of the Witness betray an absolute want of fairness and impartiality, but are an index of very bitter animosity and deep seated prejudice. The Witness, in thus delivering itself, aims at invendos which are as base and discreditable as they are unwarrantable. It would have its readers to understand and believe that Mr. Egan is a coward, unready to help his country when most in need of succour, and an assassin or a conniver at assassination, ficeing from justice. The Witness has followed in the footsteps of the Tory and Irish press of Great Britain, and with them thinks and asserts that Mr. Egan's ment of guilt." There is as much acknowledgment of guilt in Egan's visit to America as there was truth in the London Times' statement that two or three days ago he was seen escaping to Spain disguised as a priest. This Ribernophobist press find it just as easy to place a man in Paris or Spain, when he is actually walking the streets of New York, hould find scho in and be endorsed by such papers as the Witness. ... Our contempo-

of the Irish National cause, but then justice, fair play and decency demand that it should not become one of the category of viliters and caluminators of Ireland, her cause, and her people. God knows this category is large and numerous enough without the addition of a Montreal paper.

PATRICK EGAN IN NEW YORK.

ONLY four days ago the London Times and rubbish about the departure of Patrick Egan from Dublin. It was said that he had fled to Paris, to Spain and other parts of Europe. He had escaped disguised as a priest. These journals seemed to know every movement made by the Treasurer of the Land League. But these stories of the Tory press prove to be but pure fabrication and misrepresentation, for Egan is neither in Paris or Spain, but in New York. How Egan could have left Dublin four days ago and be in New York yesterday, will no doubt puzzle more than the London Times. Mr. Egan has come to America on business connected with his firm in Dublin; but his decision to start was hastened by the urgent request of Sheridan who wanted him in case the extradition proceedings would be pushed. Mr. Egan maintains that the prospect is entirely hopeful for the National cause on the principle that the more England is obliged to coerce and oppress Ireland the sconer will the struggle be brought to a close and the rights of the Irish people soknowledged. The brutal policy of the Liberal Government has widened immeasurably the gulf between the two countries, and nothing will satisfy the people, but the attainment of some measure of national self-government. Mr. Egan says that it is the duty of Government to break up the assassination conspiracy, but considers the course of prosecution to be simply atrocious. Bribes, whiskey, coaxing and bullying have been lavished the witnesses to induce to swear to what the Castle officials re. quired, while the prisoners were not allowed to arrange for their defence. It has for some time past been the evident desire of the Government adherents to establish the complicity of the Land League in impious Government. the Invincible conspiracy: and it is is said that one of the conditions on which they accepted the evidence of Carey, was that he should incriminate that body. Mr. Egan, however, asserts that not one penny of the Land League money was ever supplied to conspirators. The Government wants an account of the Land League and it thinks the funds. way of securing it is to put the custodians on their defence against absurd charges of criminal dealings. So far from the money being expended on the conspirators, it has gone, on the contrary, to the protection of the landlords from the vengeance of outraged tenants. How different this exposition of the Irish situation is from what we are daily furnished by lying cablegrams copied from fournals bitterly hostile to Ireland and her people.

THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT THE CHUKCH.

situation is one of alarm and danger. The Government seems unable to cope with the revolutionary elements at work in the great centres of population. When a strong hand affairs in time of social upheavings and commotions, there is none to steady the ship of State, for we find that President Grevy, dread. ing the gravity of the emergency, wants to retire; and it is only by the greatest persuasion that he has yielded to the demand of his Cabinet and of the popular representatives not to send in his resignation at present. It is asked what creates this spirit of insubordination and rebellion' which sways the masses visit to America, says it seemed better to of the people to and fro and what is the cause of the powerlessness of the Government? Those who study the destinies of nations will tell you to examine into the conduct of the Government and the behaviour of the people. If you find that the rule of the former has been unrighteous and that the lives of the latter have been in open violation of human and divine laws, then you have discovered the source from which spring the weakness of the one and the rebellious spirit of the other. And such are the characteristics or nature of the situation in France. The Government during the past four years has been gradually undermining the religious and social fabric of the nation. It has waged war with the Almighty; it has driven God rom the legislative halls, the courts of justice, the army, from the school, the family circle and the cemetery It has evidently made a fatal mistake in trying to induce the people to obey laws which clash and conflict with the divine laws. France, more than any other country, has had the sad experience of departure or flight is "a moral acknowledg- trying to get along without a God and of utterly failing to do so.

Notwithstanding this experience the powers which rule France at present have sentiment and aspirations of the country. The following is a brief summary of the legislation enacted against God, religion and the Church. The first bill, August 5, 1879, was or jury. When they are in pursuit of an hospitals. This was followed by a bill, Dec-Irlsh Nationalist and want his liberty or his ember 21, 1879, supressing part of the salary life, it does not cost them a thought to sub- of the Archbishops and Bishops, which was stitute misrepresentations for facts and false- paid to them out of the revenues of their prohoods for truth. It is to be regretted that perty confiscated by the State. On March these falsehoods and misrepresentations 18, 1880 a blow was levelled at higher education for Catholics, and a bill was passed supressing the rights of Oatholic Universities. rary surely can afford to treat the Irish ques. Next comes a bill, July 8, 1880, refusing the tion and oppose the National party in a fair army the right to have chaplains and abolishand impartial manner. We do not expect ing the position of aumonist, which had been preparing the way for the morrous admission and the property and the prope

The 12th of July, 1880 a bill was passed to the sex and ensure license in morals a bill, December 21st, 1880.

A bill granting to the press greater license its anti-Irish confreres published columns of to offend morality and insult religion with impunity, was enacted July 29th, 1881. A cemetery bill, Nov. 14th 1881, abolished all distinction and separation between the bodies of the faithful and of infidels or heathers in consecrated church yards. Bills introducing dren were made June 16, 1882, and March 28, religious persons incompetent to teach. A bill sarcastically entitled "providing for liberty of conscience in the court room." June 24, 1882, abolishes religious caths. Two bills on funerals, March, 18, 1882, and June 24, 1882, establish the right to public protection, honors to the Blessed Sacrament and to give military escort to religious processions.

Another bill, April 1, 1882, makes the walls of churches common property and allows cotted, we would; and if it didn't, we indecent placards to be posted thereon. A bill, May 15, 1882, diminishes the penalty in- the Witness we say THE Post would never curred, by robbery, disturbance, etc., comciation, and consequently suppress all reli- for centuries have been hanging on glous orders. A bill presented by Gambetts, the enslaved people. Our contemporary other young ecclesiastics to become soldiers. that The Post could have given anything but A bill concerning marriages of priests, June, an emphatic negative to that question. But 12, 1882, is too repulsive and too stupid to be | we fail to see waat the Witness desires to mentioned. Then comes a large number prove or establish by getting our answer to of bills, abolishing the concordat be- its query; the fact of the matter is tween France and the Holy See, that our contemporary has all through and all this immoral legislation is been driving at something which it followed by a tyrannical bill, 11th February, | cannot attain or strike; when it broaches this 1882, secularizing the property of religious corporations, fabriques of churches, seminaries and placing the Church at the mercy of an seeing straight. We hope that in the future.

narallel for which can only be found in the annals of a Nero. The unholy pretext for this undignified persecution was that the odious as in the present instance. strength and durability of the Republic depended on the effacement of God and the Church, but the events of the day point to a contrary result and demonstrate that the effects of this legislation lie altogether in an onposite direction; and the present Government of France, instead of waxing strong and durable, has grown weaker and more shaky, until to-day it finds its very existence menaced on all sides.

THE WITNESS AND THE OKA QUES-TION.

The Daily Witness takes exception to our commendation of the pamphlet on the Oka French and Indian Missions under the control of the Methodist Church and to our en-Communism is rampant in France and the us put a case for THE POST to consider. Suppose that Mr. Scott is correct when he says the Okas are tenants at will.' Then is absolutely required to hold the helm of they are just like Irish tenants the gentlemen of the Seminary are the (frish) landlords; the Dominion Parliament represents the Imperial one and the little Protestant Church at Oka would represent a Catholic Church on the landlord's estate."

their own cance without its aid or advocacy. Seminary. We would not hear of them heing objects of benevolence if they were like Irish tenants. The gentlemen of reverse would be more than unreasonable, on its first appearance. it would be unjust to the gentlemen of the Seminary. There is not the slightest similarity between the two. Has the Wilness ever been able to chronicle heartless evictions on the part of the Seminary? Have the Indians, "tenants at will," ever been cast on the roadside to starve and die! And when the question of removing the Indians from Oka came | the way of affording labor so that the people made it a study to crush out the religious any compensation for whatever improve. to which any civilized and humane Governments they may have made! On the ment would not for a moment heatcontrary, the Seminary treated those Indians, who yelled and danced with delight around the burning Church of Oks, with the greatest | blank to yield to the demand. The Lord render a verdict of guilty without trial, judge committees of charitable Institutions and the the Dominion Government, made arrangements for the purchase of 25,582 acres of land in the township of Gibson with meal with which the people could quiet The Seminary bought this land and made a free glit of it to the Indians native of starvation or the poorhouse has rewho thus received twenty times as much land for the cost of their transportation and saw | wisdom and judgment has come to a unanimthat they were furnished with provisions for cous decision on the subject; and His Grace.Dr fitteen days and had neat little houses to enter i McEvilly, Archbishop of Tuam, speaking on

the gentlemen of St. Stilpice to Irish landbring the Sunday down to the level of a week | lords. Our contemporary, evidently becomes day and to wipe out all that had been enact- mixed and confused when it touches on this ed to secure its proper sanctification and ob- Oka question. After instituting the above land must indeed be slarming when such a servance. To facilitate the debasement of comparison between the Indians and the Irish tenants, the Seminary and the Irish landlords, providing for the establishment of godless | the Witness puts the following questions :boarding schools for girls, was made law on | Would Tsz Posr justify the tearing down of cotting of the gentlemen of the Seminary? Would THE Post condemn any action in the House of Commons to loosen the chains that for centuries have been hanging on the enslaved people?

To the first question we answer that Tue

right and by law ne more than it would 1882, whilst laws were prepared to declare | justify the burning down of the Catholic Church at Oka, which was an unblushing piece of incendiarism. We now ask the Witness why, when the case of the pulling down of the little Protestant Church at Oka was brought before the courts it and its friends permitted judgment to go by default, providing for "liberty of conscience in the had been done. Our contemporary next puts army, June 20, 1882, forbids to pay military a very queer question? It wants to know if THE POST would justify the boycotting of the gentlemen of the Seminary. Well! it all depends; if the Seminary deserved to be boywouldn't. To the third and last question of think of stultifying itself to such an extent as mitted in churches. A bill discussed May to condemn any action in the House of Com-13, 1881, will deny religious all rights of asso- mons, to loosen the chains that March 25, 1882, compels seminarians and must be terribly naive to imagine for a moment Oka question, it acts as if the organs of its vision became crossed and prevented it from when our contemporary wants to make a This is a record of satanic legislation, a point, it will not destroy the force of its arguments and its prospects of successful debate by instituting comparisons so supremely

> THE ORANGE BILL. MR. WHITE, member for Hastings, intro-

duced in the House of Commons the Bill to

incorporate the Loyal Orange Association of

British America. On the motion to fix a day

for the second reading, Mr. Coursel, member for Montreal East, seconded by Mr. Burns, of Gloucester, N.B., moved that the bill receive the six months hoist. A warm discussion at once ensued, and interest bordering on sensation was created in and around the House. The grounds taken by the advocates of the Bill to have a day fixed for the second reading were that it would have been misled by the talse and imperiect Indian question prepared and issued by the be "unfair, ungenerous and unmauly" to kill reports published on the subject. Rev. William Scott, Superintendent of the the bill without any discussion. The opponents of the measure repelled the charge of tyrannical conduct, and maintained that their no particular affection for the Chinese, and dereation of the views as expressed therein by action was inspired by the highest motives; they are becoming alarmed over the whole. the rev author. Our contemporary says: "Let | they did not want to open up a discussion of sale immigration of these celestials. Mr. a subject which would disturb the peace and | Shakespeare, one of the members of the Proharmony of the country. It was better to kill the bill at once rather than to allow it to inaugurate another reign of trouble. In fact | eral Government against the invasion. The more courtesy had been shown to the bill in the Federal House than when the question came up in the Legislative Assembly of the old Province of Canada in 1856. This fact was pointed out by Mr. J. J. Currap, member The Witness could not have put a case or for Montreal Centre, who forcibly added that made a comparison which could bring it the Orange question need not be discussed more confusion than the above. If the Oka in the House, because it was one which Indians were like the Irish tenants, then we belonged to history. The opinion of the would pity them indeed; they would no House seemed to be pretty well split on the longer have any claim on the sympathy of question. When the vote was taken it was the Witness, and they would have to paddle | found that 94 members were in favor of discussion and 89 were against it. The Cabinet If these Indians were in the position of Irish | was divided, all the French Ministers voting tenants they would scarcely be fed, housed, for the hoist and all their English confreres, source of weakness to the country. The bill. employed and paid for their work as they except Costigan, voting against it. There however, will meet with the stern opposition have largely been by the gentlemen of the were two Catholic members (Conservative)-Dawson and Hawkins—who favored a second ing paid for the improvements, buildings, reading. Mr. Blake followed Sir John in opetc., which they have made on their posing the hoist, while Mr. Mackensie cast his grounds; we would never hear of them be- vote for it. Although a day was fixed for the second reading it must not be concluded that the bill will be adopted, for a good many the Seminary, says the Witness, are members have openly expressed their intenlike the Irish landlords. It would be a good | tion of opposing it at the next stage who thing if the Irish landlords were like the voted for it yesterday, simply because they gentlemen of the Seminary, but to assert the considered it discourteous to defeat the bill agree that the work was done by

ENGLAND ARRAIGNED BY THE IRISH

EPISCOPATE. The other day an appeal was made to Earl Spencer, Viceroy of Ireland, to extend relief the damage possible to England unto the destitute and starving poor of the til she ceases to oppress Ireland. country in the shape of public works and in up, did the Seminary propose to oust might be enabled to earn a scanty livelihood. them out, bag and baggage, without The demand was certainly of a nature tate to accede. The English Government not only hesitated, but has refused point | cool, fairminded and impartial people. The as to call an Irishman an assassin and to for the expulsion of parish priests from the benevolence. The Seminary, conjointly with Lieutenant's answer was that no money would be spent on honest and willing labor but that the poorhouses would be supplied the pangs of hunger. This inhuman alterceived the consideration of the Bishops of as they held at Oka. The Seminary paid Ireland. The Hierarchy in its prudences when they arrived in their new territory. Is | behalf of the Oatholic Bishops of Ireland has it on the strength of this fatherly care and pronounced "the action of the Government The clause in Sir Leonard Tilley's Banking

humanity and a covert system of exterminat. ing the native race." The situation in Irebody of men as the Irish hierarchy have deem. ed it a solemn and imperative duty to God and His fellow creatures to denounce the Government in such terms of unrestrained force, and the church? Would THE POST justify the boy- to draw up such a terrible indictment against it. The significance of their pronouncement cannot be overestimated; it is plain and unequivocal, and it is launched on the responsibility of the entire episcopate. No more foreible and pregnant language could be used against England than to tell her that Post would not justify the tearing down of her rule is an outrage on humanity and to procompulsory, godless education of little chil- any church which was not sanctioned by claim her policy one of extermination of the native race. The charge is sufficient to justify either a revolution or international interference to prevent the British Government from perpetuating the outrage and to make it cease its system of extermination. We have at last come to the end of the chapter when the lrish people alone are to be denounced from every house-top for the crimes, real and of civil, godless burials. A bill ironically if they were confident that any injustice alleged, committed in or out of Ireland; the tables have been turned, and now at the instance of the Archbishops and Bishops of Ireland England stands arraigned and indicted as an enemy of humanity and the exterminator of a race.

> For the first two months of 1882 the num. ber of immigrants who settled in Canada was 2,786; for the same period this year the number of settlers is 6,592, which is an increase of 3,826. The immigration prospects for the present year are consequently unusually bright. It looks as if Sir A. T. Galt and the other emigration agents were at last bestirring themselves and influencing the course. of European emigrants.

> FORSTER, ex-Cabinet Minister, weakened and spoiled the validity of the claim made by the British Government on the French and American authorities for the extradition of Messis. Byrne and Sheridan, on the ground that the Phoenix Park murders were not political: the ex-Minister put the question beyond controversy by admitting, in a speech in the House of Commons, that "The death, of Lord Frederick Cavendish marked the first political assassination which has disgraced our annals for the last hundred years." It is accordingly easy to understand why the British Government has withdrawn its demand for the extradition of these gentlemen.

> WE give in to-day's issue a full report of the ringing speech in which Parnell hurled his contemptuous defiance at Forster and the other assailants of the Irish National party. The young leader exposed in a crushing and conclusive manner the "blood frenzy" efforts of the disgraced Minister to connect the leading men of the National League with outrages in Ireland, either as principals or accomplices. This brilliant effort of the National champion should be read by all lrishmens and widely circulated among those who may

> THE white people of British Columbia have vince, has been entrusted with the task of enlisting the aid and protection of the Feddemand of the Columbians seems to be very reasonable, for the bill which Mr. Shakespeare intends to introduce in relation to the question asks not for the total prohibition of but a restriction on the immigration of the Obinese. It provides that every Chinaman landing on our western coast shall pay \$50, and that no vessel shall bring Chinese in larger numbers than that of one for every hundred tons at which it is rated. This restriction is by no means oppressive and only evidences on the part of the Province but a fair desire for moderate protection against class of people, who are looked upon as a of railway men and contractors, who want cheap labor, no matter how the Province may be affected by the resence of the objectionable heathen.

> stir in English circles, and has afforded food for sensation to the rest of the world. The two extremes, the London Times and O'Donovan Bossa, are satisfied. and Fenians. They both arrived at this conclusion without any knowledge of the actual cause or authors of the affair. The Times threatens the Irish people with violence while Rossa says it is his intention to do all The Times is the complement of Rossa and vice versa; the one wants war and the other says nothing would give him greater pleasure: they both are algnificant illustrations, the one of blind hostility and animosity, the other of blind revenge and retalistion. The action of both is warmly deprecated by all London Times has no more right to inflame the minds of the public against the Irish people than Rossa has to declare war against England. There is, as the Evening Mail wisely remarks, as much likelihood that the Nihilists and Socialists who find a safe asylum in London, are the authors of the outrage as the Fenians or the Invin-

THE London explosion has caused quite a

PRIVATE bankers will no longer be allowed the privilege of using any name which would lead the public to believe that in dealing with them they were dealing with chartered banks. CART TO day

discussion and opposition in the House, but great, especially to country people in places where there is no chartered bank ; but these not sail under false colors. The innocent public in the majority of cases transact busigiven for the funds entrusted to their keeping. It is right here, however, that the by these "Banking Companies" as is done in regular chartered banks. Sir Leonard, in inagainst the use of deceptive names for private enterprises, only had in view the interests of the people, which are to be protected in preference to the interests of private bankers.

CATHOLIC CALENDAR.

MAROH, 1883.

THURSDAY, 22—Holy Thursday. Epist. 1 Cor. xi. 20 32; Gosp. John xiii. 1-15. FRIDAY, 23—Good Friday. Less. Osee vi. 1-6 and Exod. xii. 1-11; Passion, John xviii.

and xix. SATURDAY, 24-Holy Saturday. Epist. Col. iii. 1-4; Gosp. Matt. xxviii. 1-7. Sumday, 25—Easter Sunday. Epist. 1 Cor. v. 7-8; Gosp. Mark zvi. 1-7. MONDAY, 26 - Easter Monday. TUREDAY, 27—Easter Tuesday. WEDNESDAY, 28-Of the Octave.

HOLY WEEK,

THE CELEBRATION OF THE PASION SEASON IN, MONTREAL,

Palm Sunday, the beginning of Holy week, during which the Boman Catholic Church commemorates the closing scenes Montreal this year according to the usual those they had wronged than the custom. The blessing of Palm branches and other evergreens, in the various Catholic churches of the city, was carried out as usual and distributed to the people to be taken home by them and kept until another year is out. The services at Notre, Dame Cathedral, the Church of the Gesu, and St. Patrick's Church were unusually impressive. Holy Week, upon which we have memorative of Christ's death for the redemption of mankind. The greater number of Protestant Churches do not solemnize the week by any special service, but the Roman Catholic Church has special services, and preparations are now being made for the observance of the week by the Montreal churches. On Wednesday, Thursday and Friday evenings, the office of lentine, consistmornings will be chanted in the Catholic Churches. On Thursday Pontifical High Mass will be celebrated at the Bishop's Cathedral, when Bishop Fabre will perfrom the consecration of the holy oils, and also the caremony of the washing of the feet. This day is kept in commemoration of the institution of the Eucharist and the priesthood of the new law. The Bishop, assisted by twelve priests, after Mass, in full sacerdotal costumes, consecrates the oils used in the administration of the eacraments, etc. The Bishop afterwards washes the feet of twelve poor persons, while the choir sings the words of St. John, " Mandatum novum de vobis," " A new commandment I give unto you." The the baptismal fonts. On this day the services of Holy Week are brought to a close and

ST. PATRICK'S NIGHT. The Entertainment by the Young Irishmen's Literary and Benefit Association.

mence.

the festivities of Easter week, the com-

memoration of Christ's resurrection, com-

The Young Irishmen's Literary and Beneit Association are to be congratulated on the States, Australia and Canada. The French-decided success of their enteriainment in the Theatre Royal on St. Patrick's night. Every same position as the Irish are in Britain, and available seat was occupied, and many were obliged to stand. The programme was well selected, and rendered in a manner which re- | fence of British connection would be fired by flected much credit on the artists, and on the a Frenchman. The difference was accounted Society in the taste they exhibited in securing for a good deal by sentiment. When Canada the talented services of the ladies and was ceded to England the Canadians were gentlemen who took part. On the plat-form were Mr. E. Halley, President of They made their own laws of a municipal the Young Irishmen's Literary and Benefit nature, and there was no meddling with them Association, who occupied the chair; Rev. by another nation. If the Irish had as much Father Ryan, S.J.; Hor. E. J. Flynn, Mr. Edward Murphy and representatives of the tented at being a component part of the several national societies, as follows: Messrs. Stroud, Gowdey, Foster, O'Rourke, Flanders, O'Neil, Welsh, Meagher, McAfee, Drs. Guerin and Kannon. After an overture, "St. Patrick's Day," by the band of the Victoria Rifles, An address by the Rev. Father Ryan, S. J.,

respect and esteem in which he is held by all nationalities and creeds in the community. He urged his hearers not to be too much carried away with the splendor of costly display, but to seek rather the glory of God, and the glory of truth and right thinking. This had been the true glory of old Ireland in the past and must be so in the future. Speaking of the noble work done by Irishmen the world tionized the conditions of trade, and Canadian over, the reverend gentleman paid a glowing tribute to the memory of the late D'Aroy McGee, which was received with loud ap-

plause. The Hon. E. J. Flynn, on coming forward, was received with cheers. After paying a tribute to the Young Irishmen of Montreal, the hon, gentleman delivered in eloquent and stirring address on Ireland's past, present and inture. In the past there was something to have a chance they can hold their own. In glory in, at the present, there was something this country they have climbed to the top of to work for, and upon the present depended Ireland's duture prosperity. He portant positions, instead of being mere touched effectively upon Irish history hewers of wood and drawers of water. In and the noble sufferings and storings conclusion, Mr. Hawkins advised them its pages recorded. If these pages strongly to lay saide the old sectarian feeling. course, also one, but because there is a twowere bloodstained, they were attined with they have done this, and the differthe noble blood of martyred patriots. The
much boasted of British constitution which proof of this, he, an Irish Catholic, repremuch boasted of British constitution which proof of this, he, an Irish Catholic, repremuch boasted of British constitution which proof of this, he, an Irish Catholic, repremuch boasted of British constitution which proof of this, he, an Irish Catholic, repremuch boasted of British constitution which proof of this, he, an Irish Catholic, repremuch boasted of British constitution which proof of this, he, an Irish Catholic, repremuch boasted of British constitution which proof of this, he, an Irish Catholic, repremuch boasted of British constitution which proof of this, he, an Irish Catholic, repremuch boasted of British constitution which proof of this, he, an Irish Catholic, repremuch boasted of British constitution which proof of this, he, an Irish Catholic, repremuch boasted of British constitution which proof of this, he, an Irish Catholic, repremuch boasted of British constitution which proof of this, he, an Irish Catholic, repremuch boasted of British constitution which proof of this, he, an Irish Catholic, repremuch boasted of British constitution which proof of this, he, an Irish Catholic, repremuch boasted of British constitution which proof of this, he, and the difference is a twomuch boasted of British constitution which proof of this, he are the proof of this, he are the proof of this will be a twomuch boasted of British constitution which proof of this, he are the proof of this, he are the proof of this, he are the proof of this will be a twomuch believed the proof of this, he are the proof of this, he are the proof of this, he are the proof of this will be a twomuch believed the proof of this, he are the proof of this will be a twowas supposed to be the greatest plece of ma. sented probably the most Protestant riding universal laws that it can easily see; and native force such as honesty, kindness, mild. coedings in Parliament.

Buch as "banking association," "banking chinery ever invented, laid down certain princompany," etc., was the object of considerable ciples for the defence of life and property. Were these principles ever applied in Ireland? No although the English people beit was eventually carried. There is not the refitted by them, Ireland never did. On the slightest doubt that the importance and con- contrary, the lives and property of the Irish venience of private banking institutions are in bygone days were totally disregarded and swept away from them on the filmsiest excuses to be given to the favorites of kings and princes. Under the penal laws the financial firms should make their usefulness | Irish; were not only deprived of liberty felt under a correct designation and should to enjoy their birth rights, but also deprived of every means of education. It was a crime punishable with the most horrible torture, and death to teach or be ness with these private banking concerns taught. The parents who sent their children under the impression that full security is abroad for learning were in many cases punished with death. Notwithstanding all those hardships and oppression, Irish intellect raised itself to the greatest eminence in public are deceived, for no security is given every country on the face of the globe. In Spain there were the O'Dennels, in Austria the Browns, in Russia the Lacys, and in France the McMahons. From 1689 to troducing this clause in his Banking Act 1745, a period of about fifty years, over half of France. This is an historical fact, as can be proved by the archives in Paris. Well might George I. exclaim after Fontency, "Cursed be the laws that deprives me of such subjects." To add to the Penal laws, 1reland's trade was restricted and ruined. The College Green Parliament was a mockery. After the great fire in London the Irish farmers sent over 15,000 young oxen to feed the starving in the great metropolis. How was this generosity repaid? It was repaid by the passing of an act preventing the exportation of cattle, woollens and linens. Every attempt at industry was frustrated by grasping English greed, and the only panacrea held out was emigration. The country was devastated with fire and sword, notwithttanding which Ireland still bravely preserved her nationality and religion. What other nation could have withstood her oppressars and not be conquered? Referring to the present constitutional agita- and Mr. Reynolds concluded his very able tation in Ireland by Charles S. Parnell and and interesting essay on Poetry.

his band of young Irelanders, the hon, gentleman paid a glowing tribute to their ability as orators and statesmen. It was astonishing how clear headed Englishmen were on every other subject except an Irish ones. When that came up they were actuated only Church commemorates the closing scenes by fierce hatred, passion and prejudice. of our Saviour's life, was observed in Nations as individuals, hated more

wronged hated them. The policy of wholesale emigration was a shortsighted one on the part of the English Government. The millione of Irishmen who were building up America were a standing menace to England. America was fighting the battle of commerce with haughty Albion, and was scoring victory after victory. Irish descendants were the backbone of the fight, and would ever renow entered, is termed so because it is com- main so. After a fitting conclusion to his eloquent address, which was frequently interrupted with applause, the hon, gentleman sat

> The above is but a scattered synopsis of his remarks, and does not do the speaker justice. Mr. Murphy moved a vote of thanks to Father Byan and Hon. E. J. Flynn, which

down.

was most heartily received, and at a late ing of the matins, and lauds for the following hour the immense gathering dispersed, the pupils of St. Ann's School singing T. D. Sullivan's "God Save Ireland."

> ST. PATRICKS SOCIETY'S CONCERT. The annual concert of the St. Patrick's Society took place on Saturday evening in Nordbeimer's Hall which was fairly well filled.

> Hon. Mr. Stearns, who delivered a brief address, in which he paid a high tribute to the irish and their descendants in the United States. He said they made excellent citizens, and America was glad to give a hearty wel-

come to any number of them. day is commonly known by the name of speaker. He said that he was delighted to ask you to come with me and see where it is. This heaven or virtue is the firm rock on Maundy Thursday. During the Gloria in that see the Irish people in Montreal had not We shall find it at home; conscience is al-Excelsis of Thursday's Mass all the bells forgotten the traditions of the old land, ways at home, and its home is the head will be rung and remain silent until the and he thought that while the daughters of and the heart of man. It may seem from this and salvation, the anohor and support of life, Gloria in Excelsis in the Mass of Holy Saturday. On Good Friday the sitar is decorated annexed, took such an interest in the we shall see that these two are one. First ence of this divine virtue, the soul looks with with black, signifying the desolation of the woes, sorrows, griefs and joys of the people Church, the prophecies pertaining to the at home the old land will not soon be story of Christ's suffering are sung, the adora- forgotten. In the early ages Ireland had calmly, correctly, dispassionately, for here it tion of the Cross is performed and the Passion | been abreast of civilization, and had evanchanted. On Holy Saturday the services gelized, in respect of learning and religion, commence with the blessing of the "new fire," the other European countries. At the fall the blessing of the Paschal candle, the of the Roman Empire learning had found an emblem of Uhrist arisen, the chanting of those asylum in Ireland, and was thence disseminpassages in the Old Testament pointing to ated through the rest of the world when a Christ's resurrection and then the blessing of revival of letters took place. How is it then that such a terrible fate has now befallen her? that one of the most loveable peoples in the world is continually in the throes of revolution? How is it that English statesmen have introduced peace and order in every country that has come under their rule and have failed so terribly in Ireland? One of the causes is that an old proud nation is not allowed to administer its own affairs. It is the duty of the English statesmen to do for Ireland what they have done for the United yet they are loyal to a man, and Sir E. T. Tache once said that the last gun fired in dethey would be as loyal. They are not discon-British Empire—they glory in it, and participate in its successes and its trials. Where there is a fortress to be stormed, or a deadly charge to be made, there are Irish bayonets backed by brave Irish hearts, ready to rush on to victory or to death. Why should there be followed. The rev. and elequent gentleman continual intermeddling in the domestic was received with warmth, fully evincing the affairs of a nation like this? If they require to build a drain, a road or a court house, they have to apply to the British Parliament, which is already over-burdened with the affairs of the greatest Empire in the world. The world has greatly changed during the present generation, and in ne country more than in the British Isles. Telegraphic communication, steamship lines and railroads have revoluand American competition is proving too much for the farmers at home, who have rack rents to pay. They are forced to emigrate, and America has always held outloving arms to the Irish. Let us do the same, and invite clusions; the conscience of the head is in them to come to this Canada of itself always certain, correct, imperative; the ours, whose fruitful sores are thirsting for the labor of husbandmen. The

the ladder, and hold some of the most im-

in the Province of Ontario. We should all work together, no matter what our creed, origin or race may be, to develop the noble heritage which we enjoy in this Canada of . BTFO

Mr. Donald Macmaster said he was a personal friend and admirer of Mr. Hawkins, and as a Montreal man and a representative of Ontario in the House of Commons, he could endorse Mr. Hawkins' opinions. He was a Scotchman himself, but he liked to see the Irish people celebrate St. Patrick's Day all over the Dominion, and he hoped all the national societies would do the same ..

The musical portion of the programme was a very attractive feature of the evening's entertainment, and was ably carried out by the different talented lady and gentlemen amateurs who took part.

RAPPINESS Has been said to consist of "unrepented pleasure," and if this be true, can it be truthfully said the repentance always comes too. We can mention in this connection the case of many thousand who were for long years sufferers from corns, and who were Painless Corn Extractor, and with the usual satisfactory results -rapidity of action, absolute absence of pain, and a radical cure. Haptractor. N.C. Polson & Co., prop's., Kingston, Ont.

THE CATHOLIC CLUB.

Father Ryan's Lecture.

CONSCIENCE THE HOME OF DUTY, LAW AND LIBERTY.

Before resuming his subject Father Ryan

said: I think it well to correct an erroneous

report of my last lecture that appeared in some of the evening papers. In speaking of liberty and law. I alluded to Mr. Herbert Spencer's teaching on the matter, and read from his psychology, vol 1., some passages to show that this distinguished philosopher denies the freedom of the will. He says the human will is necessitated in its acts, and the reason he gives is because the will is subject to law. There is no liberty he would say because there is law. I hold, on the contrary, that there is liberty because there is law, and my last lecture was an attempt to reconcile law and liberty. The evening papers that so kindly gave a synopsis of my lecture, represented Mr. Spencer and myself as saying precisely the thing we did not say. I owe this correction not so much to myself, for I do not speak to the public in these simple talks, but to my learned adversary, Mr. Herbert Spencer. I may add here that I never wish or intend to attack opponent personally. The Christian, Catholic philosopher leaves individuals to God and their conscience; he has to consider, criticise, approve or cendemn only his opponents' written opinions. I assert that Mr. Herbert Spencer's system of psychology, or mental philosophy, is fundamentally false in principle and essentially immmoral in practice. Those are only assertions. My whole course of lectures is the proof. And now to our subject of this evening. Conscience, the home of duty, law and literty. Horace said that in trying to be brief he became obscure. The time I allow myself for my lecture compels me to be brief. I try to talk little and say much. I hope, however, that I shall be able to combine brevity and clearness in what I am going to say this evening, for my subject is extremely important. Mr. J. J. Hawkins, M. P., was the next Before defining what conscience is I would peaker. He said that he was delighted to then let us call on conscience at its home in the head. Here it will receive us kindly, holds its court as supreme judge of its lawful subjects. The conscience of the head considers principles, general principles and universal laws. It has not to go far to look for these laws; it has only to take down its own books to turn over its own tablets. The writing may be old, it may be somewhat obscured by time like an old palimpsest, it may be buried in other writing that circumstances and surroundings and prejudices and early education, or life-long action have writt in upon it-but there it always is; it is written in indelible ink and it is written by the hand of God. The first not of the conscience is consciousness, consciousness of its soul and consciousness of its Creator, and consciousness of the relations between botb. The second act should he that this conscience go on its knees and praise and reverence and serve its Oreator; for it sees and knows that it is a creature and that a creature essentially depends on its Creator, and that an intelligent creature who knows this dependence is bound to acknowledge it according to his nature, capacities and powers; and that a creature com-posed of body and soul is bound to submit body and soul to God. Here comes the beginning and essence of all obligation. The and wisdom of God, the arbitrators of time conscience of the head knows not may; its word is ought or must, and the reason is this: The conscience of the head is the intellect, the intelligence; the Intellect sees and knows the principles and first causes of things. The first causes in the mental and moral order are the efficient and final, the intellect can know its origin and its end : it is bound to exercise its powers of knowing, for its nature is to know. Anowing its final end it is bound to turn its natural tendency towards that end; its natural tendency is towards truth, for universal truth is its natural object; its nature is immortal; its adequate object must be eternal; therefore it teels itself bound to turn itself towards eternal truth, towards eternal good, towards the one only eternal God. But here the conscience of the head must leave its judgment and impetus to charity. Most assuredly, seat and come down to its home in the heart. The conscience of the head sees, and knows, and judges; the consolence of the heart acts; the conscience of the head secs and knows and judges general truths and still possesses a trace of love for the beauti-principles and interprets universal laws: the ful and sublime. principles and interprets universal laws : the conscience of the heart applies practical conconsolence of the heart may be uncertain.

erroneous, doubtful, wrong; the conscience of the head is necessitated in its action;

the conscience of the heart is free.

We shall understand all those apparent contradictions if we just fol-

head to its home in the heart. I said the two

must see, by simply reading the writing written on itself. But on its way to its home in the heart it has to encounter prejudices and passions and partialities, and when it gets to its home in the heart the first thing it has to do is to come to partioular and practical conclusions. In order to conclude at all, the intellect or the conscience of the head has to call in the reason to assist it in the home of the heart. There can be no conclusion without a council; so the conscience of the head holds council with the conscience of the heart. The conscience of the head rises and reads from its roll of general principles. It save, for instance, we must observe order; we must attain our end; we must do unto others as we wish others do unto us. All very well, says the conscience of the heart, jumping to its feet; but the question is, what is this order; where is this end; who is this other; and what good has he ever done me? is where the warfare begin-Неге that makes man's life and merit and glory upon earth—the conflict between the head and the heart, between duty and pleasure, justice and interest, temporal and eternal. induced to use that great corn cure, Putnam's The victory is gained only when and where the conscience of the head is king and commander of the heart. The conscience of the head must beware of those it encounters on piness loves surprises. You can purchase its way to the heart; they are both by investing in Putnam's Corn Ex- for the most part enemies. Prejudice its way to the heart; they are is an enemy, passion is an enemy, doubt is not always a friend, and even probability must be encountered cautiously. If the conscience of the head would be king of the heart prejudice must be conquered passion must be conquered, doubt must be brought to terms, and probability must be taken into the palace only when it is such as a wise and prudent king would practically accept as a pledge for his crown. When the conscience of the head is thus en-At the meeting of the Catholic Club, last | throned in the palace of the heart we may sa-Wednesday evening, Father Ryan continued lute him with respect and thankfully retire his interesting lectures on Moral Philosophy, from the home of duty, law and liberty, resolving as we retire that such for the future our homes and our hearts shall be. One thing more we may do when we get home-we may propose a toast, and our toast shall be what Cardinal Newman suggests-to the king of the head and heart, our conscience. But let us remember even when drinking this toast that conscience is king of head and heart only, while God, the searcher of hearts, is king of conscience. It is when the Kingcom of God and God the King is within us that conscience is the home of duty, law and

liberty. HAVE YOU TRIED IT?-If so, you can testify to its marvellous powers of healing, and recommend it to your friends. We refer to Briggs' Magic Belief, the grand specific for all summer complaints, diarrhos, cholers morbus, dyssentery, cramps, colic, sickness of the stomach, and bowel complaints.

Many sink into an early grave by not giving immediate attention to a slight cough, of its existence, and that it is the foundation which could be stopped in time by the use of of the glorious edifice of Christianity, a twenty-five cent bottle of Dr. Wistar's and merits the homage of man's firm, sincere Pulmonic Syrup.

A RUN FOR LIFE.—Sixteen miles were covered in two hours and ten minutes by a lad sent for a bottle of Brigge' Electric Oil. Good time, but poor policy to be so far from a drug store without it. 45 4tts

PAPERS ON REASON AND FAITH

(Contributed to the TRUE WITNESS.) The light of which we spoke at the close of our last article is the supernatural light of faith, which is decidedly the most sublime and precious gift that God has ever bestowed on man. It gives us claim to all the privileges of children of God, a right to heavenly citizenship, a foretaste of that never-ending joy prepared for the just, and a firm adherence to the eternal and immutable truth of God. indifference on the perishable goods and transitory joys of the world, she despises its allurements and muszles the pas-sions, she meets with undaunted courage the reverses and calamities of life, and halls with delight the celestial shores which she beholds beyond the gloomy haze of pain and sufferings. This divine virtue, on which reposes the immoveable kingdom, of which St. Paul speaks in his epistle to the Hebrews, "Therefore, receiving an immoveable kingdom, we have grace; whereby let us serve, pleasing God, with fear and reverence." Heb. ch. xil., v. 28. This is the wedding garment that gives the soul a right to assist at the feast of the Lamb. "Without faith it is impossible to please God."

Heb. xi., v. 6. This virtue is the pleage that Christ has given us of our eternal salvation. Receiving the end of your faith, even the salvation of your souls. I Peter, oh. i.,

The effects of divine faith in the human soul are most prodigious; under its benign influence the human soul becomes intrepld and generous in the discharge of all Christian duties, even at the cost of life if necessary. It has transformed sinners into saints, and operated miracles at their hands. Through faith they became participators in the power and nature. By divine faith the timid and tender virgin becomes brave as the bravest in the pattle for Christ. She confronts, with undaunted courage, the cruel fercolty of the tyrant, and goes with as much joy to the martyr's stake as to a heavenly banquet. The children of divine faith may be seen on the battlefield in presence of glistening swords, preaching peace and concord to armies in battle array. You will find them on the far distant and unhospitable shores, where they become not only the apostles of the Gospel, but also the beraids of civilization to the barbarous and savage hordes. It is true that all the prodigies of divine faith are at the same time the prodigies of charity, but it is the firm and lively faith of magnanimous souls that gives life this precious gift of heaven, this superhuman virtue, abstraction made of its absolute necessity for salvation, merits the consideration and attention of every mind and heart that

Faith is a theological virtue divinely infused into the soul; it inclines the Ohristian soul to adhere firmly to the revealed word of God, proposed to our belief by the Church of Jesus Christ, having for its motive the divine authority of God who can neither deceive nor be deceived. It is not only a permanent quality of the soul, inasmuch as it is a virtue, but it is a virtue that has God for its oblow, the conscience from its home in the ject, and this is why it is called theological.

The words infused and supercatural a sed homes are one; the two consciences are, of as qualifications of the virtus of faith are course, also one, but because there is a two- synonomous terms, and signify that it is not

ness, temperance and many others, it is a grace gratuitously given by God to those who dispose themselves properly to receive it. God infuses it into the soul, that is to say, this supernatural virtue becomes identified with the soul's substance without any effort on the part of the soul to receive it, like the iron under the action of fire, or the sponge cast into the sea and is filled with its waters, and as those bodies are changed in form by the presence of a foreign element, so likewise, is the form of the soul changed by the presence of supernatural grace, while its substance remains intact. This is more exclusively the meaning of the word infuse, employed as a qualification of grace. While the word supernatural, more properly signifies the dignity to which our actions are elevated when performed through a motive of divine faith, which renders them meritorious before God and available to eternal salvation.

This divine virtue gives an inclination to the soul to adhere firmly to God's revealed word, because the first effect of a virtue takes place in preparing and disposing the soul for its actual exercise, and when this actual exercise of the virtue takes place it is then called actual virtue. And most assuredly the virtue of divine faith requires a firm adherence to it on the part of the Christian, for a single doubt or hesitancy would destroy it and this adherence must have for motive the divine authority of God, who can neither deceive nor be deceived.

On account of the condition and dispositions of the subject or soul in which faith is received, this divine virtue is called habitual and actual, explicit and implicit. Its habitual form in the soul is such as it exists in children baptized, or in adults while in an unconscious state, as when asleep, or in general when they are not preoccupied with the thought of its presence in the soul. When the Christian makes an act of faith, it is then called actual faith. This act of faith is the homage which man, aided by grace, makes to God of his understanding and will, by a supernatural act, whereby he believes without doubting in God's revealed truth. Protestants cannot gainsay this definition of actual faith, at least those who adhere to the fundamental principles of Christianity without contradicting themselves. This definition brings us to consider what

is properly called the object of divine faith, namely, God, His attributes and revealed word; for God has not only spoken in the natural order, or the mind and heart of man, where He has revealed Himself and His infinite perfections. He has, alse, made known His will in a superior order by a solemn positive and supernatural revelation. This revelation began with the terrestrial pavadise and received its full and entire development from Jesus Christ and from those whom He sent to announce the gospel to all nations. While its motives of credibility endowed with all the sclat of unquestionable evidence prove beyond the shadow of a doubt the truth and public adherence. This supernatural revelation forms, therefore, the object of divine faith, an object most concisely determined in itself, pointing out to us the dogmas that we are bound to believe, and the manner in which we must adhere to them; for such is the nature of a positive and revealed religion as ours is. The Catholic Church is supreme. ly dogmatic, being the immediate exponent of God's will to man, made known by extraor. dinary and supernatural means, declaring in formal terms what man must believe and practice in order to be saved, and the moment we make an act of faith in the truths or dogmas which she proposes to our belief, we make an act of Catholic faith, we firmly believe those truths which God has revealed to

her, that she may communicate them. To be continued. CATABRH.

manent cure is effected in from one to three applications. Particulars and Treatise free on receipt of price. A. H. DIXON & SON, 305 King street west, Toronto, Canada. 13-tf

"A LITTLE GIFT FROM IRELAND." This is the title of a poem written for and published in THE POST and TRUE WITNESS about two years ago. The poem has been extensively reproduced in the journals and magazines of America, without acknowledgment of any kind. The author's attention has been called to the fact by a Montreal magazine giving credit to a Boston confrere for the production. The author writes us as

follows on the subject :--" Without desiring any undue notoriety in the matter I must say that to many this would give me rather an equivocal position, or, perhaps, cast a doubt as to the validity of my claim of authorship. I think it only fair that such magazines as reproduced the poem might give credit to the journal which ushered it into the world, even if the author's name or credit is a matter of not sufficient importance to remain annexed to his work. Perhaps it may be somehow in the power of your journal to call attention to the matter, which would, I suppose, if allowed to rest, be coolly gobbled up and walked away with by some future usurper, as has already been done in

similar cases." The author of the poem in question is Mr. E. A. Sutton, of Quebec.

Women with pale, colorless faces who feel weak and discouraged, will receive both men tal and bodliy vigor by using Carter's Iron Pills, which are made for the blood, nerves and complexion. 62 6

THE IRISH BELIEF FUND.

The committee of citizens who have inaugurated in this city a movement for the relief of the starving poor in Ireland have authorised the following gentlemen to open subscription lists at their respective places of business :- P. Wright, 559 St. Mary street; Jas. Foley, 223 St. Joseph street; W. J. Bafferty, 188 Ottawa street; B. Connaughton. 84 Grand Trunk street, Loughman & O'Fia herty, 77 Wellington, and J. Redmond, 10 Chaboilles square. There are also a numbe of gentlemen appointed as collectors to solicit subscriptions. It is to be hoped that the Irish people of Montreal will not be behind in aiding the movement and thereby help to keep the starving poor in the Old Land from untimely graves. No time is to be lost in sending in subscriptions. We shall from day to-day publish the list of subscribers. The following is the first installment of names:-James Kelly, \$1; Mrs Kelly, 1; Mrs Kilty.

James Kelly, \$1; Mrs Kelly, 1; Mrs Killy, 1; W Dunne, 1; Thos Larkin, 1; John Dwane, 1; J Orowe, 1; J Burns, 1; J Scullion, 1; Mrs. Scullion, 1; J Walsh, 1; J M Plunket, 1; O J Maguire, 1; J Lowe, 1; P Beynolds, 1; Mrs Beynolds, 1; Patrick Frs Beynolds, 1; Patrick Durack, 1; D Treacy, 1; J P Doyle, 1; Denis Harrigan, 1; B Tansey, 1; Mrs Tan sey, 1; PO Donahue, 1; J O'Gorman, 1; Mrs O'Gorman, 1; D Sexton, 1; J Moore, 1; cash, 1; Mrs Cunningham, 1; Miss Nolan, 1.

It has been arranged that Parnell is to come

RELIABLE TESTIMONY.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., Sept. 6, 1882. Hop Bütters Co.

l am 74 years old, have lived 34 years in Philadelphia, and well known among Germans. I have been troubled 12 years with a white swelling on my right foot, and getting worse every year, and very painful, and breaking out in hot weather. I consulted several doctors and they told me it was incurable and I would have to take it with me in the grave. Some time ago I lost my appetite, was costive, had headache, and fever, in fact was very sick. I saw in the German Democrat that Hop Bitters was what I needed. got a bottle, took it one week and was as well again as ever, and to my greatest surprise right from the first, my swelling went down gradually and I taking another bottle got entirely well of it. The wife of my neighbor had two such swellings on her legs and three bottles cured her. I think this is a great triumph for your bitters. JOHN STOLL,

No. 4 Young's Alley, above Willow St.

STIPPSHILL, IND., Nov. 13, 1881. DEAR SIRE,-I have read so much about Hop Bitters and always being afflicted with neuraliga, weakness, diseased stomach, never having much health, I tried a couple bottles; it has strengthened and helped me more than any medicine or doctor. I am now on my third bottle and am thankful that it has helped me. I will advise all that are afflicted to give it a trial.

LUCY VAIL.

Beat the World.

ROCKVILLE, CONN., March 6, 1882. Rop Bitters Co.

I have been taking your Hop Bitters for several weeks, and they beat the world. L. S. Lewis, Lewis' axles machine.

LEETONIA, PA., April 13, 1882.

Hop Bitters Co. I have not been well for three years, tried almost every kind of patent medicines and no less than saven doctors, one of Elmira, N.Y., none have done me any good. I finally tried your Hop Bitters and found them just the thing. I have praised them so highly there is a great number here who use them with great benefit and satisfaction. Very Respectfully Yours, B. HUNT.

GENTLEMEN,-The "Hop Bitters" meet with large sales and give general satisfaction, one case in particular you should know of. Mr. John B. Green, 728 Spring Garden street, Philadelphia, Pa., has been suffering from kidney affection, which superinduced rheumatism. He tried physicians and remedies in vain. He was obliged to take morphine to induce sleep, his trouble was so great. Reading your advertisement in the Christian at Work he was prevailed upon by one of his daughters to try it. Three bottles effected a cure, and now he is an enthusiast for "Hop Bitters." He is one of the oldest residents in the locality named; and known as a gentleman of unusual probity.

HENRY TOTTEN, 672 North 10th St., Philadelphia, Pa.

OFFICE JELLOWAY MU. A. ASSOCIATION,) JELLOWAY, O., Mar. 18, '82.

Hop Bitters Manufacturing Co.: I have been using your Hop Bitters and find them what you recommend them to be for kidney disease, viz. (superior to all

J. L. HILDERBRAND.

Vertigo, Dizziness and Blindness OFFICE UTICA MORNING HERALD,) UTIOA, Feb. 18, 1882

I have been troubled with vertigo since last July, and have suffered greatly every night after any considerable exertion from dizziness and blindness. I tried two bottles of Hop hen have lieved. Respectfully yours,

J. J. FLANIGAN.

Hop Bitters Co. June 15, 1881. I have been suffering five years past with neuralgia, liver complaint, dyspepsia and kidney complaint, and I have doctored with fourteen different doctors who did me know good. At last I tried Hop Bitters, and after used a few bottles I received a great benefit from them, and if I had used Hop Bitters regularly I would have been well before. I know them to be the best medicine in the world for nervous diseases of all kinds.

JAMES COONTS. Beelington, Barber County, W. Vs.

Wicked for Clergymen. "I believe it to he all wrong and even

wicked for clergymen or other public men to be led into giving testimonials to quack doctors or patent medicines, but when a really meritorious article composed of valuable remedies known to all, and that all physicians use and trust in daily, we should ireely com-mend it. I therefore cheerfully and heartly commend Hop Bitters for the good they have done me and my friends, firmly believing they have no equal for family use. I will not be without them.

REV. B. B.___, Washington, D. C.

A good Baptist clergyman of Bergen, N.Y., a strong temperance man, suffered with kidney trouble, neuralgia and dizziness almost to blindness, over two years after he was advised that Hop Bitters would cure him, be-cause he was airaid of and prejudiced against the word "bitters." Since his cure he says none need fear but trust in Hop Bitters.

My wife and daughter were made healthy by the use of Hop Bitters, and I recommend them to my people. - Methodist Olergyman,

Mexico. N. Y.

1 had severe attacks of gravel and kidney trouble; was unable to get any medicine or doctor to cure me until I used Hop Bitters,.. and they cured me in a short time. —A distinguished lawyer and temperance orator of Wayne County, N. Y.

A BIG STREAK OF LUCK FOR MAYS-VILLE.

Charles D. Rigney, an industrious, worthy young gentleman, and Mrs. Henrietta Burns, of Maysville, were so fortunate as to be the holders of one-fifth of ticket No. 57,012, in the February Louisians State Lottery drawing, the number that won the capital prise. Mr. Bigney and Mrs. Burns are each of them richer by \$7,500 than they were the day before the drawing. The money has been col-lected through the bank of Messrs. W. B. Rison & Co. This was the first investment of the kind made by either party. A fourth a of a \$2,000 prize was also won by a Huntsville party .- Huntsville (Als.) Independent,

FEAR NOT.

Feb. 22.

All kidney and urinary complaints, espe-olally Bright's Disease, Disbètes and Liver troubles, Hop Bitters will surely and lastingly oure. Cases exactly like your own have been cured in your own neighborhood, and you can to America, Sexton remaining to watch pro- | find reliable proof at home of what Hop Bit-

and the second section

Defiant Speech.

FORSTER'S FURIOUS ATTACK

Deprecated by the Covernment.

Mr. Parnell stood alone. Five, hundred English and Scotch deputies sat around. In every part of the civilized world his words were expected with eager ourlosity. The future English king came down to listen. More peers than ordinarily sat in the gilded chamber, crowded their special gallery. Ambassadors of foreign powers, distinguished strangers, and dames with proud names were in attendance. It was an unrivalled position, and an unrivalled opportunity. There, calm and unmoved, sat the man by whose single genius a distracted and envious faction was constituted a party; small but determined, despised but successful. His personal foe, the disgraced Irish Minister, waited unwhat the young and resolute Irish tribune might say. As the clock struck five the member for the capital of Munster rose and was warmly greeted with a ringing cheer The heading of these paragraphs was, I from the Irlsh members; and though the believe, "Incidents of the Campaign;" but Rights party did not join in the demonstrathe very moment my hon friend, the member tion, the whole House at once became per- for Mallow, was released from prison and fectly still, and all eyes were turned with anxious expectancy on the determined face of the Irish leader, who waited for a few is, I say, infamous and shocking that we moments after quiet had supervened; and should have such accusations made against then his cold, calm tones struck sharply on the cars of his audience. His speech was fully worthy of the occasion and of the man. It was in parts bitter beyond conception, and its delivery was enhanced by the mani-festation of high declamatory gifts which Mr Parnell has hitherto kept to a great extent in reserve. A more complete and crushing reply

to Mr. Forster could not be delivered. Mr. Parcell said :-I wish to intervene only for a short while and to a very limited extent in this debate. I can assure the House—and I may venture to make the assurance with the greatest possible respect, although some people may think that it is not a very respectful assurance to make, but still I make it with the greatest possible respect,—that it is not from any belief that anything I can say, or wish to say at this time, will have the slightest effect on the public opinion of this House (loud cheers from the Irish benches), or upon the public opinion of this country (renewed Irish cheers). I have been accustomed, during my political life, to rely upon the public opinion of those whom I have desired to help, and with whose aid I have worked for the cause of prosperity and freedom in Ireland (great Irish cheering); and the utmost that I desire to do in the few words which I shall address to this House is to make my position clear to the Irish people at home and abroad from the unjust aspersions which have been cast upon me by a man who ought wish to reply on my own behalf to the questions of the right hon, gentleman, the late "Chief Secretary for Ireland." I consider that he has no right to question me, standing, as he does, in a position very little better than that of an informer with regard to the secrets of the men with whom he was assoclated, (cheers and laughter); and he has not even the pretext of that remarkable informer whose proceedings we have lately heard of. eighed with the right hon, gentleman in the the present occasion, of going out of his way to collect together a series of extracts, perhaps nine or ten in number, out of a number thousands—delivered during the Land move- draw its own conclusions (cheers). Thirdly, ment by other people, and not by me—upon Carey swore that a woman, who, he was inwhich to found a charge against me for what formed, was Mrs. Frank Byrnc, wife of the has been said and done by others, (cheers). If the right honorable gentleman had even brought him weapons. That, too, is hearsay been accurate in his quotations, there evidence. I wish to point out again that might have been some excuse for him ;-but, upon this occasion, also, he has displayed the same remarkable ignorance as to matters of fact, in connection with Irish affairs, that he displayed during his tenure of office as Ohief Secretary for Ireland, (hear, hear, and cheers.) He has charged me with the respondiffer with more than another, that I read statement that the woman who brought the less of, that I have studied less, it is the Irish | weapons was Mrs. Frank Byrns, has been World. The right hon. gentleman (Mr. For- abundantly disproved, for, when Mrs Byrne ster) appears to have been studying the Irish | was brought over for identification, Carey reresponsibility of the right hon gentleman who, read these articles, who divined their tentation Fund" while in prison. These tentation, and anticipated what their result would be the result would be resulted as the facilities of the results with the results wit chooses to direct his newspaper for means of support by the imprisonment of the purpose of destroying, or attempting to destroy, the movement which we have been so carefully building up in Ireland? prisoners activities of the ordinary was he deposed from his position and the other right hon, gentleman (Mr. Trevelyan) —a 'prentice, although a very willing head—been so carefully building up in Ireland? (Cheers.) Mr. Patrick Ford's aims and obthough they may be much nearer the aims and objects which the late Chief Secretary and objects which the late Ohief Secretary appeared desirons to bring about (lond choses). It have had very little time to look into the speech of the right honorable gentleman, and had been been been seen of the right honorable gentleman, and had been been been seen of the right honorable gentleman, and had been proved as implicating us in a grave sensitive men obsques, in common with other. Suspects" throughout Ireland to have made against me in order; but I think; that another of his great points was that which he made, not against me, but against me, put against me, but against me, put against m appeared desirous to bring about (loud cheers).

of seeing a single copy of that newspaper— when it was utterly impossible, so close was the watch kept by the jailers of the right hon gentleman, who julfilled their trusts: well and faithfully, as I know, though attempts to throw doubts upon their faithful-ness have been made so closely were we watched that it was perfectly impossible to obtain a single copy of that paper; yet, he does not scruple taking advantage—and recollect that this is what makes such conduct so guilty, and it is this conduct which marked his career when he was Chief Secretary;— taking advantage of the ignorance of the members of this House on Irish affairs,

taking advantage of the prejudices which prevail in this country against Ireland, -and of course there are always treasons for prejudice when one nation attempts the impossible task of governing another-taking advantage of the trials in Dublin, where twenty men will have to face the tribunal constituted under the Crimes Act, which is to say whether they are to live or not-taking advantage of all those unprecedented and extraordinary circumstances which surround us at the present time—the right hon, gentleman selects in this way writings and passages, and incidents such as these for the purpose of founding an accusation against me, and making me responsible easily in his place. The fate of a Ministry for the words of others (cheers). And, furand the probable destiny of a nation hung on thermore, he is not only guilty of sins of commission, he is guilty of suppression also. Not only is the suggestio falsi but the suppressio veri applicable to his speech (cheers). resumed control of the paper, that very mo-

> trol (great cheering). Now, I do not propose to accept the rather indecent invitation which has been held out to me to discuss the recent proceedings in Dublin (hear, hear). I have been asked to give an explanation with regard to matters which have been put in evidence at the preliminary investigation at Kilmainham. The right hon gentleman, the Home Secretary, who is a lawyer of great eminence and ability, rebuked the right hon. gentleman the member for the University of Dublin for asking him to go into these matters (hear, hear), and expressly declined to go into them. The right hon, gentleman, however, shortly afterwards loudly applauded the subsequent speech of his hon friend when he invited me to go into these matters, and not only loudly applauded, but rolled on his seat in ecstacy (hear, hear, and cheers.) I do not wish to refer to the evidence which is now being given before the courts in Dublin : but, as that evidence has been, by the Dublin correspondents of the London papers, garbled in the most extraordinary way, I will

not by any possibility have the slightest con-

just refer to it so far as to state what the evidence actually was,—I mean the syidence which is supposed to throw suspicion on some members of the Land League,—as hav-ing connected them with these terrible assassinations in the Phonix Park (hear, hear). Now, sir, the statements that were made in that direction were made by the approver to be ashamed to devete his high ability to Carey. There is no need to comment upon the task of traducing them (cheers). I do not that fact beyond saying that they were statements not of fact, but of belief. They are three in number. Firstly, Carey swore that he had met a person in the garb of a priest, that he was introduced to him as "Father Murphy," and that this man informed him (Carey) that he was going down into the country to form a branch of the "Invincibles" organization. Carey then said that he was afterwards informed (but he did not say by

whom) that this "Father Murphy" was Mr. He had not even the pretext of that miser- Sheridan, of Tubbercurry. Secondly, Carey able man, that he was attempting to save his own life (renewed cheers). No, sir; other lieved the money came from America, but motives of less importances seem to have others believed it came from the Land League. This, again, the House should bear extraordinary course which he has adopted on | in mind, was only a statement of belief; and the House will acquit me of any desire to comment on this evidence. I simply quote it to show what the evidence really was, and of speeches-many hundreds and perhaps I am perfectly satisfied to allow the House to

Secretary of the English Land Confederation,

evidence. I wish to point out again that all these statements of Carey's would not have been admissible in an ordinary case, and would not have been admitted, were it not that he had sworn that he heard these statements made by some among the prisoners who were charged with being participators in the conspiracy (cheers). sibility for writings in the Irish World. Sir, I that evidence, I say again, was hearsay evidence; I suppose if there is one newspaper that I dence; and, so far as we have gone, the third

Werld very closely during the progress of the Land movement, (laughter); and if he considered that the articles of that newspaper incited, or were likely to produce, second of the approver's statements, second of the approver's state erime in Ireland, why did he not exercise the | namely, with regard to the source from which power,—the common law power,—which he | the money came, seems to rest on what was | are unfitted for their post (cheers from the subsequently exercised, and refuse to allow that newspaper to cliculate in Ireland? (Irish cheers.) What is the difference between the cheers.) What is the difference between the

tenor, and anticipated what their result would be, and yet who refused to take the responsibility of preventing their circulation among the peasantry,—what, I repeat, is the difference between his responsibility and that of the many custom of the managers of the many custom of the managers of the many custom of the managers of the m the man who never read the articles which the families of all prisoners, and very often are now brought up as an accusation against it was given to the prisoners themselves, and everything, although he was invariably me, because, indeed, Mr. Patrick Ford, it was given because the families of the in his office, in Brooklyn or New York, prisoners were deprived of the ordinary

been so carefully building up in Ireland? one of the prisoners, actually sent back his cheque to the Ladies' Land Lesgue, and told iec's and programme are not my aims and that he did not belong to the Land League—objects and programme (renewed cheers), al-

and that he had done nothing that would have been far better, if you were going to entitle him to support out of the "Sustents.

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il norachiata bli maibe.

by my hon, friend, the member for Olare (hear, hear). My hon friens, the member for Clare, wrote to all the London newspapers on the 18th of May—that was, I think, the day following the publication of the "Cabinet secret" by the right hon, gentleman, the member for Bradford-

man has deposed me from my position as permanent Irish politician, I admit that he has been very successful in that. I have taken very little part in Irish politics since my release from Kilmainham. I expressed my reason for that upon the passing of the Crimes Act. I said that in my judgment the Orlmes Act would result in such a state of affairs that between the Government and the secret societies it would be impossible for constitutional agitation to exist in Ireland— (hear, hear, from the Irish members). I believe so still-(hear, hear). And what is the item of news which was published in the journals of yesterday—cabled from America? That Mr. Petrick Ford, of the Irish World, who used to collect money for the purpose of sending it to us, is now collecting it for a very different purpose (hear, hear, from the Irish members). The right hon gentleman may claim that as another part of his work— (cheers). I regret that it should be so. I look with the utmost apprehension to the future relations between England and Ireland (hear, hear). I see that it is impossible to stem the torrent of prejudice which has arisen during the last few days. I regret that the officials charged with the administration of this Act lest extent (hear, hear); and looking round upon the member for Bradford, he must say who, according to his own account, knew wrong (renewed laughter and cheers)-why Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant must say to himself, in the words of Scripture, "I am not worthy to unloss his shoe latchet" (renewed laughter and cheers). It would pass an Act of this kind, and to administer an Act of this kind as you are going to adminis-

present leaders, who are conducting them into the terrible courses upon which. I am sorry to say, the government appears to be determined to enter—that they will reject those guides and leaders with just as much determination as they rejected the services of the right hon gentleman, the Member for Bradford, (loud cheers).

The Chief Secretary and Captam O'Shea rose together, but in deference to calls for "O'Shea" from the Irish benches, . r. Trevelyan resumed his seat.

IOUTE SORTE DE CHOSES.

Maryland has had an earthquake.

Women with pale, coloriess faces who feel weak and discouraged, will receive both men-tal and badily vigor by using Carter's Iron Pills, which are made for the blood, nerves and complexion.

Small pox is raging fiercely in the conthern departments of Ohili.

A GENTLEMAN, aged 65, writes: "I heartily thank you for the great boon I nave obtained through the use of your worderful reinversior known as Mack's Magnetic Medicine. I am fully restored-feel like a young colt." Read the advertisement in another column. Sold in Montreal by Laviolette &

Peace prospects between Peru and Ohili are thought to be improving.

Dr. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription" perfeetly and permanently cures those diseases peculiar to females. It is tonic and nervine, effectually aliaying and curing those sickening sensations that effect the stomach and heart through reflex action. The back-ache, and "dragging down" sensations all disappear under the strengthening effects of this great restorative. By druggists.

Governor Butler has vetoed the Massachu setts State charities appropriation bill.

All that can be supplied towards making the natural heir beautiful and abundant is contained in Ayer's Hair Vigor. It keeps the scalp free from dandruff, prevents the hair from becoming dry and harsh, and makes it flexible and glossy. It stimulates the roots to healthy action, and promotes a healthy, vigorous growth.

The British Liberals are said to be divided in opinion as to the course of the Government with regard to the Transvaal.

PORTLAND, Out., Feb 26, 1880. 8. 8. Scovic writes :- I have sold the Perry Davis', Pain-Killer for ove thirty years, and the same has always given my quetomers entire satisfaction, and I have much pleasure in recommending it as a good and reliable iamily medicine.

The second of the second of the second of the second secon



And will completely change the blood in the entire system in three months. Any person who will take I Pill each night from I to 12 weeks, may be restored to sound health, if such a thing be possible. For curing Female Complaints these Pills have no equal. Physicians use them in their practice. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail for eight letter-stamps. Send for circular. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., BOSTON, MASS.

CROUP, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS.

JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LININIENT will instantaneously relieve these terrible diseases, and will positively care nine cases out of ten. Information that will save many lives sent free by mail. Don't delay a moment. Prayonito, is better than care.

JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT (For Internal and Ex-JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT (For Internal and Ex-JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT (For Internal and Ex-JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT (For Internal and Ex-Security Description (For Internal County of Internal County of

An English Veterinary Surgeon and Chemist.

Now traveling in this country, says that most of the Horse and Cattle Powders sold here are worthless trash. He says that Sheridan's Condition Powders are absolutely pure and immensely valuable. Nothing on earth will make hens lay like Sheridan's Condition Powders. Dose, I teasp'n ful to 1 pint food. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail for 8 letter-stamps. L. S. JOHNSON & Co., BOSTON, Mass

KERRY, WATSON & CO., WHOLESALE AGENTS, MONTREAL,



Sick Headache and Biliousness.

Price, 25. per bottle. Sold by all Druggists.

A PERPENTLY RELIABLE ARTICLE --OF--

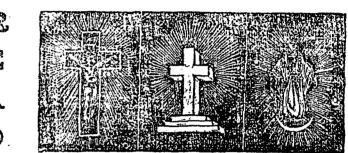
HOUSEHOLD USE ~IS THE—

COOK'S FRIEND BAKING POWDER.

It is a preparation of pure and healthy ingredients, used for the purpose of raising and shortening, calcausted to do the best work at least possible cost.

It contains neither alum, lime, nor other deleterious substance, is so prepared as to mix readily with flour and retain its vitues for a long period.

RETAILED EVERYWHERE. None genuine without the trade mark



NIGHT CRUCIFIXES! NIGHT CROSSES! **NIGHT STATUES!**

ARE VISIBLE

IN THE

Darkest Room!

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

his crace archbishop wood, of philadelphia,

LUMINOUS CRUCITIX!

"It is a Great Incentive to Devotion."

READ

TESTIMONIALS FROM THOSE WHO HAVE

CROSSES and CRUCIFIKES

M. CERQUI.

MONSIEUR—As the Star of the East led and guided the magi to our Redeemer's feet, so does the crucifix treated with your compound, in the darkness of my chamber, in the solemnity of the night, lead my soul from earth to heaven, where in eternal glory reigns the Being whose emblem shines and overshadows my sleeping moments. Yours in X, BRO. JOACHIM.

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

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

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

Rev. Thos. Kierns, Lehigh Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.; Rev. J. Slattery, Susquehanna, Pa.; Rev. J. Murphy, Blossburg, Pa.; Rev. M. Voigt, Franciscan College, Trenton, N.J.; Rev. T. Reardon, Easton, Pa.; Convent of Good Shepherd, Baltimore, Md.

\$1.00 EACH!

If you possessed a Cross or any religious object treated with this compound, you will readily

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

We are now manufacturing such Crosses, and a number of different Statuettes, Crucifixes, and the usual Church Ornaments, and treating them with this wonderful compound. We also desire to inform you that we are prepared to treat, at anominal cost, any articles of a like nature you may wish to have rendered as distinct at night as they are during the day.

For \$1.00 we will send you a Cross, including pedestal, possessing this desirable quality.

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

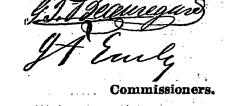
\$1.00 each for Crosses. \$2.00 for Crucifixes, 9-inch figure. \$3.00 " 17" " Crosses \$9.00 per dozen, or \$5.00 per half dozen. Send money by Registered Letter and we send Crosses free of charge.

J. R. MAXWELL & CO., No. 719 Sansom Street, Philadelphia.

The Public is requested carefully to notice the new and enlarged Scheme to be drawn Monthly.

CAPITAL PRIZE, 875,000 TES Tickets only 85. Shares in proportion.

"We so nereby certify that we supervise the affairgements for all the Monthly and Semi Annual Drawings of the Louisiana State Lottery Company, and in person manage and control the Drawings themselves; and that the same are conducted with honesty, tairness, and in good faith toward all parties, and we authorize the Company to use this certificate, with facilities of our signatures attached, in its advertisements."



Incorporated in 1868 for 25 years by the Legislature for Educational and Charliable purposes—with a capital of \$1,000,000—to which a reserve fund of over \$550,000 has since been added.

By an overwhelming popular vote its franchise was made a part of the present State Constitution adopted December 2d, A.D., 1879. The only Lottery ever voted on and endorsed by the people of any State.

It never scales or postpones.

CAPITAL PRIZE, \$75,000. 100,000 Tickets at Five Dollars Each. Fractions, in Fifths in proportion.

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LIST OF PRIZES.							
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APPEOXIMATION PRIZES.							
9 <i>4</i> 9 9	Approxima do do	tion Prizes o do do	5750 500 250	4,000			
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1967 Prizes, amounting to.....\$265,500 Application for rates to clubs should be made only to the office of the Company in New made only in the same of the clearly, giving Orleans.

For further information write clearly, giving foil address. Send orders by Express, Registered Letter or Money Order, addressed only to M. A. DAUPHIN,

New Orleans, La.,

or M. A. DAUPHIN, 274 607 Seventh St., Washington, D.C. N.B-In the Extraordinary Semi-Annual Drawing of next June the Capital Prize will be \$150,000.

A NOTED BUT UNTITLED WOMAN.



Mesers. Editors :-The above is a good likeress of Mrs. Lydia E. Pinkham, of Lynn, Mass., who above all other human beings may be truthfully called the "Dear Friend of Woman," as some of her correspondents love to call her. She is realously devoted to her work, which is the outcome of a life-study, and is obliged to keep six lady assistants, to help her answer the large correspondence assixants, to acip aer answer tad intro currespondences which daily pours in upon her, each bearing its special burden of suffering, or joy at release from it. Her Veretable Compound is a medicine for good and not evil purposes. I have personally investigated it and am satisfied of the truth of this.
On account of its proven merits, it is recommend

and prescribed by the best physicians in the country. One gays: "It works like a charm and saves much pain. It will cure entirely the worst form of falling of the uterus, Leucorrhon, irregular and painful Henstruction, all Ovarian Troubles, Inflammation and Ulteration, Floodings, all Displacements and the consequent spinal weakness, and is especially adapted to the Change of Life."

It permentes every portion of the system, and gives new life and vigor. It removes faintness, flatulency, destroys all craving for stimulants, and relieves weakness of the stomach. It cures Bloating, Hoadaches, Nerrous Prostration, General Debility, Steeplessness, Depression and Indigestion. That feeling of bearing down, causing pain, weight and backache, is always permanently eured by its use. It will at all times, and under all circumstances, act in harmony with the law that governs the female system.

Received the relation of the state of \$5., and is sold by druggists. Any advice required as to special cases, and the names of many who have been restored to perfect health by the use of the Vegetable Compound, can be obtained by addressing Mrs. P., with stamp for reply,

at her home in Lynn, Mass.

For Eidney Complaint of either sex this compound is unsurpassed as abundant testimonials show.

"Mrs. Pinkham's Liver Pills," says one writer, "are the best in the world for the cure of Constipation, Billousness and Torpidity of the liver. Her Blood Purifier works wonders in its special line and bids fair to equal the Compound in its popularity. All must respect her as an Angel of Morey whose sole

ambition is to dogood to others. Philir " ahia, Pa, Mrs. a. M A

The Best External Remedy for

Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Cramps, Sprains, Flesh Wounds, Burns and Scalds, Frosted Feet and Ears, and all other Pains and Aches. As a Liniment for Horses it has no equal. One trial will prove its merits. Its effects are in most cases instantaneous. Every bottle warranted to give satisfaction.

Price 25 cts. & 50 cts. per Bottle. SOLD EVERYWHERE.

Sawing Made Easy With the Monarch Lightning Saw!



CENTRAL AMERICA.

PANAMA March 3: -- Chas. DeLesseps and a number of engineers have arrived from France. A powerful dredge is expected in a week from the United States. Work on the mouth of the canal on the Atlantic will then

be commenced.

A black man has been elected Vice-President of the Columbian Senate.

A meeting of the delegates of the Central American States will be held in Salvador this month to consider the federation scheme. -

Eighteen cannon for the Equadorian Dictator, Yeintimilla; have been ordered in New York. It is probable that Columbia will prohibit their passage across the Isth-

DON'T DIE IN THE HOUSE. "Rough on Rate." Clears out rate, mice roaches, bed-bugs, flies, ants, moles, chip-

munks, gophers. 15c. CATHOLICISM IN CHINA.

GATHOLICISM IN CHINA.

Howe Kong, Feb. 8.—Mr. Kienchung, a young official, conspicuous in the execution of Li Hung Chang's policy in Cores, and appointed to take charge of Tunquin, has been impeached by the Censorship, ostensibly on a charge of excessive violence in public transactions, but really, it is alleged, on account of a discovery that he is a convert to Catholicism. He must submit to permanent disgrace or renounce his foreign faith. The French Consult at Tientsin will visit the Northera Amoor region to investigate outrages on Catholic priests.

The most reliable preparation yet introduced to the public, for the immediate reliet and cure of Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Hoarseness, Whooping Cough, Croup, Asthma, and all diseases of the Throat and Lungs, is SPBUCINE. In obstinate Coughs, Pul-Its Grand Single Number Drawings take place Monthly.

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY TO WIN A FORTUNE. FOURTH GRAND DRAWING. CLASS D. AT NEW ORLEANS. TUESDAY, April 10th. 1853-155th Monthly Drawing. CAPTTAT. PRIZE. \$75.000. the adminstration of the Oil, and largely promote its efficiency. SPRUCINE is put up in Bottles at 25 and 50 cents each. 23-if

A SOUND RESOLUTION.

DUBLIN, March 15 .- The Catholic clergy of the diocese of Swineford, County Mayo, have passed a resolution charging the Government with neglecting the distressed people and condemning the remedles offsted, namely, the workbouse or emigration.

Alexis Cyr, of Grant Isle, Arcostook Co., Maine, writes: "Having used Northrop & Lyman's valuable Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites of Lime and Sods and derived great benefit from it, I take the liberty of asking you for quotations, and also whether you would be willing to give me the agency for this place, as I am confident there would be a large sale for it in this vicinity when its merits were made known."

OXFORD WINS BY THREE LENGTHS. LONDON, March 15.—The weather is gloomy and cold, the water smooth with but little wind. Large crowds line the banks of the Thames. The tide is sluggish. The boats started at 5.41. Cambridge had the Middle-sex side, Oxford the Surrey side. Oxford led by a length at Duke's Head, a short distance from the starting point, and won by three

*Many a sickly woman, whose sad experience had demonstrated alike the failure of conceited doctors and poisonous drugs, has obtained a new lesse of life for a few dollars worth of the Verstable Compound and has gone on her way rejoicing and praising Mrs. Lydia E. Pinkham. of Lynn, Mass.

NUMBER ONE" NOW A CANADIAN ST. JOSEPH, Mo., March 15 .- Considerable excitement exists among the Irishmen of this city over an interview published in the Herald purporting to give information that the mysterious "Number One" is a wealthy citizen of Canada, and that a large sum of money is to be raised on St. Patrick's Day with which the Invincibles are to strike very serious blows at the British Government. They denounce the story as false, and utterly repudiate the sentiments expressed by the party interviewed.

Mr. G. W. Macully, Pavilion Mountain, B.C., writes: "Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil is the best medicine I ever used for Bheumatism. Nearly every winter I am laid up with Rheumatism, and have tried nearly every kind of medicine without getting any benefit, until I used Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oll. It has worked wonders for me, and I want another supply for my friends," &c.

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

using "Well's Health Benewer." \$1. Drugglats. DEATH OF ASHTON WENTWORTH

DILKE, Algiers, March 14.—Ashton Wentworth Dilke, brother of Sir Charles Dilke, and who recently resigned from the British House of Commons, died here.

For weak lungs, spitting of blood, weak stomach, nightswests, and the early stages of Consumption, "Gelden Medical Discovery" is sp oific. By druggists. MT 60

THE CANON BERNARD CASE. BRUSSELS, March 14.—Bishop of Tournay has declared before the Court of Appeal that he will cease all opposition to the surrender of moneys and papers which Canon Bernard deposited in America, to the delegate of the Belgian Government.

Mr. Wm. Boyd Hill, Cobourg, writes "Having used Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Cil for some years, I have much pleasure in testifytog to its efficacy in relieving pains in the back and shoulders. I have also used it in cases of croup in children, and have found it to be all that you claim it to be."

A POLITICAL COMMITTEE.

At a meetingof Irish, Scotch and English members of Parliament yesterday it was de-cided to form a political committee with the view of informing public opinion in regard to Irish reforms. The committee is quite impartial, but no Parnellites are connected with it. There are strong differences of opinion among the Liberal members of Parlia-ment on the Transvaal questions.

LETTER FROM MEMBER OF CONGRESS

House of Reparementatives, Washington, D. C., Feb. 19th, 1882. Gentlemen-Enclosed find one dollar, and will you send me some of N. H. Downs' Vegetable Balsamico Elixir, by express. I have a bad cold, as has almost everyone else here. but cannot find the Elizir, which I use irequently at home, and consider a most valuable medicine; in fact, the very best remedy for a cough that I ever used.

To Haway, Johnsons, & Lord, Burlington, Vt.

throughout Canada.

Medical.



HEAD

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

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

CARTER MEDICINE CO., New York City.



THE BEST REMEDY

Diseases of the Throat and Lungs.



monary organs a safe and reliable remedy is invaluable. AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL IS such a remedy, and no Othersoeminently merits the confidence of the public. It is a scientific combination of the medicinal princi ples and curative vir-tues of the finest drugs, chemically united, of such power as to insure the greatest possible efficiency and uniformity of results. It strikes at the foundation of all

In diseases of the nul-

pulmonary diseases, affording prompt relief and rapid cures, and is adapted to patients of any age or either sex. Being very palatable, the youngest children take it readily. In orkinary Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Influenza, Clergyman's Sore Throat, Asthma, Croup, and Catarrh, the effects of Aven's CHERRY Pecrotat, are inagical, and multitudes are annually preserved from serious illness by its timely and faithful use. It should be kept at hand in every household for the protection it affords in sudden attacks. In Whooping-cough and Consumption there is no other remedy so efficacious soothing, and helpful.

Low prices are inducements to try some of the many mixtures, or syrups, made of chean

the many mixtures, or syrups, made of cheap and ineffective ingredients, now offered, which, as they contain no curative qualities, which as they contain no curative qualities, can afford only temporary relief, and are sure to deceive and disappoint the patient. Diseases of the throat and lungs demand active and effective treatment; and it is dangerous experimenting with unknown and cheap medicines, from the great liability that these diseases may, while so trifled with, become deeply seated or incurable. Use Ayen's Cherry Protoral, and you may considently expect the best results. It is a confidently expect the best results. It is a standard medical preparation, of known and acknowledged curative power, and is as cheap as its scareful preparation and fine ingredients will allow. Eminent physicians, knowing its composition, prescribe it in their practice. The test of half a century has proven its absolute certainty to cure all pul-monary complaints not already beyond the reach of human aid.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Practical and Analytical Chemists, Lowell, Mass.



Dadvin. E is the transfer of the Rich of St. Marie ionise Danis, of the Village of Richellen, in the Parish of course in the Boose ours, in the Parish of course in the Boose ours, in the Parish of course in the Course of William Poisson, trader, of the came course, and dily amborized a extern of the came course, and dily amborized a extern of the came of the course in this cause.

Lareau & Lebeur,

LARE V & LEBEUF, turning for Pl. intiff.

St. Hyaciuthe, March is 18-8. 805

No. 28 King 4t. West, Toronto, W. W. Shronghout Canada.

OTICE—The Canada Advertising Agency No. 28 King 4t. West, Toronto, W. W. Sutoner, Manager, authorised to receive Advertisements for this Paper.

New Advertisement.

WON AS PRIZES BY THE UNDERSIGNED:



IN COMPETITION WITH THE WORLD.



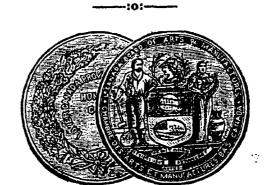
THE CENTENARY MEDAL, 1876 IN COMPETITION WITH THE WORLD.



THE

Medal at the Provincial Exhibition

OF 1863.



SILVER MEDAL, IN 1868.

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

Sam'l DAVIS & SON

Manufacturer of

CABLE, SENECAL, EL PADRE,

And other Choice Brands of Cigars.

McGILL STREET - 56

-AND-

DEALERS IN HIGH CLASS Pianos and Organs

All our Pianos and Organs are Fully Guaranteed.

Those requiring really good instruments for their own use are specially invited to examine our stock now on sale at our rooms, 226 St. James street, the largest Piano House in the Hominion. These consist of

PIANOS!

WEBER, (N.Y.) DUNHAM, (N.Y.)

Decker & Sou, (N.Y.) N. Y. PIANO CO. WILLIAMS & SOR Jos. P. HALE, (N.Y.) Heintzmann & Co ORGANSI

WM. BELL & OO. | GEO. WOOD & CO. STANDARD ORGAN CO.

Purchasers will be allowed a large discount Purchasers will be allowed a large discount on all instruments (except N.V. Weber), and full value for their old instruments. Having engaged first class workmen, they are now prepared to do all kinds of repairing and tuning in the most satisfactory manner. Planos stored, removed, packed and shipped on reason she terms. Also Second hand Planos in great variety, in first-rate order, some as good as new

A variety of good Planes to Hire by the quarier or year. Planes sold on the installment plan. in monthly payments, extending two years. A large variety of Plane Stools and Covers always on hand. Send all orders for tuning the

N. Y. PIANO CO.,

226 ST. JAMES STREET, MONTREAL.

Send Postal Card for Illustrated Catalogue. ZE Special Prices to Dealers. 23 if



\$200.00 REWARD!

Will be paid for the detection and conviction of any person selling or dealing in any bogus, counterfeit or imitation Hop Bitters especially Bitters or preparations with the word Hor or Hors in their name or connected therewith, that is intended to mislead and cheat the public, or for any preparation put in any form, pretending to be the same as Hor BITTERS. The genuine have cluster of GREEN Hors (notice this) printed on the white label, and are the purest and best medfoine on earth, especially for Kidney, Liver and Nervous Diseases. Beware of all others and of all pretended formulas or recipes of HOP BITTERS published in papers or for sale as they are frauds and swindles. Whoever deals in any but the genuine will be prosecuted. Hor BITTERS Myc. Co., Bochester

"TILL WARNED, OR BY EXPERIENCE TAUGHT" people will Continue to weaken their systems by the use of the ordinary disagreeable drugs, when the Oriental Fruit Larative is a greater putifier and strengthener of the digestive organs. It is prepared by the MEDICAL SPECIALITIES MANUFACTURING CO., Montreal. Price 25c. 51 ti

DR. J. L LEPROHON. OFFICE AND RESIDENCE

237 ST. ANTOINE STREET.

DR. KANNON, Late of Children's Hospital, New York, and St. Peter's Hospital, Albany, &c. 219 St. Joseph Street, opposite Corborne Street. 18-G

MINNESOTA.

For Circulars of information, for 1883, on MINNESOTA CATHOLIC COLONIES, address CATHOLIC COLONIZATION BUREAU.

ST. PAUL, MINN. DESTROYER OF HAIR!

Removes hair from the face, neck and arms without injury. Price \$1; sent securely packed from England by post. Alex Ross' HAIR DYE produces either very light or very dark colors. His Spanish Fly Oil or Ooll of Cantharides produces whiskers or hair on the head. His Skin Tightener is a liquid for removing furrows and crows' feet marks under the eyes. His Hooms of Roses for excessive pallor, and his Liquid for black specks on the face, are each soid at \$1, or sent by post for Post Office Order. The Nose Machine, for pressing the extillage of the nose into shape, and the Har Machine for outstanding ears, are sold at \$3, or sent for Post Office. Order. Letters invited. Had through chemists or direct from ALEX. ROSS' DEPILATORY

ALEX. ROSS, 21 Lamb's Conduit street, 16 G High Holborn, London, England DEOVINGE OF QUEBEC, DISTRIOT OF MONTREAL. Superior Court. No. 1421. Dame Victoria Swinburn, of the City and District of Montrea', wife of Thomas Edward Hanrahan, of the same place, stock broker and investment agent, Plaintiff, vs. the said Thomas Edward Hanrahan, Defendant. An action energiardion de biene was instituted on the seventeenth day of February instant, in this cause, by the Plaintiff against the Defendant. Montreal, 18th February, 1838.

CRUICKSHANK & CRUICKSHANK.

The Commotion Caused by the State ment of a Physician.

Anguntaual article from the Rochester N. T. Democrat and Chroniols, was published in this paper recently and has been the subject of much conversation both in professional circles and on the street. Apparently it caused more commotion in Rochester, as the following from the same paper shows :only in Bochester, but in nearly every part of
America, sent an extended article to this
paper a few days since, which was duly pubpaper a few days since, which was duly published, detailing his remarkable experience and rescue from what seemed to be certain death. It would be impossible to enumerate the personal enquiries which have been made at our office as to the validity of the article, but they have been so numerous that further investigation of the subject was deemed an

editorial necessity. With this end in view a representative of this paper called on Dr. Henion at his residence on St. Paul street, when the follow-ing interview occurred: "That article of yours, Doctor, has created quite a whirlwind. household necessity." Are the statements about the terrible condition you were in, and the way you were rescued such as you can sustain?"

"Every one of them and many additional as I did and then return; and I am not surprised that the public think it marvelous. It was marvelous."

"How in the world did, you, a physician, come to be brought so low?"

"By neglecting the first and most simple symptoms. I did not think I was sick. It is true I had frequent headaches; felt tired most of the time; could eat nothing one day and was ravenous the next; felt dull indefin-Ite pains and my stomach was out of order, but I did not think it meant anything seri-

008." "But have there common allments any. thing to do with the fearful Bright's disease which took so firm a hold on you?"

"Anything? Why, they are the sure indi cations of the first stages of that dreadful malady. The fact is, few people know or realize what alis them, and I am sorry to say that too few physicians do either."

"That is a strange statement, Doctor." "But it is a true one. The medical profession have been treating symptoms instead of diseases for years, and it is high time it cessed. We doctors have been clipping off the twigs when we should strike at the root. The symptoms I have just mentioned or any unusual action or irritation of the water channels indicate the approach of Bright's disease even more than a cough announces the coming of consumption. We do not treat the cough, but try to help the lungs. We should not waste our time trying to relieve the headsohe, stomach, pains about the body or other symptoms, but go directly to the kidneys, the source of most of these aliments."

"This, then, is what you meant when you said that more than one half the deaths which occur arise from Bright's disease, is It, dec-

tor ?" # Precisely. Thousands of so-called diseases ere torturing people to-day, when in reality it is Bright's disease in some one of its many forms. It is a Hydra-headed monster, and the slightest symptoms should strike terror to every one who has them. I can look back and recall hundreds of deaths which physicians declared at the time were caused by paralysis, apoplexy, heart disease, pneu-monia, malarial sever and other common complaints which I see now were caused by Bright's disease.

"And did all these cases have simple symptoms at first ?"

"Every one of them, and might have been cured as I was by the timely use of the same remedy-Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure. I am getting my eyes thoroughly opened in this matter and think I am helping others to see the facts and their possible danger also. Why, there are no end of truths bearing on this subject. If you want to know more about it go and see Mr. Warner himself. He was sick the same as I, and is the healthlest man in Rochester to-day. He has made a study of this subject and can give you more tacts than I can. Go, teo, and see Dr. Lattl-more, the chemist, at the University. If you want facts there are any quantity of them showing the alarming increase of Bright's disease, its simple and deceptive symptoms, and that there is but one way by which it can

Frilly satisfied of the truth and force of the Doctor's words, the reporter bade him good day and called on Mr. Warner at his establishment on Exchange street. At first Mr. Warner was inclined to be reticent, but learning that the information desired was about the alarming increase of Bright's disease, his manner changed instantly and he spoke very earnestly:

"It is true that Bright's disease has in creased wonderfully, and we find, by reliable has been 250 per cent. Look at the prominent men it has carried of: Everett, Sumner, Chase, Wilson, Carpenter, Bishop Haven greater growth than that of any other known complaint. It should be plain to every one

"Do you think many people are sfillcted with it to-day who do not realize it, Mr.

ing before his class on the subject of Bright's between healthy and unhealthy fluids, he had provided a vial, the contents of which were drawn from his own person. 'And now, gentlemen, he said, as we have seen the unhealthy indications, I will show you how it appears in a state of perfect health,' and he submitted his own fluid to the usual test. As he watched the results his countenance suddenly changed—his color and command both left him, and in a trembling voice he said : Gentlemen, I have made a painful discovery : I have Bright's disease of the kidneys,' and in less than a year he was dead. You believe then that it has no symptoms

of its own, and is frequently unknown even by the person who is afflicted with it?" "It has no symptoms of its own, and very often none at all. Usually no two people have the same symptoms, and frequently death is the first symptom. The slightest indications of any kidney difficulty should be enough to strike terror to any one. I know what I am talking about, for I have been

through all the stages of kidney disease."
"You know of Dr. Henion's case?" "Yes, I have both read and heard of it." "It is very wonderful, is it not?"

"A very prominent case but no more so than, notice as having been oured by the same

Allegar for Flathers

be cured? perience of hundreds of prominent persons who were given up to die by both their physicians and friends.

You speak of your cwn experience, what

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was it?" as it?"

"A fearful one. I had felt languid and unfitted for business for years. But I did not know what siled me. When, however, I found it was kidney difficulty I thought there was little hope and so did the doctors. I have since learned that one of the physicians lieve his words would have proven true if I had not fortunately secured and used the remedy now known as Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure."

" And this caused you to manufacture it?" "No, it caused me to investigate. I went to the principal cities, saw physicians presoribing and using it, and I therefore determined, as a duty I owed humanity and the now it is known in every part of America, is sold in every drug store and has become a

The reporter left Mr. Warner, much impressed with the earnestness and sincerity of his statements, and next paid a visit to Dr. S. A. Lattimore at his residence on Prince ones. Few people ever get so near the grave street. Dr. Lattimore, although busily engaged upon some matters connected with the State Board of Health, of which he is one of the analysts, courteously answered the questions that were propounded him:

"Did you make a chemical analysis of the case of Mr. H. H. Warner some three years ago, Dootor ?" "Yes, sir."

. "What did this analysis show you?" "The presence of albumen and tube casts in great abundance." "And what did the symptoms indicate?"

"A serious disease of the kidneys." "Did you think Mr. Warner could reoover."

"No. sir. I did not think it possible. It was seldom, indeed, that so pronounced a case had, up to that time, ever been cured." "Do you know anything about the remedy which cured bim?"

"Yes, I have chemically analyzed it, and upon critical examination find it entirely free from any poisonous or deleterious substances."

We publish the foregoing statements in view of the commotion which the publicity of Dr. Henion's article has caused and to meet the protestations which have been made. The standing of Dr. Henion, Mr. Warner and Dr. Latimore in the community is beyond question and the statements they make, cannot for a moment be doubted. They conclusively show that Bright's disease of the kidneys is one of the most deceptive and dangerous of all diseases, that it is exceedingly common, alarmingly increasing and that it can be cured.

MR. O'DONNELL, M.P., AT GLASGOW. GLASGOW, March 20.—At a meeting last night Mr. O Donnell, member of Parliament, repudiated the charges of Mr. Forster against Mr. Parnell and the Land League. He advocated the organization of the Irish in England and America for the attainment of Irish demands.

JUDGE LAWSON AT BELFAST. Dublin, March 20.-Judge Lawson replying to an address from the Grand Jury at Belfast attributed the explosions in London and the attack on Lady Dixle to the final effert of the scotched reptile lawlessness.

THE ASSAULT ON LADY DIXIE. London, March 20 .- In the House of Commons Harcourt replying to Capt. O'Shea's in. quiry said the police were carefully investigating the assault on Lady Dixie. The inquiry was owing to the intention of the Parnellite members to press for investigation, because suspicions was cast upon the Land League in connection with the case.

ner Don't wear dingy or faded things when the ten-cent Diamond Dye will make them good as new. They are perfect and cost but 10 cents.

In every civilized country on the globe, one day, at least, is set apart for the due observance or celebration of some great event in its history, whether it be religious or other-wise, and this is nothing but right and proper. Among the nations of Europe these festivals or anniversaries are observed in many instances on a scale of magnificence which the people of this Western hemisphere scarcely ever attempt to rival. Eng-land has her St. George's Day, Scotland St. Andrew's, and Ireland her St. Patrick's Day; and of this latter anniversary we would statistics, that in the past ten years its growth | more particularly speak to-day. Throughout the universe, wherever the soil is trod by the sons of Erin or their descendants, the 17th of March, the anniversary of the birth of Ireand others. This is terrible, and shows a land's Patron Saint, is celebrated with more or less enthusiasm. But in no place in the Empire, of which we are a that something must be done to check this component part, is the day more increase or there is no knowing where it may rigidly observed than in this vast Dominion. The National Anniversary has indeed a peculiar charm for Erin's sons, recalling as it does pleasant, but alse too often painful re-Warner?"

"Hundreds of thousands. I have a that little sea-girt late which a striking example of this truth which has just with a devotion amounting almost to idolatry. Love of country is one of the idolatry. Love of man, and appears collections, yet withal reminding them of to be innate in the human breast; yet disease. He had various fluids under it is doubtful if there is another race on the microscopic analysis, and was showing the face of the earth who have a more intense students what the indications of this terrible affection for their native land than the pecmalady were. In order to show the contrast ple of the Emeraid Isle. Neither time nor circumstances can efface this sentiment from their memories, and thus, on each recurring anniversary the same enthusiasm is exhibited among all classes of the Irish, the opulent as well as the lowly in station.

From an early hour crowds began to congregate at the corner of Oraig and Alexander streets and in the vicinity of Victoria square, each one bedecked with some national emblem. Nine o'clock was the appointed hour for the different societies to muster and form into line and proceed to St. Patrick's Church. but it was almost ten o'clock before the societies had been assigned their respective places. When all was arranged, the procesaion, headed by the Hackmens' Union, proceeded by way of Alexander street to at. Patrick's Church, where open column was formed, and the officers of the different socleties, headed by their bands, passed through to the Church, to the strains of "Bt. Patrick's Day." As usual, large crowds congregated in the vicinity of Craig street and St. Patrick's Church to witness the first feature of the

grand celebration. To-day's procession may be safely classed among the most successful ever held in the city, though in point of the numbers of those a great many others that have come to my who took part there was a considerable falling off. The same enthusiasm, however, ex. Sterling Exchange in New York sold isted, perhaps with a lesser intensity, still 4 842 and 4.82 and fell to 4.84 and 4.812.

LIAD ON PROLE

be cured?

"I know it from the exwas on the whole favorable, the light snow which fell during the forenoon having the effect of improving the roads and rendering the marching easy and pleasant. The streets along the line of march were densely crowded, and great enthusiasm prevailed as the procession passed along. The Hackmens Onlon mounted, headed by the band of the First Prince of Wales Bifles, led of to the inspiring strains of "The Wearing of the Green," and presented a very fine appearance. The Young Irishmen's L. & B. Association turned out in goodly numbers, and made a very creditable display. The temperance societies and the Shamrook Lacrosse Olub also mustered in large numbers, adding considerably to the appearance of the procession. The turnout of Le Canadien S.S. Olub was also much admired, and elicited fa-

nourable and sympathetic comment. THE MASS. At St. Patrick's Church 's Pontifical High Mass was celebrated, His Lordship the Bishop officiating: Asst. Priest, Fr. Colin, P.S.S. Deacon of Mass, Rev. Aph. Parker; Sub-Deacon of Mass, Rev. E. C. Riordan; 1st Deacon of Honor, Rev. Roussin; 2nd Deacon of Honor, Rev. Moran; 1st Master of Ceremonies, Rev. G. J. Barry; 2nd Master of Ceremonies, M. H. Kennedy; Acolytes, MM., C. M. Carroll, M. H. Burns, Thuriter J. P. Kelly The musical part of the religious celebration was in keeping with the occasion, being of a bright, joycus and inspiriting nature. Italian master Luzzani furnished the score for the first three numbers, Kyrie, Gloria and Credo, the Sanctus and Agnus Dei being taken from Millard's Mass in G. The whole was rendered by a choir of about 75 voices, with organ and full orchestral accompaniment, under the direction of Prof. J. A. Fowler, the organist, whose efforts to contribute to the harmony and brilliancy of the occasion were crowned with success. The soprano solos were sung by juvenile members of the choir, whose voices exhibited considerable training and purity of tone. The tenor solos in the three first numbers were sung by Mr. W. J. O'Hara, who was in good voice, and rendered his parts in a correct and pleasing manner. In the Sanctus and Agnue Dei Mr. J. J. Rowan was entrusted with the tdnor solos, and they were rendered with much sweetness and expression. The bass solos were divided between Mr. James Crompton and Mr. Edward Casey—the former taking the bass part in the Gratias Agamus duet and the Et Unam solo; the latter in the Kyric and Quoniam. Both soloists distinguished themselves, singing with taste and precision, and with a richness and fullness of tone that added very much to the brilliancy of those numbers. At the Offertory, Rossini's "Justis et Palma," tenor solo and chorus, was sung by Mr. J. J. Rowan and the choir, Mr. Rowan's voice is a fine high-range tenor, and he rendered his part in such a manner as left nothing to be desired, justifying his selection for a very pretty score. On the whole, both Professor Fowler and the choir are to be congratulated on the result of their united efforts to add the grace and charm of beautiful music to the re-

ligious observances of the day. THE PERMON.

The Rev. Father James Callaghan delivered the sermon, which was one of the most brilliant and eloquent efforts we have heard from that gentleman's lips. His words were listened to with wrapt attention by the im-mense number of the faithful thronging the edifice. The reverend speaker took his text from the Gospel of St. Luke, chap. 10, 42nd verse, "Mary hath chosen the best part, which shall not be taken away from her," and said that, like Mary of the Gospel, Ireland had chosen the best part. Her faith, through centuries of trials and tribulation had ever been stedfast, and to-day there was not a true and loyal Irishman Atlantic wave,-the land of scenic grandeur, poetry and music. Iteland had given the church seints, scholars and soldiers, saints who in the inspired work of evangelization had suffered torture and death, scholars who had beautified its literature and soldiers, who had struggled bravely and victoriously against the evil influences of paganism and heresy. As a nation she was gloriously devoted and generous. She had raised monuments to the Church in the numberless austere and magnificent edifices of worship throughout the world, not built by any immense bequests, but by the hard-earned savings of the Irish working class.

To attempt to give a proper synopsis of the rev. gentleman's effort would be fruitless. It was a continuation of smooth, musical language, eloquently expressive and patriotically and religiously inspired.

At the conclusion of the Mass the Societies reformed, and followed up the line of march.

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 unprincipled 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 NORTHBOP & LYMAN, the proprietors for Canada on the back.

Finance and Commerce.

FINANCIAL. TRUE WITNESS OFFICE. TUESDAY, March 20, 1883.

In the money market the rates of money and sterling are about the same. Call loans on stocks, 6} per cent; bankers' sterling 108§

The stack market this morning was very unsettled. Gas was a prominent feature, and declined 3 per cent, as the bill has finally passed through the House. It fell from 1831 at the close last night to 180} bid at noon Montreal dropped \(\frac{1}{2} \) to 199\(\frac{1}{4} \) noon; Toronto \(\frac{1}{4} \) to 182, and Richelieu \(\frac{1}{2} \) to 68\(\frac{1}{4} \). The rest of the usually sotive list was steady, namely, Passenger at 144; Commerce at 1323, and Merchania at 121.

Stock Sales-50 Montreal 1991; 25 do 200; 6 do 1994; 65 do 1994; 70 do 1994; 50 Moisons 121; 25 Toronto 1824; 30 do 1824; 30 do 182; 50 Merchanta' 121; 10 do 121}; 175 Commerce 133; 25 St. Paul & Manitoba 152; 1,050 Gas 180; 75 do 1801; 75 do 180; 275 do 1801; 75 do 1801; 150 1801; 100 do

1803; 25 do 1803. The Stock Board adjourned for the Esster holidays, from Thursday afternoon to Monday

MANY THE REPORT OF The New York Stock Exchange will be closed on Good Friday, March 23rd. New York, 1 p. m.—Stocks dull. Am Ex 89; C S 67; O. & A 133; D. & K 108; D. & L 1232; Eric 37; L. S 1101; M. O. 95; N. P. 502; pid 87; N. Y. O. 1252; St. P. 91; St. P. M. & M. 153; W. U. 843;

COMMERCIAL. WEEKLY BEVIEW - WHOLESALE MABKETS.

The commercial world was suprised this week by the suspension of Mr. Thomas H. Hodgson, the gentleman who carries on the well snown firm of Abraham Hodgson & Sons, wholesale cheese and butter exporters. His liabilities are \$150,000, principally due to the Bank of Montreal, who alleged irregularities in his notes and brought on the whole affair. Other provision exporters have been losers on butter, but they have generally made it up by profits on cheese, so that there is no very great probability of further embarrassments. Heavy storms of snow have again blocked up the roads and delayed payments, and the inconvenience to business men resulting from this is far from slight. In the leather trade the fallure of Fogarty & Brother, boot and shoe manufacturers, has caused a loss to wholesale leather merchants of about \$100,000, and both hides and leather are excessively duli and the position is very uncertain, stocks of all black leathers being large and in many hands. Dry goods remain particularly quiet, most of the buyers attending the opening millinery sales last week having returned home after confining their operations chiefly to millinery goods. No improvement can be reported in the iron trade, as orders for spring importations are being held back in expectation of lower terms later on, althoug a few straggling orders have been filled. In groceries the trade has been generally disappointing, one or two lines of staple goods being excepted. There has been a large sale of raw angar in bags, but the terms were private. The recent stir in teas has not as yet developed into a movement of any magnitude, and some dealers already manifest feelings of disappointment. There has been a slightly better jobbing trade in the leading marks of brandies and gins, but whether or not this was for the purpose of tiding over dull times in good spirits, we were not informed. In oils there has been some movement, principally in linseed, a round quantity having changed hards at about last week's figures. Fish oils remain steady, but refined petroleum is dull, and values have an easier tone. The fish season is now about over.

As we go to press we learn that another boot and shoe manufacturer and a heavy produce, fish, oils and flour firm, which deals largely with the Lower Ports, is in financial trouble. The iron and hardware market is dull and unchanged, and does not call for re-

view this week.

GROCERIES. -The only line which calls for proper mention is sugar, which is still in good lemand, granulated remaining firm at 820 to Fig from refiners, jobbers' prices being to c higher. Yellows are firm at 67c to 8c from refiners. There has been a large sale of raw augar in bags on Quebec account, but terms were private. In teas there been less doing, prices are sustained. A lot of 350 packages Japans was sold at 17c for low grades up to 30c for fine. Coffees remain quiet but firm, and we quote Java at 16; to 24c, Bio at 90 to 10c, Jamaica at 10c to 14c, Plantation Cevion at 20c to 24c, and Mocha at 30c to 33c. Spices continue strong in sympathy with further advances in England. Black pepper is quoted here at 15 to 160, white do 28c, Jamaica unbleached ginger 15c, Cochin bleached 16jc and unbleached 15c. The fruit market is quiet, Valencia raisins quoted at 71c to 73c, and currents at 6c to 6gc for Provincials. Rice was quiet at \$3.40 to 3.60. whose heart did not beat with impulsive and patriotic throbs for the land across the blue Atlantic wave.—the land of scenic grandeur.

In molasses there has been little or nothing doing, and we quote Barbadoes at 40c to 50c, Trinidad at 45c, and Antigua at 46c. Syrups are quiet and range from 471c to 70c.

FISH, SALT, Oils .- The fish season is now about over, and stocks are pretty well out; of first hands. We quote:—Labrador herrings at \$6 50; other kinds, \$4 50 to 550; No. 1 green codfish \$650, dry cod, \$6 to \$6 25; British Columbia salmon \$1700; white fish \$6 per half barrel, and trout \$5. Salt-The market is still dull; coree salt at 70c to 75c for elevens. Factory filled, is quiet and unchanged at \$1.40 to 1.45. Euraks, \$2 40, 1 20 and 60c. Oils.—The market has been devoid of much interest, the only large parcel changing hands being that of 50 bbls.

inseed raw at 62c.

Drugs and Chemicals.—Fair business passing in sunories. Heavy chemicals have been quiet, but values on the whole are firm. No large transactions are reported beyond the sale of a large lot of brimstone at \$240. We quote as follows:-Bloarb soda, \$2 75 to 3 00; soda asb, \$1 75 to 2 00; arrowroot, per lb, 10c to 14c; Bermuda, 40c to 42c; borax refined, 14jo to 16c; tartario acid crystals, 51jo; cresm tartar crystals, 321; cream tartar ground, 35c to 40c; caustic soda white, 60 per cent, \$2 25 to 2 30; sugar of lead, 121c to 13c; bleaching powder, \$1 75 to 200; alum, \$1 85 to 1 95; copperas, per 100 lbs, \$1 00 to 1 25; flour sulphur, per 100 lbs, \$2 75 to 3 00; roll sulphur, \$2 40; epsom selts, per 100 lbs, \$1 25 to 1 35; sal sods, per 100 lbs, \$1 15 to 1 25; saltpetre per keg, \$9 50 to 10 50; sulphate of copper (best), \$5 25 to 5 75; whiting per 100 lbs, 600 to 70c; Portland cement per brl, \$3 25 to 3 50.

LEATHER AND HIDES .-- Prices of the former are unchanged. Both leather and boots and shoes, hold the same position as reported last week. There has been a scarcity of native hides on the local market, but prices have not shown much change. Western hides remain duil at quotations, and we quote:-Green butchers' at 7c, 6c at 5c per lb., for Nos. 1, 2 and 3 respectively, tanners paying to to le more for inspected. Western hides. No. 1 buff and 94c per pound, and No. 2 at 80 to 840; second steers at 10c to 104c, and bulls at 8c to 81c. Dry salted Western, 17c

Raw Funs.—Several lots of red fox have been sold at our quotations, but in other kinds receipts are less liberal and prices steady. We quote -Mink, \$1; red fox, \$1 to 1 25; merten, 75c to \$1; otter, \$8 to \$10; beaver, \$2 to 250 per lb; skunk, 60c; bear, \$8 to 10 for large and \$4 to \$5 for small; lynx, \$2 to 2 50; winter rate, 12 dc.

. The dairy produce markets, also grain, pork and lard were unchanged here to-day, and our former remarks will apply. Flour receipts, 500 bris; no sales reported. The market is quiet at generally unchanged rates. Ashes unohaneed.

In Ohicago to-day wheat opened at \$1:092; May; corn at 58% o May; pork at \$18.35 May, and lard at \$11.35 to 11.37 May. Receipts and exports:-Flour, 19,475 and 686 bris; wheat, 26,000 and 11,000 bush; corn, 224,000 and 120,000 bushels; cats, 123,000 and 123,000 bushels; rye, 9,000 and 2,000 bush; barley 38,000 and 46,000 bush. The estimated receipts of hogs were 12,000; morning. cfficial yesterday, 8,384; shipments, 3,278; Sterling Exchange in New York sold at light grades, \$7 00 to 7 70; mixed packers,

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FOR THE

KIDNEYS, LIVER & URINARY ORGANS THE BEST BLOOD PURIFIER.

THE BEST BLOOD PURIFIER.

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

For Diabetes ask for WARNER'S SAFE DIABETES CURE.

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cattle receipts, 5,800. Chicago stocks Wheat, 5,967,421 bush; cats, 1,535,409 bush ; rye, 772,724 bush ; barley, 146,695 bush. At noon quotations were as follows:-Wheat, \$1.09\frac{1}{3} May, 1.04\frac{1}{2} to 1.04\frac{1}{3} April, 1.10 May and June; corn, 58\frac{1}{4}0 May, 58\frac{1}{2}0 June, 600 July; pork, \$1857} June, 18.37} May; lard, \$11.22} asked April.

In Liverpool to-day cheese was steady at 69s. The receipts of wheat the past three days were 249,000 centais; 242,000 American. A despatch from Liverpool at 2 30 p.m. says: Breadstuffs flat; spring 8s 9d to 9s 2d; red winter 9s 2d to 9s 7d; No 2 California 9s 3d to 9a 5d; No 1 California 9s 5d to 9s 9d; corn, new, 5s 7d. Weather snowy.

New York, March 20.—Wheat easy. No. 2 red \$1.19 asked cash; \$1.19 to 1.19‡ April; 256,000 at \$1.21 May; \$1.22 bld June; \$1.21 asked July. Corn easy at 67c. Oats steady. Receipts: Flour 34,795; wheat 49,000; corn 140,000; oats 52,000; rye 1,000; barley 15,000; pork 690; lard 2,741; whiskey

MONTBEAL CATTLE MARKET. A FINE DISPLAY OF STOCK.

The receipts for the Easter markets were 70 car loads of western stock, and a fine exhibit prime to extra fancy steers and helfers took place at the Grand Trunk cattle yards, Point St. Charles, where the great bulk of the trading was done. Most of the prominent cattle men from the West were present, and a large business transpired on export account. Mr. N. Kennedy purchased several carloads of shipping cattle at prices ranging from 5% to 6% per 1b live weight. Mr. Robert Craig of Bramp. top, sold a lot of fine shipping stock at 6c per lb live weight and \$1 per head over. Messrs. E. B. Morgan & Co., of Oshawa, the well known exporter purchased 281 cattle for shipment on the SS. "Dominion," salling from Portland on Saturday next, at from \$5.85 to \$6 25 per cwt., live weight. Mesers. J. B. Rcy & Co, bought a carload of cattle from Mr. S. Elliott, of Kingston, for \$58.50 each, a carload from Mr. T. White at \$86 each, a carload from Mr. Telfer at \$76 each, a carload at \$89 each, 36 head from Mr. J. Sullivan, of Toronto, at 6c per lb. Mr. Wm. Kinnecar, of Toronto, sold 18 choice cattle to Mr. John Molette, of Quebec, at 61c per lb. Among the fancy thoroughbreds we noticed two very choice _urham helfers, raised by the Hon. M. H. Cochrane, of Compton, which were sold by Mr. C. Chute to Messrs. J. N. & B. Bourassa at 8c per 1b. live weight, and several other prize and fancy cattle brought from 7c to 71c per lb. live weight. These prices, however, were exceptions and not a fair representation of the general run of values. Mr. Bissette bought an extra choice heifer for 71c per lb., Mr. N. Beauchamp bought 5 extra cattle at 7c per lb., and an extra calf for \$25. Mr. Jacob Koller, of St. Lawrence Market, bought two very fine helfers at 6%c per 1b. and Mr. P. Roy bought three cattle, weighing 3,620 ibs, at 61c. Mr. Harry Gould, of Whitby, sold a part car of live hogs at \$7.00 per 100 lbs. and Mr. Wm. Gould, of Woodstock, a mr at 5%c. There were other sales too numerous

MONTREAL HORSE MARKET.

to mention.

We hear of a good demand for heavy draught horses and carriage teams. chiefly on American account, although a fair yolume of business is reported on local account. Messrs Acer & Kennedy sold two splendid spans of heavy draught horses tolmessrs A W Ogilv e & Co for. \$855; al. o a fine carriage horse to Mr. John Allen for \$225, and ten others to American buyers at \$81 to \$125; each. At the College Street Market on Saturday Mr. James Haw, of Port Hope, sold a brown horse, six years old, weighing 1.100 lba, \$175; Bales were also reported of a black mare weighing 1.250 lbs. for \$125; a bay mare, 5 years old, 1,800 lbs. \$200; a bay horse, 7 years old, 1,250 lbs. \$220; a chestnut, 7 years old, 1,000 lbs., \$150, and a grey horse, 9 years old, 1,200 lbs., \$150, and a grey horses and carriage teams, chiefly on Americal

THE HAY MARKET.

Taking the weather into consideration a very good supply brought by farmers, which sold at 88 te \$9 50 for good to choice, \$10 being saked for a few extra choice, loads of timothy. Cow hay official yesterday, 8,384; ahipments, 3,278; a few extra choice. loads of timothy. Cow hay light grades, \$7.00 to 7.70; mixed mokers; light grades, \$7.00 to 7.70; mixed mokers; sold at \$35.50 as to quality. Straw was quoted at \$65.0 to \$7.50 as to quality. Straw as quoted at \$65.0 to \$7.50 as to quality. Straw as quoted at \$15.0 to \$14 per ton; \$7.10 to 7.65; heavy shipping, \$7.70 to 8.10;

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